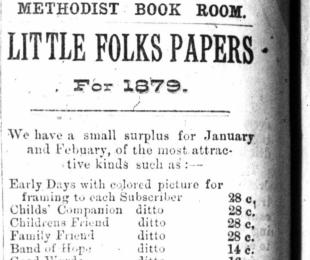
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ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA AS VIEWED BY AN AMERICAN.

VOL. XXXI.

Rev. H. M. Field, D.D., of New York, in his "Egypt to Japan," the second of two fascinating volumes descriptive of his Journey Round the World, pays the following tribute to the benefits of English rule in India. Speaking of the poverty and improvidence of the Burmese under former rule he says : "It should be said, however, that up to a recent period they had no motive for saving. The least sign of wealth was a temptation to robbery on the part of officials. Now that they have security under the English government, they can save, and some of the natives have grown rich.

This is one of the benefits of English rule, which makes me rejoice whenever I see the English flag in any part of Asia. Wherever that flag flies, there is protection to property and life; there is law and order, the first condition of civilized society. Such a blessing has been a great blessing to Burmah, as to India. It is not necessary to raise the question how England came into possession here. It is the old story, that when a civilized and a barbarous power come in contact, they are apt to come into con-flict. They cannot be quiet and peaceable neighbors. Mutual irritations end in war, and war ends in annexation. In this way after two wars, England acquired her possessions in the Malayan Peninsula, and Lower Burmah became a part of the great Indian Empire. We cannot find fault with England for doing exactly what we should do in the same circumstances, what we have done repeatedly with the American Indians. Such collisions are almost inevitable. So far from regretting that England thus "absorb-ed" Burmah, I only regret that instead of taking half, she did not take the whole. For British Burmah is not the whole of Burmah; there is still a native kingdom on the Upper Irrawaddy, between British Burmah and China, with a capital, Mandelay, and a sovereign of most extraordinary character, who preserves in full force the notions of royalty peculiar to Asiatic countries. Recently a British Envoy, Sir Douglas Forsyth, was sent to have some negotiations with him. but there was a difficulty about having an audience with his Majesty, owing to the peculiar etiquette of that Court, according to which he was required to take off his boots, and get down on his knees, and approach the royal presence on all fours ! I forget how the question was compromised, but there is no doubt that the king of Burmah considers himself the greatest potentate on earth. His Capital is a wretched place. A Russian gentleman whom we met in Rangoon, had just come down from Mandelay, and he described it as the most miserable mass of habitations that ever assumed to be called a city. There were no roads, no carriages, no horses, only a few bullock carts. Yet the lord of this capital thinks it a great metropolis, and himself a great sovereign, and no one about him dares tell him to the contrary. He is an absolute despot. and has the power of life and death, which he exercises on any who excite his displeasure. He has but to speak a word or raise a hand, and the object of his wrath is led to execution. Suspicion makes him cruel, and death is sometimes inflicted by torture or crucifixion. Of course no one dares to provoke such a master by telling him the truth. Not long ago he sent a mission to Europe, and when his ambassadors returned, they reported to the king that "London and Paris were very respectable cities, but not to be compared to Mandelay!" This was repeated to me by the Captain of the steamer that brought them back, who said one of them told him they dare not say anything else; that they would lose their heads if they should intimate to his majesty that there was on the earth a greater sovereign than himself. ity, this old king lives in constant terror, and keeps himself shut up in hour. his palace or within the walls of his garden, not daring to stir abroad for fear of assasination. It requires a few hard knocks to get a little sense into such a thick head: and if in the course of human events these, we should be sweetly submissive self a thorough spiritual teacher hav- study of the Bible-their use of the falto the ordering of Providence.

ELEPHANTS IN THE TIMBER YARDS OF BURMAH.

One of the great industries of Burmah is the timber trade. The teak wood which is the chief timber cut and shipped, is very heavy, and re-quires prodigious force to handle it; and as the Burmese are not far after excessive rhetoric, and we are enough advanced to use machinery for the purpose, they employ elephants, and bravely do the noble beasts perform their task. In the timber yards both at Rangoon and at Manlmain, all the heavy work of drawing and piling the logs is done by them. I have nevor seen any animals showing such in-telligence, and trained to such docility and obedience. In the yard that we visited there were seven elephants, five of which were at that moment at work. Their wonderful strength came into play in moving hugh pieces of timber. I did not measure the logs but should think that many were at would interfere with his usefulness. east twenty teet long and a foot square. Yet a male elephant would stoop down and run his tusks under a log, and throw his trunk over it, and walk off with it as lightly as a gentleman would balance his bamboo cane on the tip of finger. Placing it on the pile, he would measure it with his eye, and if it projected too far at either end, would walk up to it, and with a gentle push or pull, make the pile even. If a still heavier log needed to be moved on the ground to some part of the yard, the mahout, sitting on the elephants head.

lighment of the mind. He has enjoyed a reputation given to but few men and he has not betrayed the highest interests of religion by taking an un-due advantage of it. The popular

preacher like Dr. Punshon is not without temptation. Large assemblies seek apt to be carried away by a brilliancy of language than by the quiet thought, the calm, contemplative mind that ought to breath inspiration everywhere. Dr. Punshon has guarded himself well in this respect. He has ever sought to be the Christian apostle. His earnest-The best tribute that can be paid to him is not that he is the most eloquent of Wesleyan divines, but that he is supremely conscientious in using the truth as a vital force, that he has an unfaltering faith in its efficacy, and that it does not lurk beneath, but shines out resplendent through his chaste yet bold and burning words.

Think of Vice-President Wheeler, a few days ago, calling a colored man to take his place for an afternoon in the august chair of the United States Senate! And here comes mahout, sitting on the elephants head, would tell him what to do, and the great creature seemed to have a per-fect understanding of the master's will. He would put out his enormous foot and push it along; or he would bend, and couching half-way to the ground, and doubling up his trunk in front, throw his whole weight against it, and thus like a ram, would "butt" the log into its place; or if needed to be tak-en a greater distance, he would put a chain around it and drag it behind him. The female elephant especially him. The female elephant especially really true, as the papers say, give the folks down there one long credit mark.

the soul as well as the education or en- Much will depend upon the more experienced members of the church; but much will also depend upon the pastor. Perhaps there are no seasons in his life when the pastor feels the greatness of his responsibility more than after a revival of religion. Here are scores of new-born souls who have been brought to Jesus through his instrumentality. They have a peculiar attachment to him, which gives him a corresponding influence over them. They have just entered upon a new and to them an untried path. They naturally look to him for guidance; and thence their religious progress will be largely influenced by his instructions. He is deeply anxious that all should, not only "hold fast whereunto they have attained," but become " burning and shining lights." And this is the period which tests the wisdom and prudence of the most devoted workman. The advice of Mr. Wesley to Freeborn Garretson, is, in our opinion, exceedingly appropriate just now :-- " Let none of them rest in being half Christians. Whatever they do, let them do it with their might; and it will be well as soon as any of them find peace with God, to exhort to 'go on to perfection.' The more explicitly and strongly you press all believers to aspire after full sanctification, as attained now by simple faith, the more the whole work of God will prosper." To another he writes :- " If you press all believers to go on to perfection, and to expect deliverance from sin every moment, they will grow in grace. But if ever they lose that expectation, they will grow flat and cold." Here are the suggestions of

FINANCIAL. DEAR EDITOR,-In one of your late

issues, it was well and truly said, that silence becomes sinful," in regard to the support of many of the ministers connected with the Methodist Church of Canada, for it requires no great stength of math ematical skill, to prove that they are among the most poorly compensated men in the Christian world.

One reason why this is so, seems to be obvious. It is this, that a great many persons, on many of our circuits, regard the appointment of a minister to them, by the Conference with which he is identified. as a settled fact, whether he is paid by them or not, and it is high time that their minds were disabused of this ideawhich engenders the giving to God, as a matter of caprice, like cr dislike, without system or organization.

Such is not the case with ministers on mission stations of the English Church. Presbyterian and others of the body of Christ; so we have been informed by sccretaries of home missions in particular which belong to the aforesaid churches, and, even if it were so, that would be insufficient to show cause why many of our ministers, should have to grapple with comparative poverty, and "be allowed to fall too far in self-respect."

Another reason given by not a few, is the too ponderous church «machinery, which requires, so much running hither and thither for business purposes, which to them at least, involves unnecessary expenses, whilst a great deal of the business a man who had then been over forty years referred to, could be done within the engaged in promoting the greatest revibounds of a given Conference; for, what val of modern times, and whose opportuis the use of the Local Missionary Board nities for observation concerning the drodeciding upon a brother's case, if what gress of the work of God were superior to they decide upon is reversed in toto by those of any man in any age. They are, the Central Missionary Board : and surely therefore, well worthy our most thought- the Local Board, of any Conference does ful consideration. Again and again we know more about the necessities of the find him declaring that the progress of case, connected therewith, than others who cannot see the matter in its true light because of ignorance by reason of pardonable circumstances. We believe in the full fraternal and spiritual unity of Methodism, but we do not believe in organic unity, when that union is productive of large expenditure, that otherwise might be, and ought to be, appropriated to deficient brethren. It seems to us, that the organic unity of Methodism in Canada, is a mistake. for it has not as yet in any way tended to improve the circumstances of many ot our brethren, especially so, in those Lower Provinces, but the reverse is admitted. Why should not Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and dear old Newfoundland too, be re-organized into one Conference. (and surely we are not under Median law), wereit so, would not our people generally be better satisfied? We believe they would at least this is assumed from what we hear in regard to it. When our Home Mission Fund was inaugurated here in these parts, the people met-the same in a spirit of Christian generosity. and the Foreign Missionary fund suffered nothing in consequence, and the opinion is that financially we would have been better off to-day, had matters remained where they were, The fathers of our Conference here, many if not all of them, were opposed to the organic union of the whole of our Conferences in Canada, and argued at the time of union, as do some of their juniors now, that geographically considered, the area was too large, while at the same time, they deplored the line of separation being drawn between N. S. and N. B. Transfers from one Conference to another, so far as we are concerned down here. seem to us unnecessary, and if we were thus circumstanced provincially consider. ed, and viewed from a governmental stand-point, could we not regain our ability to manage our affeirs, and at the same time be loyal to God and to Methodism? Why we ask, did the Parent Society release us from their grasp ? Simply because the organic union was too large. and because they considered, that we ought to take care of ourselves; at the same time it relieved them of a burden which they had carried long enough, and to prevent the multiplication of interests. which they deemed unnecessary, and thus save, what will no doubt be applied to the increase of salaries of ministers at home. We hope that some more experienced brethren than ourselves, will speak out, the undercurrent is in motion, let it come to the surface, and be met in a proper spirit when the proper time shall come.

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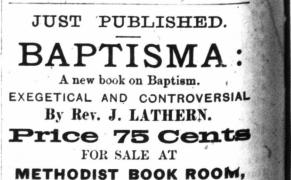
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was employed in drawing, as having no tusks, she could not lift like her big brothers, but could only move by her power of traction or attraction. Then using her trunk as deftly as a a lady would use her fingers, she would untie the knot or unhitch the chain, and return to her master, perhaps putting out her trunk to receive a banana as a reward for her good conduct. It was a very pretty sight, and gave us a new idea of the value of these noble creatures, and of the way in which they can be trained for the service of man, since they can not only be made subject to his will, but taught to understand it, thus showing equal intelligence and docility .- From Field's travels round the world.

REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR AND DR. PUNSHON.

A new London book entitled "Leisure Hours with London Divines, says concerning two well-known Methodists:

Rev. William Arthur combines what was the richest in the old Methodist with the qualities that mark a latter race. He came just in time to catch the glowing fervour of the early preachers, and to carry it into the midst of a new class, more liable to be contaminated with the breath of an age alarming ly questioning and glaringly doubting Of firm mental build, and possessing a fine emotional nature, he is eminently fitted to stand like a seer between the old and the new. He has a piercing eve, and can scan with accuracy the whole ecclesiastical field. Not without some of the qualities that mark a statesman, he can weigh the varied movements in the religious world pres-

sing for solution, and he has contributed by his pen some valuable works, bearing especially upon the influence and tactics of the Romish Church. His popularity as a preacher, his reputation beyond the borders of his own church, and his generally-acknowledged ability as an author, combine to But in spite of his absolute author- give him a place among the men with whom we may spend a fruitful leisure

> The Wesleyans have in Dr. Punshon a force of which they have some reason to be proud. His name is a power throughout the Connection, and his influence is felt where his voice is not heard. To fine rhetorical gifts he has added the nobler desire of making him- means of grace-their earnest, devotional

THE SOVEREIGNS OF CHRISTENDOM. -There are at the present moment redemption is preached. How great thirty-six reigning sovereigns in Christendom, from the Queen of England, to the spiritual progress of those whom the whom 237,000,000 of human beings Great Shepherd has committed to our owe allegiance, to the prince of Monaco, whom 5,742 subjects acknowledge as their liege lord. Of these princes, ten are nominally Roman Catholic, namely the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, the Kings of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Bavaria, Saxony, the Princes of Lichtenstein and Monaco. Of the remaining twenty-six, two belong to the Greek Church, though the Czar and the King of the Hellenes belong to the different branches of it. The other Christ Jesus. A few years ago, a young twenty-four are Protestants, sixteen being called Lutherans, four (including the German Emperor) belonging to the "Evangelical" confession, three to the "supreme head on earth" of the Church of England, but the vast majority of Queen Victoria's subjects (139,000,000) are neither Protestants nor Catholics, but Hindoos, while the Mahommedans, 40. 000,000 in number, are more numerous | while on earth"? We told him there was. than the Protestants of all denominations of the empire.



your issue of Feby. 22d, "to all whom it may concern," touched upon a subject tention of all who are interested in the upbuilding of the Church of Christ. It is a fact which cannot be gainsayed, that numbers who profess conversion during special revival services, in a short time either settle down to a mere formal routin religion, and return to the world. We

are frequently at our wit's end to know what is the most effectual remedy agains this declension. The evil is not a feature in the religious revivals of our times only, for we find Wesley had to contend with the same. He says : " To retain the grace of God, is much more than to gain it : hardly one in three does this." But surely there is no necessity for this declension :

and we would hail with delight any suggestion that would help us to an improvement in this particular. No doubt much will depend upon the converts themselves -upon; their faithful attendance on the ing always an eye to the elevation of ents with which God has entrusted them.

true religion will be commensurate with the earnestness and fidelity with which the doctrine of Christian perfection or full then is our responsibility, with regard to care. It is quite certain that we cannot meet the spiritual necessities of many converted within our church, unless we givo a good degree of prominence in our public addresses to the doctrines above referred While there are some content with a name to live, and who do not care to have this subject pressed upon their attention: there are others earnestly asking to know the greatness of their privilege in man connected with our congregation, who had been religiously educated, but had imbibed infidel notions, was soundly converted to God. Shortly afterwards he came to our study, with a face beaming with joy, and asked, "Is there not a second blessing called entire sanctification. which is the privilege of the Christians " Of course," said he, "you enjoy it; I came to enquire about it." I had frånkly to acknowledge that though I believed it to be the Christian's privilege, I did not ihen enjoy it, and consequently, did not definitely preach it. Here was a young

convert whose soul was longing for this precious gift, and came to enquire, how it which should engage the most devoted at- may be attained. We have met with many similar enquiries since then. Doubtless there are many taught in our Sabbath Schools and trained in Christian homes who since their conversion are seeking light on this most important question. Oh how necessary that we should at once ine of religious duty, or lose their interest direct them to a perfect Saviour able to give,-

> "A heart in every thought renewed, And full of love divine, Perfect, and right, and pure and good, A copy Lord of Thine."

Mr. Editor, I write thus, not because I feel competent to deal with a subject of such immense importance; but because I wish to contribute my mite towards helping to keep prominently before the church the words of our venerated and sainted founder :-- " This doctrine is the grand depositum that God has lodged with the people called Methodists; and for the sake of propagating this chiefly He appeared to have raised them up." J. M. PIKE.

Minudie, March 4, '79.

S. A. N. B., March 1879.

WESLEYAN. ГНЕ

READING GENERAL MOUNT VESUVIUS IN FLAMES.

