

GENERAL READING

THE HUNGRY YEAR.

The war was over. Seven red years of blood
Had scourged the land from mountain-top to sea;
(So long it took to rend the mighty frame
Of England's empire in the western world)
Rebellion won at last; and they who loved
The cause that had been lost, and kept
their faith
To England's crown, and scorned an alien
name,
Passed into exile; leaving all behind
Except their honour, and the conscious
pride
Of duty done to country and to king.
Broad lands, ancestral homes, the gathered
wealth
Of patient toil and self-denying years
Were confiscated and lost; for they had
been
The salt and savor of the land; trained up
In honour, loyalty and fear of God.
The wine upon the lees, decanted when
They left their native soil, with sword-
blots drawn
The tighter; while the women only, wept
At thought of old firesides no longer
theirs;
At household treasures reft, and all the
land
Upset, and ruled by rebels to the King.

Not drooping like poor fugitives, they
came
In exodus to our Canadian wilds;
But full of heart and hope, with heads
erect,
And fearless eyes, victorious in defeat.—
With thousand toils they forced their
devout way
Through the great wilderness of silent
woods
That gloomed o'er lake and stream; till
higher rose
The northern star above the broad
domain
Of half a continent, still theirs to hold,
Defend, and keep forever as their own;
Their own and England's, to the end of
time.

The virgin forests, carpeted with leaves
Of many autumns fallen, crisp and scar,
Put on their woodland state; while over-
head
Green seas of foliage roared a welcome
home
To the proud exiles, who for empire
fought,
And kept, though losing much, this north-
ern land
A refuge and defence for all who love
The broader freedom of a commonwealth,
Which wears upon its head a kingly crown.

Amid the rage of famine and of fire,
That spread a consternation through the
land,
It had been rumoured: Food was on the
way
As fast as ear and sail could speed it on!
"From far Quebec to Frontenac," they
said,
"King's ships and forts gave up the half
their stores;
Battles were coming laden; while the
Prince
Himself accompanied, to cheer them on!"

The news flew swiftly—was itself a feast,
Gave strength and courage to the famished
land,
Fresh tidings followed. One day guns
were fired
And flags displayed all over Newark town.
The people went in crowds to see the
Prince—
Their royal Edward, who had come in
haste
To succour and console in their distress
The loyal subjects of his sire, the King.

The Prince knew well, of no one but the
King,
Or in his name, would these proud loyal-
ists
Receive a gift. "But this," he earnest said,
"Was not a gift, but royal debt and due.
The King owed every man who had been
true
To his allegiance; and owed most to those
Who fought to keep unbroken all the orb
Of England's empire, rounded like the
world."

Where sluggish Chenonda comes stealing
round
The broken point whose other side is
lashed
By wild Niagara rushing madly by,
Afloat with rapids, to his heap below.
An ancient graveyard overlooks the place
Of thunderous mists, which throbs and rise
and fall
In tones and undertones, from out the
depths,
That never cease their wild, unearthly
song.
Among the oldest stones, moss-grown and
gray,
A rough-hewn block, half-sunken, weath-
er-worn,
Illegible, forgotten, may be found
By one who loves the memory of the dead
Who, living, were the founders of the
land.
It marks the spot where lies the mingled
dust
Of two who perished in the Hungry Year.

Few seek the spot. The world goes rush-
ing by,
The ancient landmarks of a nobler time—
When men bore deep the imprint of the
law
Of duty, truth, and loyalty unstained.
Amid the quaking of a continent,
Torn by the passions of an evil time,
They counted neither cost nor danger,
spurred
Defections, treasons, spoils; but feared
God,
Nor shamed of their allegiance to the
King

To keep the empire one in unity
And brotherhood of its imperial race,—

For that they nobly fought and bravely
lost,
Where losing was to win a higher fame!
In building up our northern land to be
A vast dominion stretched from sea to
sea—
A land of labour, but of sure reward,—
A land of men to rule with sober law
A land of life's rich treasures, plenty,
peace;
Content and freedom, both to speak and do,
This part of Britain's empire, next to the
heart.
Loyal as were their fathers and as free!
—Wm. Kirby.
In Canadian Methodist Magazine for
February.

DAILY BREAD—A STORY FOR
HARD TIMES.

BY JOE ALLISON.

"It's dreadful to live in this way! I
do wonder why God doesn't answer
your prayers and send you some work,
father."

"Are you hungry, mother? I'm
sure I thought we had a very good
breakfast. And what a nice, pleasant
house this is that we live in!"

"But we've nothing for dinner!"

"But it isn't dinner-time."

"Well, I must confess I like to know
what we are to have just a little before
dinner-time."

"God has said the bread and water
shall be sure, but he has not promised
we shall know beforehand where it is
coming from."

