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## THE "WESLEYAN."

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paper and all moneys remitted should be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS. All articles to be inserted in the paper and any Books to be officed should be addressed to T. WATSON SMITH.

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#### FROM THE PAPERS.

The Baptists in Brooklyn intend building a church designed to rival Spurgeon's famous tabernacle in London.

Dr. Theodore Christlieb, Professor of Theology at Bonn University in Germany, is to deliver a course of lectures on preaching before the students of the Yale theological school in 1882.

What the spread of infidelity will do for a country is shown in Germany, where the number of criminals has increased from 34,882 in 1875 to 600,642

The Chinese professor at Harvard has gained one over the number of his pupils last year. This year's class contains two. His first pupil secured a paying appointment not long ago.

W. W. Corcoran, the benevolent old Washington banker, is said to have given \$8,000,000 in public benefactions and \$1,000,000 in private charities. He has \$3,000,000 to draw from still.

During 1880, according to a Parliamentary return, there were 10,657 persons evicted from their holdings in Ireland; of those 1,021 were readmitted as | more clearly than the marvellously intenants, and 7,996 were readmitted as creased traffic in Christmas cards, which

A Wisconsin farmer twenty-three years ago planted a piece of waste land, unfit for cultivation, with black walnut trees. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through and have been sold for

During the last year 147 steamships were lost, due in a large measure to the careless stowage of the grain cargoes, inadequate steam-power, and insufficient crews. If owners were more generous in their outlay in the first instance, it would be found to pay better in the end.

A swindling concern known as the in Boston has just been discovered and its agent arrested. It advertised extensively in foreign countries, offering to send single watches to any part of the world at a ridiculous discount from wholesale prices. - Zion's Herald.

The Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church building, Brooklyn, N. Y., was sold at auction, recently for \$40,100. In behalf of the congregation worshiping in the church, \$40,000 was bid, but this limit was not exceded. The congregation are making an effort to retain the use of the building.

The Sun, of New York, has hit upon a happy thought in publishing a daily list of the absentees from the two houses of Congress. The people by reading this list from day to day, will have an opportunity to observe the shameless extent to which absenteeism has become a practice among members of Congress.

About 400 of the 5,000 creditors of Archbishop Purcell have held a meeting in Cincinnati, and voted to employ additional lawyers, in order that the suit against the church property may be prosecuted more vigorously. If the suit should be successful, one hundred Roman Catholic congregations would lose their church property.

The recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed a Church Building Commission. whose purpose is, by general and personal appeals, to raise a Church Building Fund of \$1,000,000, the interest of which shall go on perpetuating itself indefinitely in the erection of new churches all

At the opening of a new School-board school in Islington, Sir. Charles Reed stated that, since the London School Board commenced its operations, no fewer than six thousand children had been rescued from the street, three thousand of whom were still in training or industrial institutions, and three thousand had been taught how to gain an honest

George Eliot wrote with a golden pen. have received \$40,000 on the delivery of | Chancellor. In the Burials Bill of last the manuscript, and for "Daniel Deron- session, by a clerical error in the clause da "\$60,000, besides a percentage which probably yielded her \$20,000 more. She was a hard worker, spending seven or eight hours a day at her desk, though from forty to sixty lines a day she considered an ample "output," She was slow and methodical in working, always preparing her plots and even her narratives in her mind, so that putting them on paper was merely a transcription. When she had completed a book she invariably suffered from fits of nervous depression, which were only relieved by Mr. Parnell may object.-Methodist travel and change of scene.

The comparative business prosperity | THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT of the United States and Canada during the year just closed is shown by figures in the mercantile agency report which strikingly favour the United States. The percentage of failures in Canada was 1 in every 68 firms engaged in business; while in the United States it was 1 in every 158 firms. Thus the rate in the Dominion was about two and one-

half times as high as in the States.

President Porter, at the Yale dinner in Cincinnati last week, explained why Ohio is becoming the Mother of Presidents. Not alone from its Eastern blood, he said, and the intermixture of Scotch and Irish, but on account of the institutions of learning so liberally scattered all over the State. He believed that to this fact, more perhaps than to any other, is due the preeminence that Ohio maintains

The Interior (Presbyterian) in an editorial on "Churches and Ministers," says: "In six cities which we could name there are at this writing twenty-four vacant Presbyterian pulpits. Some of these have been vacant a year or more, and most of them are the pulpits of strong and influential churches. contra, we know churches that have twenty, thirty, and as high as fifty applications for their vacant pulpits, and in some cases, as we recorded last week, applications in advance of the vacancy.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the London Times says:- Every year shows that Scotland is following more and more closely the example of the fashion of England in the matter of the observance of Christmas. Nothing indicates this has been growing steadily for some years past. This year however, it has attained unprecedented dimensions. During the past week the stationers' shops and postoffices have been crowded in the most extraordinary manner.

Among other charitable agencies in Philadelphia, the Fuel Saving Society, which has been in existence for sixty years has been doing a good work in cultivating and developing provident habits among working people. Small sums not exceeding one dollar at any one time are received from its depositors, and after the amounts are balanced on the first of November, orders for fuel considerably below the cost to the society. During the last six years 11-555 tons of coal have been so delivered.

The rosy hue and life-like appearance of a corpse in Baltimore lately, left the parents in a state of painful suspense: and even when several physicans united in the most positive assertion that life was extinct, the remains were not removed from a vault, and the coffin was left open under the charge of watchers. The explanation is now made that the undertaker had been experimenting successfully with sulphuric acid and other agents, and had succeeded beyond his expectations, in substituting a temporary bloom for the pallor of death.

But in nothing is the true spirit of English law and generous spirit of the British Executive more manifest, than in the fact that the very men who are on trial in Dublin, for conspiracy, and whose tongues have heaped mountains of abuse on the Government, are at this moment able to take their seats at Westminster, and defend their cause and themselves, not only with perfect freedom, but with persistent audacity and intentional obstruction. While this continues the world will not be induced to recognize English tyranny. -London

England's blind Postmaster General. Mr. Fawcett, has scored a huge success by his postage stamp savings arrangement. By this happy device, shilling deposits—for the custody and return of which the Government renders itself responsible-can be made at any time. merely by means of penny stamps gummed on forms. Before this interesting experiment had been a month in operation, more than a million stamps had been paid in and more than 58,000 new savings bank accounts opened through its agency. The scheme is invaluable in simplifying the machinery of saving among the poor and those who have but

little time to spare for a visit to a bank. Among the curiosities of legislation may surely be classed a bill brought into For her "Middlemarch" she is said to the House of Lords, lately, by the Lord relating to registrar's certificates, the word "that" was accidentally inserted instead of "this." And to remedy this mistake an Act of Parliament is necessary. So the mighty machinery of Sovereign, Lords, and Commons, is put in operation by the occupant of the woolsack to change "that" into "this." The bill was read a first time without opposition, and may fairly hope to pass both Houses. It is just possible, however, that when it reaches the Commons

Among the many novelties which the

In February, 1870, the initiative in this responsible task was taken by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, who appointed a committee, which was to confer with the Convocain furnishing the nation with leading tion of the Province of York. That body declining to co-operate, the movers prowork into two divisions, appointed perlong to either house of Convocation, and there is in the opposite scale, redemp-

> At length, then, the task is completed and those who, like ourselves, have not seen a line of the forthcoming book, await with eagerness, not however, unmixed with solemnity, the day which shall enable us to examine and enjoy it. Many foretastes of it have indeed been placed within reach of the lovers of the Bible. But all these were the work of individuals. The book is to represent scholarship, with all the aids and facilifurnish, will be embodied in the volume. ed. We have watched it with solicitude. bring the words of Eternal Life in their those who use the English language appears to have been the one actuating correspond with their diligent and disin-

Doubtless some of the changes introduced on the demand of modern criticism will try the patience of readers. To find the Lord's Prayer denuded of phraseology. - Watchman.

TAIS LIFE A PROBATION.

unquestionable importance and value. short and uncertain in its continuance, good would be done! The minister Long expected, and more than once is to determine the future. Whether it would be materially relieved, the school postponed, the Revised Version of the shall be one of exaltation or abasement, blessed, incidental expenses improved, New Testament will, we believe, bepublished for group or shame, of exquisite and land the home and foreign missionary lished in two or three weeks from this perfect happiness or of inconceivable made to rejoice. And the good brother time. Wherever the English language and everlasting misery, is to be deter- would have better health, and a sweeter is spoken it will awaken at least curiosi- mind here. It is the seed time of the breath, and could offer a purer prayer ty, and in many minds a much deeper great future harvest. "Whatsoever a for the success of the gospel, and be love of God, to help to a right turn. If labor for that which satisfieth not?"ceeded by themselves, distributed the a depraved nature, flesh lusting to evil, an evil world with its maxims, its examples sons to act on each, and resolved to and evil appliances; a restless, malignant, seek the co-operation of certain Episco- | tempting devil, are all weights to direct pal scholars and divines who did not be- the cale sinward, deathward, hellward, of other scholars and divines who were tion through the blood of Christ, provinot Episcopaliaus. Some of the Epis- sional salvation, preventive grace, Goscopal clergy who had been invited de- pel calls, providential interpositions of clined to act; but matters were so far mercy and of chastisement. Bible arranged between February and June teaching, and motives, good books, a that the first meeting of the New Testa- living ministry, efforts of Christian ment Revision Company was held on friends, holy examples, Sabbaths freightthe 22nd of that month, and the first ed with their means of grace, and the meeting of the Old Testament Company | Spirit's influences to render all effectual, on the last day. It is worthy of note and to give the scale a Christward, heathat, whereas King James's Bible was venward direction. God watches over projected, completed, and published in us, not to seek occasion to destroy us. seven years, the present revision of the but to help our feebleness. He envir-New Testament alone will not have been ons us round-with his compassion. his published till eleven years have elapsed. love, his gifts, that he may draw us to This delay has, no doubt, been in part | himself, and help us to make our calloccasioned by the wish to act in har- ing and election sure." We then as mony with a Board of Revisers in the workers together with Him beseech United States which was organized and vou also, that ye receive not the grace entered upon its labors in October, of God in vain." Because "God work-1872. But if even greater delay had eth in you both to will and to do of his been created the revisers could not have speed pleasure," seek to "work out been blamed; the desirableness of se- your own salvation with fear and trembcuring concord on both sides of the At- ling," by a vigorous application of all lantic justly outweighing other consi- your powers, according to the divinely ness, and heaven shall be yours. E. B.

#### OUR MONEY.

right to do as he pleases with the wealth of this world, that he acquires by his own superior judgment and industry, and what may have fallen to him by inheritance? I answer, no, unless he chooses to do right, and use it for the the judgment of twenty or more of the glory of God and the best interests of most competent scholars which this society. If a friend loans you money country can supply, with more than a or sells you property on time, you have dozen able Americans; and we may be no moral right before God, or before sure that the best results of competent civilized society, to spend that money or use that property in such a way that ties which the nineteenth century can you can not return the same, with reasonable use at the appointed time. So Never was so great an undertaking more you have no moral or social right to auspiciously begun, carried on, or conclud- spend yout, own money that you have earned by industry, or that has but can discern no trace of literary or fallen to young inheritance. God, in from first to last. A pure desire to and both principal and interest must be most correct form within the reach of good. Whatever elevates man intellectually and morally helps the cause of

of God, and a crime against society. luxury, and pay the preacher \$150, the all his beauty;" and again, later on. -Christian at Work.

Sabbath-school \$9.50, incidental ex- "To depart to be with Christ, how glo-The earthly life is a state of probation. penses \$10, and the remaining \$40 to New Year will bring there will be one of We are on trial for eternity. This life, the Missionary Board, how much more young women, how blessed !" man soweth, that shall he also reap." financially none the loser. How many But let no man despair ; he may make thousands of our good brothers and sishis future life an eternally happy one. ters are thus misusing their own money, Here if the scale is on a poise for crippling the cause of God, and injuring Christ's service, or the devil's, for happitheir own influence before the rising genness or misery, for heaven or hell: yet eration. "Wherefore do ye spend money see what is thrown in by the mercy and for that which is not bread, and your

#### CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

Do not mistake angelical for Christian perfection. Uninterrupted transports of praise, and ceaseless raptures of joy do not belong to Christian but to angelical perfection. Our feeble frame can bear but a few drops of that glorious In general, that new wine is too strong for our old bottles; that power is too excellent for our earthen, cracked vessels; but weak as they are, they can bear a fullness of meekness, of resignation, of humility, and of that love which is willing to obey unto death. If God indulges you with ecstacies, and extraordinary revelations, be thankful for them; out of the question. And this same barbut be not exalted above measure by rier stands in the way of approach to them; take care lest enthusiastic delusions mix themselves with them ; and remember that your Christian perfection does not so much consist in building a tabernacle upon Mount Tabor, to rest and enjoy rare sights there, as in resolutely taking up the cross and following Christ to the palace of a proud Caiaphas, to the judgment hall of an unjust Pilate, and to the top of an ignominious Calvary. Ye never read in your all that a good minister and pastor Bible, "Let that glory be upon you, which was also upon St. Stephen, when he looked up steadfastly into heaven and said, 'Behold I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God.' " But ye have ls our money our own? Has a man a frequently read there, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus, who made himself of no reputation, took upon Him the form of a servant, and being found in fashion as a man, humbled himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the

WOMAN'S WORK IN MISSIONS.

cross.—John Fletcher.

The latest "Occasional Paper" of the 'Ladies' Auxiliary for Female Education," an English Methodist institution. is charged with interesting details of work in various quarters.

