

# The Wesleyan.

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S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher.  
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Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXIII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1881.

No 4

## THE "WESLEYAN."

OFFICE:—125 GRANVILLE STREET.

All letters on business connected with the paper and all moneys remitted should be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS may be made in any Minister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Conferences.

### 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 in 1878.

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 tenants, and 7,996 were readmitted as caretakers.

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 \$27,000.

During the last year 147 steamships were lost, due in a large measure to the careless stowage of the grain cargoes, in adequate 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 "Rodanow Manufacturing Company" 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 worshipping in the church, \$40,000 was bid, but this limit was not exceeded. 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 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 over the West.

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 living.

George Eliot wrote with a golden pen. For her "Middlemarch" she is said to have received \$40,000 on the delivery of the manuscript, and for "Daniel Deronda" \$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 travel and change of scene.

The comparative business prosperity 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 in furnishing the nation with leading men.

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. Per 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 more clearly than the marvellously increased traffic in Christmas cards, which has been growing steadily for some years past. This year however, it has attained unprecedented dimensions. During the past week the stationers' shops and post-offices 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 are issued to the depositors at a rate 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 physicians 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 Methodist.*

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 run up 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 the House of Lords, lately, by the Lord Chancellor. In the Burials Bill of last session, by a clerical error in the clause 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 Mr. Parnell may object.—*Methodist Recorder.*

## THE REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

Among the many novelties which the New Year will bring there will be one of unquestionable importance and value. Long expected, and more than once postponed, the Revised Version of the New Testament will, we believe, be published in two or three weeks from this time. Wherever the English language is spoken it will awaken at least curiosity, and in many minds a much deeper sentiment.

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 Convocation of the Province of York. That body declining to co-operate, the movers proceeded by themselves, distributed the work into two divisions, appointed persons to act on each, and resolved to seek the co-operation of certain Episcopal scholars and divines who did not belong to either house of Convocation, and of other scholars and divines who were not Episcopalians. Some of the Episcopal clergy who had been invited declined to act; but matters were so far arranged between February and June that the first meeting of the New Testament Revision Company was held on the 22nd of that month, and the first meeting of the Old Testament Company on the last day. It is worthy of note that, whereas King James's Bible was projected, completed, and published in seven years, the present revision of the New Testament alone will not have been published till eleven years have elapsed. This delay has, no doubt, been in part occasioned by the wish to act in harmony with a Board of Revisers in the United States which was organized and entered upon its labors in October, 1872. But if even greater delay had been created the revisers could not have been blamed; the desirableness of securing concord on both sides of the Atlantic justly outweighing other considerations.

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, mixed 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 the judgment of twenty or more of the most competent scholars which this country can supply, with more than a dozen able Americans; and we may be sure that the best results of competent scholarship, with all the aids and facilities which the nineteenth century can furnish, will be embodied in the volume. Never was so great an undertaking more auspiciously begun, carried on, or concluded. We have watched it with solicitude, but can discern no trace of literary or sectarian jealousy, or political animosity from first to last. A pure desire to bring the words of Eternal Life in their most correct form within the reach of those who use the English language appears to have been the one actuating motive of all concerned, and it is devoutly to be wished that their success may correspond with their diligent and disinterested labor.

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 the Doxology, the last half of the last chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, and the first eleven verses of the eighth of St. John removed into the margin or impressed with some mark of doubtfulness, will be startling to tens of thousands. The loss of the text of the Three Witnesses will possibly excite less attention, because the controversy respecting it has been so long before the public, while minor omissions, alterations, or retractions, in many instances, create painful emotion. But this is inevitable, and all that remains is, for those that are able to do it to show that no proposed changes have or can have a serious effect upon any fundamental doctrine; and that the gain of accuracy will ultimately counterbalance any temporary disturbance of thought and feeling or of phraseology.—*Watchman.*