"Father," said little Maggie, "do
you suppose God knows what time we
have dinner?"

"Yes dear, I do suppose he knows
exactly that. I've done my best to get
work, and I'll go out now and look
round, and you go to school and don't
you be the last mite afraid, little
Maggie. There'll be some dinner."

"But we're out of soap and starch
and saleratus," said the mother.

"As for the saleratus, you couldn't
use it if you had it, unless you had
some flour. I am sure I had some soap
when I washed my hands this morning."
Yes, a little bit. But it's not enough
to do the washing."

"But the washing won't come till
next Monday. As for the starch it isn't
one of the necessities of life."

"Why father! Your shirt-bosom,"
"I didn't say we shouldn't get it, for
the Lord is wonderfully kind, and I
shouldn't wonder if we did. But I don't
believe I should suffer a mite if we
didn't."

"If I had some potatoes I could make
some," said Mrs. Wilson musingly.

"Well, I'm going out now to try what
I can do. You just cast your care on
the Lord, mother, and go about your
house work just as if you knew what
was coming next, and don't go and take
it up again. That's the trouble with
you. You can't trust the Lord to take
as good care of it as you think you
would, and so you go and take it up
again, and go round groaning under the
burden."

"Well, I do wonder why he lets such
troubles come. Here you've been out
of work these three months, with an
occasional work, and you've been a faith-
ful, conscientious Christian ever since I
knew you."

"I've been an unfaithful, unprofita-
ble servant, and that's true, mother,
whatever you may think of me," replied
Mr. Wilson, humbly. "God is trying
our faith now. After he's provided for
us so long, what will he think of us if
we distrust him now just because want
seems to be near, before ever it has
touched us?"

Mr. Wilson went away to seek work,
and spent the forenoon seeking vainly.
God saw that here was a diamond worth
polishing. He subjected his servant's
faith to a strain, but it bore the test. I will
not say that no questioning or painful
thoughts disturbed the man as he walk-
ed home at noon. Four eager, hungry
little children, just home from school to
find the table unspread and no dinner
ready for them; an aged and infirm par-
ent from whom he had concealed as far
as possible all his difficulties and per-
plexities; lest he should feel himself a
burden in his old age, awakened to the
realization that there was not enough
for him and them—these were not
pleasant pictures to contemplate, and
all through the long, weary forenoon
Sally had been holding them up to
his view, and it was only by clinging to
the Lord, as drowning men cling to the
rope that is thrown to them, that he
was kept from utter despondency.

"Thou knowest O Lord, that I've
done my best to support my family. My
abilities are small, but I've done my
best. Now Lord, I'm waiting to see
thy salvation. Appear for me. Let
me not be put to shame."

"Increase my faith, increase my hope,
Or soon my strength will fail."

So he prayed in his own simple fash-
ion as he walked along.

It was true, as he had said. His
abilities were not great. Some frivolous
young people at the prayer-meeting
smiled at the phraseology of his prayers.
But there were educated men and ear-
nest women who were helped and
strengthened by those very prayers.
Religion had raised a man to whom Na-
ture had been niggardly above medi-
ocrity. Without he would have been

a cipher in the community—or worse
than a cipher.
He drew near to his own door with
something of shirking and dread. But
the children rushed out to meet him
with joyous shouts.
"Come right in father; quick! We've
got a splendid dinner all ready. And
we've been waiting for you. And we're
feeling hungry," they said.
The tired steps quickened, and the
strongly-drawn lines softened in the
weary face to a look of cheerful quiet-
ness, such as was oftentimes seen there.
He came in and stood beside his wife,
who was leaning over the stove dipping
soup out of the dinner pot with a ladle.
"How's this, mother?" said he.
"Why, father! Mr. Giddings has
been over from Bristol. He came in
just as you went out. And he says a
mistake was made in your accounts last
August, which he has just found out by
accident, and he owed you three dollars
more, and he paid it to me. So I—"
"I don't think it was by accident,
though," said Mr. Wilson interrupting
her.
"Well, I thought as we had nothing
for dinner, I'd better buy some meat
and—"
"Do you think it was accident that
sent us that money to day, mother?"
peristed the thankful man.
"No, I don't think so," said his wife
humbly. "I think it was Providence.
And I'm thankful, I'm sure. I did try
to trust; but I'll try harder next time.
You haven't heard the whole though.
Mr. Giddings wants you next Monday
for all the week, and he thinks for all
summer."

The grace at table was a long one,
full of thanks and praise, but not even
the youngest child was impatient at its
length.—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

FOGS AND SIGNALS.