From Barcelona, (Spain) we read: In

our town school last year the mistress gave me the names of at least ten girls of my sermon I spoke 'too loud;' in the sectarian jealous or political animosity his providence, has given it to your care, who have been converted during the year; some of the cases are most interused to God's glory and man's greatest esting and touching. The Christian girls have their Bible-meetings and pray- the morning 'was rather too analytical;' er-meetings, while the anxious ones are I did not pray for the success of evange-God. No man has any moral or social dealt with one by one by the teacher in listic work in the evening—although I had motive of all concerned, and it is devout- right to spend his money or property her own room. I could name, too, sever- in the morning; and there was more of ly to be wished that their success may for naught. To misuse it or abuse it is al mothers who have been truly convert- the same order. Brethren, I then said sin. Even to use his influence over ed to God, through bringing their girls 'As for myself, no more condidacy. others for that which will not profit to our schools, and are now working for Now, if you want to hear me, I shall be mankind nor honor God is wrong. Mon- Christ. Not very long ago an elder girl, happy to welcome you to my church, but ey foolishly spent is a sin in the sight through having attended first our I have no idea you will come. My night school and then our chapel, was neck-tie is still awry at times, and some-As an illustration out of many that brought to Jesus and died very sudden- times I omit to pray for evangelistic the Doxology, the last half of the last might be given, here is a good brother ly; ere she passed away, she called her work in the evening. But my people chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, and the who is well to do in this world. He sisters and told them to sing with her put up with all these and other serious first eleven verses of the eighth of St. has a good position in the church and in the hymns they had learned in our deficiencies, and having learned in John removed into the margin or im- society. He exerts a good influence in school. Her poor mother (a Roman whatever state I am therewith to be conpressed with some mark of doubtfulness, the community, for he is a good man. Catholic brought her beads, and began tent, I am satisfied to continue to preach will be startling to tens of thousands. But he smokes three ten-cent cigars repeating many prayers to Virgin and for my people. If you ever want to hear The loss of the text of the Three Wit- each day, which is very moderate. He saint, but her daughter cried out, "Oh, me, come and welcome to my church, nesses will possibly excite less attention, only indulges in this little luxury, and don't do that, mother; I'm going to heat the sexton will give you a good seat." because the controversy respecting it has he is able to afford it. He pays ven!" (quoting a hymn), "bring my sisbeen so long before the public, while the minister of his church \$100 per ters, and let them sing with me 'Voz al not move the mountain toward Mohamminor omissions, alterations, or retrans- year, is liberal toward the current ex- cielo!" Her sisters (dear Christian med, so four Mohammeds kindly went lations may, in many instances, create penses of the church and Sabbath-school. girls and fruit of our school) sang, and to the mountain. They heard that minpainful emotion. But this is inevitable, The minister receives only a bare living, the bright spirit took its flight. Another, ister. They gave him a call, he went to and all that remains is, for those that the incidental expenses are usually be- a young girl of seventeen or eighteen, preach for them to see how he would are able to do it to show that no propos- hind, and the Sabbath-school is short of came to the night-school and then to the like them, and not as the candidate. He ed changes have or can have a serious necessary literature. Well, this good bro- chapel, and was soundly converted to preached, possibly his neck-tie was a lit effect upon any fundamental doctrine; ther spends thirty cents each day for his God. She ran a short bright course, the awry, possibly he omitted to pray and that the gain of accuracy will ulti- innocent smoke, which, during each year and then was taken home. On her dy- for evangelistic work in the evening. Be mately countervail any temporary dis- amounts to \$109.50. Now if the good ing bed, her face shone while she ex- this as it may, he accepted the call, was turbance of thought and feeling or of brother would leave off this innocent claimed, "I've seen the Lord Jesus in installed, and is a successful minister.

ious! to stay and work amongst the A letter from Rev. W. Burgess urges

the Committee to send lady doctors to India. "As a monetary affair the scheme would soon, I feel sure, be a grand success. The thing has already been tried. An American lady duly diplomaed came out several years ago in a private capacity, and very speedily made her way and secured a very fair income." This appeal is strengthened by the testimony of a very experienced China missionary. the Rev. Josiah Cox. He says: The healing art as practised among those vast populations, though often costly is mer; quackery. It is ignorant of anatom; and physiology, of the nature of disease and of the property of medicines. I eschews surgery, and is especially helpless in the cases of suffering woman and infants. It is not to be wondered at that in almost every sickness their first resort is to the idol, the fortune-teller. and astrologer. It is impossible to think on the waste of human life, and the amount of preventable suffering which must result from this ignorance, without acknowledging at once the policy and duty of making our healing art the handmaid of our evangelisation wherever practicable. The necessity for lady doctors arises from the fact that Mohammedan customs render the entrance of a man doctor into any Zenana entirely Chinese ladies.

#### CANDIDATING.

They came to a little village church and heard him. He preached a good sermon. He was reverent in manner; his church services were all orderly; everything moved smoothly. They quietly inquired about him of his own people, and there was but one answer-he was should be. Then they mailed him a ittle note: Their vacant pulpit had been placed at his disposal the first Sunday of the following month; their peoole wanted to hear him. - They would give him \$50 for preaching and pay all expenses. To their surprise, and with a long list of applicants in their hands, from D.D.'s, to S. T. D.'s, they got this

"No, brethren, I cannot come an preach to you. I am not a candidat for your pulpit. I would not leave church for another unless Providence pointed the way. Somehow, I do not be lieve the way lies in the direction of appearing before a congregation of strangers and preaching on trial. I did this once. After that, I heard I was not quite tall enough; my coat did not fit as it should; my neck-tie was awry, and I learned that this was 'not accidental, for it was just so in the evening.' In the first part latter part 'too-low;' I gestured too much with my left arm; I was 'too nervous' in my manner. My sermon in

WORK AND A WORKER.

BY ADILINE SERGEANT. I toiled with hand and head, My feet ran to and fro; I tried to do the things they said The saints did long ago.

My words were proud and free, The evil I saw I chid; But woe is me that I did not see

How the Lord in His love had asked for me,

And not for the things I did.

I thought my brothers around Might learn a lesson from me; I thought my sisters were bound With chains which I could flee. I thought of a life laid down In noble effort and pain: I spurned the wish for a world's renown-But I sighed and yearned for the golden Which only a saint could gain!

O, the love and the pity of God! And His judgments past finding out! For He spared not the chastening rod, Though I shrank in terror and doubt. The Lord came down in His might, And crippled me, hand and head, I have no need of thy help to fight, No need of thy work,' He said.

Then my heart sank down aghast, Like a shot-spent bird to the sod; I had taken my work to my heart so fast, That I loved it better than God. 'Have pity! give help!' I prayed,
'I did it, O Lord, for Thee!' But still my force and my strength were stayed, Fill at last a word on my soul was laid-

30 I turn to my life again. With a blessed sense of loss; And I think, when I suffer fear and pain, Of my Lord upon the cross. And I let the work go by When He tells me to wait and rest; 'I am not worthy to work,' I crv,
But I think that I love Him best.'

. Child, love not thy work, but Me.'

Christian Miscellany.

THE COASTGUARDSMAN.

Charles G- was about thirty years of age. He was a private in the Coastguards, and, so far as his duty was concerned, he was as exemplary as any man on the station. In a word, he was a loyal servant of Queen Victoria; but he was not as yet 'a good soldier of Jesus Christ.' His wife was young and comely, but fond of gaiety and dress. She dearly loved her husband; but being unconverted herself, saw no necessity for conversion in him. One day. however, a pious mate invited Charles to the church, and offered to feelings long dormant were awakenattendance upon Divine service. This was the first step towards betthey are inflicting as great injury on themselves, as the most inveterate persecution could do.

For several successive Sundays Charles regularly attended the church. His young wife accompanied him at his own request. As yet, neither was converted, though Charles was the more serious of the two. One Sunday evening, the truth of God took so firm a hold of the young sailor, that he found great difficulty in leaving the church without seeking an interview with the minister; even upon reaching the porch he turned to his wife and said: 'I feel I cannot leave without speaking to the minister.'

Poor Charles! the tears had already gathered in his eyes, and his face wore an expression of deep anxiety. It was a critical moment. His wife looked at him, and was surprised at his troubled appearance. She dreaded the results of this newly-awakened concern in her husband, without knowing why she did so, and felt something must be done to deter him, and therefore said:

'Charlie, you are not going to be so foolish as to begin crying? I shall be ashamed of you, if you do. Come along, and let us go home at

He left the church, and went with his wife to their home. Yet his conduct was not the result of cowardice. It was not because he feared the laugh of the woman he loved. that he acted so; rather because he loved her so dearly that he hesitated to do anything she did not wish him to do. So she, to whom he had given his heart, was the means of delaying his salvation.

If these words should be read by an unconverted wife, we would sav to her. Whatever you do, do not hinder the salvation of your husband. No, not by a word, or even a look. Why should you? Will his conversion make your fireside less happy? Will it lessen your husband's love for you? No! It will increase home happiness, deepen your husband's love, and save from many evils. An old writer has said, 'All the evils in Church and State arises from prayerless homes.' And if this is true, what shall be said of the evils produced by prayerlessness in the homes themselves?' Again we say, Don't hinder the salvation of your husband. .

husband having come off a long which came under his observation higher state of a Christian soul are night's watch on the coast, had gone during his travels in the Sierra Ne- seldom appropriate." If the Re-

said his visitor.

'Yes Sir. I want to speak with you about my soul; I am very unhappy.'

It was easy to talk to a man so felt he would have gone through and the shouts came from the prostorms far worse, and suffered a drenching far more searching than he had done that morning on such an errand. The simple plan of salvation, through faith in Christ, was soon made known; and the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah read and explained. Charles's wife was now evidently moved. She had a true woman's heart after all; and the sorrow of her husband affected her. She felt, if he-a man- was so anxious and distressed, then how criminal was she to have been hitherto hardened! All three were soon. on their knees, and prayer was made in behalf of Charles and his wife. Both thanked the minister most earnestly when he left, and the husband expressed himself somewhat comforted.

following week, that those wonderful passages in Isaiah concerning the suffering of Christ for sinners, were seen in their true light, and Charles, on meeting the minister, could testify from heartfelt experience: 'He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for Boleyn put on yellow mourning. gentlemen, and also to the dressers our iniquities: the chastisement of The Ethiopians wear brown, as and maid servants. There is perour peace was upon Him; and with | brown denotes the earth to which haps throughout Great Britain no His stripes we are healed.' His was | the dead return. In Europe and in other home where more kindly suraccompany him. The two went and a genuine conversion. Having deeided for Christ, he established famied in Charles's heart. Memories of ly prayer, and soon had the joy of early days, and childish prayers witnessing his wife's conversion, in the privation of life. came back to him, and he determin- answer to his earnest pleadings with ed henceforth to be regular in his God in her behalf. And, O, what a happy home it was then! It was truly pleasant to visit that little ter things. Good Richard Baxter cottage in the coastguard station, has said, 'Those who wilfully absent and talk with the young couple, themselves from the means of grace | whose very faces told the gladness are their own persecutors.' That is, of their hearts. Charles would tell how, on the bleak coast, through the long dark nights, or under the starry sky, he paced backwards and forwards on his beat, occupied with thoughts of God, and lifting up his heart in prayer and praise.

> In every new convert's experience there comes a testing-time. To this, Charles was no exception. At a certain period of the year each coastguardsman must go for a month's training on shipboard. Charles left home for this purpose. He was at once thrown amongst godless men, who ridiculed his refigious scruples, and taunted him with reading his Bible; or assailed him when they found him kneeling for morning or evening prayer. But Charles was an Englishman as well as a Christian, and had a short and decisive method of dealing with his of what character they were, he faced round upon them, and to their surprise said, with a smile on his

'Now look here, mates! I give you full leave to persecute me as much as you like, and promise you I'll never complain; because, to tell the truth, I'm proud to bear some suffering for Christ, Who bore the us this incident, the privilege of amount varying according to the pains of Calvary for me.'

From that moment all persecution ceased. It did not pay those godless men to persecute a man whom they only pleased by so doing. How true it is, that- The brave suffer less than the cowardly.' Let a man shrink from openly professing Christ, and he will suffer infin itely more than those who manfully and openly 'acknowledge' God in all their 'ways.'-Methodist Tract.

#### MOURNING CUSTOMS.

Every nation has had its peculiar customs of mourning for the dead. Each generation has adopted the ancestral usages modified to suit the fashion of the times. The Jewish practice of giving expression to sorrow, consisted in excessive weeping and screaming, songs of lamentation, funeral feasts, beating the body, wearing sad-colored garments and hiring women to lament. Sim-

vellous regularity they recurred, never varying the simple refrain. honest and open; and the minister | The wife of an Indian chief had died. fessional mourners or 'funeral hags' hired by her family. Old widows and superanuated wives who have outlived other forms of usefulness. gladly enter this singular profession. They cut their hair short and al experts."

The colors worn in different countries are various. Among the aborigines of Australia, and also in China, white is worn, because that is an emblem of purity. In Turkey dead enjoy, and the violet sorrow on the one side, hope on the other, as being a mixture of black and It was not, however, until the blue. Yellow is the national mournwhen they fall, and flowers when they fade become yellow. This col-

> The propriety of following this prevalent custom has been serioustion and respect can suggest, when which heart sorrows are weighed. his Hamlet:

"Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, Nor customary suits of solemn black, That can denote me truly; But I have that within which passeth show, These but the trappings and the suits of woe.'

Among the many objections to our mourning customs which have been discussed by individuals and religious societies the most familiar days, New Years and other anniverhave been that it is a useless cere- saries extends to a very large nummony, that it involves needless ex- | ber of relatives. pense, especially to the poor, that the bustle of preparing mourning jesty has generally spent Christmas | their feet and hands, and to keep garments interferes with the moral at Osborne. Those seasons except hemselves quiet. It is quite otherand religious purposes of affliction. persecutors. As soon as he found To these may be added the unhealthiness to the body caused by the lety, as when the Prince of Wales among their auditors, and drop great use of arsenic ir no manu- was dangerously ill in 1571, and facture of crape, and to danger to the Princess Alice died in 1878. the mind by being a constant re- But the royal borough is not forminder of death and the grave, gotten in her absence. On New without the brightness beyond. We Year's Day some £200 is distribut easy and not difficult to attend smile at the morbidness of Booth ed in gifts to 1,200 poor of the parwhich led him forty-six years ago, ishes of Windsor and Clewer, in the to ask of the clergyman, who gives form of coals, meat and bread, the the stand-point of the pulpit, like securing a lot in his church-yard size of the family of the recipients, for the burial of a friend. On re- who are recommended by the Dean ceiving the note the preacher went | and Vicar of Windsor and the Recat once to the hotel to offer his assistance and sympathy to the great ac- tion by the Lord High Almoner, tor. "I asked," said the preacher, the Dean of Windsor, in their pres-"if the death of his friend was sudden." "Very," was the reply. Kitchen, takes place at 9 o'clock in table. "Was he a relative?" "Distant. the morning in the Riding School Would you like to look at the remains?" The clergyman then followed Booth into an adjoining room, and looking toward the bed, saw | before. It is a pretty sight, which nothing there, but in another cor- a few privileged visitors are perner of the room, spread upon a mitted to see. On the tan flooring, large sheet, were a bushel of wild all along the centre of the school, pigeons! We are told by the same are a row of white covered tables, white, and one should smile and be save a few great facts, that not half gentleman that Booth actually pur- with joints of beef varying from 7 full of cheer. chased a lot in the cemetery, had a pounds to 3 pounds, enlivened by coffin made, hired a hearse and car- sprigs of holly. The recipients, riage and observed all the solemn. young and old women and men, and ity of a regular funeral, and for a some young children, enter by tickfew weeks after, while he remained et, carrying neatly folded cloths in that city regularly visited the and bags, and pass out by the east ily want. Let everybody join in The daily press will keep a man grave of his pigeons, and wept tears entrance, underneath the room the sweetest of all prayers, "Our from getting rusty. A few of the that seemed real.

of the Oriental nations at the pre- become immortal and gone to ever- 814 joints were giving away, weigh- rest upon you, to make you happy. thoughts.—Golden Rule.