## THIS LIFE A PROBATION.

This earthly life is a state of probation. We are on trial for eternity. This life, short and uncertain in its continuance, is to determine the future. Whether it shall be one of exaltation or abasement, of glory or shame, of exquisite and perfect happiness or of inconceivable and everlasting misery, is to be determined here. It is the seed time of the great sowing harvest. "Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." But let no man despair; he may make his future life an eternally happy one. Here if the scale is on a poise for Christ's service, or the devil's, for happiness or misery, for heaven or hell: yet see what is thrown in by the mercy and love of God, to help to a right turn. If a depraved nature, flesh lusting to evil, an evil world with its maxims, its examples and evil appliances; a restless, malignant, tempting devil, are all weights to direct the scale sinward, deathward, hellward, there is in the opposite scale, redemption through the blood of Christ, provisional salvation, preventive grace, Gospel calls, providential interpositions of mercy and of chastisement, Bible teaching, and motives, good books, a living ministry, efforts of Christian friends, holy examples, Sabbaths freighted with their means of grace, and the Spirit's influences to render all effectual, and to give the scale a Christward, heavenward direction. God watches over us, not to seek occasion to destroy us, but to help our feebleness. He environs us round—with his compassion, his love, his gifts, that he may draw us to himself, and help us to make our calling, and election sure." We then as workers together with Him beseech you also, that ye receive not the grace of God in vain." Because "God worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure," seek to "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," by a vigorous application of all your powers, according to the divinely revealed plan. Then salvation, happiness, and heaven shall be yours. E. B.

## OUR MONEY.

Is our money our own? Has a man a 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 glory of God and the best interests of society. If a friend loans you money or sells you property on time, you have no moral right before God, or before civilized society, to spend that money or use that property in such a way that you can not return the same, with reasonable use at the appointed time. So you have no moral or social right to spend your own money that you have earned by your industry, or that has fallen to you by inheritance. God, in his providence, has given it to your care, and both principal and interest must be used to God's glory and man's greatest good. Whatever elevates man intellectually and morally helps the cause of God. No man has any moral or social right to spend his money or property for naught. To misuse it or abuse it is sin. Even to use his influence over others for that which will not profit mankind nor honor God is wrong. Money foolishly spent is a sin in the sight of God, and a crime against society.

As an illustration out of many that might be given, here is a good brother who is well to do in this world. He has a good position in the church and in society. He exerts a good influence in the community, for he is a good man. But he smokes three ten-cent cigars each day, which is very moderate. He only indulges in this little luxury, and he is able to afford it. He pays the minister of his church \$100 per year, is liberal toward the current expenses of the church and Sabbath-school. The minister receives only a bare living, the incidental expenses are usually behind, and the Sabbath-school is short of necessary literature. Well, this good brother spends thirty cents each day for his innocent smoke, which, during each year amounts to \$109.50. Now if the good brother would leave off this innocent luxury, and pay the preacher \$150, the

Sabbath-school \$9.50, incidental expenses \$10, and the remaining \$40 to the Missionary Board, how much more good would be done! The minister would be materially relieved, the school blessed, incidental expenses improved, and the home and foreign missionary made to rejoice. And the good brother would have better health, and a sweeter breath, and could offer a purer prayer for the success of the gospel, and be financially none the loser. How many thousands of our good brothers and sisters are thus misusing their own money, crippling the cause of God, and injuring their own influence before the rising generation. "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?"

## 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 cup. 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 ecstasies, and extraordinary revelations, be thankful for them; but be not exalted above measure by 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 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 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 cross.—*John Fletcher.*

## WOMAN'S WORK IN MISSIONS.

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 who have been converted during the year; some of the cases are most interesting and touching. The Christian girls have their Bible-meetings and prayer-meetings, while the anxious ones are dealt with one by one by the teacher in her own room. I could name, too, several mothers who have been truly converted to God, through bringing their girls to our schools, and are now working for Christ. Not very long ago an elder girl, through having attended first our night school and then our chapel, was brought to Jesus and died very suddenly; ere she passed away, she called her sisters and told them to sing with her the hymns they had learned in our school. Her poor mother (a Roman Catholic) brought her beads, and began repeating many prayers to Virgin and saint, but her daughter cried out, "Oh, don't do that, mother; I'm going to heaven" (quoting a hymn), "bring my sisters, and let them sing with me 'Voz al cielo.'" Her sisters (dear Christian girls and fruit of our school) sang, and the bright spirit took its flight. Another, a young girl of seventeen or eighteen, came to the night-school and then to the chapel, and was soundly converted to God. She ran a short bright course, and then was taken home. On her dying bed, her face shone while she exclaimed, "I've seen the Lord Jesus in all his beauty;" and again, later on,

"To depart to be with Christ, how glorious! to stay and work amongst the young women, how blessed!"