A visitor who ascended Mount Vesuvius during the recent eruption, has described the scene in a letter to the " Pall Mall Budget" in the following manner : " It is a weary climb up, though, through the loose ashes, and one is tempted to halt and admire the view pretty often before reaching the top. When we had reached it we could see nothing for the smoke and mist that filled the big crater, while, far beneath us we could hear the lava seething and frequent explosions from the new cone. We were advised at starting not to descend into the crater ! but our guide assured us we could quite safely do it, so down we scrambled on to the lava. The floor of the crater has risen in the last few weeks from a considerable depth to within about twenty feet of a gap in the side of the crater wall, looking toward the old lefthand cone of Vesuvius, and is still raising. As we stood on the comparatively cool blocks of lava, the fresh, redhot steam was slowly flowing out from cracks around us, moving on in a snakelike fascinating way, and breaking out in a fresh place as soon as the flow stopped elsewhere. Every crack showed the lava red-hot a foot or so beneath us, but the guides ran about on it, and we followed them, as if we were on the level Campagna. At the upper end of the old craterthat is, just underneath the highest point of the old cone-is the new cone, which has risen in the last week or so; a baby cone, about fifty, feet in height, and perhaps 100 yards in circumference at the base, but a very noisy and fiery cone. sending out continual puffs of smoke rosy with the flames which frequently rise above its summit, and hurling into the air to a height of 100 feet or so lumps of red-hot stone and lava, which, falling down on to its sides, make them rise higher every day. The wind fortunately blew the smoke away from us, or otherwise we should have been almost, if not quite, suffocated where we stood, about thirty yards from the base of the cone; and we were able to enjoy the wonderful sight, which, as a man who followed us down said, one could stay all day to look at. Accompanying the bursts of flame were hollow reports-not loud, as I had expected, but smothered, stifled explosions-and as I climbed up the side of the crater, so as to be able to look more into the mouth of the new cone. I could see through the smoke a struggling confusion

" In the town of Bayeux, in the north of France, there is kept what is called the Norman tapestry. It consists of a strip of linen two hundred feet long by twenty inches wide, worked in colored worsteds, All these girls who like bright wools would think it an old rag, not half so pretty as some of their own work. But very inch of this worn and faded em broidery has been studied with the greatest care by learned men. Why ? Because it contains fifty eight scenes from the life f William the Conqueror, worked by the ladies of his court. This tapestry is, therefore, you see, a picture book which has been preserved for eight, hundred years. Its faded colors tell us better than words the minutest details in the manners and customs of the old Normans. Their weapons, dress, postures, and the battles which they fought are all accurately presented, while to each scene a. Latin inscription is annexed. We are told that only seven colors were employed by Queen Matilda and her maids of honor in this work-dark and light blue. red, yellow, buff, and dark and light green.

"Ladies in convents spent much of their time in working tapestries to adorn the inner walls of churches. In course of time, large collections of tapestry were made, and a nobleman could cover the wall of any chamber with a hunting suit, or a religious suit, or a funny suit. A great cardinal once went to visit Henry IV. of France, and an awkward mistake happened; instead of a suit of sacred pictures, the chamberlain hung up one which made fun of the Pope. I hope they had time to change it before the cardinal arrived, or he would think the King a very rude man thus to insult him. Besides the uses already mentioned, tapestry had much to do in making the streets of a city gay when a royal visit was expected ; in decorating the galleries when there was a tournament; in giving a gay appearance to horses and men.

"After a while the loom took the place of the ladies' fingers. Holland and Belgium seem to have been the first countries where men wove tapestry. Brussels, Antwerp and Bruges were cities specially celebrated for it ; but a town in the north of France, named Arras, appears to have exceeded all others, for 'arras' became the word for the finest tapestry.

"The most famous name in connection with tapestry is Gobelin. Two brothers of this name went to Paris at the invitation of the French King, to teach the art of dyeing scarlet. The rival dyers of Paris aughed at them, and called their dyehouse 'Gobelins' Polly' but they had soon to change their minds, and accuse the Goblins of being in league with the devil. The tapestries made by the Gobelin are so carefully shaded that they look like fine paintings,

is a venerable Christian man of eightyeight years, a frequent if not a constant visitor at at the Fulton Street prayermeeting in this city ; a well-to-do if not wealthy resident of Elizabeth. But his prodigal son went away and wasted his money and almost his manhood in those dens of the devil that crowd our cities-rum shops. But thank God ! there are forces now organized and organizing against those dens that, I hope ere long will shut up every one of them. This New Jersey prodigal was thrown in contact with the Women's Christian Temperance Union and Reformed Club of Newark, by whom he was reclaimed from his cups and won to the Saviour. and on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, this noble band of Christian temperance men and women rode over to Elizabeth to present the prodigal to his praying and expectant father. One of the number made an appropriate presentation address, and then the report from which quote adds that when he had closed his speech the venerable sire stepped forward leaning on a cane, toward the son who had returned home after years of dissipation, and, throwing bis arms about his neck, exclaimed : "Welcome, my son to your father's heart and home !" It is needless to say that the scene was a thrilling one, as father and son wept tears of joy in each other's embrace; and the scene will never be forgotton by those who witnessed the welcome. Why should it be forgotten a When a soul feels the thrill of love it cannot forget it if it would, and I think

it would not if it could. Do you know of anything more depressing to the spirit of mortal than the consciousness of unrequited love? Do you know of anything more inspiring and divine than the knowledge of love. returned? Two young persons stood before the altar of God the other day, and plighted their affection and honor to be true to each other until death shall part them. They know something of thrill of love. They remember when each felt for the first time that his or her love was returned. But the same day the body of a young woman floating on the river's tide, and a young man sent a bullet whizzing through his brain. Neither had felt this thrill of love. The tender passion had not been reciprocated. A few evenings ago I attended a young people's prayer-meeting in a church near my home. A youth gave his " experience" soon after I entered, and, among other things, he said he thanked God that he "ever learned that Jesus loved him.' The light and joy of that sentence brokelike a flash upon my soul. Glad not merely that. Jesus loved him, but that he had discovered the fact in his own

that it has not been the only love thrill | robust and healthy, but especially so to that I have received from the Saviour's heart. But

"'Tis worse than death my God to love And not my God alone.'

If I were preacher, I have thought how much I could make out of such a text as this. But if The Methodist will lend me its wings I will send this humble lay sermon perhaps to some heart or home where the thrill of the Saviour's love has never yet returned. And mayhap the Holy Spirit will use it for their salvation and his own glory .- The Methodist.

BE CONTENTED.

There is a false kind of contentment, and we should call it by its right name -stupid indifference. Diogenes declared that he was contented, and he wished no other dwelling than his tub; and the only favour that he asked of Alexander the Great was that he would not stand between him and the sun. We are bold to say that this ragged hilosopher is not a man to admire or imitate. He should have gone to work and have bettered his condition. He should not have spent his life like a dog in a kennel, growling his surly sentences at every passer-by.

We do not believe in the philosophy of the cynics. Yet we fear that it has some advocates even in these modern times. There are men who, like Rousseau, are sick of the shows and shams of social life, and sigh for "a lodge in some vast wilderness," and envy the savage, whose wants are few and easy to be supplied. Decrease your desires we hear it said over and over, rather than add to your possessions, and thus you will be rich indeed. Go through the workshops of the world and congratulate yourself that there are so many things which you do not want. Be content with what is barely essential to life. Such teachers quote with an air of triumph: Having food and raiment let us therewith be content." The quotation is good enough, but the application which is made of it is absurd. We are not to reduce our desires until we sink to the level of a savage. The educated man is he who has many wants to be supplied. He is not contented with a hat and bear skin and a slice of halfcooked venison steak. He likes books and pictures a well furnished house. instruments of music, a pleasant garden and a thousand other things which the imagination of a negro on the sunny banks of the Congo River could not conceive of. In the effort to supply these wants the earth 1s subdued, nations are enriched, government is established, and blessings come to the race. Of course, consciousness. You know something here are evils in civilization ; but a

the aged and infirm. None are more exposed to this danger than the ministers who preach with two or more churches alternately. Sometimes they arrive at the house where they intend to spend the night late in the day. thoroughly fatigued and chilled ; or at the close of the labors of the Sabbath are completely prostrated. In either case the system requires rest and com. fort, and is in a poor condition to be taxed with an extra effort to keep up animal heat in a cold, damp bed, an the result is a sleepless night, cold and hoarseness in the morning, protracted cough, congestion or comsumption and death.

These dangers are easily remedied The least trouble, perhaps, where it can be done, is to kindle a fire in the room or in the adjoining room, and open the bed room door an hour or two before it is occupied ; or it may be warmed by hot soapstone, bottles of hot water or the old-fashioned " warming-pan," or by a plying heat in any way that a though women can find out. Extra quilte and comforters will afford no protection The cold and dampness and danger are in the bed .- Morning Star.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

Coleridge relates a story to this e fect : Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither we nor conquest. Gold being offered him he refused it, saying that his sole ch ject was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. "Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleaseth thee."

During this interview with the African chief, two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this : The one had bought a piece of ground, which, after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure. for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive any thing, stating that he had sold the ground with what it might be found to contain apparent or concealed.

Said the chief, looking at the one 'You have a son," and to the other, "You have a daughter :" let them be married, and the treasure given them as a dowry."

Alexander was astonished.

"And what," said the chief, " would have been the decision in your country ?"

We should have dismissed the parties, and seized the treasure for the King's use."

"And does the sun shine in your country ?" said the chief ; " does the rain fall there? Are there and IS THAT THE

This is a ques

ed by a leading a young ministe the morning set ply; "I think ernoon," and t passed the first There is a grea in every man, out and utilize counting-room one can do mud if they only ma salesman : he of goods, while over \$100,000. a banker, who a friend on suf way is a bookk never balance month. Up sta columns show ness. Whate worth doing we no matter whe afternoon's wo morning's. T ad the young through life. ers in his audi which interest elergymen, yo farmers, unle to grow rusty commercial thirty young are chosen for who has deter work will exc his salary dou fidential clerk est partner in fiddle and f Their work is ternoon, and to better men. they neglected are our tramp who makes a

tion of the burning liquid. The crate walls are brilliant with yellow and orangecolored sulphur, mixed with basalt and red lava and white salts, forming a bright contrast to the leaden-colored lava which forms the floor and the black cone with its own crown of smoke. The guide told us the floor had risen an extraordinary number of feet ; but, judging of what we saw of lava flowing, it would take a month probably to reach the gap through which its flow seems indicated, unless it should burst out anywhere on the side of the mountain."

of flames, which found vent in the ejec-



"In the Saxon period the wives of all the kings and nobles used to spin wool. and this spinning continued to be performed by women till the commencement of the present century. From this empleyment of women we have the term " spinster," which is applied to young girls till the time of their marriage. Of the skill acquired by some in spinning, we need only quote one or two instances. It is said that a Norfolk woman, named Mary Pringle, spun a pound of wool into a yarn of 84,000 yards, or nearly forty. eight miles in length, and that a Miss Ives, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, spun the same weight of wool into a length of 168,-000 yards, or ninety-five and a half miles.

"Our ancestors were industrious, young folks ! The wealthy ladies spent many hours in embroidering tapestries. You know they are long cloths into which pictures are worked or woven. Tapestry was used in olden times instead of wall paper It was hung on frames at some distance from the walls. History often tells us of persons hiding behind the tapestry.

"Several hundred years ago rooms in the first palaces were cold and bare. No plaster relieved their rough stone sides, and the wind blew freely through the chinks and oracks. So the wives of the barons employed the long winter evenings in making hangings for these walls. They embroidered all kinds of needle pictures, landscapes, figures of animals, scenes from history, and stories of heroes or hunters, Men were pictured sowing and reaping, at church, at home, and always true to life, so that we learn from the old tapestries that remain how our forefathers used to live. Their dresses, their weapons, their furniture, are all faithfully represented.

FAMILY READING. THE THRILL OF LOVE.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS.

You are a father; you know what it is. You remember the first time your little babe threw her tiny arms around your neck, and, in the fullness of her innocent Lature, whispered in your ear : 'Papa, I love you!" You remember what

a thrill ran through your being when you realized that your child returned your love. On this side of the throne of God there is no experience like unto this, except its own repetition. Purity and innocence embracing impurity and sin, perhaps; and not only feeling no contamination by the contact, but whispering in the ear of the sinner, "I love you !" Do you wonder that such an experience, realized for the first time, sends a thrill of love through the soul,

that is rarely, if ever forgotten ? In a goodly village of Long Island mother lives who knows something of this thrill of love. Her prodigal boy went away years ago-where all prodigals go-into a far country, and did as all prodigals do-wasted his substance in riotous living. She prayed for him day after day and year after year ; the emembrance of that prodigal never faded from her mind. The more she prayed for him and thought about him the farther off he seemed to wander. One day, suddenly he returned, during a series of revival meetings in the village M. E. church. He wore the habilliments of the prodigal-rags. But he was a son though a stranger. He knocked at the door of the homestead

and timidly asked : "Is there room here for me ?" The in juiry was answered in much the same way that printed Scripture parable answers it-with parental embrace and a joyous welcome, which afterward led to the prodigal's conversion. But without any verbal pledge of affection, mother and son alike felt the thrill of the tender passion, and lived, as it were, a lifetime in

While I write I have before me Newark (N. J.) paper, sent to me by some unknown friend, which describes

bout the thrill which the knowledge of that fact sends through the penitent soul when for the first time the Saviour whispered in your inner consciousness, "I love you." It was not the beginning of his love; but it was your first realization of that love. You have not forgotten that thrill: nor have I.

As I pondered over the words of the young Christian I asked myself : Dges God-my God and your God, my Father and yours-know and feel anything akin to this thrill of love when the babe in Christ places his or her arms, as it

were, around his neck and whispers in the parental ear, "I love Thee!" or when the prodigal child returns from his wanderings, confesses his sins and says, "I repent, I love !"-does the Divine heart feel this thrill ? In other words, is the joy of the Lord personally increased, and does his nature feel a thrill every time that a sinful soul penitently responds to the manifestations of his love ? I think so. And, moreover, it seems to me that it was the prospective joy of such a thrill that enabled the Lord Jesus Christ to endure he cross and despise its shame, that by that exhibition of divine love he might bring many sons unto glory. It was the sense of such a thrill that braced. up the great Apostle to the Gentiles so that he could endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. Is God affected in the same way that we are? Perhaps; I dare not say he is. And yet I know he feels all the tenderness of a father toward me. He is not a stoic. As I look in the face of his Son while

he stands weeping over the impenitent city, that refused to receive him and preferred darkness rather than light, and death rather than life, I cannot help feeling that the Divine heart is stirred with emotions akin to my own. but more intense. Verily, if you and I are made in the image of God, and are so thrilled and moved, he who made us his image must be similarly stirred by the reciprocity of love.

Indeed, I believe it is this thrill of love, reaching out from the heart of the great Father himself and permeating the hosts of beaven, that causes joy in the presence of the angels over every sinner that repenteth. If men realized more clearly and fully than they do the effect upon themselves of love requited or unrequited, it seems to me they would be more careful to return the Father's love. They would oftener show by word and deed that they had

Newark (N. J.) paper, sent to me by some unknown friend, which describes the return of a prodigal only a few days ago. The father of the lost one found that Jesus loved me; and I am gled

greater evil would follow if we were to abolish it altogther.

Contentment then, is not indifference to the comforts or even the luxuries of life. It is rather that which leads us to cheerfully accept the situation in which one is placed. A good man will improve his condition if he can; but if he cannot he will neither murmur nor repine. He values earthly things, but he does not place a false value on them and hence he does not seek them by wrong methods. He can hold them as a trust from Heaven, or he can be happy without them.

Improve your condition if you can. Be contented but as soon as you find a better situation make haste to seize it. Do not be so contented that you will idly wait for your prospects to improve but go to work and help them to improve day by day. Paul was so happy in the dungeon that he sung praises to God so loud that all the prisoners heard him; but when the doors was flung open and the chains fell off he was very willing to exchange the dungeon for the comforts of the jailor's house.

Religion does not decrease desires but increases them. The Christian has desires for both worlds ; but religion leads him to place a true estimate on all good things. It does not forbid an earthly crown to him who can rightly gain it; but shows him an heavenly crown, and makes him feel that all else is of little worth compared with that .- The Methodist.