Charles, though prevented from sent time. A traveller in Arabia lasting life! Is not a belief in the ing 3,221 pounds. Beside this, 1,seeking Christian counsel that night tells us that the men of that coun- resurrection the great reason why 203 cwt. of coals, in portions of 3 by his wife's words was too anxious try are silent in grief, but the wo- we should discontinue this prac- cwt. and 1 cwt., are delivered at the for his soul, and had too deep a sense men scream, tear their hair, hands tice? Black denotes the privation homes of the poor; and Her Majesof right, to let those words influence and face, and throw sand and earth of light, and shall we wear if in ty makes liberal contributions to "Let us never mind the scoffs nor the frowns him long. A few days after, be on their heads, the elderly women mourning for those whose Christian the Royal Clothing Club. She also spoke to a pious friend, and express- putting on a blue veil. In Egypt faith has borne them to the land sends presents of game to the Winded his desire to see the minister. not only Mahommedans but Chris- where there shall be no more night, sor Infirmary, University College, This was told to the minister, who tians hire wailing women to wail at where they need no candle, neither and other hospitals, and a great deal soon visited Charles's cottage. His stated times. Strange as it may light of the sun, for the Lord God of old linen from the palaces, which, soon visited charles 8 cottage. This state, the seem, America is not entirely free giveth them light. "Such em- however, does not always arrive at on her warm hood, and took her parlor, which her own hands kept from similar ceremonies. Clarence blems of sorrow," says James Christmas time. as neat and clean as a palace. Her King relates the following incident Freeman Clarke, "at the birth into a to lie down; but her words, 'Charlie, | vada mountains: "I was awaken- publican journals of Illinois had here's the minister,' soon roused ed before dawn by wild unearthly been draped in mourning when pared in the servants' hall, with him, and the tall, weather-beaten shrieks ringing through the forest, Abraham Lincoln was chosen Prescoastguardsman entered the room. and coming back again in plaintive ident, because he was about to leave companied by the various members 'I understand you wish to see me,' echoes from the hills all about. Be- the State to reside in Washington, youd description wild, these wails it would not have been more inapof violent grief followed each other propriate than to drape ourselves with regular cadence, dying away in crape on the departure of a good in long despairing sobs. With mar- man from this to life immortal .-Central Advocate.

#### QUEEN VICTORIA'S HOLIDAYS.

During the reigns of our Queen's immediate predecessors the observances of Christmas degenerated but for some of the interest it now with each new death plaster on a assumes, we have to thank the fresh crop of pitch and ashes, danb Prince Consort, who held it a most the face with spots of tar, and in sacred time. Peculiarly happy in general array themselves as funer- his domestic life, such anniversaries were to him the means of drawing still closer the ties of family affection as he saw his happy boyhood reflected in the merry faces of his children. Writing to his grandmother, the Dowager Duchess of blue or violet, the blue expressing Coburg, with whom he spent most the happiness which it is hoped the of his early Christmases, he says: "These pleasant festivities always bring me doubly in contact in spirit with your loved ones in the homeland, where you were ever so dear ing color of Egypt, because death is to me." He it was who instituted the end of human hopes, as leaves that general interchange of gifts, continued now in any of the royal homes in which Her Majesty oror was once assigned to queens by dains to spend Christmas. It is the fashions of France, and when still her custom to give presents to Catherine of Arragon died Anne all her attendants, both ladies and our own country the ordinary color | prises are planned and more gentle for mourning is black, because black | thought for others evinced, than in denotes the privation of light, hence | the highest household in the land.

The first Christmas of their married life, just after the birth of the Princess Royal, was spent by the ly questioned during the last half | Queen and her husband at Windsor century by Christians in our coun- Castle; and we read in "The Life of try, and if we look at it from an the Prince Consort" how Christmas unprejudiced standpoint it properly belongs to heathen nations. The and Prince's rooms, a custom which promptings of the heart incline us was continued in future years, when o do everything which love, affect they were also set up in another room for the young princes and our friends are taken from us, but princesses, and in the Oak Room the blackest crape and costliest for the household. The ladies and monuments are not the sea es upon gentlemen in waiting were sum-Shakespeare expressed this through | Eve, and the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the royal family, pointed out the presents intended for each, inviting them afterward to go through the different rooms to see what they themselves had mutually given and received. Present-giving has always been a special delight to our royal family. The interchange of gifts on birth-

Since her bereavement Her Mator of Holy Trinity. The distribuence and that of the Clerk of the of Windsor Castle, the Queen's Purveyor having been busily employed in preparing the gifts some hours At Osborne, on Christmas Eve,

Her Majesty distributes gifts to all the children on the Osborne estates, parting word to her mother. for whom a Christmas tree is prepresents of books, toys, etc. Acof her family, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, she the distribution, they have all plumpudding. On the evening of New Year's Day she presents gifts to the Christmas tree. The Queen and the tend Divine service in Whippingham Church on Christmas morning. Neither plum pudding nor plum porridge is omitted from the royal Prince Consort's farm at Frogmore. The servants indoors all dine togethan allowance of a few shillings each, The cross before the crown, Mary." according to their status.

Christmas is kept at Sandringthe royal estate-prime joints in cross? proportion to the size of the family. their children and their household. On Christmas morning the choristers assemble on the terrace to sing carols and anthems. The school a Christmas card .- The Queen.

#### THE CHILDREN'S SABBATH.

How beautifully the author of the following in the Sunday Magazine, has written about the children's Sabbath. Words that should find a response in every household

in our land. You should encourage a great deal of song on the Sabbath day. Begin with a hymn. If you have a piano or a cabinet organ, or a violin in the house, use it for sacred music only, on the Sabbath day. Let the daughter who, is just beginning to play learn the tunes of these sacred songs, and the rest will delight in uniting with her, and your praise meeting in the morning will give you inspiration and tranquility for all day. Go to church, and take moned to the corridor on Christmas | the children with you. You say, perhaps, that the children attend Sunday sehool, and that you think that enough; that they do not understand the words of the preacher, and disturb you; and you think upon the whole, they are better off at home.

In the old stern days of the Puritans, this plea of fatigue and restlessness might have been urged, but never was. Then, though the sermons were two hours long, the boys and girls sat by their elders, and at least learned to discipline tionally passed at Windsor have wise now. Most ministers remembeen signalized by sorrow and anx- ber that they have young people them now and then a crumb.

By going in whole households to church, the habit is established. The child will grow up and find it church when he reaches manhood. Let your pew, after this, look from a bed of flowers in bloom, with all the children but the baby there.

Have a good dinner, not necessarily a hot one, but a good one on men engaged in intellectual pursuits Sunday. The Sunday meals should to "keep up with the world's always be more feasts than fasts, thought." But it is this effort that Have the nicest cake and the favor- fills all the professions with crammite preserves on the Sunday tea ed men, and leaves them scant of

there is a supply of bright, interest- do not realize the shortness of the ing reading matter for the older time and the greatness of the task. members of the family. Tell stor- There is so little ultimate truth in ies, or read them to the younger the world; science is pulling up her ones. Be never cross, morose, se- stakes and setting them forward so vere or stern, Sunday. It is the frequently; religion herself is changday which should be clothed in ing her lines so much on every thing,

End the day with praise, Bible age student, now pressed and puzzlreading and a family. Let the ed on all sides, would think, if he prayer of the father be very direct, should intermit his baffling pursuit very simply worded, very earnest, of knowledge for a few years, and asking God for the things the fam- go to using what wisdom he has, whence the Prince records he and Father in Heaven." And then, old classics-including first the chief If this incident strikes us as ab- the rest of the Royal family were when sleep folds its soft wings over classic of all, the Bible-will give ilar ceremonies prevailed among surd, how must it appear when we wont to witness the ceremony. In the household and the angels watch, him food and stimulant enough: the ancient Greeks, R mans and remember that we robe ourselves in the Queen's absence, she is repre you, they will bear to heaven a good and Nature and his own heart will Egyptians, and exist among many black because our loved ones have sented by court officials. Last year account, and God's benediction will give him the best themes and

Our Young Folks.

MARY HERBERT'S CROSS.

For we've all got a cross to bear; It will only make the crown the brighter to shine When we have the crown to wear."

So sang Mary Herbert as she tied school-books from the table. Her good-morning kiss had been given, but she lingered to say another

"You know, mother, Kittie Cummings and I are to stay all night at Tillie Scott's. I won't be home till to-morrow afternoon.'

"Yes, dear-what is your text today? You want to carry it with hands these to each child, and, after you to Tillie Scott's, for a talisman." "It is the verse which was our pastor's text last Sabbath morning: If any man will come after Me, let upper servants of the household in him deny himself and take up his the steward's room, where is a cross and follow Me.' But, mother, I have not had a cross to bear yet, Prince and Princesses with her at- I never felt so truly happy in my life as since I have been a Christian.'

"You have received nothing but encouragement so far, my child. Trials of faith must come, however. menu, and the baron of beef is cut | Few Christians go through life withfrom a short-horn ox, bred on the out bearing a cross. Sometimes it is light, sometimes heavy, but our Master bent beneath the weight of er, and the outdoor servants have His cross, and we too must bear it.

Mary went thoughtfully to school. She was a young Christian, and had ham by the Prince and Princess of been but a little time a member of Wales in thoroughly national style. | the Church. In the ardour of her On Christmas Eve beef is distribut- first love, how should she look upon ed to the laborers and workmen on anything that her Saviour sent as a

After school she and Kittie acreckoning two pounds to each adult, | companied Tillie Scott to her beauand one pound for each child. It ful home. They spent a happy is given in the Royal Mews, in the afternoon and evening together, and presence of the Prince and Princess, after preparing their lessons for the next day, at Mrs. Scott's request they played in turn upon the piano, and sang some of their school melodies. When the clock struck ten. Tillie children receive new clothing and took her friends to their room, and school-girl like, hey sat down and had another long talk together. At last, Kittie proposed that they should retire, and she and Tillie. standing before the long mirror, began to unbraic their hair, and brush it. Mary, in the meantime, sat still. trying to decide a conflict which was going on within. At home she always read a chapter in the Bible before she went to bed. But her young friends evidently did not do this. Perhaps they would laugh at her. How hard it is to be laughed

"Never mind it for one night," whispered the tempter." "Take up thy cross," said con-

science, in louder tones. Mary decided rightly, "Tillie," said she, "will you lend me your Bible?"

Tillie stared a moment in surprise and Kittie laughed, and said: "Now Mary wants to show us sinners how good she is! I wonder if you read your Bible at home.,'

Mary's cheeks flushed, but she said quietly. "Yes, Kittie, I read it and I love it."

Tillie now took from her drawer a beautifully bound Bible, which sha kept wrapped up in tissue paper. She had not learned how sweet it is to say, "Thy Word have I hidden in my heart.'

Mary read and prayed, and her soul was full of joy, for she had won a moral victory. One year after that, the girls again met at Tillie's home. But this time they read and prayed together. Tillie said, with tearful eyes, "Mary, we both, under God, owe our conversion to your faithfulness."

Dear readers, this trial of Mary Herbert's may seem little to you, but it was her first cross, and she bore it by the grace of God. Who among you will do likewise?"

READING WITHOUT THINKING.—We quite understand the ambition of thinkers. Bailing the ocean with a On Sunday afternoon, see that dipper is a work for those only who so much would be lost as the averSunda FE

THE BOYH

Perhaps but especia could know Child Jesus were, doub lifting the of that sa only once, We are in incidents a the reading no doubt, to tell us t we might ant for u was perfec lier and t perfect m. so familiat and develo hood. The been const nothing ha hood of Hi deep intere one lesson practical with what ents and at such a chil does not a of early ch does not.

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Sunday School Lesson.

FEBRUARY 6, 1881.

THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS. - Luke ii.

I .- Early Childhood.

39 - 52.

Perhaps all who read the Gospels, but especially children, wish that we could know something more about the lifting the weil from the greater part | man expressed surprise, and said : of that sacred childhood. It is lifted We are indebted to St. Luke for the incidents and statements which form to tell us thus much and no more, and we might learn all that it was import- ble." ant for us to know, viz., that therelier and the later life, and that the perfect manhood with which we are so familiar was the natural outcome and development of a perfect childbeen considered a perfect record if nothing had been said about the childdeep interest in children. And this after many days. one lesson tells us sufficient for all practical purposes. In ordinary life self for membership in a church. One with what pride and hope do fond par- of the questions asked by the elders ents and affectionate teachers look on was, "What was it that first led you such a child. But, alas! the after life to think about your soul?" does not always ruifil the fair promise of early childhood. How sad when it

II .- A Visit to Jerusalem.

The male Jews were expected to go to Jerusalem to all the three feasts. but with the women this was voluntary, and was usually confined to the Passover. That both Joseph and Mary were accustomed to go was an indication of their piety, and as pious parents should, as soon as the son was old enough, they took him with them. was the late S. S. Fisher, who met In all probability He had been regularly taken to the synagogue at Nazar- River a few years since. By his efforts eth on the Sabbath, and joined with mainly the brick building was erected His parents in the simple worship on Carr Street where still are gathered there. May we not fancy without irreverence that Jesus had looked forward with deep interest to this special event, the first break in the quiet life of that humble home at Nazareth. bath-school? More unreserved conse-Jerusalem was the capital, the centre of everything in Jewish life, and above all, the temple was there. But then while it is called day, for the night we must also remember that He was cometh when no man can work." more than a boy; and so, as in after lite, all that was merely human would be chastened and sanctified by the consciousness, which it is evident had been awakened, of His higher nature and His great mission, until as He be- der. Some one recommends as an structions in any of these will generally be overcome by their proper use and thus proper the dead to promptly, a direction and healthy blood produced. thought would be swallowed up in that teaspoonful of pulverized borax dis- digestion and healthy blood produced. of His Father's husiness, and every solved in a pint of hot water; when other feeling in the desire to do His | tepid snuff some up the nostrils two or Father's will.

#### III.-Lost from the Company.

" As they returned."-" Yes they had to return. For if the duties of life must give place to worship, worship in its turn must give place to them. Jerusalem is good; but Nazareth is good too. Let him then who neglects the one, on pretext of attending to the other, ponder this scene. Work and worship serve to relieve each other, and beautifully alternate." The people were accustomed to go to and from the feasts in large companies or caravans. It was very easy, therefore, for a boy of twelve to disappear for some time without being missed His friends would suppose, as Joseph and Mary did, that he had joined some other circle for the time. Every boy and girl should strive so to think and act in all things as not to give father and mother one unnecessary care or pang. But it was not thoughtlessness in Jesus-neither was it mere absorption in the higher thoughts that were filling His mind-there was a truth which his disappearance was intended to teach. It was that they must not call in question anything which He felt it necessary to to do in fulfilment of the great mission for which He came into the world. Mary bad to be reminded of that more than once afterwards (John il. 4; Mark ili. 31-35, &e).