There is no need of describing fogs
to you, for even though you may never
have noticed them hanging over the
rivers or blowing along the streets of
cities you have often seen them over-
head in the form of clouds—for fogs
are only clouds touching the earth.
Fogs are composed of very small por-
tions of water, and are produced when
a warm wind blows gently over a sur-
face of cooler water or land.

A great many things have been tried
as warnings: whistles, trumpets, bells,
cannons and gongs, but objections have
been found to many of these. The canon
makes a loud noise, but the sound
doesn't last long enough; the sound of
a bell is continuous, but not strong
enough to be heard against the wind
and across breakers. They are used,
however, where it is necessary to send
the signal a short distance only. They
are rung by the falling of a weight
regulated by clock-work.

In some localities a self-acting appar-
atus, moved by the waves, has been
used for ringing the bells, but the sail-
ors say that when they want them most
they are generally out of order. The
locomotive signal makes a good signal,
but the most powerful of all is an in-
strument called the siren trumpet.
Here is a description of it by Mr. Jos.
Henry:—"The part of this which
gives the impulse to the air producing
the sound consists of a flat drum, or, in
other words, of a hollow cylinder
with a short axle, one end of which is
perforated with an orifice which admits
the steam from a pipe connected with
a locomotive boiler. The other end of
the drum is perforated with eight holes
before, which, and almost in contact
with this head, is a revolving disc, also
perforated with eight holes. At each
revolution of the disc eight holes are
alternately opened and shut, allowing
egress to as many impulses of steam,
which in turn produce a violent agita-
tion of the air, giving rise to a most
powerful sound, reinforced by the re-
sonance of a trumpet of suitable length.
The disc is made to revolve at the re-
quired velocity by a small engine at-
tached to the boiler, the motion being
transmitted by a band over pulleys of
proper size. The sound from this in-
strument can be distinctly heard in still
air at a distance of from twenty to thirty
miles even during the existence of a
dense fog."

THE DEATH is announced of Sir James
Matheson, remarkable as the second larg-
est landed proprietor in the British Isles,
and as a man who struggled to the top
against difficulties of an unusual kind. He
was compelled by family circumstances to
accept, at a very early age, a clerkship in
Calcutta, and was dismissed by his em-
ployers as "too stupid even for trade."
At the earnest request of the Baptist mis-
sionary, the firm agreed to give him a fur-
ther trial of six months in their China
branch. He made in China a splendid
fortune, and returned to Scotland probab-
ly the richest subject in that Kingdom.
He purchased the Island of Lewes, and
resided there the greater part of his sub-
sequent life, expending, it is said, nearly
£250,000 for the benefit of his tenants, who
nevertheless never took to him.

FAMILY READING.

JUDGE IT FAIRLY.

(Golden Rule.)

When a prominent professed Christian
turns out to be a scamp, as several have
recently done in this vicinity, the religion
which they have dishonored suffers in the
popular esteem. But when a notorious
"fast liver," like the fallen Angell, of the
Pullman Car Company, runs off with the
proceeds of his robbery, the irreligious
world resent the use of the incident as a
warning against a worldly life. The high
er standard to which professed Christians
are held is a significant tribute to the
purity of the character of Jesus, and to
the righteousness of his system. And so
it is not strange that worldly men, seeing
such rascality uncovered, or pointing at
some small, mean, envious, backbiting
character in the churches, should say, "If
that is religion, I want nothing to do with
it." They are right while the *if* stands.
But let them judge fairly. Because one
mercant in a hundred turns out a swin-
dler, will they say, "If that is commer-
cial honor, I want none of it."
Any form of injustice, or wrong, or
meanness, is not religion, and they know
it, though it may wear the cloak and
mask of religion. If you wish to know
what religion is, turn from these men to
the New Testament; take your scrutiny
from the hypocrites and fasten your eyes
on the character of Jesus. Follow him
in all the words he spoke, and all the
deeds he did, from the manger to the
cross; from Bethlehem to Calvary; and
by the time you have come to the close
of his life, we do not fear but that you
will be melted in your mood and fill'd with
inward admiration; so that you will say
"that is religion, I do want something to do
with it. Measure Christianity by Christ;
and you will find it large enough to in-
clude all manliness, all honor and nobility
of soul."

THE GIRL TO GET.

The true girl has to be sought for. She
does not parade herself as show goods.
She is not fashionable. Generally, she is
not rich. But, oh! what a heart she has
when you find her! So large and pure
and womanly. When you see it, you
wonder if these showy things outside
were women. If you gain her love, your
two thousand are millions. She'll not
ask you for a carriage or a first class
house. She'll wear simple dresses, and
turn them when necessary, with no vulgar
magnificence to frown upon her economy.
She'll keep everything neat and nice in
your sky parlor, and give you such a wel-
come when you come home that you'll
think your parlor higher than ever. She'll
entertain your friends on a dollar, and
astonish you with the thought how little
happiness depends on money. She'll
make you love home (if you don't you
are a brute), and teach you how to pity,
why you see in a poor fashionable soci-
ety that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries
to think itself happy.