Almost every family has a spare bed. It is generally in a spare room, remote from the living room, where it would never feel the influence of any fire that would usually be kindled; or in a chamber with no arrangment for warming it in winter. Into this spare room and spare bed company are put, frequently without the least thought that there is the lightest danger of injuring their guests. This is done with the kindest intentions, out of respect for their friends, who they wish might enjoy the best they have. Strong, healthy persons, in the vigor of life, might not experience any serious inconvenience. Not the feeble or old-aged. Many under these circumstances have taken a cold that has brought on severe cough, sometimes congestion of the lungs and even death itself.

cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass?" "Certainly," said Alexander.

"Ah," said the chief, " it is for the sake of those innocent cattle that the great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country !"

MODEL PASTOR IN THE PULPIL

Contemplate the model pastor in his pulpit. His sermons are solid rather than fanciful, instructive rather than eloquent, awakening interest in the subjects dir cussed rather than inspiring admiration of the preacher. Those who hear him an more likely to meditate on what he saw than to praise his manner of saying it His hearers not unfrequently retire # read the Scriptures, pray and weep over their sins. He is no rider of hobbies. His ministrations are not confined to a low favorite themes, but take a wide range over the field of theology. His sermond are equally doctrinal, experimental and practical; excepting perhaps that pretical subjects, touching so many of the interests and pursuits of life, and nature ally connected with all other topics, my occupy a wider space in his addresses He always preaches as if he believes what he says. Solemnity, carnestness, dignity. with great naturalness, simplicity, and tenderness characterize his discourses He resorts to no tricks to attract hearers, and no jests or startling state ments to gain attention, but of Division truth, to interest and profit his bearers. He is no professional polemic, no pulp gladiator ; but he does not exclude from the pulpit subjects because they are us popular. At suitable times, and under proper circumstances, he discusses 400" troverted points; but always clearly, call didly and in a courteous manner, siming to convince, and not to offend his hearent Persons with a docile spirit rarely beet him preach without profit. His serman usually contain something adapted to every capacity and every necessity among his heavers. Under his ministrations, inquirers are guided, mourners are com forted, believers are edified, backsliders are reclaimed and the ungodly are priet ed in their consciences. Greatly favored are his hearers ! The church under his

Psalm 1

B. C. 1048.

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BIBLE

FIRST QUART

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Verses 1, 2. word here us dig," as for] thorough inv penetrate eve " Hence we c sins from him est me." T the searching personally set Not only the ticular indivi vid, wé reali also with P Gal 2, 20. act and mot importance. mere notice ; motives, pur 5. "While ea outward act inward thou thought is as beholds its g 3. 4. Com ginal transl searches out ars adhere " God is nea Turn what w his presence ing as well a well as in bu iongue. Ra reads it on t Брв. 5,6. Laid hand is the " He lays on us also reme friend." miration; e the divine k grasp. Can either that knowledge, which God comprehend significance 7. Whith psalm now potence, wh kin with

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rill | robust and healthy, but especially so to the aged and infirm. None are more exposed to this danger than the minis. exposed to this danger than the minis-ters who preach with two or more churches alternately. Sometimes they arrive at the house where they intend to spend the night late in the day, thoroughly fatigued and chilled; or at the close of the labors of the Sabbath are completely prostrated. In either case the system requires rest and comfort, and is in a poor condition to be taxed with an extra effort to keep up animal heat in a cold, damp bed, and the result is a sleepless night, cold and hoarseness in the morning, protracted cough, congestion or comsumption and death.

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You have a son," and to the other, "You have a daughter ;" let them be married, and the treasure given them as a dowry."

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"We should have dismissed the par-ties, and seized the treasure for the King's use."

"And does the sun obino in you country ?" said the chief ; " does the rain fall there? Are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and

IS THAT THE BEST YOU CAN DO? overshadowing of God, who occupies im-

mensity. Whither shall I fee ? The pealmist says this, from the Lord, but as This is a question which was once asked by a leading man in a congregation of expressing the impossibility of finding a a young minister who had just preached spot in the universe where God is not, as in ancient days there was no place in the the morning sermon. " No," was the reply ; "I think I can do better in the aftcivilized world where one could be safe ernoon," and the second effort far surfrom the hatred of a Roman emperar. passed the first, and resulted in a call. whose scepter embraced all lands. There is a great deal of hidden strength

8, 9. Make my bed. Or. "spread my in every man, which needs to be brought bed." The bed of the Orientals is a mat out and utilized. In the bank, in the or quilt, which is rolled up and laid aside counting-room and in the warehouse every through the day, and spread out on the one can do much better in the afternoon ground or floor at night. Hell. The if they only make the effort. Look at the word here does not especially refer to the mlesman : he will sell a million worth abode of lost souls, as is its general use of goods, while the man on the left sweats at present, but is a term meaning " the ever \$100,000. In a neighboring street is | under world," or place of departed spira hanker, who lends the bank's funds to its, whether good or evil. Thou art there. a friend on sufficient security. Over the Even in the dwelling place of the dead way is a bookkeeper whose accounts are God reigns. 10. " Then the suicide who never balanced till the middle of the commits self-murder to escape God and month. Up stairs is a proof reader whose conscience, sharpens his dagger in vain !" columns show inattention and careless-Wings of the morning. A metaphor, descrimess. Whatever is worth doing at all is bing the light as borne on wings from its worth doing well. That is a poor worker source in the sun, to distant fields of the no matter where or how employed, whose universe. Yet, swift as is the passage of afternoon's work is not better than his light, the glance of God outruns it. It morning's. The significant question askrequires seven minutes, at least, for a ray ed the young preacher helped him all to travel from the sun to the earth, but through life. There were no drowsy hear-God's look sweeps around all the stellar ers in his audience, for he had a message system in an instant. Uttermost parts of which interested old and young. Young the sea. Here taken for the world, as the elergymen, young merchants and young sea surrounds the land. farmers, unless on their guard, are sure

10, 11, 12. Thy hand. 11. " Even in to grow rusty and turn out failures. In a the most distant places God's hands commercial establishment, where say guide, and his arm is underneath his thirty young men are at work, only a few own." Thy right hand. The place of are chosen for the front. It is the lad honor. Night shall be light. To us darkwho has determined that his afternoon's ness shuts off vision, since we are depenwork will excel the morning's that gets dent upon light from without. But God his salary doubled and becomes first conis light in himself, and needs no candle fidential clerk and afterward the strongor light of the sun. est partner in the concern. Boys who

GOLDEN TEXT : Thou God seest me. Gen. 16, 13.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION : The diving omniscience

they neglected to cultivate it. Of such are our tramps and drunkards. The man An overland expedition is to be sent by way of Siberia by order of the Russian government; and a vessel, it is under-stood, will soon be on its way, via the who makes a mistake in the morning puts it to rights before the afternoon. He considers, faces round and walks up; the Snez Canal and Japan, to be in readiness to go north at the earliest possible oment.

FOR THE AFFLICTED.

In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy,

about two years old, was in very ill health

on account of worms, which destroyed

his appetite, and made him peevise and

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

THE WESLEYAN.

MACDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON PIPE With Fittings of every description. BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS. ETC .. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND OWER P UMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS ENGINEER BRASS FITTINGS. Also-The heavier description of BRASS and COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, BAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC. Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - Halifax DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!! WHOLESALE We beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock.

he ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN Markets have all been visited by one of the Firm, ar our Stock (including many SPECIAL LINES) secur very low

INSPECTION INVITED.

SMITH BRCS

COLTS

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM. JOYFUL NEWS The Maritime School Series. June 12th., 1878. THE MARITIME BEADERS Messre, O. Gates, Son & C.-Gentlemen

VECETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent

and Diuretic.

VREETINE is made exclusively from the juice⁶ C carefuly-selected barks, roots and herbs, and ostrongly concentrated that it will effectu-ily eradicate from the system every taint of breefula. Scrofulous Humor, Erysipelas, int Eheum, Syphilitic Discusse, Can-ter, Fulntmess at the Niemach, and all dis-ares that arise from impure blood. Scintics, infinitum arise from impure blood. Scintics, for Ulcers and Eruptive Discusses of the Rin, Fustules, Fimples, Blotches, Bolls, Netter, Scielabeed and Hingworm, VBar-ring has never failed to effect a permanent cure. For Fuine in the Bach, Kidsey Com-pinists, Dropsy, Founde Weakney, Lou-werbeens, arising from internal ulceration, and term discusses and General Debility, Van-phints, It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, alays infiammation, cures ulceration and regu-ates the bowels.

whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, alinys inflammation, cures alceration and regu-lates the bowels. For Catarrb, Dyspepsia, Habitual Cos-tiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Head-ache, Files, Norvenses, and General Prestration of the Nerveus System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VESTINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and postesses a controlling power over the nervous system. The remarkable cures effected by VROSTINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VROSTINE is the best remedy yet dis-covered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLGOOD FURIFIER, yet placed be-fore the public.

WEAT IS VESSION WEAT IS VESSION intersteed from barks, roots and herbs. It is Na-intersteed, It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panaces for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged porson. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Gives it a fair trial tor your complaints; then yon will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaint-ance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information. BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MARS. Ms. H. R. STEVENS :--Dear Sir. --My only object in giving yon this settimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afficited with Salt Rheam, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and know-ing it to be a blood disease. I took many of the were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without ob-tive to the a blood fore area particles, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without ob-tive to the second proparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without ob-tive to the second proparations and the strend the taken seven bottles, when I was pronounc-of a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely prove aso good health before; and L attribute if all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of vEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of vEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the use of VEGETINS. To benefit those all to to the USETINS is wonderful power of cur-up me of this acute complaint, of which I have all to to the USETINS is wonderful power of cur-all of the VEGETINS is wonderful power of the Second all to to the USETINS is wonderful power of the Second second the VEGETINS is wonderful power of the Second all to to the USETINS is wonderful power of the Second second the VEGETINS is wonderful power of the Second second the VEGETINS is wonderful power of the Second all the second the second the second the second the second second the seco

VECETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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EXPLANATORY.

Psalm 139, 1.12. March 23,

fool passes on and is punished.

BIBLE

fiddle and foot never become famous.

Their work is worthless morning and af-

ternoon, and their places are soon given

to better men. They had strength, but

INT ERNATIONAL

FIRST QUARTER :- STUDIES IN THE OLD

TESTAMENT

B. C. 1048. LESSON XII. THE ALL-

SEEING GOD; or, Always with God.

LESSONS

poor. The strongest symptoms of the disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never Verses 1, 2. Searched me. The Hebrew previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, word here used is that which means " to dig," as for precious metals, implying a but concluded to try them in this case. thorough investigation. 1. "God's eyes administered your No. 1 Syrup according penetrate every corner of our nature." 2. to directions with amazing results. One Hence we cannot hope to conceal our symptom after another speedily disappear. ed before it, (it carried off worms four or sins from him." Known me. Or "knowfive inches long,) and when only two est me." The knowledge is the result of bottles had been taken a perfect cure was the searching. 3. " That which one has affected personally searched out, he knows." Me. In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Not only the general world, but the particular individual. 4. " While with Da-

Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impurivid. we realize 'He knows me,' let us ties therein. It cleansed his blood, butil also with Paul realize, 'He loves me.'" him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever Gal 2, 20. Down-sitting. That is, every since he has been well and hearty. I may act and motion, even those of the least also say that two swallows (and not very importance. Understandest. More than large ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup bemere notice; the absolute knowledge of fore mentioned cured me in about fifteen minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in motives, purposes and moral character. the stomach, such as I never experienced 5. "While earthly eyes are limited to the before or since. I can state further that entward act the Lord of heaven scans the I have seen your Acadian Liniment apinward thought." Afar off. While the plied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing thought is as yet unborn in action, God results. A gentleman of my acquaint beholds its growth from the first motive. ance had a pair of oxen severely crippled 3. 4. Compassest. Some follow the marby this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid ginal translation, "winnowest," that is a cure was effected in about ten days. searches out and tests. But most scholhelped apply the medicine myself and ars adhere to the ordinary version. 6. know this to be a fact. I am quite sure " God is nearest when we know it least." no other Liniment or other preparation in this country could have done so much Turn what way we will we cannot escape in a similar case as this Liniment did. I his presence. Lying down. While resthave also used your Nerve Ointment with ing as well as labouring, while at play as complete success for the cure of sore teats well as in business. Not a word in my on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or tongue. Rather, "on my tongue." He heard tell of that will cure them so quick.

Years with gratitude, ISAAC B. SPINNEY. The

Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been

very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatal-

ity seems to be greatly owing to neglect-

ing what is supposed to be an ordinary

cold or sore throat until it has progressed

to its stages, and then when medical aid

is procured it has too often been found to

be too late. From the fatality attending

this disease every family should keep a

remedy on hand and use it on first appear-

ance of sore threat, A preparation called

DIFTHERINE has been placed before the

public. It is the discovery of an English

physician, and has been regarded where

it has been used, to be an infallible rame-

full directions, and sold by Druggists and

"He lays on us the hand of a ruler : let us also remember that it is the hand of a friend." Too wonderful. A note of admiration; expressing that the thought of the divine knowledge is too vast for ne to grasp. Cannot attain unto it. [mplying either that we can never attain to such knowledge, even of ourselves, as that which God has of us, or that we cannot comprehend the full sweep of its mighty significance.

reads it on the heart ere it mounts on the

5.6. Laid thine hand upon me. The

hand is the representative of power. 8.

Tips.

7. Whither. The second part of the psalm now begins describing God's omnipotence, which is the attribute next of kin with his omniscience. Shall I go ? An exclamation of wonder and of 'reverence, not of terror. 8. "That near pre- dy for that disease. It is placed within sence of God which the sinner dreads, the saint welcomes, as the assurance of his dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 safety." From thy Spirit. The spiritual conts a bottle.

Nova Scotia.

Profusely Illustrated

FIRST PRIMER......Price 3 cents SECOND PRIMER...... " 6 " Тнівд Воок..... " 80 " FOURTH ВООК..... " 38-FIFTH BOOK..... "45 SIXTH BOOK ... (New Edition) " 60 ILLUSTRATED WALL LESSONS, per set of 6 Sheets mounted and varnished, 17x22..... "60 "

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Schools of the Maritin eProvinces of Canada. 104 pp., 12 Maps, and 26 Illustrations. Price 40 cents.

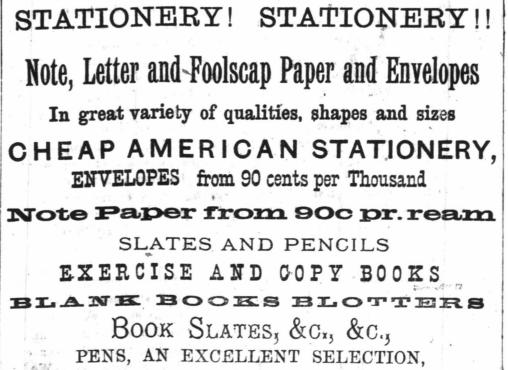
NEW PRIMERS

The Maritime PRIMERS and WALL CARDS, just issued are on an entirely new plan. The PRIMERS consisting of parts 1, and 2, are sold at 3 and 6 cents each respectively. They are [handsomely printed with large type, profusely illustrated, and very durable. They are constructed in such a way as to assist the teacher in leading the child from a picture to the name of the thing which the picture represents.

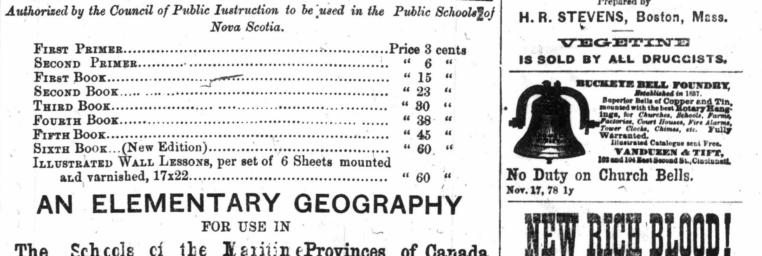
The PRIMERS are accompanied by a Series of WALL LESSON CARDS, 17 by 22 inches, reproducing i an enlarged form the introductory six pages of the FIRST PRIMER. The constant use of these cards in conjunction with the Primers in the Schools is recommended. They are handsome and substantial and are varnished so that they can be cleaned. Price per set, 60 cents.