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 diplomated 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 these vast populations, though often costly, is mere quackery. It is ignorant of anatomy and physiology, of the nature of disease and of the property of medicines. I eschew 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 out of the question. And this same barrier stands in the way of approach to 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 quickly inquired about him of his own people, and there was but one answer—he was all that a good minister and pastor should be. Then they mailed him a little note: Their vacant pulpit had been placed at his disposal the first Sunday of the following month; their people 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 reply:

"No, brethren, I cannot come and preach to you. I am not a candidate for your pulpit. I would not leave church for another unless Providence pointed the way. Somehow, I do not believe 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 of my sermon I spoke 'too loud;' in the latter part 'too-low;' I gestured too much with my left arm; I was 'too nervous' in my manner. My sermon in the morning 'was rather too analytical;' I did not pray for the success of evangelistic work in the evening—although I had in the morning; and there was more of the same order. Brethren, I then said, 'As for myself, no more candidacy.' Now, if you want to hear me, I shall be happy to welcome you to my church, but I have no idea you will come. My neck-tie is still awry at times, and sometimes I omit to pray for evangelistic work in the evening. But my people put up with all these and other serious deficiencies, and having learned in whatever state I am therewith to be content, I am satisfied to continue to preach for my people. If you ever want to hear me, come and welcome to my church, the sexton will give you a good seat."

The committee found that they could not move the mountain toward Mohammed, so four Mohammeds kindly went to the mountain. They heard that minister. They gave him a call, he went to preach for them to see how he would like them, and not as the candidate. He preached, possibly his neck-tie was a little awry, possibly he omitted to pray for evangelistic work in the evening. Be this as it may, he accepted the call, was installed, and is a successful minister.—*Christian at Work.*







Sunday School Lesson.

FEBRUARY 6, 1881.

THE BOYHOOD OF JESUS. — Luke ii. 39-52.

I.—Early Childhood.

Perhaps all who read the Gospels, but especially children, wish that we could know something more about the Child Jesus than is recorded. There were, doubtless, good reasons for not lifting the veil from the greater part of that sacred childhood. It is lifted only once, and by only one evangelist. We are indebted to St. Luke for the incidents and statements which form the reading for our lesson. He was, no doubt, inspired by the Holy Spirit to tell us thus much and no more, and we might learn all that it was important for us to know, viz., that there was perfect harmony between the earlier and the later life, and that the perfect manhood with which we are so familiar was the natural outcome and development of a perfect childhood. The gospel could scarcely have been considered a perfect record if nothing had been said about the childhood of Him who manifested such a deep interest in children. And this one lesson tells us sufficient for all practical purposes. In ordinary life with what pride and hope do fond parents and affectionate teachers look on such a child. But, alas! the after-life does not always fulfil the fair promise of early childhood. How sad when it does not.

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. In all probability He had been regularly taken to the synagogue at Nazareth on the Sabbath, and joined with His parents in the simple worship 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, Jerusalem was the capital, the centre of everything in Jewish life, and above all, the temple was there. But then we must also remember that He was more than a boy; and so, as in after life, 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 beheld His Father's house, every other thought would be swallowed up in that of His Father's business, and every other feeling in the desire to do His 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 child for the time. Every boy and girl should strive to think and act in all things as not to give father and mother one unnecessary care or pang. But it was not throughlessness in Joseph or Mary that it mere absorption in his 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 do in fulfillment of His great mission for which He came into the world. Mary had to be reminded of that more than once afterwards (John ii. 4; Mark iii. 31-35, &c.).