#### IV -Found in the Temple.

"After three days," means on the third day. They then found him in the temple. "A chamber of the temple was set apart as a kind of open free school. The doctors or teachers -famous 'doctors of the law' (Acts v. 34) -- sat 'in Moses' seat;' the older students on a low bench; the younger on the ground, literally, 'at the feet' of their instructor. The relation between master and scholar was often one of affectionate reverence and sympathy, and was expressed by one of the famous scribes in a saying worth emembering, 'I have learnt much from the Rabbis my teachers; I have learnt more from the Rabbis my colleagues; but from my scholars I have learnt most of all." Here then they Here then they found Jesus "both hearing them and justly earned great popularity by alasking them questions," and astonishing all by his wisdom. Boys have often been lost, but never was boy so avail themselves of their offer to send well found.

#### V-At Home in Nazareth.

Having done all that He deemed His Father's business required at that time, He quietly returned with His parents to their humble home, and was again, subject to them, and continued so for many years. There are some points, and it is easy to see which they are, in which every one may be, and should try to be, like Him. His was " a sinless childhood, a sinless boyhood, a invaluable in that and other disease." sinless youth, a sinless manhood, spent ' 2 ins

in that humility, toil, obscurity, submission, contentment, prayer, to make them an external example to all our race." We are not sinless as He was, by nature, but we may be made so through His merits and by His grace."-W. M. Sunday-School Mag-

#### AFTER MANY DAYS.

A young man called in the office of a Christian man, not long since, to Child Jesus than is recorded. There thank him for the instructions given were, doubtless, good reasons for not him fourteen years ago. The gentle-

" I have not the pleasure of knowing only once, and by only one evangelist. you, pray tell me where I've met you?" "I was a scholar in Olivet Mission Sabbath-school, in the western part of the reading for our lesson, He was, the city, and was one of a class of no doubt, inspired by the Holy Spirit twelve boys, and most of us were rather wild and gave you much trou-

"Yes, I remember teaching in that was perfect harmony between the ear- school, and know we had some rather rude children. Did you really receive benefit from my instructions?

"Yes, indeed; your kind words I never could forget; they followed me, hood. The gospel could scarcely have and I was led to give myself to Christ, and have come to thank you."

Imagine, if you can, the joy of this hood of Him who manifested such a faithful teacher. He gathered fruit Not long since a lady presented her-

She replied, "I was a scholar in Olivet Sabbath-school, many years ago. Most of us girls were very wild and thoughtless, but I never could forget the pious, excellent lady who taught us the Scriptures. Her life and instructions I never forgot, and now I trust to live all my days for Jesus who er, great and glorious will be thy reward.

The founder of the Mission School and its superintendent for many years, an untimely death in the Susquebanna hundreds of children for Bible instruc-

Who can estimate the streams of blessing which flow from a single Sabcration to the good work is surely the great want of our times. "Work of the alimentary canal and other organs.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

three times a day, or use the dry pow- learning and experience of eminent physicians dered borax like snuff, taking a punch and pharmaceunsts. as often as required.

Mrs. Thompson, in the Evangelist, says that the best remedy for sleeplessness is to wet a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it toward the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over, so as to prevent too rapid exhabition. The effect is prompt and pleasant, cooling the brain and bringing on a sweet slumber. Warm water is better than cold. To all suffering from overwork, excitement or anxiety, this remedy must prove a blessing.

Sponges long in use are sometimes affected with sliminess, which is caused by the sponge not being wrung as dry as possible immediately after use. When this has once formed, it increases rapidly. A London paper says that one of the most effectual receipts for cleansing sponges, and certainly one of the cheapest, is a strong solution of salt and water, in which they should soak for a few hours, and be thoroughly dried. Spinges should not be left in a sponge dish; they should be kept suspended where the air can freely circulate around them. Quick evaporation of the dampness is the main thing to keep them in good order.

A beautiful head of hair is appreciated by everybody, and how to secure it, interests everybody. The bair and scalp must be kept free from sourf and dandruff, and not be allowed to get dry and harsh. The roots must be stimulated to healthy action. Flexibility and a handsome gloss are essential. All these requisites are easily secured by the use of Ayer's Hair

We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of D. M Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan, which appears in our columns. They are one of the largest and most reliable firms engaged in the Seed business in the United States, and their Seeds bave ways being fresh and just as represented. Our readers will do well to their beautiful Seed Annual free to all wishing to purchase Seeds.

DELIBIUM IN FEVER PREVENTED .- Mrs. Norn an Ellingwood, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, N. B., says :- "I have found GRA-HAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR to relieve the most distressing headache, and prevent delirium in tever, and the subsequent baldness in my husband's case, while the others of my family that had that disease, before I knew of the virtues of, or had used, that medicine, had suffered with their heads, and had delirium, and their hair came out. I find the PAIN ERADICATOR

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Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent coughs, colds, etc., etc. This preparation compounded from the prescription of Dr. Avery has been in use for over 30 years, and with unvarying success. Convinced by so long and thorough a trial, of its great superiority to the various nostrums so persistently advertised, we have determined to put it more prominently before the public. Once known it is always

## being more palatable as well as more efficacions

than any of the advertised COUGH REME. DIES, and both better and cheaper than those commonly dispensed by Druggists.

Price, 25 Cents Per Bottle died for me." Toil on, faithful teach-or great and glorious will be thy re-

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Are composed of the best Alterative, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and skilful manner, according to the action of the different drugs upon the different parts

The proprietors claim for these pills a superiority over very many others of a similar nature, because in them a number of well known and standard medicines of the pharmacopæia are so combined and in such proportions, that although their action begins in the stomach, it by no means ends there, but extends to the Colds in the head are always in oi- liver, pancreas, lacteal glands, &c., so that ob

They are not a quack inedicine in any sense, unless science and skill are quackery, for ad antage has been taken in their preparation of the

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Generally.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

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No "Painkiller," however boldly advertised, surpasses this Standard Preparation for the relief of the class of symptoms for which such remedies are so much used.

For CRAMPS and PAINS in the STOMACH, BOWELS or SIDE: SORE THROAT,

RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA,

> CHILBLAINS, FROST BITES, CHOLERA,

DIARRHEA,

It is an unfailing relief and frequent cure. It stimulant, ruberscient, and anadyne qualities adopt it to a large class of disorders, and make

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Thanks, brethren, for kind words and earnest effort in behalf of the "Weslevan." Yet, do not relax effort. Send all the new names possible, and at the same time retain for us, as far as you can, all former friends. The new are welcomed, but we shall be sorry to have to bestow a parting blessing on any who have journeyed with us in the past. Ask them not to leave us yet.

THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1881.

English Methodist papers, received by the last mail, bring tidings of the death of the Rev. Roger Moore, who, upwards of fifty years ago, had charge of the Bermuda mission. Having entered upon his ninetieth year, he, with a single exception, was the oldest minister in British Methodism. We spent a pleaant hour or two with him in 1876 Even then he frequently preached. As we marked his firm step, and observed nis interest in the amusements of his rand-children, we found it hard to ealize at the moment that he had occupied one of our mission stations at a period so remote that few of the inhabitants remembered his name. His long career is said by the Watchman to have been an "eminently useful and honorable one." We know that his short pastorate at Bermuda was of great service to the Church. It was he who guided some of the earlier steps of Edward Fraser, then a slave in Bermuda, but in subsequent years a highly honored Methodist minister in the West Indies, where three or four years since he finished his course in holy triumph. Of Mr. Moore, Edward Fraser wrote, in reply to Bishop Inglis's offer to educate him at King's College, Windsor, for the Episcopal ministry: "The Methodist minister has been as an angel of light to me; I can do nothing without his consent." Some years after, when Mr. Fraser spent several months in England at the request of the British Conference. and spoke at the missionary anniversary in Exeter Hall with such eloquence that our own Charles Dewolf, then at the Theological Institution, bracketed his name with that of James Parsons as the tain amount placed at its disposal for chief speakers of the occasion, Mr. Moore and he must have met with joy How much greater the joy of meeting beyond the river, and within the veil.

We trust that no harm may befall our Episcopal contemporary of this city. In its absence we should lack amusement. Take, for instance, its annual list of ministerial removals from our own and other churches, all showing the "drift" towards "the ancient Church of England and her American sister." We like, too, that word "drift," because it leaves us at liberty to designate the floating matter as "drift wood."

Included in "the stream of men, said to be admittedly among their best." are the names of eight Methodist ministers, all American. According to whose admission these are "among their best" we are not told. One thinks of the stories generally told about his own fish by the amateur fisherman. We are tempted to give our contemporary the pleasure which friends generally allow that fisherman, though they laugh meanwhile in their sleeve, and believe as much as they please. Yet a single modest statement may be made about these eight Methodist ministers, itinerant or local, who have left the many thousands of their brethren for new quarters. With the name of but one have we ever met, except in the columns of the Church Guardian. The reference to that one is highly complimentary. We give it. "He is a needy and inoffensive man," says a Southern Methodist Advocate in reply to a query from another, the editor of which had never heard of him; "He is a needy and inoffensive man; and if he can get bread in the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina we shall be glad. We don't think he meant any wrong in spending the money he collected for the Advocate. He sometimes failed to tell ns he had received subscriptions, and so worried our patrons." We have told all we know, sincerely hoping that such a character does not belong to our "best." Possibly in view of this ray of light some of our readers may be inclined to think of the Protestant Epissopal Church of America as Dr. Jobson once did of the Episcopal Church in England, when he awa'tened no small mount of ire by speaking of it as "an ecclesiastical refuge for the destitute.' That last word, be it remembered, may

ne understood in a physical, mental, and

even moral, sense.

MISSIONARY GRANTS.

The financial pressure of recent years has borne heavily on many homes; on none, perhaps, more severely than those of worthy brethren, placed in charge of our Home Missions. How they have at once succeeded in avoiding debt, and in maintaining that self-respect which is so necessary to win respect from othersif, indeed, they have in every instance succeeded—has been a mystery. Grim care, taking advantage of human weakness, must have often invaded the study and entered the pulpit. That, under such circumstances, a thought of some more favored brother, or a report of large allowances elsewhere, should have awakened occasional inquiries is not at all strange. To these inquiries the delegates from our Maritime Conferences have given the uniform reply that, in the division of the moneys at the disposal of the Central Board, the utmost impartiality had been shown. So great has been our confidence in the honor of our brethren in the West, and in the ability of our own representatives, both lay and clerical, that no shadow of doubt has ever perplexed us. If, however, misapprehension linger elsewhere. we believe it will be removed by the perusal of a letter from the General Secretary. We sincerely hope also that Dr. Sutherland's plain statements respecting the only methods by which our work can be sustained and extended, will awaken increased interest, and call forth more liberal aid:

To the Editor of the Wesleyan:

DEAR BRO., -For the past few months have been so incessantly occupied with the work pertaining to my department that I have scarce had time even to read the letters that have been published on the question of Missionary grant. Perhaps it is hardly wise for me to enter upon the subject now, having in mind Solo mon's pithy maxim,-" He that meddleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the But with the hope of removing ears." misapprehensions and causes of irritation, I will run the risk of a bark or even a bite.

When the pressure of inadequate grants is felt, there is a disposition at times to assume that some one is to blame, and ought to be censured; and hence some of those who have written on the subject seem to think that they are the victims of wilful injustice and oppression. Let us look squarely at the facts of the case, and see if there is any ground for this feeling:

1. The Missionary Society has a cer-Missionary purposes.

viding for necessary working expenses, is divided among the Annual Conferences, according to the best judgment of the Central Board, in view of the Missionary work in each.

3. A careful examination of the published figures will show that this division is made with entire impartiality, and with a close approach to absolute equality between the Annual Conferences.

4. The Annual Conference Missionary Committees, in turn, distribute the amount allotted them among the missions under their jurisdiction; and as the pro rata rule of distribution prevails in most of the Conferences, there is again the nearest possible approach to

5. The Central Board, in appropriating directly to mission districts (such as Japan, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, etc.), has not, of late years, made grants in full, except in the case of Japan and one or two of the more distant Indian missions, where the cost of living and supplies are exceptionally high. In all other cases there have been considerable reductions.

Referring again to paragraph 3 above, would remark that statements in the Guardian, by various correspondents, have led to the conclusion that grants in the West are larger than the East. This is a mistake. The average income of married missionaries in the Toronto Conference (exclusive of rent and children's claim) is \$387, and if information supplied me is correct, a similar average obtains in the London and Montreal Conferences. The grants to Indian missions are rather higher. The reason is, a brother on an Indian mission receives nothing whatever from his people, but has to give a great deal to them.

What, then, is the cause of our present difficulties? Simply this: have more missions and men than the Fund is able to support. What possible remedy can be sug-

1. A reduction of the number of missions, either by consolidation or by

abandoning some of the fields. 2. Increased effort on the part of the Domestic Missions to support their own

3. A large increase of the General

I do not think the difficulty can be met by the first method suggested. is doubtless true that in many places the work of dividing and sub-dividing has been carried to an unwise extreme. and that there are tracts of country not a few occupied by three or four men, where two could do all the necessary work; but if the number of missions were reduced by consolidation or otherwise, the demand for extension among the rapidly-growing settlements of the North-West, not to speak of the Indian and Foreign work, would speedily bring the number up to, or beyond, the present figures. The plain duty of the Church is not to contract her lines, but

good deal may be done. I will be told that on many missions the people are doing all they can, and this is doubtless true : but there are still a good many places on the list of Domestic Missions where the people are well able to do more than they do. Within the past four years the necessities of the case forced many Domestic Missions off the fund, and not a few of these are now making better provision for their minister than in the former time when they received a liberal grant. To make any Domestic Mission a perpetual pensioner on the fund is a most unwise policy. It should be understood from the start that grants to all such shall, as a general rule. be made only for a limited number of

years at most; and any mission which,

after receiving the fostering care of the

society for a reasonable period, shows no

signs of becoming self-sustaining, may

well be regarded as barren ground, not

worth the cost of further cultivation. The present year is pre-eminently one in which every Domestic Mission should put forth strenuous efforts to increase the stipend of its missionary. Central Board and the Conference Committees have distributed every dollar of prospective income, and it is only from the Missions themselves that any further help for this year can come.

A large advance in our Missionary income is the chief factor in the solution of the problem; and this result is quite within the power of the Church. An annual income of \$200,000 would enable the Society to sustain its present work and enter other doors that are wide open; and I am persuaded that the surest way to bring about this result would be to throw strong reinforcements into the Indian, French, and Foreign fields without delay. Our timorous and unbelieving policy in this respect has already tended to paralyze the liberality of the Church. We cannot reverse Christ's order without incurring guilt and consequent punishment. Christ says "Go!" We say "Stay!" Christ says "Give!" We say "Keep!" And already we are proving the truth of that saying-"There is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to

But I must not trespass further upon your space or your patience. Permit me, however, to say in closing, that it is very desirable that brethren should carefully ascertain the actual facts before carrying a grievance into the papers. Statements are often made on the barest rumor, and these appearing, as they sometimes do, over the signature of a minister, are accepted by readers as undoubted facts. The result is that confidence in the Society and its work is shaken, and this can have but one result a further reduction of our Missionary income. Anyone acquainted with the men composing our Central Board and Annual Conference Committees, must be convinced that if these men will not redress a real grievance when it h in their power to do so, there are no men under the sun who will. On the very face of it they can have no other motive than to do the very best that can be done for all the laborers on the mission field.