THE SIXTH READER, NEW EDITION

The Publishers of the MARITIME SERIES at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for ad to enlarge the Sixtu MARITIME READER in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced to enlarge the SIXIM MARITIME READER in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced book, without outting parents and guardians to the expense of a separate volume. The New Edition of the Sixth Maritime Reader is now ready. It contains over a hundred pages of new matter of a class suited to advanced pupils. Besides many declamatory pieces of the highest order, there are sections de-voted to words difficult to spell, words frequently mis-pronounced; prefixes, affixes and roots, and lessons in elecution. The arrangement of the new matter will not in any way interfere with the use of the first edition in classes which may already be supplied, as all the new selections are inserted at the end of the volume, and the paging of the first edition has not been disturbed in the second.



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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to oue pint food.



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the present season. The award at Paris is the Aigh-est distinction in the power of the junies to confor-and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAS, swanded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE est distinction in the power of the junks to config-and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAS, awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world were in compe-tition. At Every World's Exposition for tweive years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highert Honors, viz: Paris, 1878; Sweden, 1878; Phila-delphia, 1876; Santiago, 1875; Vienna, 1872; Paris, 1867, NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGANS EVER ATTAINED HIGHEST AWARD AT XNY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Sold for cash, or payments by instalments. Latest CATA-LOGUES with newest styles, prices, etc., free, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, FOSION; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 200 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

WESLEYAN. ГНЕ

THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, MARCH, 15, 1879.

An obituary of a venerable Christian-Mrs. Gibson, Senr., of Marysville-reached us as we are going to press. It must have been delayed in the mails. This, with other communications, will app ear next week.

A New Brunswick correspondent this week treads upon delicate ground. What ever may be the Editor's personal judge ment, he must disclaim any endorsation of the views advanced in respect to a repeal of the union, in these columns, while he controls them. There are times and places for everything legitimate, but newspaper discussion here would do more harm than good. The writer of the letter however, is capable of taking the full responsibility of his views-hence we publish them, to avoid the appearance of being arbitrary.

An industrious member of our Hymn-Book Committee has made a discovery. Of the 278 hymns selected by the Presbyterian Hymn Book Committee, from a vast number-some say 20,000-thus constituting the cream of Hymnologic cream, our compiler had marked 178. A few others of the 278 he had distinguished by interrogation points, as likely to afford material. It seems now as if the two bodies are to worship in the same devotional poetry, in part at least. It is curious that Calvinistic and Arminian Hymn compilers should alight so frequently on the same sacred mountain-tops of song.

There are two kinds of ministerial success:-one of revival agency, and the other of edification, building up. This latter order is not sufficiently appreciated. If a minister succeeds in bringing the tone of personal piety among his people to a higher, purer, steadier glow, his labours and example have accomplished a great work. And there are but few places which do not offer a field for this kind of influence. The standard of piety is by no means as high as it should be generally. In the event of failing in revival effort, it would be well to secure the other result. That is, indeed a revival. quite as much as the other, and one as much needed. True, there is not so much applause for a steady, impressive ministry as for a fervent, persuasive one; but in the sight of God and angels that is a grand which elevates humanity.

Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, is on our table. We will refer to it again shortly. The report of the Instution for the Blind, Halifax, has also een sent on to us.

THE SERMONIC ART-THE POISE OF PARTS.

Every sermon, like a circle, should be complete in itself. It may have as many sectors, or divisional parts, as a wise plan would seem to dictate, but these must so fuse and fit into one another as to constitute, as it were, an orbicular unity; because if it assume broken, unfinished, fragmentary character its effect will be seriously marred. Even a tiny dew-drop is rounded as much as the mightiest sphere, and forms a miniature world in itself; so a sermon, however humble its pretentions, should be orbed in its completeness, and its very unity will give it point.

But, difficult of attainment as is this excellence in the sermonic art, it requires far more skill to manage what may be termed the poise of parts: that is, such a balancing of its several elements and sections as shall secure symmetry of structure together with a culminating concentration of force. Each part must be proportioned, both in its magnitude and in its emphasis, according to its relative value to the whole. Let this general rule be applied, first, to the purely mechanical or artificial structure of a sermon. As to the average length of a sermon, this would seem to be determined by two conditions, viz., the length of time during which the interest of the hearers can be maintained, and the period required to compass the end aimed at in the sermon. With regard to the, former condition, perhaps half an hour would be the utmost limit of an ordinary preacher's power to interest a congregation: and when it is remembered that these are days of extensive theological knowledge acquired in our Sunday-schools, and gathered from a widely-spread Christian literature ; if a half-hour sermon fails to bring home the truth to the conscience, to attenuate its length would scarcely be likely to add to its strength and probabilities of success. Now, in this limited period there is not time for more than three main, grand efforts (call them divisions, or propositions, or lines of argument, or climacteric gradations of thought, or what you will,) in order to reach a specific point. Still less is there time for a lengthened disproportioned introduction; especially when it is of such vital moment that sufficient time should be afforded for an earnest, iterated application of the truth. With all these interests imperiously demanding due attention, hedged about as they are by so many modifying limitations of time and such like, the utmost skill is necessary in order to determine the relative value of each, and then to give it its true place and emphasis. A sermon that is crowded with two many things is utterly indigestible to the mind. If it has too many points, it is like a porcupine, inapproachable. Having as many heads as the fabled Hydra, it will be about as attractive, but no more. And the few strong points that are chosen should be correlated and inter-bedded and over-laid, like the massive masonry of Eddystone rock, until the united structure rises to a point of light that shall guide the soul to Christ-the harbour of refuge, where all may run for shelter and sal vation. But the poising of parts concerns not only the mechanical or artificial structure of a sermon, but also the elements that enter into its composition. These may be classified into three general constituents: dogma, illustration, and motor-force. The first includes the truth, of whatever kind, to be communicated by the sermon. The second represents all the aids employed to facilitate the transmission of the truth: such as historical allusions, analogies, figures of speech, etc. The last comprises all direct attempts to excite the emotions. Now, it will be seen at once, that these constituent elements of a sermon, should be so nicely balanced as to give to each its due measure. What are usually condemned as dry sermons are such

while ineffective sermons are mostly such as contain an insufficiency of motor-force, being powerless to move the passions. Between the two, and contributing to the elucidation of dogma, and to the pungency of motorforce, is that illustrative element which beautifies as well as strengthens a sermon. Like a window, it admits the light; nay, more, it gives vivacity to thought, making it instinct with life; and by showing the consistency of one thing with another, it brings to view the harmony of truth. But even here there is a danger of suffering legitimate illustration to degenerate into anecdotage ; to smother thought by shere profusion of drapery and ornament; and by a far-fetched, unnatural, overstrained symbolism to galvanize a dead thought into a mock semblance of life. In this danger, as also in the advantages accruing from the proper use of illustration, lies the necessity for a skillful poising of a part so important as this is. Therefore, as a rule, in order to secure the maximum of benefit with the minimum of danger, the use of happy metaphor and lively simile, together with

" Apt alliteration's artful aid "

and all that can be gained by bright antithesis, is far more likely to make a sermon a success than any lengthened and elaborate effort. But after all, the mustering of forces, for a culminating effort, must be reserved for a wielding of the motor-power. The aim must be mainly at the heart. Men should be made to feel; for the kingly will itself is swayed, like a vessel on the sea, by a man's tidal emotions, and these are stirred and tossed by the breath of truth. Thus the end of preaching is attained: the sanctified exercise of sermonic art-point, plan and poise-eventuates, under God, in the persuasion and salvation of the soul. The consecration of the preacher's best talent, both natural and acquired, is all that is meant by true sermonic art; while the glory of all, successful soul-winning is cheerfully ascribed to God.

SLEEP IN RELATION TO LIFE. An excellent article in the International Review for March, discusses the subject of sleep as a necessary condition of physical and mental preservation. The author, who is evidently a philosophic student of natural laws, begins with an admission that the relation of sleep to the machinery of the mind is hidden from us ir great part. No study of its phenomena can be prosecuted, from the fact that the powers necessary for this purpose are suspended during the process. Still, enough is known to convince us that a serious injustice is done to our race by those false maxims and customs which treat sleep as a weakness to be overcome, rather than a provision of nature that should be carefully guard ed and valued. Sleep is a very common feature in nature. Plants, insects, birds, an imals, all sleep. It is noticed that, while the wakeful periods are those in which food is obtained, sleep is necessary to secure nutrition by carrying the elements of the food to the proper parts. Sleep repairs the losses of active life. Strength is then stored away to be used in the periods of energy. It seems to have been the intention of the Creator, that half the time of life should be spent in acquiring food, and the other half in appropriating or assimilating its properties. Each period of civilization has been abridging the quota of sleep for man, until from ten or twelve hours the quantity has been reduced to six or seven. There can be no doubt that man's physical and mental powers suffer accordingly. It is apparent, too, that in proportion as we reduce the periods of sleep, we also increase the forces of activity. As our race grows more extravagant in the use of physical and mental strength, it becomes more miserly in the use of sleep. Indigestion may be one of the consequences. Strong food needs much time for digestion and assimilation; but most of students to day allow themselves only sufficient sleep to extract a portion of the nourishment from their delicate diet ; hence a conas contain an undue preponderance of dition of physical weakness. We im. agreed to.

REPORTS-The Annual Report of the dogma, and too little illustration ; agine that we are acquiring time, while tions of vigour and future health. The body has power to reconcile itself to falling in with the intention of their this condition of severe taxation, but it yields its vigorous properties at the same time.

> The life of man is relatively shorter than that of most of the warm-blooded animals. The human body grows until the twenty-fifth year or later, and the period required to exhaust the bodily powers is at the most only thrice the period of growth. In the animal creation there is nothing comparable to this. The period of existence with them is equal to five times that of growth. There has, therefore, been a considerable reduction in the term of life in man as compared with the lower animals.

This is not all. We are not as rich in the physical and mental enjoyment in the physical and mental enjoyment of activity as if sleep had been culti-to the standard already passed by this Genvated to a proper degree. A drowsy, dreary boyhood is sure to follow an abridgement of sleep; a sombre, gloomy manhood is that usually produced by stinted rest and increased tax upon mental and physical exercise.

THE FREE CHRISTIAN BAP-TISTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

This body, the Minutes of whose forty-sixth General Conference are before us, seems to be prospering. The Moderator of the Conference is Rev. A. Renny, of Moncton, and its Secretary, regarded as the weak point in the Major Vince, Esq., Woodstock. Their economy is somewhat similar to our own, as regards Districts, though their pastorate is one of mutual call and response, excepting in Home Mission service. New Brunswick is divided into seven districts, each of which presents a comprehensive report. We give the summary for the whole Province :---

The total number added to the churches during the year is three hundred and eightyeight [three hundred and ten by baptism, seventy-eight by letter.] The decrease for the year is, by death, 65, expulsion, 5, suspen-sion, 5, withdrawal, 54, total 130, leaving a net increase of 258.

Though the addition to our churches during the year may seen very small when com-pared with the numbers gathered in former years, yet when we consider that it has not been a "harvest year" throughout Christen-

The name of Rev. W. E. Lenington was re-entered on the list of ministers The Conference made provision for body in the United States and Nova Scotia, to hold a Triennial Confer. ence.

Very pronounced resolutions were passed on Temperance, with a view to having its principles recognized and adopted in the Sunday-schools, as well as in the general public way. A vigorous report was brought in by a Committee on ministerial education recommending higher ground. The report closed with the following suggestions by way of leading to definite action :

1. That a more thorough training of the future ministry of this denomination is no. cessary.

2. That no young man shall be considered an acceptable candidate for the christian ministry in this denomination who will not eral Conference.

3. That this Conference shall encourage all consistent ways and measures by which the young men coming to us in the future as candidates for the ministry shall have more culture than they have been enabled to provide in the past.

The first and second recommendations were adopted; the third was lost. The phraseology of the third resolution is obscure; but having adopted the first, unless some conditions were involved, which an outside reader cannot detect, this also might have been safely passed. We are glad to see that what we have always economy of our Free Baptist friends, is bravely confronted by their rising ministry with a view to speedy remedy. Prejudices against an educated ministry will die out, and the sooner the better. The day of miracles has long ago passed away, and to this positive, broad fact, even ministers. are no exception. The Holy Spirit has not been promised to supply defects in learning. A recommendation to endow a Theological Chair in connection with the University of New Brunswick, was also voted down.

The Conference ordained one candidate and licensed four.

Spirited meetings were held in connection with Home and Foreign Mis-

Apollo rises tion in the c of language when an ent its plodding tious workm of admirati tury are rar executive st which carry immense for solitary goo are over-ma in circumst rapid firing Sailing WP ver this on back out to ordinary smoke, rec stay to me How oft congregati ters of so ents, has inaugurat agining th length di weary (There ar glad to ku plain, con men, ther wish to fi worth and What i business gious ain We fear they do : business, and then cal man shall alv father taught 1 cific son and take proper v us surel we are o to guard of young influenc door to cold wa somethin of this Nelso He ta into th never her co world have y This beaten driven ments an obs turous it may tresse into cultie reach be sh mani the Chris 8 86 man only limit ato Mr tur cou lus the an En

Circulars have been industriously circulated urging that the title "Reverend" should not be "arrogated" by clergymen. The author of the circular falls into the very common error of assuming that the prefix is a result of an understanding among those who wear it, whereas it has merely grown by custom. We imagine that, so far from regretting its disuse, or regarding its loss as derogating from their social standing, nineteen of every twenty clerymen would exchange the word for any other, if society so willed. It seems necessary to have some destinctive title for this, as for the other professsions. "Reverend" is taken to be " a prerogative of Omnipotence," whereas it is used in a very different sense when applied to ministers, as any scholar may see. This captious habit, we notice, is confined chiefly to Americans, a professedly demo. cratic people, but the most vainglorious as respects titles, of any in the world. Let the prefix be preserved from extravagance -" Right Reverend," " Most Reverend," &c., &c .-- and it is blameless so far as we can see.

After reaching the twenty-third ballot the Episcopal Synod last week, at Toron to, left their difficulty in the hands of a Committee, selected from High and Low parties in equal numbers. The Committee recommended Archdeacon Sweatman. of Huron, who was forthwith elected almost unanimously. The "Low" are delighted. and the "High," disgusted, indicating that the new Bishop is a moderate man. But what a surprise it must have been for the unsuspecting Archdeacon ! Yesterday a quiet, retiring, rural deacon; today Bishop of Toronto. Here is his record :--

ARCHDEACON ARTHUR SWEETMAN is an Englishman of unusual ability, having passed through a most distinguished course at Cambridge, where he took a high honour degree. For several years he acted as Superintendent of the Lane Sunday Ragge School at Cambridge, and was there present ed with a handsome testimonial. Some 18 years ago, at the instance of Dean Hellmuth, he came to Canada and was made Principal of Hellmuth College, London, which was in-tended to be made the "Eaton of Canada." He conducted this work with success for nine years, and in 1870 was appointed Assistant Rector of St. Paul's, Woodstock. He was also made Archdeacon of Brant, in the Diocese of Huron, and is generally consider ed a man of great learning, ability and tact For many years he was, and is still, Clerica Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, and was appointed Commissiary dur-ing the absence of Bishop Hellmuth last

dom, but a time of sorrowing should take courage and "be thankful," remembering that "He that offereth praise, glorifieth God."

The total number of churches under our jurisdiction is one hundred and forty-eight, of which one hundred have reported, [94 to Sevtheir District Meetings and 6 since]. enty of these churches have had regular pastoral care. Our total membership is 9,389.

The amount paid for Ministerial	
Salaries was	\$9,682.29
Current Church Expenses	2,006.31
Buildings and Repairs	4,015.60

\$15,704.20 Making a total of Exclusive of all money paid for Home and Foreign Missions and Sabbath Schools.