Now, do not, I pray you, say any more,
"I can't afford to marry." Go, find the
true woman and you can. Throw away
this cigar, burn up that switch cane, be
sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a
sensible way.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A CHARMING INCIDENT.

In the City of Brotherly Love, some
kindly souls built, years ago, a hospital
for little children. There the sick and
deformed little ones are taken out of
their wretched homes, and nursed with
the tenderness and most skillful care.
There is a great shady yard about the
building, and wide porches, to which,
in warm days the little cots are moved,
that the babies may feel the sun and
breathe the pure air.

One winter's day, a year ago, there
was a meeting of the directors—grave,
middle-aged men—who inspected the
wards, etc., in a grave and middle-aged
way. But as they were passing out
through the garden—covered then with
snow—one of them looked up and saw
a row of pale-faced little convalescents,
in their checked bibs, peering down
through the porch railings.

How solemn and wo-begone the little
men looked! One grave old director
stopped, deliberately made a snow-ball
and threw it at them.

There was a gasp of astonishment,
and then a little pipe of a cheer; and
at it they went, pelting down scraps of
snow and icicles, while the visitors, one
and all, joined in the fun. Such shouts
and screams of laughter had never been
heard there before. The nurses carried
the sick babies to the widows, and they,
too, laughed and clapped their hands.

It was a pretty sight, and a passer-
by, touched by it, told the little incident
in a paper which travels all over the
country.

In a week or two came a letter from
a lady in New England, who "had money
to give away, and would like to give it
to so worthy a charity;" and another
from a poor mother in the far West,
whose one little child was just dead, and

who wished instead of building to her
memory a memorial window or stately
monument, to endow a bed in this hos-
pital.

So the managers found themselves
aided in their good work; and there is
a bed marked, in memory of little
Mary, where there will always be
some poor child, saved from want, and
possibly from death.

But they will never know that they
owe it to the snow ball which the genial-
hearted directors threw, following the
momentary kindly impulse.

The echo of the little word I speak,"
says the Jewish proverb, "goes faster
than I to heaven or hell."

GOOD NIGHT, PAPA.

The words of a blue-eyed child as
she kissed her chubby hand and looked
down the stairs—'Good-night, papa;
Jessie see you in the morning.'

It came to be a settled thing, and
every evening, as the mother slipped
the white night-gown over the plump
shoulders, the little one stopped on the
stairs and sang out, 'Good-night, papa';
and as the father heard the sil-
very accents of the child, he came and
taking the cherub in his arms, kissed
her tenderly, while the mother's eyes
filled and a swift prayer went up, for
strange to say, this man who loved his
child with all the warmth of his great
noble nature, had one fault to mar his
manliness.— From his youth he loved
his wine-cup. Gocial in spirit, and
with a fascination of manner that won
him friends, he could not resist when
surrounded by his boon companions.
Thus his home was darkened, the heart
of his wife trusted and bleeding, the
future of his child shadowed. Three
years had the winsome prattle of the
baby crept into the avenues of the fa-
ther's heart, keeping him closer to his
home, but still the fatal cup was in his
hand. Alas for frail humanity, insens-
ible to the calls of love! With un-
utterable tenderness God saw there was
no other way; this father was dear to
him, the purchase of His Son; He
could not see him perish; and, calling
a swift messenger, He said, 'Speed
thee to earth and bring the babe.'

'Good night, papa,' sounded from
the stairs. What was there in the
voice? Was it the echo of the mandate,
'Bring me the Babe'—a silvery plau-
sive sound, a lingering music that
touched the father's heart, as when a
cloud crosses the sun. 'Good-night,
my darling; but his lips quivered and
his broad brow grew pale. 'Is Jessie
sick, mother? Her cheeks are flushed,
and her eyes have a strange light.'

'Not sick,' and the mother stopped
to kiss the flushed brow; 'she may
have played too much. Pet is not
sick!'

'Jessie tired, mamma; good night
papa; Jessie see you in the morning.'

'That is all, she is only tired,' said
the mother as she took the small hand.
Another kiss and the father turned
away; but his heart was not satisfied.
Sweet lullabies were sung; but Jessie
was restless and could not sleep. 'Tell
me a story, mamma; and the mother
told of the blessed babe that Mary
cradled, following along the story till
the child had grown to walk and play.
The blue, wide-open eyes filled with
a strange light, as though she saw and
comprehended more than the mother
knew. That night the father did not
visit the saloon; tossing on his bed,
starting from a feverish sleep and bend-
ing over the crib, the long weary hours
passed. Morning revealed the truth
—Jessie was smitten with the fever.