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)—at '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 sayings in a saying worth remembering. '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 found Jesus 'both hearing them and asking them questions,' and astonishing all by his wisdom. Boys have often been lost, but never was boy so 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 sinless youth, a sinless manhood, spent

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 Magazine.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

A young man called in the office of a Christian man, not long since, to thank him for the instructions given him fourteen years ago. The gentleman expressed surprise, and said: "I have not the pleasure of knowing you, pray tell me where I've met you?" "I was a scholar in Olivet Mission Sabbath-school, in the western part of the city, and was one of a class of twelve boys, and most of us were rather wild and gave you much trouble."

"Yes, I remember teaching in that 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, and I was led to give myself to Christ, and have come to thank you."

Imagine, if you can, the joy of this faithful teacher. He gathered fruit after many days.

Not long since a lady presented herself for membership in a church. One of the questions asked by the elders was, "What was it that first led you to think about your soul?" 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 died for me." To our faithful teacher, great and glorious will be thy reward.

The founder of the Mission School and its superintendent for many years, was the late S. S. Fisher, who met an untimely death in the St. Lawrence River a few years since. By his efforts mainly the brick building was erected on Carr Street where still are gathered hundreds of children for Bible instruction.

Who can estimate the streams of blessing which flow from a single Sabbath-school? More unreserved concentration to the good work is surely the great want of our times. "Work while it is called day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Colds in the head are always in order. Some one recommends as an easy cure, if attended to promptly, a teaspoonful of pulverized borax dissolved in a pint of hot water; when tepid sniff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch 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 evaporation. 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 efficient 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. Sponges 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 hair and scalp must be kept free from scurf 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 Vigor.

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 have justly earned great popularity by always being fresh and just as representative. Our readers will do well to avail themselves of their offer to send their beautiful Seed Annual free to all wishing to purchase Seeds.

DELIRIUM IS FEVER PREVENTED.—Mrs. Norton Millingwood, Grand Harbor, Grand Marais, N. B., says:—"I have found GREAT PAIN EXAGGERATOR to relieve the most distressing headache and prevent delirium in fever, and the subsequent delirium 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 EXAGGERATOR invaluable in that and other diseases."

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TO OUR AGENTS.

Thanks, brethren, for kind words and earnest effort in behalf of the "Wesleyan." 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 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.

We trust that no harm may befall our Episcopal contemporary of this city. In its absence we should lack amusement.

Included in "the stream of men, said to be admitted among their best," are the names of eight Methodist ministers, all American.

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.

DEAR BRO.—For the past few months I 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 grants.

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.

- 1. The Missionary Society has a certain amount placed at its disposal for Missionary purposes.
2. The whole of this sum, after providing 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.

Referring again to paragraph 3 above, I 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.

What, then, is the cause of our present difficulties? Simply this: We have more missions and men than the Fund is able to support.

- 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 missionaries.
3. A large increase of the General Fund.

By the second method suggested a 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.

The present year is pre-eminently one in which every Domestic Mission should put forth strenuous efforts to increase the stipend of its missionary.

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.

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.

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.

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 the religious work in the Army, and the feeble state of health in which he and Mrs. Rule now are, a few of their friends have subscribed to purchase an annuity for their joint lives.

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 bodies, and by no means to adopt the undignified 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.

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.

Let it now be supposed that the hindrances to the establishment of a central, non-denominational University which the existence of our present Colleges 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.

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.

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 reading of speeches in the Dominion House of Commons—in accordance with English precedent, we suppose—is not permitted.

The economic aspects of the denominational college system, the zeal and benevolence 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 reading of speeches in the Dominion House of Commons—in accordance with English precedent, we suppose—is not permitted. Any effort to evade the law which forbids the reading of a speech is regarded as "lowering the dignity of the House."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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.

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.

Among our Southern Methodist brethren there appears to be some jealousy respecting the appointments to the Ecumenical Conference.

"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.

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.