We must not judge of the progress of our church by what has been accomplished during the past or any other year, for conclusions drawn from such limited periods are very likely to be misleading. A longer peri-od of time will probably bring us nearer the facts of the case. A comparison suggested by our meeting with the 1st Hampstead Church to-day will give us a better idea of what God has made us instrumental in doing. Eight years ago this body met with this church :--we had then thirty-one Ordained Ministers, to-day we have forty,--we had then eleven Licentiates, to-day we have fifteen,-we then numbered some six thousand communicants, to-day we number nearly nine and a half thousands; during the year then passed, forty of our churches had been

supplied with pasteral labor; during the year just passed, seventy-two have been supplied : during the eight years passed there have been added to our churches by baptism four thousand, one hundred and thirty-two. Blessings like these should lead to deep thankfulness and humility, and nerve us to renewed exertion and consecration of life and talent in the Master's service. We should therefore never be discouraged in our Divinely-appointed mission of propagating the utmost liberty of thought and worship com-patible with the Bible and that decency and order which it requires.

The following from a report subsequently brought in by the Corresponding Secretary, shows, however, a sad state of things as regards a majority of these churches. Churches of the kind alluded to often seemed to us an anomaly while travelling in New **Brunswick**:

We find the number of churches in the denomination to be 148, of which 70 have pastors, leaving 78 without pastoral care, while some of the number can scarcely claim an existence, having made no report for some years; the want of these churches certainly demands our immediate attention. We there fore recommend the Conference to urge upon the Home Mission some means to help those churches all we can by sending missionaries to care for them.

It was recommended by the Elder's Conference that Elder Charles Downey should be excluded from membership for gross immorality; which was

sion movements, and the Sabbath School enterprise. Dr. Phillips and his wife, missionaries from the Conference, have returned to India.

We congratulate our brethren on the systematic and handsome arrangement of their Minutes, as well as upon the hopeful tone which pervades them throughout. We have always admired the fervor of the piety of both preachers and people in the Free Baptist denomination, and feel persuaded that. with advancement in educational attainments, they have a brotherhood which will be made a great blessing to he country.

The Religious Intelligencer-organ of the denomination, edited by Rev. Jos. McLeod, a gifted son of a worthy sire. s a sprightly pleasant paper-one of our best exchanges.

THE GIFTS THAT RECLAIM THE WORLD.

It is but natural that homage should be paid to extraordinary talent. But this does not prove that our admiration is properly bestowed-that our idolatry is either right in itself or as respects the class of persons whom we distinguish above all others. The true Christian standard in regard to the excellence of human gifts is usefulness-not brilliancy. And yet the useful characters of this world are seldom appreciated, while the brilliant, whether useful or not, are sure of applause. Our homage is misplaced. We need some light upon the value of Christian instrumentalities.

A blazing comet, sweeping out upon the surface of the heavens once in a century, attracts world-wide notice. The staid, silent stars, content to run forever in a limited orbit, holding the universe together, guiding the mariner upon the sea, and shedding little rays of light where otherwise all would be perfect darkness-these common objects are admired, if admired at all, only by scientific men who know their worth, or by lovers of the beautitiful in God's sphere of methodical creation. Similarly, some son of

The name of Rev. W. E. Lenington vhile was re-entered on the list of ministers titu-The Conference made provision for The falling in with the intention of their lf to body in the United States and Nova but Scotia, to hold a Triennial Conferthe ence.

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Apollo rises into a commanding posi- Navy, as it is well known they are all in tion in the church, gifted with powers of language beyond common mortals, when an entire community, forgetting its plodding, painstaking, unpretentious workmen-rises into an ecstasy of admiration. Only once in a century are rare talents associated with executive strength. There are ships which carry a single gun, capable of immense force, but having not another solitary good quality. In speed, they are over-matched by common craft; in circumstances requiring repeated, rapid firing, they are next to useless. Sailing up to an enemy, they can deliver this one, terrible discharge, then back out to load again. Meantime, ordinary gunboats, enshrouded with

smoke, receiving and delivering death, stay to meet the enemy. How often has it happened that congregation, long served with ministers of solid though not shining tal-

ents, has entered upon a jubilee at the inauguration of a flashy preacher, imagining that its day of glory has at length dawned. Ten to one it will weary of fire-works in due time. There are few of that class, we are glad to know; while of the other, the plain, common-sense, every-day workmen, there are many. Only we could wish to find these more loved for their worth and their work's sake.

What is the proportion of Christian business men, who have a direct religious aim in duty, and adhere to it? We fear there are too many who, if they do anything outside of worldly business, do it only with half a heart, and then only by spasms. A methodi. cal man once said in our hearing-" I shall always revere the memory of my father for this one thing :-- that he taught me while young to adopt a specific something in the way of duty, and take care that it was done in the proper way and time." Our Lord calls us surely to take some one cross when we are converted. A family to assist, to guard or nurse, it may be; a class of young men, gathered by our own influence, and led on to usefulness; a door to keep in the temple; a cup of cold water to carry to the hospitalsomething for Christ. The conversion

of this world is to be brought about as Nelson used to conquer his enemies. He taught each captain to sail right into the fleet, single out a ship, and never leave her till she sank, or struck her colours. It is easy to cry "The world for Christ;" but what share have you in the battle?

WESLEYAN. THE

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRECTION. STRATHROY, March 5, '79.

DEAR SIR,-In my communication of Feb. 18. and which appears in your issue of March 1. I notice two typographical errors. One of them is so much the reverse of what I intended, that I would be glad if you would kindly correct it. It is in the last paragraph, where speaking of the cost of S. S. Books, it reads is not from the General Conference S. S. Fund. It should be it is met from, &c., and oblige

> Yours truly, ALFRED ANDREWS.

LOCKEPORT, N. S., March 1. '79.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-While travelling West in connection with the Shelburne Co. Sabbath School Convention, I had the pleasure of spending a few days with Bro. Pickles at Barrington, and am pleased to report upon what it was my pleasure to enjoy while there.

God is graciously visiting the congrega. tion under his charge at Barrington Pas sage, when I was with him about eight delivered in the vestry of the Methodist Church, St Stephen, on Thursday evening, persons had come forward for prayer. and many of these had made their phace with by Rev. C. G. McCully of Calais, on "Re-God, over twenty had given their name s cent Explorations in Africa." On a large to Brother Pickles, signifying their intenmap, prepared for the purpose, the lecturer tion to unite with the Methodist Church. pointed out the routes of the different ex-And still the good work was going on. plorers dwelling more particularly on Stan-May God yet more abundantly bless the Brother in his labours, that he may resign

his charge feeling that his "labours hav e not been in vain in the Lord." Yours truly,

MIDDLE COVERDALE, N. B.

March 4, 1879.

WM. AINLEY.

MR. EDITOR. -The Lord has visited this circuit during the past month by a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Last Sunday Bro. Currie came down to Niagara and received fourteen persons into the church by the right hand of fellowship, eight of which number received the holy ordinance of baptism, not having been baptized in their infancy. Bro. Currie preached a very earnest sermon, which through the blessing of God, gave the work, which is still going on, quite an impetus. In addition, to the fourteen taken into the church at Lower Cover-dale last Sunday week, twelve more were received into our communion last Sunday; and received the holy ordinance of baptism at the hands of Bro. Currie.

Of the twenty-six wholhave during the Whittaker, Esq., occupied the chair and last fortnight, on this circuit entered into Mr. Currie chose for his subject, " Elothe pale of the Methodist Church of Cana-

part has been obtained. Evaporate the liquor at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a half pint. If the bark cannot be obtained, and the very fine powder found signed. in the shops is used, it will be necessary to add at first a pint and a half of the alcohol, the quantity collected must then equal this latter amount, and the whole should be evaporated to the required half pint. If a percolator cannot be had, an ordinary tin funnel may be made to answer by placing in the bottom a small piece of tow and proceeding 'as with the percolator.

AVONDALE.

On Tuesday evening the members of our temperance society, gave a concert and literary entertainment in aid of the Division. The music was excellent, and the recitations and dialogues elicited the applause of the audience. It was a success also financially.

Our people during the autumn and winter having been working for church and local purposes. Over five hundred dollars have been raised by tea meeting and Christmas tree. Part of this amount has been expended upon the parsonage, and in removing a debt upon the organ. A our missionary meeting we were favored with the presence of Dr. Williams, who, notwithstanding the stormy weather called out a large audience. His address was listened to with great pleasure, and his able advocacy of the cause we hope will result in increased liberality on the part of our

people. As yet we cannot tabulate results.

Our Sabbath services are well anded, and while as yet there is no general religious movement, yet the Divine presence is felt in the ordinary means of grace and some are becoming anxious as to their personal salvation.

mourn the loss of several by death. Mr. Joseph Follett died at Avondale of paralysis, Nov. 8, 1878, in his 71st year. Mr. Follet, was for many years a consistent member of our church in Hantsport. He was led through the death of a beloved wife to seek the consolations of that religion which had been her support in sickness, her triumph in death. And being justified freely through the redemp. tion that is in Christ Jesus, he was enabled to rejoice in conscious " remission of sins through the forbearance of God." His subsequent religious character evidenced the thoroughness of the change which had taken place. The word of God became his constant companion : he took especial delight in the ordinances of religion, while in the society of Christian people he found a companionship, congenial to the tastes of a renewed heart. His death was sudden. Owing to the nature of his illness the weeping children who surrounded his bed could receive no parting words for the heart to treasure up. They could however console themselves by the assurance that they who live well, die well, and that the " last enemy cannot harm the life that is hid with Christ in God."

The Amherst Gazette announces pointment of Dr. W. D. Mackenzie, of boro, as Inspector of Schools for the Count of Cumberland vice Rev. W. S. Darragh re County

Major Add. D. Welch, well known for his late most successful temperance work in New Brunswick, opened a campaign at Annapolis on Wednesday evening. He will remain one week. His presence was greeted with a good house. As a Canadian he is doubly welcome mong us.

The inhabitants of Bear River were unexectedly startled on Sunday night last by the larming cry of "Fire!" and on running to the spot from which the flames issued, found that the house of Mr. Watson Vidito, on the eastern side of the bridge, was enveloped in flames. By strenuous and timely efforts part of the lower portion of the building were saved. The loss although covered by insurance in the National for \$500 is a severe one to the owner.-Digby Courier.

ATHOL, N. S., March 6-A railway collision. resulting in a large destruction of property and loss of one life, took place this morning, one mile north of Spring Hill Station. The particulars are as follows :- A special train. consisting of twelve cars of English goods, in charge of conductor John Cameron and Driver Stephen Mitchell, arrived at Spring Hill at about 7 30 o'clock, to proceed on their way to Moncton. It was absolutely necessary that they should obtain fresh orders, which were given by train-despatcher Taylor, from Moncton, in these words :

"Proceed to Amherst to cross Ross; special signalled by Conductor King and No. 12 Quebec train : thence to Moncton clear of regular and signalled trains."

THESE ORDERS WERE MISUNDERSTOOD by Cameron and Mitchell, who left Spring Hill exactly 12 minuts before the advertized time of the arrival of the Quebec passenger train in charge of Conductor Birmingham and Driver Samuel McLeod.

THE TWO TRAINS MET

on a curve. Fireman Edwards, on the Que bec train, was the first to observe the opposite train. He alarmed his driver and then jumped for his life. Driver McLeod, it appears, did not, or could not, leave the engine in time, thereby loosing his life. The fireman was found some time afterwards on the side of the track.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED ABOUT THE HEAD and breast. On the special train, fireman Eaton was also the first to observe the danger. He jumped from the engine and sustained injuries which may result in his death. His driver, Mitchell, was also dangerously injuried. Conductor Cameron, who was on the engine of the special

WHEN THE TRAINS MET,

is so badly hurt that it is feared by the doctors that he can't recover. The two engines are totally demolished; also the baggage car of the Quebec train, and a flat car of the special.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The friends of the Rev. George Armstrong, late of the Christian Visitor, will regret to to learn that he has been seriously ill for over three weeks-first in Nova Scotia and since his return to St. John. They will be glad to know, however, that he is convalescent.

As Rev. Mr. Chappell was stepping into a sleigh at the door of the Exmouth Street Methodist Church, at which Church he had been conducting the service, on Sabbath morning, the horse started and he was thrown from the sleigh. He was at once assisted to his feet and it was found that fortunately he had escaped without injury. Ship Turkish Empire, tonnage 1502, hence for Dublin, deal laden, went ashore at Big Duck Island, Grand Manan, on Saturday, and became a total wreck. Cap. West and seven of the crew drowned pilot Cline and 17 of the crew were saved. The captain belonged to Harvey, Albert County. Cargo shipped by R. A. & J. Stewart, of St. John. At the close of the concert the other evening a number of ladies and gentlemen had the pleasure of witnessing the wonderful performance on the piano of a bright little boy of only eight years of age, son of Mrs. Frank W. Bull, of Woodstock. The little fellow would only require to catch the right key, when he would accompany his mother in playing the most difficult selections. Perhaps Mrs. Bull could be induced to favour our citizens with an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful performances of her son, by giving a concert in the Hall some evening shortly.— N B Reporter.

Sevthe systematic and handsome arrangepas-89. ment of their Minutes, as well as upon the hopeful tone which pervades them $82.29\\06.31$ throughout. We have always admired the fervor of the piety of both preach-15.60 ers and people in the Free Baptist de-04.20 nomination, and feel persuaded that, and with advancement in educational atour tainments, they have a brotherhood dur-ncluwhich will be made a great blessing to are the country. peri-r the

The Religious Intelligencer-organof the denomination, edited by Rev. Jos. McLeod, a gifted son of a worthy sire, is a sprightly pleasant paper-one of our best exchanges.

THE GIFTS THAT RECLAIM THE WORLD.

sup-here tism It is but natural that homage should be paid to extraordinary talent. But two. ieep s to and ould Dithis does not prove that our admiration is properly bestowed-that our idolatry is either right in itself or respects the class of persons whom we the distinguish above all others. The com-and true Christian standard in regard to the excellence of human gifts is usebsefulness-not brilliancy. And yet the useful characters of this world are selonddom appreciated, while the brilliant, sad rity whether useful or not, are sure of sp the plause. Our homage is misplac an We need some light upon the value of New Christian instrumentalities.

A blazing comet. sweeping out upon the surface of the heavens once in a decentury, attracts world-wide notice. pas-hile The staid, silent stars, content to run n an forever in a limited orbit, holding the ome inly ere-pon hose ries universe together, guiding the mariner upon the sea, and shedding little rays of light where otherwise all would be perfect darkness-these common objects are admired, if admired at er's all, only by scientific men who know ney their worth, or by lovers of the beautitiful in God's sphere of methodics creation. Similarly, some son

This world is like a great, stormbeaten ocean. Voyagers are outside, driven hither and thither by the elements. Standing on some headland, an observer may see brave pilots, venturous tug-boats, life-preserving craft it may be, pushing out to their distressed fellow-men, and bringing them into harbour. Depend upon it, difficulties must be endured if we are to reach others and save them. It will be shameful, if, with the wreck of humanity all about us, it will be seen at the judgment that we, professing Christ, saved not a single soul. It is

a selfish religion this which gives man or woman strength and happiness only to spend them within the little limits of our own souls or families.

A GENTLEMAN who subscribes himself C. A GENTLEMAN who subscribes minset C. Edwin Williams, V. D. M., Evangelist, in-forms us that he is a Methodist Episcopal preacher from the United States, labouring preacher from the United States, labouring as a "Roving Evangelist." He has letters of introduction and commendation from U. S. Navy, Army and civil officers, and from Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal clergymen. Also a letter from the Hon. Major Mark Dennet to Her Majesty the Queen, to the German Emperor, to the Czar and the Mexican President. He will preach or lecture in any church that will ask for his services. He is quite regardles of name or denomination. We humbly suggest that such a distinguished personage should, without delay, obtain an introduction to the Emperors of China and Japan, the Lord of the White Elephant, the Grand Panjandrum with the Big Brass But-ton, or Dr. A. P. Reid, of Mount Hope. He is too great entirely to be at large in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Why, Major Mark Dennet and the Czar may come after us with a sharp stick if we keep him too long amongst us. And what will Queen Victoria say? C. Edwin Williams is no doubt a V. D. M. [supposed to mean Very Decent Man!] but this country is too small for him. Pres. Wit.