'Keep her quiet,' the doctor said;
'a few days of good nursing and she
will be all right.'

Words easy said; but the father saw
a look on the sweet face such as he had
seen before. He knew the messenger
was at the door. Night came. 'Jessie
is sick; can't say good-night, papa,'
and the clasping little fingers clung to
the father's hand.

'O God, spare her! I cannot, bear
it!' was wrung from his suffering heart
Days passed; the mother was tireless
in her watching. With her babe
cradled in her arms her heart was slow
to take in the truth, doing her best to
soothe the father's heart. 'A light
case, the Dr. says; Pet will soon be
well.' Calmly as one who knows his
doom, the father laid his hand upon
the hot brow, looked into the eyes even
then covered with the film of death, and
with all the strength of his manhood
cried: 'Spare her, O God! spare my
child, and I will follow thee.' With a last
painful effort the parched lips opened:
'Jessie's too sick; can't say good night,
papa—in the morning.' There was a
convulsive shudder, and the clasping fin-
gers relaxed their hold; the messenger
had taken the child. Months have
passed. Jessie's crib stands by the side
of her father's couch; her blue em-
broided dress and white hat hang in
his closet; her boots with the print of
her feet just as she had last worn them,
as sacred in his eyes as they are in the
mother's. Not dead, but merely risen
to a higher life; while, sounding down
from the upper stairs, 'Good-night, papa;
Jessie see you in the morning,' has been
the means of winning to a better way
one who has shown himself deaf to every
former call.

AN INCIDENT

BY REE

As showing
ing beside all
following in-
George F. Re-
ber of the Es-
ing his quar-
with the Cen-
Ohio. In 184
ing a prota-
which was the
ace, in Penn-
house to bou-
cess an open
was digging
reached a de-
As he came to
heard the de-
leaning over
down to him,
working down
be prepared f-
The man bel-
of his pick,
way, and aus-
air?" "Be-
passer-by, my
foot-step, lo-
stones, who ch-
would kill you
ment's warn-
tained," pro-
an; then, with
he hastened o-

Eighteen y-
there arose to
the Eric Co-
name of Jam-
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the people w-
pulpit. And
it will be soon
very many we-
the time nat-
Conference, of
Father Resor
"Let us take
I wish to tell
Resor, I shall
ence I shall
Brother Gil-
of retiring fr-
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is done, and t-
and now I w-
"Do you rem-
at Eagle Fur-
dressing a w-
down in a well
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ber it now y-
have not thou-
years." "W-
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I never heard
he replied. "I
"I am the ma-
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minister. Af-
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ing in my ear-
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eat nor sleep.
"Jamie, Jamie
mind!" but I
is worse than
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Methodists, w-
pised and shun-
a prayer-meet-
some two mil-
ed them to pra-
saved from the
brought great
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that night I
shouted all the
wife was brou-
converted, and
now a local pre-
account which
the man of God
a venture,"
gives encourag-
workers to be-
out of season,"
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In this coun-
the manifold
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physically, and
At the close of
protracted serv-
name of M. C. w-
church to hear
-stander, "V-
name is Wheat
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year." But no
remark than he
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slightly of G-
there came rush-
ry of all his sin-
so great that ne-
for mercy, and
the blessed Spi-
will faithfully
to it that men
upon Him whom
mourn."

wished instead of building to her memory a memorial window or stately monument, to endow a bed in this hospital.

GOOD NIGHT, PAPA.

The words of a blue-eyed child as she kissed her chubby hand and looked in the stairs—"Good-night, papa; I shall see you in the morning."

AN INCIDENT OF CONVICTION.

BY REV. W. A. ROBINSON.

As showing the importance of "sowing beside all waters," I send you the following incident in the life of Revd. George F. Reesor, a superannuated member of the Erie Conference, now holding his quarterly conference relations with the Central Charge, Springfield, Ohio.

Eighteen years after this incident there arose to not a little prominence in the Erie Conference, a man by the name of James Gillfillin, a Scotchman, whose eloquence thrilled and charmed the people whenever he occupied the pulpit.

Such instances as these might be multiplied many hundred times from experiences of our veteran ministers. The lesson has been repeated many thousands of times to Christian laymen as well as ministers, that they are to be instant in season and out of season to speak for the Master.

"MY MOTHER'S BEEN PRAYING FOR ME."

BY MRS CHARLES GARNETT.

A mighty storm howled along the northeast coast of England on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th of February, in the year 1861. The wind was blowing from E. N. E., and lashed the foaming and racing waves to fury.