Yours, faithfully, A. SUTHERLAND. Mission Rooms, Jan. 15, 1881.

COLLEGE GRANTS.

SECOND LETTER. Mr. Editor,—In regard to education as to other subjects, there are many fine-spun theories which fail to bear the practical tests of this practical world. The plausible schemes of educational doctrinaires, adapted perhaps to the imaginary conditions of some utopia or to the real conditions of a society very different from our own, would prove dangerous guides for Nova Scotia's statesmen to follow. Let it be granted for a moment that the weight of argument is in favor of the system of State Universities as compared with Universities under the supervision of religious bodies, it by no means follows that a State University would be the best thing for Nova Scotia or for other individual provinces or countries. In this Province the attempt to build up a purely Provincial University has been made and persistently repeated from time to time for more than half a century, yet every attempt has signally failed. The history of Dalhousie presents a pitiable illustration of the uselessness of endowments and the futility of the best intentions and efforts of men in authority to build up an institution, unless the circumstances of the country and all the conditions of success be taken into consideration. Seeking alliance with this and that religious body, appealing when repulsed now to imperial now to provincial authority, nursed and coddled like a sick child by the leaders of both political parties, Dalhousie has only succeed ed in commanding influence and discharging the functions of a college since her material resources attracted around her the patronage and support of an influential religious denomination. As a Provincial University she was an object to be commiserated; as a Presbyterian College she has taken an honorable position along with other denominational Colleges of the country. As a Provincial University, there is a narrower field for her operations and a darker prospect for ultimate success than at any period of the past; as a Presbyterian College she will continue to attract to her classes the young men of that denomination. and to her treasury the largesses of the wealthy and benevolent. As a Provincial University she will challenge the antagonism of the friends of the Colleges whose very existence she will threaten: as a Presbyterian College, and with the local advantages which her urban position affords, she may look forward with confidence to an honorable and useful future as one of the sister-hood of Colleges of the Maritime Provinces. Fewer things are more improbable than that

By the second method suggested a tia. Her wisest policy, therefore, is to remain satisfied with the advantages which the astuteness of ecclesiastical friends have won for her, to check that offensive spirit of arrogant assumption and vaulting ambition which some of her impetuous adherents manifest, to cease disparaging and using her financial resources and political influence to cripple other Colleges, to exercise towards them that comity which ought to obtain and usually does obtain among learned bolies, and by no means to adopt the nndignified policy of attempting to swell the number of her under-graduates by enticing the students from other colleges with the golden bait of two hundred dollar bursaries.

"O it is excellent To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous To use like it like a giant.'

In short, whatever, may be the relative advantages of a State University considered in the abstract, the circumstances of the Province preclude the possibility of success in establishing such an institution now. The Denominational Colleges have taken root, and can neither be sneered out of existence, nor even starved to death by the withdrawal of the public grants. Let it now be supposed that the hin-

drances to the establishment of a cen-

tral, non-denominational University

which the existence of our present Col leges presents were wholly removed. Let it be supposed practicable to establish in Nova Scotia a grand state University, colorless as to religious sentiment, and patterned after the old world types which are regarded by many with boundless admiration. Would the exotie flourish in our soil? Would such an Institution meet the conditions and requirements of this country, and advance the status of the higher education to any appreciable extent? Would the future generations of Nova Scotians be more intelligent, more enterprising, more successful in all that contributes to the material prosperity of a country, more moral, more God-fearing, than they are likely to be under existing plans of educational operations? There is, verily, no substantial ground for maintaining an affirmative answer to these questions. American Colleges, more than ninetenths of which are denominational have proved their adaptation to the special circumstances of this new country. Our Institutions to be useful and permanent must, as they did, grow and develop with the country. Plant in Halifax a German University fully equipped and manned with specialists, and it would die of inanition in a twelve month. I am free to confess, moreover, that much as I admire the German thoroughness of method

and critical acumen in investigation, I

am willing to be regarded as narrow-

minded in preferring the moral atmos-

phere and the reverent spirit of our little

colleges to the spirit of socialism and in-

fidelity which notoriously prevail at these celebrated seats of learning. And here let me say that the smallness of a College does not necessarily imply its inefficiency. Most of the renowned Universities of the world had their day of mall things. Oxford was two hundred years old before it had more than an insular reputation, Cambridge grew slowly up to its present greatness from a monk's primary school, the same is true of Heidelberg and some other German Universities. Harvard's foundation was but £700; and twenty years after its organization its graduates numbered less than one hundred. The splendid University at New Haven was founded by Elihu Yale on an endowment of £500; and the nucleus of the magnificent library it now possesses consisted of sundry odd volumes contributed by a few poor Congregational preachers. Great names are connected with the early history of these and other institutions of learning which had very humble beginnings. careful comparison will prove, if I am not much mistaken, that in proportion to the whole number of students, any one of our celebrated colleges has sent forth more distinguished men during the first half century of its existence than during the same number of years subsequently. The reason is that in small colleges professors and students are brought into very intimate relations, the teaching force is concentrated, the student is less likely to lose his individual ity in the crowd and drift into habits of dleness and superficiality, the professor is less likely to live with his head in the clouds and to yield to a selfish desire of private acquisition. The great Daniel Webster, referring to Dartmouth College, his own Alma Mater, at that time a small and comparatively poor Institution says : "Her wealth consisted not in a long list of rents and dividends, but in the ability and zeal of her instructors and students; in their mutual good-will, respect and courtesy in the harmony with which they cooperated for the advancement of the Institution; in the strong sense of religious obligation which prevailed; and in the blessing of God resting upon all." These are the conditions of success in any col-Whether these conditions are more likely to be met in wisely-conducted de-

nominational colleges, than in State Universities, let history answer. The economic aspects of the denominational college system, the zeal and be-nevolence which that system evokes, the moral safe-guards which it affords to students, and other points of interest and importance might be dwelt upon but time and space forbid. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for affording me an opportunity for the expression of these views, and with the purpose of troubling you with a few additional remarks in a future issue. I am yours truly,

In view of the great service the Rev. Dr. Rule has rendered to the cause of God at home and abroad, especially in connection with missions in Spain and religious work in the Army, and of the feeble state of health in which he and Mrs Rule now are, a few of their friends Dalhousie can become even in the re- have subscribed to purchase an annuity mote future the University of Nova Sco- for their joint lives.

A LATMAN.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Tupper took place at Aylesford on the morning of the 19th inst. A previous announcement of illness had prepared his large circle of friends and acquaintances for the more solemn announcement of his death. During a sixty-five years ministry Dr. Tupper had held a foremost place in the ranks of the Baptist Church in the Lower Provinces. His lack of a thorough mental training in early life was to a great extent atoned for by diligent application in succeeding years. Like his Methodist brother, Nathan, whom we have seen with the Latin or French Grammar in his hands during the moments between work in the harvest field and the call to the table, he made good use of his moments, and readily availed himself of the aid of any scholar near him. Through such application to study he learned to read the Greek and Latin languages with greater ease than many graduates from famous universities. Previous to 1859 he had read the entire Bible in eight different languages, and the New Testament in ten. In 1857 Acadia College conferred upon him the honorary and well-merited degree of Doctor in Divinity.

In all the movements of the Baptist Church—the management of the Baptist Magazine, the prosperity of its successor, the Christian Messenger, the establishment of the Educational Institutions at Wolfville, and the Foreign Missions of the Church—he took a deep interest, as well as in Temperance work and general education. To the Church of which he was so long a devoted minister, he leaves the legacy of an honored name and bright example. A record of his life, for which there must be abundant materials, would indeed present lessons by which all might richly profit.

The funeral of the deceased minister took place on Saturday last at Aylesford. Addresses were given on the occasion by several Baptist ministers and Revs. Richard Smith and Joseph Gaetz. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. E.

Early in the present month George I Seney, Esq., of New York, forwarded to the publisher of the Nashville Advocate a check for one hundred dollars to be expended in sending that paper to such persons as he might deem best. The donor can never know the joy caused by the weekly visits of that journal to homes into which it otherwise of Prof. A. D. Smith of Mount Allison. could not have gone; hereafter, or even in this world, he may know something of the benefits coming from his gift. Something, we say, for we believe the sum total of benefit, in influence on those families, and through them on succeeding generations, cannot even be guessed at. We are happy to be able to state that Mr. Senev's generous act is even surpassed by that of a gentleman in this city, who for several years has sent a large number of copies of the WESLEYAN to families unable to take it. A day or two since he renewed his annual subscription for eighty-one copies, at a cost in round numbers of one hundred and fifty dollars. The name we are not permitted to give: permission to state the fact is only granted in the hope that others may be induced to do likewise. The opening of the year has witnessed several instances of generosity in a similar direction, though on a smaller scale. Will not some of our wealthier men open their eyes wide and look around the neighborhoods in which Providence has placed them?

The reading of speeches in the Dominion House of Commons-in accordance with English precedent, we suppose—is net permitted. Any effort to evade the law which forbids the reading of a speech is regarded as "lowering the dignity of the House." On an appeal to his judgment, the Speaker, a few days ago, ruled that as speeches had previously been read in the course of the debate. he would permit the gentleman then having the floor to conclude his address, but warned the members that this breach of rule would not be permitted after the close of this debate. Our legislators believe that a man who rises to speak on ecular topics should look his hearers straight in the eyes. A lawyer would regard his case as won if his opponent should rise and read an essay to the jury. Men thoroughly in earnest speak with hand and foot. To the pulpit, whence the everlasting Gospel is declared, and to the public lecture-room, where men seek pleasure rather than profit, the use of the manuscript is mainly left. And, strange to say, at the very time when the attandents at other churches mark with pleasure the abandonment of the manuscript by any of their ministers, Methodist hearers observe its more frequent use by their own

From the Mission Rooms, Toronto. we have the first number of the " Missionary Outlook." We hail its publication with pleasure. As a monthly visitor to the homes of Methodists it has a wide field for usefulness. Hithertothere has been no special medium for communication between the managers of our missionary operations and the people whose money they expend, and the consequence, we fully believe, has been felt in a loss of influence and lack of funds. The perusal of the single number before us only makes us more conscious of the loss than we otherwise should have been. Such ignorance is not bliss. To know the wants of the world, and to be one with God in meeting those wants, gives highest joy. A portrait of Rev. H. B. Steinhauer appears in this first number. The price, per annum, is fifty cents, or forty cents each for ten copies, or upwards, to one address. All communications and remittances should be addressed to Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D. Methodist Mission Rooms, Toronto. Our publisher, Rev. S. F. Huestis, will be glad to remit any moneys that may be forwarded to him in behalf of the "Outlook." All friends of missions should resolve to have it.

The Superintendent of a Nova Scotia circuit, which, till recently, was a Home Mission station, sends a statement or two worth transfer to our columns. Said superintendent, by the way, is not prone to indulge in idle words.

Our Missionary meetings were held last week. In all cases, circumstances were not the most favourable, but thanks to the Giver of all good, we are already over the whole circuit fifteen dollars in advance of last year, and I can confidently expect at least other ten dollars. Friends who were not present at the meetings I interview privately, take out my book and jot down their names and contributions. In this way I secured \$13 last Saturday evening. Now that our society is out of debt, we must exert every muscle to keep it out, and also to multiply our fields of labour. I am about to send my second instalment of the Relief and Extension Fund to the proper party. Would have done it sooner but had no funds in hand. Will try forthwith to send renewals for Wesley-AN, and if possible new subscribers.

Professor MacGregor merits our thanks. However vague may have been his propositions, and however indefinite his conclusions, his five letters have served a good purpose. To them we are certainly indebted for the admirable replies in the Herald; and no doubt they have prompted the preparation of the two excellent letters from "Layman," the second of which appears in our columns to-day.

The Christian Messenger finds itself unable to repress a disposition to make merry over the crude plan of the youthful Professor to "capture Kings, with all its valuable library, its history and surroundings, and make it part of a State University, which shall have the exclusive degree-conferring power for the Province." It is evident that our Baptist friends, if their own bell rings. faintly, are beating time to others which utter no uncertain sound.

Just now, not a few are counting the cost of a religious life. The Holy Spirit is inviting to a life of consecrated service and future glory; Satan, on the other hand, is piling up all possible hindrances, and magnifying a thousand-fold the most trivial difficulties. At such a moment, dear young friends may learn with profit what others have to meet in following Jesus:

The dear price a Hindu may have to pay for conversion to Christianity is shown in the case of Paul Dewadatsen, who, being on a mission to his native region, ventured to visit his relations. The first to see him was his favourite sister, who cried out and disappeared. The rest, parents and brothers, looked at him in silent contempt, until the eldest brother poured forth a volley of reproaches upon him, and all retired, shutting the door in his face.

Among our Southern Methodist brethren there appears to be some jealousy respecting the appointments to the Ecumenical Conference. The editor of the Richmond Advocate administers this comfort :-

" We see in Methodist papers that the sum of one thousand dollars will be necessary to pay the fare, and hotel bills, and support the dignity of each Ecumenical delegate from America. This information will sweat the purses of the preachers sent, and assuage the disappointment of the Home Guards.

Dr. Sutherland writes :-

The Missionary Reports for the Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Conferences have been dispatched from the Mission Rooms this week. Any Superintendent failing to receive his package will please notify the General Secretary

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The English Methodist Magazine for January has a portrait of Rev. W. F. Moulton, D. D., Principal of the Lays (Wesleyan) School at Cambridge, and one of the members of the New Testament Revision Committee.

The last few numbers of the Canadian Illustrated News shew a marked improvement both in illustrations and letterpress. The editorial columns under the new management are brisk and interesting, and the selections are well chosen; while in the illustrations we notice a great improvement in the original drawings and a far more interesting choice of subjects. We note these facts with pleasure, and trust that the energy of our enterprising contemporary will secure large additions to its subscription lists.

Missionary sermons are to be preached in the Methodist Churches of this city on Sunday next. Rev. W. H. Heartz will occupy the pulpit at Brunswick St. Church in the morning, and at Grafton St. in the evening. The annual meetings will be held in the following order :- At Charles St. on Sunday evening, Brunswick St.-Monday, Grafton St. Tuesday, Kaye St. - Wednesday. For the date of meeting at Dartmouth we must refer readers to Sunday announcements. Rev. H. B. Steinhaur, of our Indian Mission at White Fish Lake, is expected to give an address at each meeting.

#### PERSONAL.

Rev. John A. Clark preached on the I6th inst. at Marysville, N. B.

Rev. W. G. Lane, well known as a been addressing several meetings in the County of Yarmouth.

Rev. J. E. Hopper, editor of the Christian Visitor, recently lectured on "Thomas Campbell," at Lingley Hall, Sackville. A local paper terms the lecture a "a literary treat."