ED The Ep... January h... (Wesleyan)... ment Rev... The last... ment bod... press. T... the new... esting, a... chosen; v... notice a... gical dra... facts with... energy of... will secur... scription... Mission... ed in the... city on S... Hoartz wi... wick St. C... Grafton S... meetings... order:—A... ing, Brus... St.—Tues... For the de... we must... nouncement... of our In... Lake, is e... each meet... Rev. Jo... 16th inst... Rev. W... most succ... been add... County o... Rev. J... Christian... "Thoma... Sackville... ture a... The Te... lived in... inst., und... ist Acad... Shenton... efforts of... city. Revs... have be... tereved... the 22nd... preached... stand in... from Joh... Dr. A... Educat... While th... of the E... medical... will vis... ture on... Harp... ruary is... terest... "The G... ing; A... their C... States; F... Fire D... Boston... The Ea... Puss T... Editor's... and Hil... The... ical's... has be... ence O... tended... us to g... present... an Me... interest... reader... by lead... Church... Peterb... ship." Rev. J... Confer... Young... ion," the... r writes... dist; v... views... or, Li... much... the ar... Rev. J... rent S... Liter... mont... readin... are de... cellan... cheap... the S... reade... Inter... of in... Small... folk, G... Girls... beau... supp... they... publ... Book... Mas... sent... P... for S... mun... zen... T... of I... thro... to re... chur... thro...



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 show a marked improvement both in illustrations and letter-press. 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 16th inst. at Marysville, N. B.

Rev. W. G. Lane, well known as a most successful temperance worker, has 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 "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. Job 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 inst. 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 Periodicals 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 Connection," to which we propose to make further reference. Rev. Mark Guy Pearce writes about the "First Cornish Methodist;" and the Rev. J. A. Macdonald reviews Mrs. Houston'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.

The 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 Montreal was through a few people meeting in a room to read the Bible. Now they have five churches, and are estimated to number three thousand souls.

THE "CHILDREN'S FUND" IN AUSTRALIA.

The New York Christian Advocate says:—Our Australian Wesleyan Methodist brethren 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 reportably 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 colony for spiritual 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 purposes.

A letter from Mr. John Bickford, now in Australia, states that if the district meetings look favorably upon the proposed scheme, and the Annual Conference 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 ENGLAND.

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 impassable 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 icy surface. In the poorer parts of London scarcely any drinking water is procurable, and trade is essentially suspended excepting in the necessities 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 over.

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 respectable young clerks and mere boys, 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 policeman. 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 Lulu B. Easton, which is supposed to be fictitious. Before placing her in the cell the officers in charge removed all her elegant clothing, leaving her dressed in her petticoats.

AN INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Northwestern Advocate contributes a pleasing incident to that paper:

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 parlor, a sealed envelope, 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, and 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 whether he went, but in all probability he is one of those diligent, economical, God-fearing German farmers, who wear wooden shoes to town, live on the 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 Urumiya called, in November, on the Persian troops to protect them from the Kurdish Sheikh, Obeid Ullah; and 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 Soonei hadji was compelled to take his children's heads in his skirt and march with them through the camp. The peaceable Nestorian Christians have been 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 Strick.—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 Conference: 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 Methodist, 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. Lasts 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 railroads 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 agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.—U. S. Paper.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A black fox skin was sold in this city last week for \$120. Three persons broke out of Summer-side, P. E. I., jail on the 16th inst. A copper mine has recently been discovered at Whycoomagh, 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 the 22nd inst. 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 February. At the recent meeting of the Cobequid Marine Insurance Company, at Truro, a dividend of fifty per cent was declared. 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 wolves. The N. B. Railway Co., have sold all their lands in the Province to the New Brunswick Lumber and Land Company, for \$2,000,000. 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 management 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 Court of Enquiry into the cause of the wreck, exonerated the captain and officers from all blame. Notice is given of the incorporation of Hon. Isaac Burpee, of St. John; E. R. Burpee, of Fredericton; Samuel Thorne, J. K. Todd and H. O. Northcote, of New York as the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company. The current expenditure of the Char-lottetown 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 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 robberies. 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 anchors. 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 Dartmouth 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 Curiosa 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 brakeman 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 Toronto 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 DeLongueuil, of Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. This title was conferred upon his ancestor, Charles Lemoine, 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 Territory. 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 organized by Messrs. Mallory & Co., about two years ago, 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 fowls to Indian corn, its wide-spread introduction is predicted. A steamer from Belize, Honduras, reports the Rev. Father Gilliett, a Jesuit priest visiting Guatemala for his health, was arrested under the law banishing Jesuits and, that by order of the President 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 McCreary & 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 Colby 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 Marquetien tribe, composed of notorious robbers and murderers, has joined the Boers. A despatch from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 20, says the Chilians attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miflaforos. 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 Chorillo is said to have 7,000 killed and 2,000 prisoners; 25,000 Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miflaforos. The Chilean loss in both battles was heavy. The diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of an armistice and ask that the person of Senior 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...