Our cotemporary is evidently no adept atdeciphering Evangelistic Hieroglyphics. Mr. Williams makes a specialty of lecturing on the Devil, and his cabalistic consonants have doubtless some occult allusion to this special mission. Hence also the necessity of having references from, and letters to, principalities and powers, Emperors, Presidents, and the Army and keep the children."

quence and Orators." The lecturer first spoke of the different kinds of eloquence, dwelling especially upon the natural eloquence of John B. Gough, and also of the various essentials in good public speaking. such as the proper use of gestures, the proper articulation and appropriate ex. pression, illustrating his points by various examples.

introduced the lecturer.

sympathy with Mr. Williams' object. But

as he has not succeeded in his war of ex-

termination here, we also would consent

that he should open fire elsewhere. There

is still a limited field at least for him in

the United States. The Methodist Episco-

pal Church will get into trouble if it per-

mits its dignitaries to run after this fash-

OUR CHURCH WORK. &c

CENTENARY CHURCH BAZAAR,-The

adies of Centenary Church have fully de-

cided on a bazaar as a means to assist in

raising funds on behalf of the church

building fund. It will be held in August

MUSQUODOBOIT HABBOR.-A Sociable

was held at the parsonage last Tuesday

evening. About forty persons were pre-

sent. The funds realized, supplemented

by contributions from other parts of the

circuit were sufficient to purchase a cir-

LECTURE,-A very interesting lecture

The Methodist Church at Wolfville took

a new departure last Tuesday evening in

the shape of social." About a hundred

and fifty persons gathered in the basement

of the Church, including old and young,

rich and poor; each seeming determined

to enjoy himself and make all others do

likewise. Speeches, singing and refresh-

ments added to the enjoyment of the even-

ing. One of the most interesting inci-

dents was the presenting the pastor, Rev

I. M. Mellish, with a purse containing

about sixty dollars. The meeting was un-

doubtedly a grand success and not a few

felt sorry when the chairman called for

the Doxology. This bringing the mem-

bers of the Church together sociably is

surely a step in the right direction and

should help in no small degree to cultivate

There was a good attendance at the St.

Andrew's church last week at the lecture

delivered in the Y. M. A. lecture course

by Rev. D. D. Currie of Moncton. W. C.

brotherly kindness and charity.

J. M. F.

新花

ion on other people's territory !

or September.

cuit sleigh and robe.

ley's explorations.

In the course of his lecture, he paid high tribute to Dr. Punshon, who he said was the only man he had ever heard whom he could not trip up in grammar. He also spoke of Mr. Talmage's ability. He thought Mr. Beecher the most effective speaker he had ever heard. Dr. Chamberlain also had a fine voice and knew how to use it well. He referred to Daniel O'Connell and several other orators. The lecture was very interesting aud well received. At the close a vote of

thanks was passed to the lecturer.-Tel.

A very enjoyable evening was spent on Wednesday last by the Sabbath school in connection with the Methodist church. At half-past five the scholars sat down to a sumptuous tea, and evidently appreciated all the good things provided for them. After the tables were cleared the doors were thrown open to the parents and friends, and the school called to order. The exercises commenced with singing and prayer, after which the time was occupied by the scholars in recitations, dialogues and singing. A very pleasing part of the programme was the singing of the Infant Class, several of whom also comtributed recitations. The meeting closed at 10 o'clock, all appearing well pleased with the evening's entertainment. This school under the management of an able and efficient staff of officers and teachers gives indications of prosperity, and, we trust, will continue to increase in members and efficiency .- Truro Sun.

The following is by the Christian Union. Well! Well! Well. Here are the Baptist ministers of Brooklyn discussing whether infants can be saved. And this in 1879. Are we all mistaken, and should it be written 1789? One minister is reported as saying that the doctrine of eternal damnation cannot be saved unles at least some infants are consigned to it. If that is so, we know of some men who will elect to let go the doctrine and frequently, then pack in a percolator and

da, and also I trust become members of Christ's body, eleven are the heads of families. It is thrice blessed to witness tath. ers and mothers renouncing the world and accepting a claim in the great inheritance. This work is still going forward. This community is very largely Baptist, and many brethren of that church have been greatly revived, and lent us

their kindly aid. But a fearful restraint through the doctrines of their church forbids them to recognize any as the children of God outside their own communion. On page 21 section 4 of the Minutes of the N. B. Baptist Association held in Moncton, July 1877, it is stated "that all those who are regenerate have been baptized on

profession of faith in Christ." Thus none are regenerate who have not been baptized on profession of their faith. Why should these men lay such a grievous burden upon the people of God, whom the Lord has not burdened. N. FREEMAN.

THE RECIPE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 3, '69. REV. A. W. NICOLSON .-

Dear Sir : In a recent publication of the Halifax WESLEYAN, I noticed an article entitled "A cure for drunkenness." Such a receipt would be invaluable down in this quarter, as there are many victims to this debasing practice. Some of our medical men think the proportion of Cinchona rubra er Peruvian Bark specified, PROVINCIAL to the quantity of alcohol: viz., one Pint is too great. You would confer an. incalculable benefit upon the community at large (if it has the curative properties claimed for it) by ascertaining whether such quantities are correct, and replying ments gazetted to-day are :---J. Hardy to be Harbor Master for the port as soon as you can conveniently do so. of Gabarus. M. McDonald, Harbor Master for the port

JAMES B. ELLIS.

Brown Bros., of this city, who have made up the prescription for persons who desired to test the remedy published in this paper some time ago, have kindly furnished us with the following :-

Take of Red Cinchona bark (Cinchona subra) coarsely powdered one pound avoirdupois diluted alcohol (ten parts alcohol-six parts water) one pint. Pour the alcohol on the powdered bark, macerate (seak) for forty-eight hours, stirring continue adding diluted alcohol until one England, to Tor Bay, N. S.

Mrs. Tamar Mosher died at Avondale. of inflammation of the lungs, Jan. 29, 1879. in the 50th year of her age. Mrs Mosher had been in a delicate state of health during the winter. On returning from class -from which she was seldom absent-the premonitory symptoms of disease made their appearance, so that it was with difficulty she reached her home. Her illness was of short duration. On the Sabbath before her death calling her family to her she prayed for them with great earnestness and entreated them to yield their hearts to Christ, so that mother and children might be reunited in heaven.

Impressed from the first with the thought that this sickness was unto death, she gave repeated expression to a confident trust in the merits of Christ, and committing her children to the Divine care, she rested fully in the wisdom and goodness of God. A large number of relatives and friends ac. companied her remains to the grave,

R. A. D. Avondale, March 7, 1879.

NOVA SCOTIA.

OTTAWA, March 8 .- Among the appoint-

J. R. Nooman and William Gordon, Com-

of Cow Bay.

NEWS.

Rev. Thos. Todd has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Moncton, the resignation to take effect in three months.

We are pleased to notice that Rev. Jos. McLeod has been reappointed Chaplain to the House of Assembly.—Fredricton Reporter.

Sussex has developed so large a milk trade by railway to St. John that great numbers of farmers trequent the Station morning and evening daily. The butter making and Cheese Factories in the neighborhood are proportionally curtailed.

The distress in the town of Portland continues to increase, and thoughtful, humane citizens of the town are considering what may be done to procure means of relief. As yet, no definite plan has been settled upon. Persons who have hitherto been barely able to support themselves without calling upon the relief committee for aid, are now exhausted of their means, and are compelled to seek relief; while those who have all along been under the charge of the committee have not diminished in numbers. To add to the distress of the situation, the funds at the disposal of the relief committee are almost exhausted, and it is to meet the emergency that the above mentioned action is necessary.

The snow plow, two engines, a flanger and one car of the train which left Charlottetown for Tignish on Friday of last week ran off the track, after passing the country line. The car and flanger were totally destroyed, but the engines were only slightly damaged.

The Government of P. E. Island was de-feated by a vote of 19 to 19. The following are the names :--

Yeas-Messrs. Sullivan, Arsenault, Conroy, Gavin, Ferguson, Campbell, J. E. Mc-McDonald, L. McDonald, J. R. McLearn, J. A. McDonald, McKay, McIsaac, DeBlois, Lefargy, Gordon, Kelly, Prowse, Montgom. ery, Nicholson. --19

Nays-Messrs. Davies, McMillan, Stewart, Yeo, Dr. Robertson, Farquharson, Richards, Lea, Calhoun, Westaway-10.

The Davies-Ste wart combination resigned on Friday night week on Friday night week, and Sir Robert Hodgson called on Mr. Sullivan on Saturday to form a new Government.

Yours truly.

missioners of Pilotage for the district of Pic-tou; and D. Sutherland and J. H. Fraser, Harbor Commissioners. A, G, Hamilton, Sydney Mines; H. McDon-ald, Sydney; and T. Ling, Little Glace Bay, to be Commissioners of Pilotage with author-

ity in the District of of Sydney. The Breaking of the Anglo-American Co., French Atlantic Cable from St. Pierre, leaves only two cables in good working order connecting the old world, with the new, and in striking evidence of the necessity for the new Cable Company which has just been inaugurat-ed in France for the purpose of laying two additional cables, one from France direct to Cape Cod. Mass., the other from Lands End,

WESLEYAN. **CHE**

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC

MARCH, 1879. First Quarter, 1 day, 3h, 44m, Morning,

Full Moon, 8day, Sh, 55m, Morning. Last Quarter, 14 day, 11h, 97m, Aftern New Moon, 22 day, 4h, 50m, Afternoon. First Quarter 30 day, Sh, 51m, Afternoon

THE TIDES .-- The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

walls, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 ars and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-olis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 29 minutes EARLER than at Malifax. At Char-ditectown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-stract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the ime of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the emainder add the time of rising next morning

OBITUARY

JOSEPH FORSTER, ESQ.

of Bridgewater, formerly of Nictaux, Annapolis Co., was called to his reward on the 5th Jan., 1879, in the 75th year of his age. Bro. F. was converted to God in 1840, under the faithful ministry of the sainted Barrett, and continued to adorn the doctrine of God the Saviour till called to his reward in the skies.

As often as failing strength would permit, he was found at his post in the prayer and class-meetings. His ardent attachment to, and sincere devotion in all the services of the sanctuary proved, beyond a doubt, the existence of that bond of union with the Saviour which is the medium of spiritual life, and the soul's sure anshor "cast within the vail.

It was the writer's privilege frequently sonverse with the aged pilgrim waiting

work together most harmoniously, yet as both have rights let us see them properly guarded. I. Let the pastor name the places where he desires the special services and the length of time he requires such services held, provide a home for the evangelist, then let his authority stop, and, II give the evangelist power to control and conduct the meetings as he thinks best. Surely this is fair! I notice that when a captain receives a pilot on board, the latter commands the ship pro tem-and the captain stands by his side. In the event of no kind donor of \$600 making his appearance, the pastor shall be required to appoint a time and place for the assembling of the friends to make the evangelist a "donation" before he leaves, or send out a special collector. Having now viewed the matter in all its aspects as regards its

practicability, just a very few words more. III. How this machinery can be started. 1. Let all the brethren prayerfully consider the matter in their private studies.

2. Discuss the matter when assembled in the annual District meetings. 3. Send on a recommendation to the

Conference 4. The Conference will then give the

subject further attention, and finally de cide the affair for the year. Yours respectfully,

JOSHUA.

February 1879.

THE YOUNG FOLKS. DIDN'T THINK,"

A DARK LITTLE TALE WITH A BRIGHT LITTLE END.

BY RUTH POOL.

Little Dickey Doane rushed into the house all out of breath, his cheeks burning like two red pennies, and over them tears were dropping. A burst of words came from his lips, tumbling over each other so fast that few could get out 'straight and smooth through the little cherry doors:

"Gut more'n half way to schoollast bell ringing-had my hand in my pocket-didn't feel any slate pencilgainst the rule to come to school 'out pencil-had to run back an' 'most

pose that the pastor and evangelists would just as bad, and there lay the unfinished dress that must go to the wedding on Monday. The saying, "Rain be-fore seven, clear before eleven," proved true that day. The clouds began to break away, the silk was sent for and at about noon the impatient fingers were again at work.

It was Saturday, and Dickey, having nothing to do, was inclined to play with his lively tongue a dust with his mother's needle. "Don't, Dickey," said she, " don't

talk now, for I'm getting nervous."

"Don't get that, mamma," said the child. "What can I do to keep you from it? Mayn't I read you ' Robinson Crusoe ?"

The busy mother could not feel just then a very deep interest in the adventures of Robinson Crusse, but she would not deny the pleading voice, and answered cheerfully, " Yes, you may read."

So the pet book was brought and

many a page was turned before the child wearied of its charms. Dickey's voice had long been hushed in sleep when the tired mother spread upon the spare-room bed her unfinished work. On Sunday she tried not to think of the hurry that Monday would bring, so that she might keep well the holy time. At last, less than two hours before the time fixed for the wedding, the last stitch was set in the dress. Then how exciting and exhausting was the hurry in getting ready to go. How the head ached and the cheeks flushed. For this guest there was no pleasure at the wedding, and all because Dickey " didn't think." He was very sorry for the hard work, hurry and disappointment that he had caused; and the more so because that was his birth day. As the mother was lying on the sofa to rest, after her return from the wedding, Dickey stroking her head to take away the aching, she said :

"It is just ten by the clock of your life, now, my ltttle boy; I hope you will begin anew to overcome your faults. Pray the Lord, who once laid his hands on children's heads and blessed them, to bless and help you. But while you ask his help you must, at the same time, watch and work, for this 1s according to his law. He loves to help those who strive to help themselves.'

"Well, mamma," said Dickey, "I'll try the two ways at once; and when my clock says eleven I hope I'll be a great deal better boy." Dickey kept his work, but he had his

kill myself—in such a hurry." "Here's one, my boy. Why didn't you take a pencil?" asked the mother. "Didn't thin—," cried Dickey, as he rushed out. We couldn't hear the last with delight. As his mother went to letter; the k got crushed in the door in light a lamp she playfully drew a match over his cheek, saying, "I believe I can kindle it on you, you seem so full of fire." The matter with the boy was this: there was to be a Sunday School pic-nic the next day and his mother had promised his teacher that he should, if nothing prevented, go with her and his class. Dickey had never been to a picnic. What unknown joys were before him! No wonder that his heart and his face were aglow. His mother sent him to bed early so that, as she said, he " might get to sleep and cool off." Next morning Dickey was up as soon as the sun and opening his little bureau drawers to get out the clothes he was to wear. Soon he missed something, he stooped down and looked under the bed, peered into his closet and into every nook and corner of his room. Suddenly a hard thought struck him ! He rushed into his mother's room, next his own, and lifted up a bitter cry,

if we can, before it is time for the train to start that takes the Sunday School." The child was dumb with anxiety and eagerness. He took his mother's hand; they hurried to the nearest shoe store. The new boots were bought and buttoned on his feet. Now the two took another street that led to the depot. They reached it, but saw there no crowd of waiting, buzzing children. They had all gone. The train had started; it could yet be seen speeding away. Dickey, who had scarcely spoken since they had left home, lifted up a bitter cry, "Oh, they have all gone ; and I can't go! What shall I do?

Mamma, mamma !" The mother embraced him tenderly. only saying, "Try to be quiet, my poor child. Let us go home ; that is all we can do now."

In a few minutes the little boy was in his own room again. He unbottoned

his new shoes and threw them on the floor; then threw himself upon his bed. buried his face in his pillow, and cried as if the fountains of his disappointed heart were breaking up. A new thought came to his mother's mind. She kissed him, and said a few tender words: then left him alone, and went down stairs to attend to household affairs.

Her good neighbor, the widow Bell. having seen her out so early, came in a his competence. to learn the cause. When she had heard of Dickey's disappointment, she said, "Do, Mrs. Doane, let me take the child home with me to spend the day with my boys. We will do every thing to make him forget his distress. The little fellow feels worse, I believe, than many a man would to lose ten thousand dollars."

"I don't doubt it," replied Mrs. Doane, tears glistening in her eyes ; "but I have had a new thought. Heretofore, when Dickey has fallen into trouble through his fault of forgetfulness, I have tried to help him out, and direct him. Now, instead of doing so, I will, though it gives keen pain to my own heart, leave his to ache as much as it will, hoping that it may help him to overcome his fault."