The Telegram says that a lecture delivered in St. John's, Nfld., on the 10th inst., under the auspices of the Methodist Academic Institute, by Rev. Joh Shenton, was "one of the most brilliant efforts of the kind " ever made in that city.

Revs. R. Wilson and W. W. Brewer have been lecturing in St. John to interested audiences. The Daily Sun of the 22nd inst. publishes a sermon preached by Mr. Wilson on the 16th instant in the Portland Methodist Church, from John 12: 24.

Dr. Allison, Chief Superintendent of Education is at present in New York. While there he will attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ecumenical Council. On his way home he will visit Yarmouth, and deliver a lecture on "The Author of Endymion."

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Harper's Monthly Magazine for February is a number possessing much interest. The contents are as follows :-"The Gospel History in Italian Painting; Asleep; The English Lakes and their Genii; Pottery in the United States; The Old New York Volunteer Fire Department; Literary and Social Boston; Anne-a novel; The Fire-Fly; The Early History of Chas. James Fox Puss Tanner's Defence. A Laodicean Editor's Easy Chair, Literary, Scientific and Historical Record and Drawer.

The Wesleyan Methodist Monthly Peri-

odicals for January, a package of which has been forwarded from the Conference Office, London, merit more extended remark than our columns permit us to give. The announcements for the present year guarantee that the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine will be of equal interest to the theological and general reader. The first of a series of sermons by leading men of other sections of the Church is contributed by the Dean of Peterborough, on "Heavenly Citizenship." In the number before us the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, President of the Conference, publishes "A Letter to the Young People of the Methodist Connexion," to which we propose to make further reference. Rev. Mark Guy Pearse writes about the "First Cornish Methodist;" and the Rev. J. A. Macdonald reviews Mrs. Houstonn's. "Wild West; or, Life in Connaught," in a paper of much interest. These are but a part of the articles named in the list of contents. Rev. W. H. Dallinger's "Notes on Current Science," and the editor's "Select Literary Notices," appear each month, and will always secure a careful reading from the class of readers they are designed to aid. The Christian Miscellany, already one of the best and cheapest of its class, moves upward; and the Sunday School Magazine furnishes its readers with valuable thought on the International Lessons and other topics of interest to the Sunday-school worker. Smaller publications, for our young folk, are Early Days, Our Boys and Girls, and At Home and Abroad. For beauty of illustration, and for a steady supply of pure and attractive reading, they are seldom equalled. All these publications can be ordered through our Book Room.

Tne Hon. Isaac Davis, Worcester Mass., gave \$1,000 as a Christmas present to Richmond College.

P. T. Barnum says the money spent for liquor in any city would pay all the municipal expenses and give every citizen two good suits of clothes every year.

Thirty years ago all that was known of French Protestants in Munureal was through a few people meeting in a room to read the Bible. Now they have five churches, and are estimated to number clothing, leaving her dressed in her petthree thousand souls.

THE "CHILDRENS FUND" IN AUSTRALIA.

The New York Christian Advocate

Our Australian Wesleyan Methodist orethren are just now considering, with no little interest, the question of increasing the "Children's Fund," an important branch of their Conference financial economy. At present the circuit collections for the Fund are based upon the annual returns of members in Society. As the Conference claimants increase more rapidly than the number of members, there is a constant falling off of receipts by each claimant. The yearly allowances have shrunk in about ten years from \$83 per claimant to \$37.

An intelligent Wesleyan minister (the Rev. W. A. Fitchell, B. A.,) has prepared a report ably discussing the whole question, and showing that the present system not only results in a loss to the claimants, "but also "imposes a money fine on a circuit or a colony for spiritnal growth and for loyalty to the class-

meeting.' It is proposed that there shall be a definite allowance (say \$50 to each minister's child) to be fixed by a General Conference for the three years succeeding its session, and that each Conference shall provide for the claims arising within its bounds, and that the basis of the claims shall be the circuit income with an untaxed minimum. The principle is that the untaxed minimum shall be \$750 for every married minister and \$500 for every single minister employed in a circuit. The levy to be upon the amounts remaining over these figures respectively, not including moneys raised for trust funds and Connexional purpo-

A letter from Mr. John Bickford, now most successful temperance worker, has | in Australia, states that if the district meetings look favorably upon the proposed scheme, and the Annual Conferences in January recommend it, the General Conference, which will be held in Adelaide in May, 1881, will probably give it the effect of law throughout the Australasian Conference.

#### THE LATE STORM IN ENG-LAND.

A despatch of the 22nd instant says The whole country is suffering more severely than can be imagined from the really Arctic weather of the past week. Although communication between most of the great towns has by this time been reopened, many hamlets and villages are still completely cut off from the world without by snow and ice, for which as a matter of course the people are less prepared here than in America. Food is scarce, cattle frozen stiff in their sheds, and at least a score of human beings have perished in the streets. The Queen, at Osborne, and the Prince of Wales, in London, have managed to get about in sleighs over roads impassible for other vehicles—an example which tradesmen in towns might follow with advantage. At present, however, the shop keeping classes seem stunned and helpless under this unusual visitation and their customers suffer accordingly. In Pall Mall and Piccadilly there are embankments of snow five feet high. In the country district the roads are actually on a level with the hedges, while there are drifts fully 15 feet deep in many places. The Thames above the bridges is frozen over and thousands of skaters are enjoying themselves upon its icv surface. In the poorer parts of London scarcely any drinking water is procurable, and trade is essentially suspended excepting in the necessaries of life. Outside of London letters can be delivered only by foot messengers, all wheeled traffic being impossible. The railroads are only kept open with the greatest difficulty. Other business of the country is carried on by means of narrow foot tracks cut through the snow. Nothing like the present weather has been known since the great frost of 1814, when bullocks were roasted on the ice over the Thames, and London ran short of coals, and the Solway was frozen

#### TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

For the thirty-six hours ending at noon to-day, said the San Francisco Examiner of December 28, "the police arrested and incarcerated in the city prison three hundred persons charged with drunkenness. About one half of these found bail, whilst the remainder were locked up until Monday morning. Three hundred persons arrested for drunkenness in thirty-six hours, or at the rate of nine arrests to the hour, in a city only two-thirds as large as Boston! The city of New York, almost six times as populous as San Francisco, makes a record every thirty-six hours not much worse than this. Of the three hundred persons referred to, the police report was that they were by no means confined to what has been called "the lower classes," for many of them were natty young clerks and mere boys, and even respectable business men, the majority of whom were in prison for the

first time. - Post. An incident of New Year's day in Washington was presented, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, by a young woman magnificently attired in white satin, white kid boots and gloves, and lovely jewelry, who was found wandering about the streets, hopelessly drunk, by a police-man. She had been receiving callers during the day, and having indulged too freely, wandered out of the house and was surrounded by a crowd of hooting men and boys. When discovered by the officers she was consigned to a cell at the central station, and held until her friends arrived and carried her home. She gave the name of Lula B. Easton, which is supposed to be fictitious. Before placing her in the cell the officers in charge removed all her elegant

AN INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Northwestern Advocate contributes a pleasing incident

Not far from Lena, Stephenson county, Ill., there is a German society of "The Evangelical Synod of the Northwest, whose pastor is Rev. Mr. Wahl. The latter related to the writer the following incident: During the time when Mr. Wahl was gathering in the annual missionary contributions from his people, a man one evening stealthily came in at the front gate, handed the minister's little son, who was playing on the portico, a sealed envolope, and quickly disappeared. The boy immediately brought the envelope to his mother, who felt half disposed to throw it into the fire, thinking that it probably was another of those abusive notes with which a few opponents had of late waited on her husband, but she placed it on Mr. Wahl's desk. When the latter opened the package, he found that it contained some money and a note with the following import: "Enclosed you will find a gift to the Lord for missionary purposes. The giver does not wish to be known. Mr. Wahl counted on and on, until he had counted two hundred and twenty dollars. "But how warm that counting made my heart," said the minister. That cheerful giver has kept himself in sweet secrecy. No one knows whence he came or whither he went, but in all probability he is one of those diligent, economical, God-fearing German farmers, who wears wooden shoes to town, lives on plainest fare, and has laid aside for the Lord what many of us would either have laid aside for ourselves, or spent for our non-necessities. Mr. Wahl told me that his people, who are not numerous, and only in moderate circumstances, have paid during the year 1880 for charitable purposes, about seven hundred dollars, besides the above gift. His own fixed salary is only four hundred dollars. Of course he receives numerous donations besides.

#### A SAD STORY.

The old story of the sheep who called on a wolf to settle their dispute is being played over again in Persia. The people of Urumiyah called, in November, on the Persian troops to protect them from the Kurdish Sheikh, Obeid Ullah; the Sheikh was driven back, but the troops stayed, and are committing frightful ravages throughout all the rich valleys of that region. Towns are sacked, women surrendered to the brutality of the soldiers, and men beheaded. The leader, Timour Pacha, was ordered to send back a certain number of Kurdish heads to Tabreez, and not having been able to make up his tale from the army of Obeid Ullah, he takes them from the shoulders of the people whom he came to protect. The barbarity of these fighting hordes on the under side of the world seems to belong to nightmare stories of ghouls and their doings. One Soonnei hadji was compelled to take his children's heads in his skirt and march with them through the camp. The peaceable Nestorian Christians have n attacked by Timour Pacha, and many of them murdered. The missionaries at Teheran and Mt. Seir fear a general attack on all Christians if Obeid Ullah does not return. The Kurdish Sheikh, robber though he was, seems to have had some vague notions of civilized warfare while conducting his raid. He granted safe conduct or protection to the missionaries, and began his exploits on coming down from his mountain fastness by crucifying thirty of his followers for outrages on the people of the lowlands. His raid was destructive enough, but the invaded district in calling in Timour has exchanged King Log for King Stork. - N. Y. Tribune.

#### AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

A Detroit correspondent of the New York Evangelist has this to say about the Methodist ministers of the Michigan

The Conference covers half the State, and embraces this upper section of Michigan, where the war against the thick trees, with axes, goes on. It was the remark of some, before its meeting, that the appearance and ways of the body would show something of the roughness belonging to forest life. Never was a more distinct mistake. In dress, manners, speech, and business the body would compare with that of any denomination of similar numbers. Of course, its modes of business are Methodistic, and differ from ours; but I have never seen a better presiding officer than Bishop Andrews, nor ecclesiastical business better conducted. The truth is, the Methodist ministry is being educated.

My Methodist brethren all about me read the Greek Testament, and are better up in Alford than some candidates I wot of for Presbyterian ordination, and educated at Princeton at that.

#### AMERICAN FORESTS.

To make shoe pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Leats and boot trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech, and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forests about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our rail-roads would cost \$45,000,000 with yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs, These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. There are others; our packing boxes, for instance, cost in 1874, \$12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making waggons and agri. than \$100,000,000. -U. S. Paper.

The vote on Mr. Blake's amendment to Sir Charles Tupper's Railway resolutions was taken soon after 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, after a debate of forty-four days. Fifty-four members voted in favour of the amendment; one hundred and forty against it—thus giving the Government a majority of eighty-

The amount realized from the rental of pews in Plymouth Church this year is \$41,362, an increase of \$1,914 over the revenue of 1880.

#### METHODIST ITEMS.

The Maple Leaf reports an increasing attendance at the Sunday-school at Hopewell Corner N. B.,

On the 13th inst., a number of friends waited on Rev. H. Penna, of Salisbury, N. B., and tendered him a donation of

The members of the Young Peoples' Institute, at Fredericton, held a successful concert in the basement of the church on the 18th inst.

Eev. Robert Wilson writes from Baie Verte: "Our revival resulted in the addition to our Church of some fifty persons.

The contributions of the Port La Tour circuit last year to the Missionary Society's funds were nearly \$85. This year the same circuit will give \$110 at least, for the same purpose.

About \$41 were contributed at the donation visit to Rev. D. W. Johnson, of Bridgetown, on the 12th inst. The weather interfered somewhat with the attendance.

The Herald says: Rev. W. H. Heartz, well known in this city, and at present stationed in Granville, has within the past few weeks received three donations aggregating \$215.

Rev. W. Ryan, of Hantsport, writes: We are holding religious services every evening. A few are seeking the "pearl of great price." Bro. F. H. W. Pickles has been with us several evenings, and has done excellent service.

A correspondent of the Carleton Sentine! in giving the programme of a recent concert at Florenceville, adds, 'Our pastor, Mr. Mills, is very poorly at present, and fears are entertained that he will have to discontinue preach-

We learn from Rev. J. A. Duke, of the Kingston, (N. B.) circuit that a donation visit took place at the parsonage on New Year's eve, and that a successful soncert, in aid of the parsonage, was held at Moss Glen on the 18th inst.

The Globe states that "Mr. John Harrison, who has the contract for the stone work on the new Centenary church. St. John, is pushing the work forward as rapidly as possible. About thirty men are kept constantly employed.

At River John, \$148 were raised by a the reduction of the debt on the church. A tea meeting was held at Tatamagouche Mountain some time since at which \$75 were collected for the repairs of the

A pleasant social was given at the residence of J. W. Smith, Esq., Gottingen A number of fancy articles, the work of Sunday-school pupils, found ready purchasers. The proceeds will form part of a fund for the purchase of a larger organ for the Charles St. Church.

On the first Sunday of the New Year. Mr. A. C. A. Salter, for a number of years superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school of Carleton, was presented by the lady teachers with an elegant silver fruit basket, in recognition of the esteem in which his services are held. The presentation was made by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, who paid a fitting tribute to the many excellences of the worthy superintendent. Mr. Salter. taken thoroughly by surprise, replied in an appropriate and touching manner.

Robert Fair, Esq who retires from the Superintendence of the Fairville Sundayschool, after a service of twenty-two years, was recently presented by the officers and teachers with a gold-headed cane, accompanied by an address. A large congregation witnessed the presentation. Both the address and the reply were creditable to the late superintendent and his helpers. At the recent missionary meeting at Fairville Mr. Dennis Sullivan in the course of an eloquent address claimed to have been one of the first missionaries to Fairville, having preached in the Manawagonish school house, one of a half dozen buildings then existing, nearly forty years ago.

#### ABBOAD.

The Chinese Methodists of San Francisco, under the leadership of Dr. Gibson. held a Watch-night service of impressive religious interest.

The Rev. Gervase Smith, D.D., the Secretary of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee, and Treasurer of the Auxiliary Fund, has been dangerously ill. His work has proved too much for him. A paralytic seizure deprived him for a time of his speech, but entire rest has enabled him partially to recover, though his health is still feeble.

The. Rev. J. A. Poulier, one of the Methodist Ceylon-born ministers, a man of blameless character and childlike disposition has gone to his reward, in the 88th year of his age and the 56th of his

Watch-night was observed in all the churches in Boston Mass., and there were many conversions; at the Monument Square church, four conversions took place and on Jan. 2nd seven were received into full membership; at Trinicultural implements is valued at more ty church a deep revival interest is manifest and many are coming to Christ.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

MARITIME PROVINCES. A black fox skin was sold in this city

last week for \$120. Three persons broke out of Summerside, P.E.I., jail on the 16th inst. A copper mine has recently been discovered at Whycocomagh, C.B.