The five lifeboats which belong to the two Harlepool were out rescuing the crews of stranded vessels, when about ten o'clock on the Saturday morning a stout vessel was seen in the offing making for the shore.

With wild amazement he gazed around on the vast crowd of kind and sympathizing friends. They raised him to his feet. He looked up into the weatherbeaten face of the old fisherman near him, and asked, "Where am I?"

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Purges Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the system in three months.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Linctum will positively prevent this disease, and will positively cure the same, and no outward application can ever cure the throat.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every trace of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor, it has permanently cured in Boston and vicinity thousands who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c. will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an impure blood, and no outward application can ever cure the defect.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood, and cured by VEGETINE, which thoroughly purifies the blood, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the system, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles. VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, it obtains and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitter which creates a fictitious appetite, but a tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

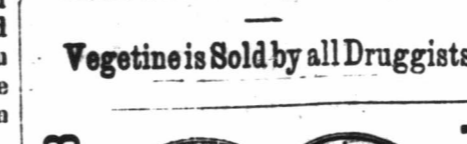
Female Weakness. VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, and always induces.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are rapid and immediate after commencing its use. It restores the debility, and restores the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



PARIS, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878

GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878

GOLD MEDAL at Mechanics' Charitable Association, 1878

SILVER MEDAL (for cancer) do., 1878

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the present season. The award at Paris is the highest distinction in the power of the Juries to confer, and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to American musical instruments.

At Every World's Exposition, CABINET ORGANS have been awarded Highest Honors.

At ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION, Sold for cash, or payments by installments. LATER CATALOGUES with newest styles, prices, etc. free.

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Nov. 17, 78 17

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We beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock.

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The Publishers of the MARITIME SERIES at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for advanced classes but acting on the advice of several experienced teachers of Nova Scotia, they determined to enlarge the SIXTH MARITIME READER in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced book, without putting parents and guardians to the expense of a separate volume.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

EXECUTIVE BOOK COMMITTEE.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Book Committee will be held (D. V.) at the WESLEYAN office, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

JOHN McMURRAY.

Some allowance must, we suppose, be made for the introduction of royalty into our Dominion. We should expect a degree of extraordinary display with a Queen's daughter at the capital. But last week's despatches are a little more than we—an unpresuming people, in a nation of less than four millions—bargained for. True, the expense may not be all against Canada; but we do fear for the example. With all this dreadful monetary depression upon us those details of grandeur read more like a burlesque than a real representation of political life. Economy is the cry in the markets; should it not be listened to by the rulers? We desire to see Canada "protected" particularly in this;—that its people shall have imported amongst them only habits of simplicity, becoming a small and by no means wealthy nationality.

There is one good method for raising money in churches, which never fails. In this sadly depressed time, when deficiencies are staring every one in the face, there is that which excels bazaars, tea-meetings, donations and all else. It is a good revival of religion. Depend upon it, when people's hearts are really warmed by divine love, money becomes less precious in their estimation, and the value of gospel ordinances goes up rapidly. Not as a commercial venture, by any means, is the revival of God's work to be sought, but with a revival are sure to ensue commercial advantages. If each Annual Conference can report its thousands of souls brought to Christ, our returns of finance will be brighter than we now anticipate.

Are our hard times doing us good? Sorrow, surely, has its mission. To touch the heart, to humble the proud spirit, to make God more precious, His word more blessed for consolation—this is the mission of trouble. If this process be going forward in our experience, this is the day not of the world's adversity, but its prosperity. Every bankruptcy, every ship sunk in the sea, every hoarded fortune shattered, ought to result in true contrition, in searching of heart and profound humility before Him who controls all circumstances for good. In cloudy days, with the wind sweeping over the plain, flowers close up their petals and gather new fragrance for the hours of sunshine. When the leaves expand once more, passing travellers are regaled with a sweetened atmosphere. So may it be with us!

If that Zulu chief, with his ambitious officers, had possessed but a trifling knowledge of history, they would have hesitated before winning a little military glory at the expense of British soldiers. Bishop Colenso was conquered by infidelity by the Zulus; but they were under a sad delusion if they imagined that the army of England was as easy of conquest as its Episcopal dignitaries. They have awakened a dangerous enemy. Nothing more tremendous can be imagined than the British military smarting under a sense of disgrace. We expect to hear of fierce struggles, a sharp short, terrible revenge, when the soldiers now gathering shall march upon Zulu-land. May God restrain our brave men from undue vengeance!