The self-denying mother went into her kitchen to make ginger-snaps. As she rolled out the dough, how she longed to put some on Dickey's own little board, and call him down to cut out horses, dogs, and all sorts of rude figures, as he was so fond of doing, Love seemed to say, "Yes, go and call the poor child, and make him happy." Wisdom seemed to answer, " No, let him be unhappy as long as he will : it is best." There was a battle in the like of that big stone lying here all the mother's heart; but, after a time, she morning, and no one stopping to take said to herself, "Love and Wisdom are true friends, but Wisdom knows what It lay there for three weaks, then the

fore, meaning to reward him for his generosity, he came back carrying a hundred crowns, which he presented.

"Here," said he, " take this. You are a good man, and deserve it. You can bay iron with this money enlarge your shop, provide better for your famly, and put by something for your old age.'

The blacksmith thanked the Signor warmly, but said :

"This money I must ask yon to ex. cuse me from taking. As long as I am able to work, it is not right for me to take money which I have not earned. If I want to lay in a stock of iron my credit will enable me to do so, for an honest workman who is punctual in his payments can always find some one to give him credit. I would beg you to give this silver to my mate Lazzaro. He would thus get out of his difficulties. and resume his work, while I should have a few hours more sleep."

Signor Girolamo acted on Martin's advice, but at the same time he related to every one in Milan the tale of the blacksmith's generosity. What was the result ? All who needed a blacksmith went to Martin, so that soon he had a flourishing business. Thus with no other help than his own skill. and honesty, he secured for himself

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"O, these lazy people," said he, there is this big stone in the middle of the road, and no one will take the trouble to put it out of the way." And so Hans went on his way, scolding about the laziness of the people.

Next came a gay soldier along. His head was held so far back that he didn't see the stone, so he stumbled over it. He began to storm at the country people, and call them "boors and blockheads for leaving a huge rock in the road for a gentleman to fall over." Then he went on.

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most question

ions about lal about the need are engaging t Hitchcocks, t Cooks, and nu patriotism and ing the problem er be elevated inequalities in remedied?" After all, the mind, is to ter save and to us he earns. Hig a blessing. 1 Master mechan " inflation time workmen high was a terrible wages a much and rum was " heavier toll was And, now that fewer, it is no en spendthrift hal is flush, he is at " the counter and work scare in order to dry All winds seem shop. This traff thing tremend high rents be p and so many gl in the fashional Halting for a ings since, in f shop, I observed men playing s Their wages we counter," and so was probably be A decently-clad a pitcher under filled from a cas ing or other wo " counter:" and went to her hou dren in the accu the midst of that spider weaves hi feeds on the fooli ed therein. As tremendous toll, betterment of it's if this greedy o effectually stoppe " labor problem " atly settled. What can be do things ought to b legal restriction of the State of Main that State of di was because a vas e in Maine are tolerate the dramcitizens are absta with a powerful drive it, a prohibit mick's reaper, cut such a sentiment,

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b weary feet for the hour of departure. sw hours previous to his death he comme porated for the last time on earth, the Lath of the Lord Jesus as the ground of his undying hope. Calmly he met his latest foe, exclaiming "I cannot doubt.' "The promises of God, how precious." " I know it will be well with me."

On Sunday evening, "at the time of the going down of the sun," the warrior laid his armour down well done and bright, and with victory quivering on his dying lips passed beyond the river for his celestial crowning.

We laid him down in hope of eternal life, and told the mourners of the sympa-WM. BROWN. thizing Saviour.

MR. SAMUEL IRONS.

On the 25th of Feb., at Young's Cove, Queen's County, N. B., Mr. Samuel Irons, in the 35th year of his age. About a year and a half ago, in our special services, Bro. Irons was brought to experience the love of God, and immediately became identified with the Methedist church From that time he was an earnest and consistent Christian, and in the hour of death he was enabled calmly to trust in the atoning blood. 8. J.

CONNEXIONAL EVANGELIST.

SUPPLEMENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Nothing has yet been said regarding the salary of our evangelist, but we think it should be the same as recommended by the "Minutes of Conference." Some wealthy merchant would "cover himself with glory," and send an honorable fame down to posterity if he were to say " Providing the Conference authorities will pay all the travelling and co.tingent expenses, I will give \$600 for the first year, in order to see the matter tried, and thus relieve the pastor from all anxiety-then profit by that year's experience, and govern your future course accordingly." We believe he would is Methodism a great favor. Should the •Ece be temporary or permanent? Hard to decide this now-but we think the for-As a man could not possibly stand * severe strain of preaching twice or riceon Sunday, and every night of the stek as well, what could be done to make

the burden bearable? As "special services" cannot very well be held in the months of June, July and August, give him those three months for recuperation and preparation. Thus there would be Dickey's haste, but his mother knew what it was he had so often before said. " I didn't think."

When the small boy came home in the afternoon he was grave and moped about the house, not at all like the 'Dancing Dick" he was so often called.

When his mother took him up to bed at night and he sat on her lap, as he always did, to tell her his troubles, if he had any, and to have some loving talk, he said dolefully, " Mamma, it's almost the last of the

term and I hadn't a single bad mark till I got one this morning because I was late. Oh dear !" His mother soothed him, exhorting him gently to try to learn to think.

She had often done this before, and Dickey had tried, though not hard enough and long enough to overcome his fault.

One Friday morning he was just about starting in good season for school, two well-sharpened slate-pencils lying snugly in his pocket, and his books in his strap swung over his shoulder. Just then his mother brought to him a pile of pennies and a bit of dark blue silk.

"Now, Dickey, darling," said she, as she wrapped them together in a piece of paper and handed them to him, " be sure to get me two spools of sewing silk to match this sample. I have enough for to-day's use, but shall need more to-morrow, to finish the dress that I am to wear on Monday to the wedding of Miss Margery Gray." When Dickey's welcome little figure

was seen coming up the walk in the afternoon the rain was pouring down upon his juvenile umbrella. The mother at the window was unwinding almost the last thread of silk from her spool and wishing that her bey would come with a new supply. As soon as she had taken care of the dripping umbrella and helped the young traveler take off his damp clothes, she said,

"Now give me my spools of silk ?" Dickey's two red lips suddenly jumped far apart and his brown eyes opened to match. Then, as quickly, two fringed curtains dropped down over the eyes" and a dismal look, as dark as the day. overspread his whole dear face.

"I didn't think !" said he, as he put his hand in his pocket and took out the money and sample which his mother had given him in the morning.

The child looked so sorry that the mother had no heart to give reproof. The storm had become so violent that no one in the house could go for the her purse in her pecket. " Now, Dick-

"Oh mamma, I haven't got any shoes! You know you sent them to be mended, and told me to stop at the shop for 'em on my way home from school, but I didn't think."

"What shall we do ?" exclaimed the mother. "And your papa gone away." For a moment the thought crosssed

her mind : " It is better to do nothing but to let my child stay at home and learn a lesson from his loss." Then she looked at the pitiful sight before her,-the little figure in long nightgown and bare feet, the hair unsmoothed, the unwashed face over which streams of tears were running; and she said to herself, "No, I cannot; the punishment would be too severe."

Raising her voice to a cheery tone, she said, "Don't let those brooks run another minute ! Dry them up. Run and tell Bridget that mamma says, 'Never mind the fire or the breakfast, but go quick to Billy Piper's shop and get your shoes.' "

Bridget was good natured, and loved Dickey, and she was not slow in getting off. While she was gone the mother dressed herself, and made Dickey ready to go, all but his shoes.

Soon Bridget came papting up stairs scarcely able to say between breaths, Sure an' there's a pace o' paper on the door that says, 'Billy Piper gone away for to-day;' an' I didn't know where his house is, so I couldn't go for the shop kay to get the shoes."

"Dickey," said mamma, "slip on the old shoes and India-rubbers that you wore yesterday when you took your best shoes to the shop." While he was doing this, she put on her hat and put

is best for Love." It would have been hard to tell who had the most sorrowful day, the mother or the little boy.

After this terrible disappointment, Dickey grew more watchful and was less frequently heard to say, "I didn't think. It was not until the end of five months that he had another fall.

Children, you don't like to hear of sorrowful things. This is right; for you were made to laugh, and not to cry, though the happiest children must have their troubles and must cry sometimes. You were made to be bright and gay, just as much as leaves are meant to spread out fresh and green in spring, and not to droop dry to the earth as in autumn they do. After you have heard in a few words one more of Dickey Doane's misfortunes you shall see the bright end of this dark little tale, as promised at the beginning.

(To be continued.)

MARTIN THE BLACKSMITH.

In the middle of the night Signor Girolamo a rich merchant of Milan, was returning home. As he passed the smithy of a certain blacksmith he was astonished to hear the hammer going, just as if it were day.

"How is it that you work so late, friend Martin ?" said he entering the shop. "You toil hard all the day; is it possible that you are not able to gain your bread without staying up at | night ?"

"Signor Girolamo," said Martin, pulling off his cap, " in the day I can earn what is enough for me, but you must knew that my mate Lazzaro has had his house burnt down, and he and his wife and children are without the necessaries of life. To help them I rise two hours earlier than usual in the morning, and go to bed two hours later at night, that at the end of the week I have done the work of exactly two days. The earnings of those two days I give to my friend.'

The Signor was astounded at this zoodness.

"Bravo ! Martin," said he. " you act most nobly ; all the more so, since your mate is not likely to be in a position to repay you this debt."

"As to that," cried Martin, " it will not matter to me if he cannot. I am sure he would do the same, and for me were I in his place."

night, and went away quite moved to think how this poor workman managed up, and the bull made a rush, passing with only two hands to help his neigh. by them without injuring any one. Mr. bor, while so many rich people'did no. Wesley then gave out a hymn, in which nine clear months for service. We sup silk. In the morning the weather was ey, let us go and buy some new shoes, thing of the kind. The next day, there. all heartily joined .- Methodist Recorder.

Duke sent word to all the people on his lands to meet near where this stone lay as he had something to tell them.

The day came, and .a great crowd gathered at the Dornthou. Each side of the cut was thronged with people overlooking the road. Old Hans, the farmer, was there, and so was Berthold the merchant.

And now a winding horn was heard. and the people all strained their necks and eyes toward the castle, as a splendid calvacade came galloping up to the Dornthou.

The Duke rode into the cut, got down from his horse, and with a pleasant smile began to speak to the people thus :

"My friends, it was I who put this stone here three weeks ago. Every passer by has left it where it was, and has scolded his neighbor for not taking it out of the way."

When he had spoken these words he stooped down and lifted up the stone. Directly underneath it lay a small lea-ther bag. The Duke held it up that all the people might see. On a piece of paper, fastened to the bag, were these words, "For him who lifts up the stone." He untied the bag, and out He untied the bag, and out fell a gold ring and twenty large gold coins.

Then everybody wished that he had moved the stone, instead of going round it and only blaming his neighbors. They all lost the prize because they had not formed the habit of helpfulness.

ME. WESLEY AND THE BULL. In the winter of 1763, during a very hard frost, Mr. Wesley visited Sheerness. His carriage could not cross the ferry, it being frozen over, and several friends went to meet him. When about half-way between the " half-way house" and sheerness, they saw a bull coming toward them, foaming at the mouth, and a number of men running after it, and calling to the party to get out of the way; but this was impossible, there being a large moat on both sides of the road. As the bull approached Mr. Wesley saw their danger immediately took off his hat, kuelt down and said, "Let us pray." The bull came up, made a dead stand, looking at Mr. Wesley for two or three minutes, it seemed to be awed and restrained by a supernatural power. Mr. Wesley was at the head of the party, and nearest Signor Girolamo wished him good. to the bull, my grandfather and his son Thomas next. The men then came

fore, meaning to reward him for his generosity, he came back carrying a hundred crowns, which he presented.

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It lay there for three weeks, then the Duke sent word to all the people on his lands to meet near where this stone lay

TEMPERANCE.

DONE AT THE COUNTER

BY THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D. 1 have lately seen, in an /English newspaper, the announcement that a public-house is for sale ; and the advertizment contains the following sentence: " These premises are surrounded by numerous manufactories, employing thousands of well paid-hands, who inhabit the numberless dwellings in this dense neighbourhood. The trade is large, full-prised, and mostly done at the counter, approaching £400 per month."

This cold-blooded announcement smells of the pit. Beelzebub himself could not frame a more infernal sentence than this one, in which the dramdealer tells us how cunningly he has planted his death-trap between those laborers' wages and all their needy wives and children. He has reared his toll-gate right in the very track of these "well-paid hands," so that he may levy on them at the rate of \$2,000 per month ! For this sum he retails to these operatives disease, poverty, disgrace, and endless distruction. We feel our fingers instinctively twiching to get such a scoundrel by the jugular, and gripping it until he is as purple in the countenance as any of his victims.

But why expend our righteous indignation upon a foreign liquor-seller, when this same conspiracy against the wages and honor and lives of working. men is being carried on in our own land? Precisely the crime which that Englishman so shamefully advertises is being perpetrated here in all our factory towns, in all our cities, and in a large majority of our villages. At this time the labor question is one of the foremost questions of the hour. Discussions about labor, about wages, and about the needs of the working-classes patriotism and philanthropy are studying the problem, " How shall the laborremedied?' After all, the chief problem, to my

mind, is to teach the laborer how to workmen high wages, the increased pay was a terrible temptation. With such wages a much larger traffic in tobacco heavier toll was paid at the dram-shop. spendthrift habits. When the laborer are setting .- N. Y. Independent. is flush, he is tempted to spend freely at " the counter;" when wages are low and work scarce, he is tempted to drink, in order to drown worry and sorrow. All winds seem to blow toward the dramshop. This traffic in intoxicants is something tremendous. How else could high rents be paid on so many corners. and so many glittering bars be kept up in the fashionable saloous and hotels? Halting for a street-car, a few evenings since, in front of a corner dramshop, I observed two well-dressed young | sight." men playing some game with dice. Their wages were being "done at the counter," and some poor mother's heart was probably being wrenched asunder. A decently-clad women stepped in with a pitcher under her apron, and got it filled from a cask. Her wages for washing or other work went to the same "counter;" and that pitcher of grog went to her house to instruct her children in the accursed habit. Bight in the midst of that community the bottlespider weaves his seductive web and feeds on the foolish flies that are enticed therein. As long as labor pays this tremendous toll, all hope of a general betterment of it'scondition is futile. But if this greedy outlet for wages were effectually stopped, more than half of the "labor problem " would be as effectuatly settled. What can be done toward it? Several things ought to be done and can be. A legal restriction of the liquor-traffic in the State of Maine has almost swept that State of dram-shops. But that was because a vast majority of the peo. ple in Maine are two well instructed to tolerate the dram-shop. As the mass of citizens are abstainers, there is really but a small demand or desire for liquors. With a powerful public sentiment to drive it, a prohibitory law is a McCor-mick's reaper, cutting clean. Without such a sentiment, it a rusty reaper, at which every grog-seller laughs. To produce such a corrective and restrictive sentiment requires labor of tongue, pen, pulpit, and personal influence. Every man who helps to throttle the driaking. house helps to elevate the workingclasses. "Do you have any drinking-houses in your township ?" I enquired lately of a friend from my native county in this State, " No," he replied : " not one. We annually choose magistrates who refuse licences. If any tavern-keeper refuse licences. If any tavern-keeper or grocer sells without a licence, we prosecute and punish him." That is practical prohibition. In that township there is no manufacture of poverty | Daily Post.

and crime "done at the counter." What is accomplished in that township may be accomplished in any other, provided that the same thorough education of the people on temperance is carried out. The pulpit has always been outspoken for temperance in that community.

Multitudes of the humbler classes may be rescued from the clutch of the dram-shop by personal effort. This is the line of effort in which the Sawyers, Moodys, Murphys Reynolds, Goughs, and Willards do their best service. Father Matthew saved thousands of his countrymen from the whiskey-shop by his own personal effort. My Irish gardener refused to touch whiskey even as a medicine, when he was sick. He belonged to a "Father Matthew Abstin-ence Society." The dead hand of the Irish Apostle held him back. There is an immense field for this Christian temperance propagandism among the work-ing-classes; and the educated Christian class ought to go into it. Horace Greelev told me that none of his work ever paid better" than this. To open temperance coffee houses, " Holly-tree-inns" and reading-rooms is a vast boon to the poorer classes, who have been "done at the counter," of the dram dens.