Photographed notes of the Union Bank of P. E. I. are said to be in circulation in this city. The Canada Temperance Act went

into force in King's County, N.B., on Forty-five tons of frozen fish from the

North Shore were shipped by rail and steamer to the States last week The New Brunswick Farmers' League will meet at Sackville on the 2nd of

At the recent meeting of the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company, at Truro, a dividend of fifty per cent was declared.

February.

Voting on the Temperance Act in Sunbury Co., N.B. will take place on the 17th of February. Deer have appeared this winter all

along the upper St. John, accompanied as usual by their natural enemies, the The N. B. Railway Co., have sold all

their lands in the Province to the New Brunswick Lumber and Land Company, The Summerside Pioneer says :- "A

good authority stated the other day that he had counted 99 lobster factories to be run on the Island next summer. In Arichat, C.B., the public schools

have been closed, there having been ten deaths in the town, from diphtheria, within four days. Three feet of snow are reported in the

woods about and above Grand Falls. Any more heavy snowfalls would compel small operators to leave the woods. The St. Martins and Upham Branch R. R. is doing fair work, under the man-

agement of A. E. Killam, Esq., and many passengers and much freight pass

over it.

The trains of the Eastern Extension Railway ran to the railway wharf at Mulgrave on the 14th inst., for the first time, and the mails and passengers immediately crossed by steamer.

R. K. Jones, Esq., of Woodstock, N. B., having telegraphed to the Minister of Justice, received a reply that fines under the Canada Temperance Act are payable to the Receiver General.

Capt. Lockhart, of the John A. Harvie. wrecked on the Irish coast in November, arrived home last week. The wreck, exonerated the captain and officers from all blame.

Notice is given of the incorporation of Hon. Isaac Burpee, of St. John; E. Christmas tree and supper, held on the R. Burpee, of Fredericton; Samuel 24th ult. This sum will be devoted to Thorne, J. K. Todd and H. O. North- Jesuits and, that by order of the Presicote, of New York as the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company.

The current expenditure of the Charlottetown School Board during 1880 amounted to \$9,366.83; or at the rate of \$10.34 for each pupil. This sum does not include the Government allowances street, on the evening of the 20th inst. to city teachers. The average daily attendance for all the schools was 906 pupils.

> Four lads went to the house of Rev. John Read, St. John, on a recent afternoon, and stole a pair of skates, and other articles from his store-room. They were about adding a tub of butter to their plunder, when seen by Mr. Read. Three of them were captured. They have also been concerned in other rob-

> The ship "Bolivia," Capt. Lambert, from Rouen, for an American port, is reported ashore at Honfleur, France, dismasted. She will probably become a total wreck. She was launched in 1873, 925 tons, owned by Killam Bros. and others of Yarmouth, and insured for \$16,000 in local offices. The ship "William," of the same port, is reported at Cardiff dismasted, with loss of chains and an-

> On Sunday afternoon George Allison was instantly killed by falling from the roof of a five story building to the sidewalk, on King street, St. John. A coroner's inquest was held on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death by accident, and not otherwise."

> On Friday last John P. Mott, Esq., received a threatening letter, demanding \$600, to be left in the smoking room on the Dartmonth boat. According to demand a bag of cents was put there, to be watched by Sergeant Power in disguise. A young man named Warren P. Herman came and took the bag and was forthwith arrested.

A collision took place in this harbor on Monday evening between the large iron steamer Widdrington from New Orleans bound to Hamburg, laden with corn and cotton, and the Canima from New York for this port. The former was struck about midships and run ashore near the gas works, where the sinking of the stern and the rising of the tide soon placed her cargo beneath the water.

A brakesman on the Intercolonial, named G. Looney, met with a frightful accident as the train left Norton for St. John on Monday night. He slipped between two cars, his clothes catching and holding him with his legs dragging on the ground. His right arm was pulled from the socket by the continued revolutions of the wheels over it. At last he freed himself, but in walking back to Moncton his feet and arm were frozen. His cries brought assistance, and he was taken to the Station. It is thought that he will lose part of his lower limbs. He belongs to Moncton, N. B., and had only recently recovered from another serious accident.

#### UPPER PROVINCES.

The death of the Hon. Letellier St. Just is looked for. The hon, gentleman is sinking rapidly.

The "Circassian's" mail arrived at Terento from Halifax, in 45 hours and 40 minutes, a distance of 1191 miles.

Death has been busy among the members of the present Parliament, the late Mr. Keeler being the ninth who has passed away since the election of 1878.

The Queen has been pleased to recognize the claim of Charles Colmore Grant to the title of Baron DeLongueil, of Longueil, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles Lemoyne, by letters patent of nobility, signed by King Louis XIV. in the year 1700.

#### ABROAD.

The Beet Sugar Company of Portland, Maine, has ceased operations, and is now removing its machinery.

Mr. G. F. Raymond, formerly of Grand Falls, has been elected a member of the Legislature of Washington Terri-

The French Canadian population of Lewiston, Maine, has increased so rapidly that there is a demand for a French-

speaking clerk in the Post office there. The Anchor Line steamer "Italia," from New York, reached Ireland on the 22nd. The captain reports heavy weather. The chief officer's thigh was broken by a fall during a heavy sea, and one

hundred cattle were lost. The line of American steamers organzed by Messrs. Mallory & Co., about two yearsago, to run between the United States and Brazilian ports, is to be discontinued. The Brazilian government promised a large subsidy per month, but has withdrawn that aid.

A few days before the recent cold snap in the South the owner of an extensive orange plantation on Orange Lake, Florida, was offered \$35,000 out of hand for the crop of oranges then on the trees. He refused it. The cold of the next few days killed all the fruit.

Shortly before the Dominion Line Steamer "Quebec" left Portland for Halifax it was discovered that the chief steward had committed suicide by poisoning. He left two letters, one addressed to the captain of the ship and another to his wife. The deceased belonged to Liverpool, G.B.

Kansas harvested 25,000 acres of Egyptian or rice corn last year, the average yield being 25 bushels to the acre. This corn was among Egypt's exhibits at the Centennial, and as it thrives in the driest soil and under the intensest heat and is preferred by cattle and Court of Enquiry into the cause of the fowls to Indian corn, its wide-spread introduction is predicted.

> A steamer from Belize, Honduras, reports the Rev. Father Gilliett, a Jesuit. priest visiting Gautumala for his health, was arrested under the law banishing dent of the Republic Gilliett was taken from prison on January 17th and shot on the plaza before the people, by the soldiery.

The boilers under the large dry goods store of James M'Creary & Co., corner of Broadway and Eleventh Streets, New York, exploded at 5.50 p.m., on Sunday week, causing about \$10,000 damage, which will fall upon the Methodist Book Concern, which owned the building. The main building, occupied by the Book Concern, suffered no great injury. The boilers were not in use, save that a small fire was burning, and no one was in the building but the watchman.

It is reported that the Boers are evacuating Utrecht and concentrating at Wakkerstroom. The column under Sir George Colbey is a thousand strong. Sir George, in addressing his troops before advancing, said as a month would elapse before reinforcements could arrive the situation demanded action. A strong garrison remains at Newcastle. The Marquelien tribe, composed of notorious robbers and murderers, has joined the

A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 20, says the Chilians attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Minaflores. General Pierola, President of Peru and commander of the army, has fled. The Chilians occupied Lima without resistance on the 17th inst. General Pierola's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorillos is said to have 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners; 25,000 Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Minaflores. The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice and ask that the person of Senor Pierola be respected.

In the English House of Commons on Monday evening, Mr. Forster rose to move a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. He showed that the Land League had a complete system of constables in all districts, who recorded every infringement of the rules of the League, which is supreme. There is a reign of terror. Those who break the law are safe, while honest men who keep it are in danger. The Land League strikes terror, we must therefore strike terror into them. We must arrest those criminals. (Prolonged cheers). The bill asks power for the Viceroy to arrest persons reasonably suspected as principals or accessories in treasonable offences, such power to remain in force until Sept. 30th, 1882. Sir Stafford Northcote assured the Government that the Opposition would give them all proper support in the progress of the bills through the House. The Times says : "We do not believe the Ministry is in danger of finding itself left without the support of the great body of Liberals on the coercion question.

#### MEMORIAL NOTICES.

Released from affliction and pain, Thy spirit has mounted above, With Jesus to live and to reign For aye in the Eden of love. With spirits enraptured and pure Who dwell in the mansions of light, Thy glory shall ever endure,
Thy morning ne'er followed by night.

How pleasant and happy thy life, How peaceful and calm was its end; How free from the turmoil and strife Which often affliction atttend. Bright angels were hovering round, The spirits of loved ones were there; Thy mercies did daily abound, And sweet was the incense of prayer.

Affliction and sorrow were thine, Alike was the weal and the woe Supported by comfort divine. Thy sorrows for ever are past, Thy joys are eternally given, Triumphant, victorious at last, Thou livest and reignest in beaven.
J. P.

Though oft as a mourner below,

#### REV. W. E. SHENSTONE.

"Mark the perfect man," says the Psalmist, "and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace. In few instances have these words been more fully verified than in the decease of the late William Ewen Shenstone, which took place-as already noticed in this paper-on Dec.

Mr. Shenstone labored for many years in the Christian ministry in this and other lands, and won for himself by his piety and gentlemanly demeanor the respect and esteem of all who knew him. It has been truly said "a Chris tian is the highest style of man." The life of our venerable father and brother in the gospel was a daily confirmation of these words. Mr. Shenstone was in every respect a noble man, an excel lent type of a Christian gentleman. He was a man of fine physique and pleasing manners, possessing a well cultured mind and an upright spirit. In him was beautifully seen the harmonious blending of simplicity, gentleness, sympathy, affection and integrity. While kind and courteous, cheerful and condescending in spirit and deportment, he was nevertheless firm and unswerving in matters which affected his position and influence as a Methodist minister. Though manifesting a willingness to please, he would make no compromse with sin. He would neither counten ance nor tolerate anything in doctrine or manners which he could not reconcile with the precepts of Christianity and the Discipline of the Methodist Church. As a preacher his pulpit services were very acceptable. Gifted with a clear and well modulated voice, a good delivery and graceful style. his sermons-which were expository and practical in character-were rendered effective and profitable to his hearers. We believe many will be and said: the "seals of his ministry" and the "I have "crown of his rejoicing" when the Lord shall come to make up his jewels. He was a native of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, and entered the ministry in the year 1828. On the first of November in the same year he was or- pocket." dained in London by the Revs. Richard Reece, Jas. Townley, D D., and Raiph | the cigars into it, and at the appointed Stott, and solemnly set apart by the imposition of hands and prayers to the work of the Christian ministry. Immediately after his ordination he was sent by the Missionary Society of the Eng lish Conterence to labor in the Mission field in Lower Canada. After a while he removed to Nova Scotia, from thence to the Bermudas, and then to this Codony. When retiring from the full work in 1868 he received from his brethren in the ministry a testimonial of their esteem and love in the form of a resolution passed by the District Meeting

and recorded on the Minutes. In this tribute of regard his brethren said :-" During the forty years of his Itinerancy our esteemed father has labored in the Gospel in various parts of British North America and the Bermudas. Cften during the earlier years of his ministry-amid many hardships and perils-he filled up the measure of his ennobling toil. For the last twenty years he has been publishing salvation and feeding the Church of God in this District. By his kindness and wisdom, | cigars, saying: "Here's one of your his purity and tervent love he has won for himself a home in the heart and aftections of his brethren. And now that at life's eventide he finds it necessary to seek the quiet and rest of retirement from the more active duties of his high vocation, his bretheen take the opportunity of expressing their united love and tendering to him their united sympathy. We trust that the retirement of our esteemed father will be rendered verdant and joyous by the abounding consolations and mercies of God. And we also trust that for many years he may be spared to aid our District by I heard him preach his beautiful serhis counsels, and as his strength may mon on the leve of God in the parish permit to minister the word of lite, to

our beloved people." In June. 1878, at the Conference at St. John's the ministers and friends presented Mr. Shenstone with a suitable testimonial, in honor of the termination of the 50th year of his ministry. In the accompanying address they said :-"We beg to assure you of our continued esteem and affection, and rejoice in your presence at our Annual Conference. We glorify God in you, and pray that during your further stay among us, the peace of God may fill your heart | extempore effusion. He was too origiand a triumphant end crown your lengthened suffering and labors."

Beautifully corresponding in sentiment, and in harmony with these expressions of his brethren are the many tributes of respect which have been paid to his memory in some of our lecal papers. The Temperance Journal of St John's printed a very concise and elaborate notice of his decease, in which reference is made to some of his family bereavements, and the noble spirit in which he met and endured them. This

notices of this kind I will close by saying that his end was calm and peacetul. A great number of all denomiations attended his funeral; and it may be said "devout men carried him to his burial." The Church was draped in black, which tended to increase the solemnity of the occasion. But, amid the sable drapery and the sorrow manfested by many there were ming!ed feelings of joy, knowing that he was gone to be "with Christ, which is far

On the Sabbath following the day of his burial, his death was improved in several of our churches in this Bay. The sermons preached in Brigus church on that day were founded on the following texts, viz.: 2 Kings ii: 12.; Revelations vii: 13 to 17.

#### MARTHA MARCH.

Died very suddenly at St. John's, N.F., on the 7th inst., Martha, relict of the late Stephen March, Esq. On the alternoon of that day Mrs. March was out for a walk, apparently in her usual health, but on returning home she was suddenly seized with effusion of blood o the brain, and in five short hours she was not for God had taken her. For many years Mrs. March was a sincere, unostentatious Christian, and of her it may be said: "Jesus loved Martha." It is somewhat remarkable that she should have followed her husband so soon and under singularly similar circumstances. It was only on the 2nd of June last that Mr. March who was then residing at Torquay, England, was out for a walk on the morning of that day, and feeling a little poorly, he returned to his home, but at 8 o'clock on that same evening he was a corpse. The sudden death of Mr. and Mrs. March will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends who knew their Christian worth. Their home was always open to our ministers, many of whom will remember the kindness and hospitality of the lamented dead. It is a consolation to know that they sleep in Jesus, awaiting the resurrection of the just.—Com.

JOHN B. GOUGH AND THE CIGARS.

John B. Gough, who had faced over 8.000 audiences, acknowledges that on one occasion, and one only, he encountered an embarrassment he could not overcome. It was his own fault, he says, and proved a sharp lesson he never forgot. In his own words:

I was engaged to address a large number of children in the afternoon, the meeting to be held on the lawn back of the Baptist Church in Providence. R. I. In the forenoon a friend met me

"I have some first rate cigars, will you have a few?"