How pleasant and happy thy life, How peaceful and calm was its end; How free from the turmoil and strife...

Though oft as a mourner below, Affliction and sorrow were thine, Alas! was the weal and the woe...

REV. W. E. SHENSTONE.

"Mark the perfect man," says the Psalmist, "and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

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...

shall be-pass on the space allotted for notices of this kind I will close by saying that his end was calm and peaceful.

On the Sabbath following the day of his burial, his death was improved in several of our churches in this Bay.

MARTHA MARCH.

Died very suddenly at St. John's, N.F., on the 7th inst., Martha, relict of the late Stephen March, Esq.

I think there is too great jealousy about hearing old sermons again. I suspect that most great preachers have had few sermons.

ACCIDENTS.

A child in a Pennsylvania farmhouse lately ate some lemon custard which had been left standing over night in a copper kettle.

There was no physician within eight miles. The mother and father were ignorant of any remedy, and the child would have died.

We recall a similar instance of coolness in applying knowledge, which occurred on a plantation in Georgia.

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.

The sudden death of Mr. and Mrs. March will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends who knew their Christian worth.

JOHN B. GOUGH AND THE CIGARS.

John B. Gough, who had faced over 8,000 audiences, acknowledged that on one occasion, and one only, he encountered an embarrassment he could not overcome.

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.

I wore a cap in those days, and I put the cigars into it, and at the appointed time I went to the meeting.

And taking off my cap I waved it most vigorously, when away went the cigars right into the midst of the audience.

There was a circumstance connected with Chalmers' 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.

On 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.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

Such calamities as the late fire in Madison Avenue, New York, will direct public attention to the work of the "Improved Dwellings Association."

A sea captain trading to the African coast was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelisation of Africa.

Landlords of summer resorts are already preparing for next season. One is having built an old-fashioned set of furniture, that Washington once used.

A Sunday school superintendent in Kentucky recently found the following sentiment chalked on his blackboard:

"PLEASE MR. SUPERINTENDENT DON'T FIRE OFF STORIES EVERY SUNDAY AT US BOYS WITH AN AWFUL EXAMPLE OF A BAD BOY IN EACH OF THEM."

There seems to be great anxiety and impatience on the part of the people to see the revised edition of the Bible, that they may see what changes have been made.

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and married them. The cousin told us that he had Mrs. Lewes's authority for stating that they were the originals of the two leading characters of the novel which made her fame.

Porridge and Prayers.—Dr. Guthrie was in Amsterdam in 1867 at the Evangelical Alliance Congress in that city.

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."

WIT AND WISDOM.

The successful man of the world works like a slave until he makes his fortune, and then watches it like a detective the rest of his life.

Emerson says a man ought to carry a pencil, and note down the thoughts of the moment.

A question was once asked in a party of children, which character in "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" they liked best.

Mr. Moody was followed to his lodgings a fortnight ago by a convert who wished to ask him whether it would be right, now that he had professed to be a Christian, to pay his whisky bills.

A very successful farmer once told us that he never allowed his business cares to pass beyond his bedroom door.

Mr. Lincoln 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.

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