An appreciative review of "Baptisma," by Rev. J. Lathern, from the practised pen of Rev. J. McMurray, will be found in the February number of the "Canadian Methodist Magazine." Our own estimation of this work was expressed at the time of its first publication, and we are glad to find that it has found such general acceptance. A correspondent from Ontario, within a few days, writes that having carefully read "Baptisma," he regards it, with the exception of Dr. Dale's elaborate and costly volumes, as the most valuable book yet published upon the subject of which it treats; and that it is just the book needed for their people in that part of the Conference. The first edition of "Baptisma," which was rapidly and widely circulated, was simply a sermon, with appended notes. The present edition of "Baptisma" is almost entirely a new book, of nearly 300 pages, closely printed, neatly bound, and costing only 75 cents. The mechanical execution of the book, in type, binding and attractiveness of form, has been considered very creditable to the Conference office. A liberal discount will be allowed to ministers and to Sunday School libraries.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

In addition to a list of "stipends," which we republished last week, our Presbyterian cotemporary gave last week an article from a correspondent, exhibiting the comparative statistics of eleven Presbyteries in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The record, though not in the majority of instances by any means too favourable for the ministers, is, on the whole, exceedingly creditable to the denomination. There are a few suggestions in those figures, and in the methods by which they are reached, which Methodists may ponder with profit.

There is much of this success due to what is termed "Meetings of Presbytery." Choosing a suitable season, when pastors, elders and congregations have plenty of leisure, a general convention is held at a given place. The business for the time is almost exclusively in regard to that place. Its contributions to church "schemes," its support of the minister, its spiritual state, all pass under review. A full report soon appears in the denominational paper, signed by the official clerk. No better means could be employed to stimulate a congregation to duty. Pastoral compacts are regarded there as they ought to be—as obligations on the part of a man to meet a certain line of duties, and of his people to pay him a promised salary in full. Both these responsibilities are investigated. And if there be delinquency on either side, we see no disinclination on the part of Presbyteries to report.

This is a contrast to our Methodist "usage." We have but two meetings of District in each year. They are both hurried. In neither instance is there an opportunity of investigating, by direct enquiry of officials, the affairs of a charge or circuit. We pride ourselves on our financial system. But the true evidence of a system is its fruits—its actual, annual results. With us there are annual reports. But they all come in at one time. There is scant opportunity for enquiry. Suggestions are next to useless, inasmuch as the year has then expired, and in many instances the pastor's term has expired also.

Without instituting comparisons—for we cannot rely too much on figures which may exhibit more or less than our own, according to the system which they represent—we may safely assume that ministerial support has attained to better proportions in the Presbyterian Church than in the Methodist. They have, manifestly, more system, and a better system. They give more time to the education of their people in that particular direction. As a natural consequence, while they have many stipends which fall very far below what reason and Scripture require, as "the hire" of which the labourer "is worthy," they have none so disgracefully low as in some instances which we could cite among ourselves.

It is quite time this subject obtained an earnest hearing. The consequences of continuance in decline are always disastrous, but in no instance are they so lamentable as where God's cause and God's servants are involved. Our ministers must not be allowed to fall too far in self-respect. Their office demands that they shall not be permitted to fall in the respect of their people. Even if poverty must press upon our ministerial ranks for a season, there comes a time surely when a determined effort shall be made to redeem the past by systematic, business-like use of means and language. If there be men in our ministry who do not deserve a respectable living, let them be advised to seek other employment. The gates to our communion are closely guarded, so that it may be presumed very few cases of that kind exist, if any. Then it may be reasonably demanded that those who have been called of God and ordained by the church, ought to be kept from a humiliation which shall crush their sense of independence and self-respect.

A still more effectual argument may be based upon what our church owes to minister's wives. In the majority of instances, they have been

reared in comfort; not a few of them have brought to this position refinement and education. Yet there are minister's wives in these Provinces who, during their single life, knew little discomfort, that are obliged, with families about them, to face the problem of eking out an existence upon four or five hundred dollars a year. There was a day when it was considered wrong to speak upon this subject. The day has arrived when silence becomes sinful. A little disposition to use good examples, such as we find in the plain talk and writing of the Presbyterian Church, would seem to be a necessity now. Our people have not seen this subject in all its bearings. It devolves upon their ministers to enlighten them. When they look upon religious obligations in the light of righteous contracts, and regard neglect to pay their ministers as at once improper and disgraceful, they will have a correct, though not extravagant, estimate of their responsibilities.

THE PROGRESS OF ARMINIANISM.