Many of even the better grade of laboring people are pitiably ignorant as to the very nature and effect of alcoholic stimulants. "Patrick" or "Sandy' really believes that a glass of whiskey gives him warmth and strength. This error should be corrected in the public school, by teaching every child a few first principles out of a small, cheap text book of temperence. If the commonwealth suffers by the poverty, crime, and demoralization caused by the bottle. then the commonwealth is as much bound to save its children from the bottle as to teach them to read and write. All attempts to break down the counters" of grog-shops are baulked as long as costly "bars" are sustained are engaging the pens and tongue of the | by the upper classes. The drinking us-Hitchcocks, the Hewitts, the Joseph | uages of warkingmen will continue just Cooks, and numberless others Both as long as their employers practice the same. Social influences work downward. And in the highest tier of soer be elevated ?" and "How shall the ciety the decanter is slaying its thousinequalities in society be to any degree ands too. Alcohol is no respecter of persons.

Perhaps some of my readers, who will redden with indignation at that save and to use aright the money which English rumseller's advertizment, will he earns. High wages are not always themselves offer wine at their own taa blessing. They are often a curse. ble! They set out liquors at weddings Master mechanics tell me that in the on New Year's Day. Practically, they "inflation times," when they paid their put their own tables on a par with the dram-shop "counter "! Fashion tempts them to do what avarice tempts the liquor-seller to do. Are they less guilty? and rum was "done at the counter" A Before they warm into indignation at the temptations set before the poor la-And, now that wages are scarcer and borer, let their cheeks crimson with fewer, it is no easy thing to break up the shame at the example they themselves

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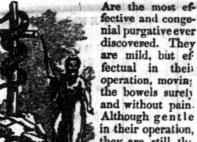
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And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the sys-tem until it reaches the age allotted to man by a eneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this prepara-tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease,

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo-phosphites already in use; for; although their nature was correct as to *theory*, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and ger

erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, ci-cumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, ir

The Old Oak Farm Ettie Knott High and Low Ferryman's Family The Exiles Cicely Brown's Trials

Miss Irvings Bible Christmas.

as he had something to tell them. The day came, and a great crowd gathered at the Dornthou. Each side of the cut was thronged with people overlooking the road. Old Hans, the farmer, was there, and so was Berthold the merchant.

And now a winding horn was heard, and the people all strained their necks and eyes toward the castle, as a splendid calvacade came galloping up to the Dornthou.

The Duke rode into the cut, got down from his horse, and with a pleasant smile began to speak to the people thus :

"My friends, it was I who put this stone here three weeks ago, Every passer by has left it where it was, and has scolded his neighbor for not taking it out of the way."

When he had spoken these words he stooped down and lifted up the stone. Directly underneath it lay a small leaher bag. The Duke held it up that all the people might see. On a piece of paper, fastened to the bag, were these words, "For him who lifts up the stone.' He untied the bag, and out tell a gold ring and twenty large gold coins.

Then everybody wished that he had moved the stone, instead of going ound it and only blaming his neighpors. They all lost the prize because hey had not formed the habit of helpulness.

ME. WESLEY AND THE BULL. In the winter of 1763, during a very hard frost, Mr. Wesley visited Sheerness. His carriage could not cross the erry, it being frozen over, and several riends went to meet him. When about half-way between the " half-way house" ind sheerness, they saw a bull coming oward them, foaming at the mouth, nd a number of men running after it, ind calling to the party to get out of he way; but this was impossible, there being a large moat on both sides of the road. As the bull approached Mr. Wesley saw their danger immediately ook off his hat, kuelt down and said, Let us pray." The bull came up, nade a dead stand, looking at Mr. Wesley for two or three minutes, it eemed to be awed and restrained by a upernatural power. Mr. Wesley was t the head of the party, and nearest to the bull, my grandfather and his on Thomas next. The men then came ip, and the bull made a rush, passing w them without injuring any one. Mr. Wesley then gave out a hymn, in which Il heartily joined .- Methodist Recorder.

Mebs FOOd TELGOETE

FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. Two children were crossing the Strait of Dover. The girl's face was turned to the land they had just left forever; but the boy looked forward to the white cliffs they were approaching. Lulu's eves were filled with tears. She was

leaving the land of her childhood for a home among strangers. " O, Fred." she cried. " how fast the land recedes ! I can just see a delicate

purple line-soon it will be out of "Yes, but never mind France, Lulu. Look ahead, and see the new home we

are nearing," replied Fred, as he gazed over the tossing sea to the land. How, like Luin, we are apt to weep for the joys gone, and to mourn for the world we must leave. But how, like Fred, we should be looking ahead, beyoud the angry waves to our new home in the distance.

WHEN we consider that Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies the deficiency to unhealthy blood, restores the nervous element and produces healthy action to the various organs and forces of the body necessary to sound mind, we wonder at the imbecility everywhere apparent.

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the past year or two, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensible family medicine.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM-Is warranted to break up the most troublesome congh in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this Balsam for curing Consumption, Coughs, Cylds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

We publish the announcements in our advertising columns for pay. and seldom trouble ourselves to enquire as to the qualities or merits of the wares advertised, further than to assure ourselves that they are legitimate and respectable. But when an article performs miracles in our midst, transforming the old to young, in appearance at least, we cannot pass it unnoticed. We know of people who, years ago, were gray headed and who now wear dark and glossy hair. How is this ? It evidently is not colored, for it has a perfectly natural appearance instead of the barsh, dry, staring look of hair stained with nitrate of silver or other common hair dyes. No! it has been restored to its youthful color, Instre and vitality by the use of that won-der of wonders Hall's [Vegetable Silician

My Dear, Dear Saviour The Unseen Hand Going Home Helen Lindsaye Labors of Love Willie's Good Bye Work in Waste Places Bread Found after Many Days in the Cornfields : The Story of Ruth

My Mother's Prayers The Saved Class The Reward of a Life's Work The Martyrs of Scotland Neddy Bruce avorite Animal

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tic medicine that can be employed : cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

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Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Is all and a great deal more than we have claime for it. It is a HIGHLY MUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most deligns and irratable stomach, and especially adapted to the INFANT and GROWING CHELD.

Invalids, Nursing Mothers

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all they can dogire. It is carefully put up in four

Constant neers will find our No. 4 size (always economical size to buy) now much

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volving large doses, they were also teo expensive. The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were : A convenient, palatable remedy ; Unalterable by time ; Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might e discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite :

Strengthen digestion : Promote assimilation ;

Create healthy blood ;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypopheepbites stands foremost amongst the rem-edies for chronic organic diseases, possessing pro-perties to which no other medicines has ever spired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fe llows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immeinto the stomach, milles with the loos, and imme-diately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength a general exaitation of the organic functions, and exhibitation of the intellectual program. It is a pacific xhilaration of the intellectual powers, Its specific influence is on the brain and pervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rt-newing the blood, thus causing the healthy unscu-lar formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs,

Being then, a touic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extrordinary exartion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulstion, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth : plod-disg, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypopheephites it wil not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his men-tal and nervous standard without detriment.

Nors-Be suspicious of persons who recom any other article as "just as good" though beer-ing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article.

NOTE.-It is only the Independent, well-posted and unselfish Physicians, who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

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ΓHE WESLEYAN.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAR. 13, 1879. AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, MARCH 16th, 1879.

7 p.m. Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Bev. S. F. Huestis Rev. S. B. Dunn 7 p.m-Grafton St. 11a.m. Rev. W. H. Heartz. Rev. S. F. Huestis. 7 p.m. Kaye St. 11 p.m. Rev.C. M. Tyler. Rev. W. H. Heartz 7 p.m Charles St. 11a.m. Rev. Jas. Sharp Rev. C. M. Tyler. 7 p.m. Cobourg St. 11a.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev Jas. Sharp Rev C M Tyler BEECH STREET. 3.30 7 pm Dartmouth 11 pm Rev. G. Shore Rev T Angwin

MARRIED.

Rich Penny, 2; R Bemister, 2; A'A Thompson, 2; Self, 1 At Elgin, on the 13th February, by the Rev. F. King, Mr. W. S. D. Moore, of Waterford, Kings Co., to Miss C. D. McAphee, of Cardwell, in the same County

Dec. 24th, 1878, at the residence of the bride's mother, Young's Cove, Queen's Co., N.B., by the Rev. S. James, Mr. Andrew L. Flemming, of Salmon River, to Miss Melinda J. Kennedy.

By the same, on the 26th February, at the Meth-odist Church, Jemseg, Queen's Co., N B., J. W. Forshay, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Camp, both of the parish of Cambridge.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Bridge-water, January 23rd, by Rev. W. Brown, Mr. James Morse, of Annapolis, to Miss Anna Mor-

James Morse, of Annapolis, to first Anna hor gan, of New Germany. At Louisburg, Feb. 25th, by Rev, R. O. John-son, Capt. Neil Samuel Townsend, to Miss Cather-ine Annie Townsend, both of Louisburg.

DIED.

At Fourchee, Feb. 28, Mr. George Hardy, aged 33 years. For many years he had been a consist-ent member of the Methodist Church. He died happy, trusting in the merits of his Redeemer. Our people still die well."

At Granville Ferry, on Friday 28th ult., after a lingering illness, Miss Eliza A., youngest daugh-ter of the late Lieut. Henry Hudson, H. M. 60th

At Horton Landing, March 2nd, Charles A. Curry, Esq., aged 73.

At Bridgewater, on Sunday evening, Jan. 5th, after a short illness, Joseph Foster. His end was peace.

At Bridgetown, March 4th, Augusta B., beloved wife of Rev. George E. Tufts, and daughter of the late Rev. T. H. Davies, age 30 years.

Johnson's Anodyne Linimeut is richly worth \$10 a bottle in certain cases. For instance in cases of diptheria, croup and asthama when the sufferer is almost dead for want of breath and something is required to act instantly. It costs only 35 cents.

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The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a John Bell, jr, 2

Geo White 2; J A Cahill. 4 Rey H P Cowperthwaite. A M Geo Godfrey, 2; J Crosby, 2: J Howard Senr, 2 Rev J A Duke C Burbce, 2 **Rev J Shenton** S Austen, 3; C R Ayre, 2; S B Ayre, 2; E M Archibald, 2; A & R Blackwood, 2; R Bishop, 1; Miss Bridgeman, 2; C Downs, 2; J English, 2; Wm English. 2; Downs, 2; J English, 2; Wm English. 2; R H Earle, 2; Geo Gear, 2; Capt W Knight, 2; S Lindburgh, 2; Miss Leake, 2; N Martin, 2; J Martin, 2; G W Mews 2, S March, 2; C McPherson, 2; Mrs Marshall, 2; J McIntyre, 2; J E Peters, 2; J Pippy, 2; A Parsons, 2; J S Pitts, 2; Hon J J Rogerson, 2; J Rooney, 2; S Rendall, 2; E & G Smith, 2; J Steer, 2; Sheran & Pippy, 2; T W Spry, 2; N Thomas, 2; J Woods, 2; J Whiteford, 2; Y M C A, 150; YMCA, 150; **Rev** C Parker Mrs C Parker, 2; G Murdock, 2; J Murdock, 2 Rev HP Doane

Rev J G Angwin

Rev D B Scott

Rev D W Johnson, A M

Rev J Cassidy

Rev A D Morton, A M

Rev R A Daniel

Rev J Heyfield

Rev J Taylor

Rev J F Betts

Rev J. Gaetz

Rev C W Swallow. A B

Rev C Lockhart

5 00

24 00

73 50

6 00

5 00

4 00

7 00

C Hamilton, \$2; Jas Kitchen, 2.

John Davis, 2

Capt Beckwith, 2

Robt Spears, 1

B Woodill, 2

R Trueman, 2

J W Harvie, 2; P Mosher, 2

Rice Whitman, 2; J Palmer, 2

J N Mack, 2; C Mack, 2; A Mack, 1

J E Burchell, 2; G E Burchell, 2; J T Burchell, 2; Miss Brookman, 2: M Brad-

Howie, 2; Stewart Burris, 2; J Greig, 2; A Howie, 2; J Jost, 2; Capt C Lorway, 2; W H Morley, 2; Capt C Muggah, 2

Letteney, 2; D Hudson, 2; Self, 1 Rev A S Tuttle

S Walton, 2; N Patterson, 2 Rev Wm Brown Hen Newcomb, 2

Rev E England J W Ferguson, 1 **Rev G O Huestis**

J Brown, 1 Rev J K King C Magee, 2 Ray G B Giles

J W Read, 2; T Roach, 2; J Smith, 2; Thos Shipley, 1 **Rev Jos Hart**

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. FIRST PRIZE ORGANS. Scaled Tenders aderessed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Marine Hospital" will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY 25th March next, at noon, for the erection and 60mpletion of an Hospital, Dwelling, &c., Lunen-burg, N.S. Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at the residence of Stephen Finck, Esq., Lunenburg, or at this office, on and after Friday the 7th March next, where Forms of Tender, &c., and all infor-mation can be obtained.

next, where Forms of Tender, &c., and all infor-mation can be obtained. No Tender will be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and —in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signature, occupation and place of res-idence of each member of the same The tenders to have the actual Signatures of two solvent persons, residents in the Dominion, and willing to become sureties for the due per-formance of the Contract. This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order.

By Order. F. BRAUN, Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Feb. 27th, 1879.

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C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here. after sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

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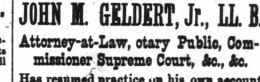
No. 1—Situated at Lower Middleton, consist-ing of Two Acres in high state of cultivation a very thirfty young orchard of over 100 trees, best var-ieties and quality of early, and winter fruit. A Commodious and well arranged House containing 8 Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, Store Room, Cellar and Woodshed.—Barn property divided into Carriage and Harness Booms, Horse and Cow Stable.—Pit and Hay Loft-Never failing Well of Water-Build-ings well protected with Ornamental Trees-Entire property well kept and in good repair—within a few minutes walk of three Churches—one mile from Railway Station—haif mile from Post Office—quiet pleasant and healthy locality. No. 2—Situated about Two miles East from

pleasant and healthy locality. No. 2—Situated about Two miles East from Lawrencetown Station, on the Main Post-road con-taining about 110 Acres of LAND, 50 of which is in a purtially improved state and the balance well covered with superior and valuable timber, fenc-ing and some hard wood, well watered, good var-iety of soil well adapted for tillage, and suited to different crops. There being no buildings on this place at present but an abundance of building material which will enable a purchaser to build at a very small outlay, and with many would be a decided advantage, inasmuch at they can build to suit themselves and do much of the work at times when the farm labor would not be interfered with taken, together this place is a rare chance for any man wanting a good farm in a good neighborhood easily worked, being level and free from stone and at a low price and easy terms. _No. 3-Situated about two and a half miles

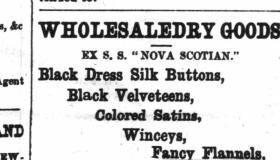
No. 3—Situated about two and a half miles East from Lawrencetown station on the North Williamston road containing about 95 Acres of LAND 35 acres of which are partially improved and in a fair state of cultivation. About 100 Apple Trees 50 of which are bearing fruit yearly and all are the best varieties of early and winter apples. A Comfortable House containing five rooms on the ground flat, Cellar, a Work Shop and Wood House connected. Hog and Hen House newly built and Barn—a good Well of Water. This place in its present state cuts twelve tons of Hay and with a small outlay can be made to produce as much again, there being a fine intervale near at hand to clear. The tillage land is superior and when properly tilled produces excellent crops. To a purchaser with a small capital and wishing a snug little farm in a convenient and healthy locality, at a very low price and easy terms this affords a special opportunity.

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Hosiery, Etc.

Rev. A. W. NIC **Editor** a

VOL

OUR ENGLI PERVERT

DEAR MR. EDITOR In your issue

letter appears from the writer challen I have drawn in versions to Roma present being so p before the public. dent before advan upon which he - re strengthen his cas value of my testin newspaper paragra half of the facts o tional purposes, a attention to the w perversion of the t conscious that nor sible practices are case in point, or to English correspon position to read ex that bears upon t great controversie take good care t ments mode in my pelled to study br compress facts re portant events in eation. I have convictions, and from clearly avow was not necessary aside from his ar in hasty and unfait respondents who fo contributed to you Again I regret

partially and adroi Why did he not ad pressed satisfaction was not gaining in brave, intelligent there it was by en land its strength w ed?

In reference to M and conclusive pap