"No, I thank you." "Do take half a dozen."

"I have nowhere to put them." "You can put half a dozen in your

I wore a cap in those days, and I put time I went to the meeting. I ascended the platform and faced an audience of more than 2,000 children. As it was out of doors I kept my cap on for fear of taking cold, and I forgot all about the cigars. Towards the close of my speech I became more in earnest, and

"Now, boys, let us give three rousing cheers for temperance and for cold water. Now, then, three cheers. Hurrah!"

And taking off my cap I waved it most vigorously, when away went the cigars right into the midst of the audience. The remaining cheers were very faint, and were nearly drowned in the laughter of the crowd. I was mortified and ashamed, and should have been relieved could I have sunk through the platform out of sight. My teelings were still more aggravated by a boy coming up to the steps of the platform with one of those dreadful cigars, Mr. Gough."

#### REPEATING SERMONS.

There was a circumstance connected with Chalmers's preaching which I wish to mention, both as a personal matter connected with himself, and as bearing upon the general question of popular pulpit addresses. Though a very frequent preacher, he had very few sermons-very few, indeed, besides his printed ones. The consequence was that he preached his sermons often over. church of Haddington, and on my expressing my pleasure at having been present, he said, A I felt rather uncomfortable, for I saw a gentleman present who must have been hearing it for the fourth time," And yet he never failed in energy or in fervency of manner in the delivery. When Chalmers was over an old worn MS of a sermon which he had often repeated, his whole spirit seemed to go forth, as if it were preached the first time, and preached under all the excitement of a first and nal and too characteristic to preach anything which had not been completely moulded and thought out according to his own conceptions. His time was much occupied otherwise, and it was well known he never preached what he had not previously carefully prepared, so that people were quite satisfied to know the sermon. Among the great orators of the French pulpit this was quite an understood thing, and crowds flocked to hear Massillon, and Bossuet, and Bourdaloue on the great festivals which he met and endured them. In course of time she took a comic phemy. And at the time of the Church, knowing the sermon cal revenge upon her tather for her tem. the remark he was hunting through St. John's Public Ledger of December which they were to hear, just as people

kail" may, like old wine, be the best.

E. B. Ramsay.

A child in a Pennsylvania farmhouse lately ate some lemon custard which had been left standing over night in a copper kettle, and in consequence was green at the edges with verdigis It was seized with violent cramps and other symptoms of poisoning.

There was no physician within eight

ACCIDENTS.

miles. The mother and father were ignorant of any remedy, and the child would have died. if a school-boy who had "been looking into poisons," as Evangelical Alliance Congress in that he said, had not insisted upon pouring large quantities of milk and the white his Ragged School to a vast audience, of eggs down its throat. He followed chiefly composed of foreigners. Many this with strong green tea, and before the physician arrived the child was

We recall a similar instance of coolness in applying knowledge, which occurred on a plantation in Georgia. One of the field hands, a strong six foot negro, cut himself in the foot with an axe, and was carried into the house by the terrified field hands, the blood flowing from an artery. A messenger was despatched for the doctor, but it was evident the man's life would be gone long before the physician could reach the town.

The master of the plantation was absent, and the only persons in the house were his daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen and the servants. Fortunately the girl had knowledge, common sense, and no mawkish sentiment. Kneeling before the negro, she tied an handkerchief above the wound, and with a stout stick twisted it until the blood ceased o flow. These are trifling matters to learn and to apply, but in each case they saved a life. They are precisely the kinds of knowledge which are too much neglected in the education of our young people. The antidotes for different kinds of poison, the proper treatment of a person insensible from drowning, the remedies to use in case of great burns or scalds, indicate the kind of knowledge which could be taught in a few hours in any school. and which would be of incalculable value. Our boys and girls could surely spare time from the study of history or art to acquire this knowledge. But if they cannot attend to both, then let them know less of Alexander, or of æsthetic matters, and more of the cause and cure of the accidents to life and limb which may occur in any household.

#### IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

Such calamities as the late fire in Madison Avenue, New York, will direct public attention to the work of the ound at First Avenue and Seventy are divided into three blocks, one front be, and then to make a new start. ing on the avenue and one on each of he side streets. The stairways are built of fireproof material from top to of five feet, so as to make the ascent easy for children and the old. The the rest that nature demanded. two room apartments, one hundred and eight three-room apartments, and fortyight four-room apartments; each group to be supplied with closets and pantries, and to have the use of the elevator. The courtyard between the sideblock and in the rear of the front block will be planted with Linden-trees, and will serve as a play ground for the children as well as a reservoir of fresh air for the houses. Every room will be ighted directly from the street or from he court-yard. Special care, will be taken with the plumbing, and it is proposed by the members of the Sanitary Reform Association, who have taken the matter in charge, to introduce all the latest improvements so as to make the drainage as nearly perfect as possible in the light of present knowledge. There will be a steam laundry for tweive families and a liberal supply of water from tanks placed near the roof. The rents will range from six to twelve dollars a month, according to situation and facilities. This is taking hold of the problem at the right end, and may serve as a suggestive hint to capitalists who are studying how to invest their money for the public benefit as well as

A writer in the Christian World communicates some reminiscences of Geo. Eliot, said to be obtained from a dis-

"Where was George Eliot educated?" "Oh, at an ord nary boardingschool." "And how did she come to write in this way?' The answer to this early age she manifested her peculiar tendencies. At thirteen or fourteen she began to alarm her futher by the remarks which she made on the clergy. man's sermons when they came home from church, indicating, as I interred some heterodox proclivities. Now Mr. Evans had a sister residing at Warksworth, in Derbyshire, who was send his capable daughter, in order to ple will be that they don't know enough correct any questionable tendencies about the old Bible to recognize the that might be developing in her. She change when they see it. We heard a went accordingly, and remained with man say that he considered this unauher aunt two years, attending all the thorized meddling with and changing while a good school in the neighbors of the sacred Book little less than blashood. In course of time she took a comi phemy. And at the time of making porary banishment from home by writ- the book of Job to find the quotation,

shall trespass on the space alloted for I think there is too great jealousy about and married them. The cousin told hearing old sermons again. I suspect us that he had Mrs. Lewes's authority that most great preachers have had few for stating that they were the originals sermons. The old Scottish phrase to of the two leading characters of the describe such repetition is, "Cauld novel which made her fame, though kail het again;" and yet the "cauld the novelist might be glad for it to be understood that she meant no one in particular. I remarked here, "She evidently appreciated her aunt's piety." He answered swiftly with emphasis on his last word, "She appreciates everything," a sentence which seemed to sum up as tersely as possible the Shakesperian quality which George Eliot undoubtedly possessed of contemplating sympathetically all kinds of power and of excellence though personally she might not care to exemplify them.

> PORRIDGE AND PRAYERS .-- Dr. Guth rie was in Amsterdam in 1867 at the city. The doctor gave an account of were able to follow him, though he spoke in English, and their astonishment was indeed great. Even the undemonstrative Dutch were aroused by his stirring appeals, and their enthusi asm ran to a high pitch when he closed by saying: - 'Now, if you mean to take this work in hand, and try and rescue these forsaken ones, mind that you provide soap and water. Begin by washing and scrubbing them well, that they may know, it may be for the first time in their lives, the feeling of being clean. Then feed them with a bounti ful meal of milk and porridge; and then prayers! Porridge first, mind; prayers afterwards." The people fairshouted as they listened to this quaint but sensible advice from the eloquent Scotchman.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

When scientists want me to stay and argue with them, I say to them, in the words of the prophet: "Abide ye here with the ass, while I go yonder and worship."—Daniel Butler.

The successful man of the world works ike a stave until he makes his fortune, and then watches it like a detective the rest of his life. All this is done for his board and clothes.

Emerson says a man ought to carry a pencil, and note down the thoughts of the moment. Yes and one short pencil devoted exclusively to that use, would last some men we know about two thousand years, and then have the original point on.

A question was once asked in a party of children, which character in "Bunvan's Filgrim's Progress" they liked best. One replied: "I like Christian best;" but another said, "I like Christiana best, because she took the little ones along with her."

Mr. Moody was followed to his lodg-· Improved Dwellings Association." ings a fortnight ago by a convert who This Association is now building a wisned to ask him whether it would be block of tenement houses on an acre of right, now that he had professed to be la Christian, to p irst and Seventy second Streets, at an | The evangelist told him to pay all his expense of \$250,000. The buildings debts, no matter how bad they might

A very successul farmer once told us that he never allowed his business cares bottom, and are broken into flights of to pass beyond his bed-room door. He did not believe in robbing his body of three blocks will contain sixty-two worked in the day time and rested at

> "I am a skeptic," said an immature person of the mascular gender, in a vain glorious strain. "An epileptic?" asked an old lady, somewhat hard of hearing. " Poor boy! you look like it. so you do." While the smile went round, the youth went out.

> Mr. Liucoln used to tell a story about a big Hoosier who came to Washington during the war, and called on a street Arab for a shine. Looking at the tremendous boots before him he called out to a brother shiner across the street : "Come over and help, Jimmy, I've got an army contract."

A sea captain trading to the African coast was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelisation of Africa. Among numerous questions touching the habits and religion of the African races, he was asked, "Do the subjects of the King of Dahomev keep Sunday?" "Keep Sunday?" he re-plied: "Yes, and every other thing they can lay their hands on."

Landlords of summer resorts are already preparing for next season. One their private advantage. - Christian is having built an old-fashioned set of furniture, that Washington once used another is blasting out a cave that will be occupied by a hermit as soon as warm weather comes; and a third is, having a medical well dug. Summer resorts are to be both romantic and healthy this year.

A Sunday school superintendent in Kentucky recently found the following sentiment chalked on his blackboard: "PLEES Mr. SUPERINTENENT DON'T question was to the effect that, at an FIRE OFF STories evRY SUNDAY AT Us boys wiTh an AWFul Exampul of a bad Boy IN each of TheM.

GIV US A REST! GIRLS.

There seems to be great anxiety and impatience on the part of the people to see the revised edition of the Bible. a very saint, and preached among the that they may see what changes have Methodists. Thither he determined to been made. The trouble with most peo-St. Jehn's Public Leager of Determore and the value of the representation of this departed worthy, but fearing I "Hamlet" or "Macbeth." I must say people of this departed worthy, but fearing I "Hamlet" or "Macbeth." I must say people of this departed worthy, but fearing I "Make hay while the sun shines."—

Hamlet the book of Job to find the quotation, ing "Adam Bede," into which she popped him as Adam and her aunt as Dinah, Hawkeye.

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At first my appetite increased; the expectoration became easy, digestion water m tim faces became more copious and less frequent; cold chills ceased; night-sweates lessened; I gained in weight; the hacking cough left me; refreshing sleep returned; my spirits became buoyant, the mind active and vigorous. I continued taking these S; rap menth after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my necovery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual memory of etropotha for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy. My present wergus is one hundred and eighty-eight, being thirty-ugn above my usual. I have no sympto as left denoting disease. The only notable sign wing twelve months was then expectoration. Now that he stopped, and I consider myssi well he reader may ask, How do you know ar difficulty to have proceeded from ulcoasted or tuberculated lung? I answer, In the most certain of all modes for ascertaining. In March last I coughed from the right lung a piece of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, half the size of a pra, which could have come from no other place, and which the highest authority in Lung Diseases (Laennec) states is the result of tubercle, which has been curred a Added to this, I had the leaden-colored, purulent, blood - streaked expectoration, and the opinion of one of the best diagnosticians in the country. I believe I have experienced all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and have su cessfully combatted them, so that I do not despair of any case where there is left sufficient lung tissue to build upon. I can only add that the mere monetary consideration of increased sales would never induce me to publish this report, but a sincere sympathy for the poor Consumptive, with whose misfortune I believe it villany to trifle.

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11 a.m.

Missionary Meeting Rev W H Evans COBOURG ROAD 7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev G O Robinson A Hart DARTMOUTH. 7p.m.11 p.m. Rev H P Doane Rev C M Tyler BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev R Brecken

CHARLES ST. 7 p.m.

Services at the JOST MISSION CHAPEL Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

N. B .- The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held at Charles Street Church on Sanbath evening; to be addressed by the Rev. II. Steinbauer, native Missionary from the North West.

#### MARRIED

At Hartford, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., Nehemiah P. Cann, son of Capt. Thomas Cann, to Sabra B., daughter of Mr. Elias Durkee, all of Pembroke.

At Smith Town, King's Co., N.B., on the 29th ult., at the residence of David Smith, Esq., nucle of the bride, W. Judson De Voe, to Anna D., daughter of Wm. Fowler, all of Hampton, N.B. 2 00 At the Methodist Parsonage, Margate, PEI

Dec. 29th, by Rev. W. Maggs, Mr. Roderick McKenzie, of Granville, Lot 21, to Miss Eleapor J. Wickett, of the same place. At Shelbarne Church, Jan. 13th, by the Rev.

J. R. Borden, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of C. B. Sewell, Esq., of Shelburne, to Capt John A. Dunn, of Lockeport. Christian Messenger please copy.

On December 18th., at Greenhill Methodist Church, by Rev. R. McArthur, Mr. William Brown, of Greenhill, to Melinda M. Williams, of Ingonish, C.B.

Jan. 14th., by the same, Mr. James B. Goodwin, of Pubmico, to Catherine P. Nicker-1 00 | sou. of Port La Tour. Jan. 17th., by the same, Mr. George Webb, of Cape Negro, to Annie R. Barry, of Green-

> At Tryon, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., by Rev. John S. Phinney, S. E. Reid, of the Tryon Woolen Mills, to Vina Ellis. On the 19th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. McKeown, Roswell

> T. Wallace to Georgia Hastings. At the Methodist Parsonage, Liverpool, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Cranswick Jost, A.M., Mr. W. T. Grant, to Miss Emma J. Tay-

At the Methodist Parsonage, Ritcys Ceve, by Rev A Hockin, on the 5th inst. Thomas Romkey, of Lower La Have and Adeine C., second daughter of Paul Mossman of Kings 2 00

At the same place, on the 17th inst., by the same, Thomas Romkey, of Lower La Have and Drusilla Risser, daughter of George Risser of Ritceys Cove.

#### DIED

At Shelburne, Jan. 11th., Sydney Harold, only child of John and Mary Emma Robbins, aged 11 months and 7 days.

At Upper Falmouth, Dec. 1st., 1880, E. H. Wilson, in the 65th year of his age. At Hantsport, Jan. 14th., Mrs. Geitzler, the wife of Capt. Charles Geitzler, aged 33 years. At Kingston, Aylesford, on the 19th inst., Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., in the 87th year of his age.

At Pugwash on 15th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, in the 36th year of his age, John 200 | Harris, youngest son of the late Robt. D. De-Wolfe, tormerly of Halifax, leaving a wife and six children to mourn his early death.

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WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, &c. Department of Marine &c.,

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That application will be made at the next sittings of the Legislature of the Province of IMMENSE STOCK OF Nova Scotia for an

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