It is customary, where there is a disposition to admit the prevalence of doctrines which distinctively form a part of Arminianism, to attribute much of the contest which these doctrines have had to endure, to mere exaggeration. Too much was made of words, of phrases peculiar to certain schools of theology, which were never meant to convey the extravagant sense attached to them in the heat of controversy. This is the modern opinion. There may be some truth in it. But it must not be forgotten that there were, a century ago, several engagements between believers in those two great systems of theology, Calvinism and Arminianism,—that these encounters were between the first religious thinkers of that day; that doctrinal lines were very clearly drawn, and the grounds of dispute distinctly laid down in powerful letters, and treatises of different kinds, which have been transmitted to readers of the present time. It would be difficult to exaggerate the terms of definition employed on the Calvinistic side. No doubt there was much said in moments of excitement which would have been gladly recalled in calmer mood; but making all allowance for this, there is one conclusion which will be accepted by every reasonable reader of these discussions, pro and con;—religious opinion has changed very much since then—changed certainly for the better, and altogether in the direction of Arminianism.

Calvinism, as a social body, was a recoil from Romanism. It was the form into which those particles crystallized which from time to time were thrown off by that ponderous organization, as incapable any longer of assimilating to it. Ultimately, as a compact, positive antagonist, Calvinism confronted Romanism in England and Scotland, as well as in a few centres upon the European continent, and compelled it to withdraw from the field, at least as a dominant power. It was this same Calvinism which crossed to America, and gained a firm foothold as the first dictator of law and order. It was a Cromwell while in arms against its Romish foe, and when it gained conquest, like Cromwell, it was a rugged and irresistible ruler. From two particular sources it drew its strength. It was specially suited to the Anglo-Saxon character. Indomitable, impatient of outside control, having a genius and temper which ordained it for independence, this great people, the combination of two formidable races, met Calvinism and struck hands with it as naturally as two elements in the chemists' crucible fly toward each other. There was another reason—its faith, its awful faith, as we may be permitted to call it, which none but a strong mind could accept, and which a strong mind on accepting must inevitably be influenced by in all the relations of life.

The faith of original Calvinism was all that a modern religious mind, having a correct knowledge of history, can reasonably imagine of it. As with all systems which grew out of the Reformation, it retained several fea-

tures of Romanism. There was a measure of truth in the mass of Romish error; that truth Calvinism retained. In addition, it retained the old habits of thought in respect to doctrinal belief. It was prepared to defend its opinions in all their logical outline, and had no hesitation in pronouncing all opposing doctrines as heretical. Indeed—though on this point we need not emphasize—there was a spice of the old persecuting spirit remaining. Modern Calvinists need not say too much on the "Servetus" affair. Whether Calvinism had anything to do with his persecution or not, it is certain that there was no little intolerance in the spirit of that age. The period separating the youthful Reformed faith from the fierce Romish economy, was not as yet sufficient to eradicate all the bad growth of centuries.

It will be sufficient to quote an historian accepted by a principal champion of Calvinism in our midst, as authoritative, though never by ourselves ranking very high in self-consistency. There can be no doubt, however, that, on questions of historic accuracy, he had access to valuable authentic documents. Froude, writing upon the unhappy Mary Stuart, says:—

"John Knox and his fellow-minister, Craig, agreed in advocating her execution." "The fierce rhetoric of Knox, with the bloody annals of the chosen people for his text, tore to shreds the feeble considerations of her friends." "John Knox did continue his severe exhortations against her, threatening the great plagues of God to the whole country if she was spared from condign punishment."

Alluding to Calvinism itself, Froude says:—

"The guidance of the great movement (the Reformation) was snatched from the control of reason to be made over to Calvinism; and Calvinism, could it have had the whole world under its feet, would have been as merciless as the Inquisition itself. Fury encountered fury, fanaticism fanaticism—and wherever Calvin's spirit penetrated, the Christian world was divided into two armies, who abhorred each other with a bitterness exceeding the utmost malignity of mere human hatred."

Passages of this kind are frequent in the writings of this historian. Where the "Visitor" appeals to Froude, we are anxious that our readers should understand what his actual opinions were in respect to the "Visitor's" favourite creed. How much of this strength of persecuting purpose sprang from the spirit of the age, and how much from the creed itself, we will not attempt to define.

There have been three distinct epochs in the existence of Calvinism. The first was its formative period, when as yet it had only a national, heretical foe. The second was its dominant period. The third was its period of self-defence. This latter period extended through most of half a century. During that half century Calvinism passed through great changes. Thomas Chalmers, Thomas Guthrie, and Norman McLeod—three men who will always stand out in history as the leaders of thought in the principal Calvinistic Church of the world—were certainly as remarkable an improvement upon Jonathan Edwards, as Jonathan Edwards was upon John Knox. Not that they were not all masters. Gigantic, indeed, in all moral proportions, were those famous divines. The same may be said of their spiritual and pastoral faithfulness and success. And yet the contrast between the doctrinal teachings of those veterans is so marked that only a prejudiced mind will refuse to admit it.

When a demand is made for some standard by which to judge the question—Whether Calvinism dominates modern thought?—naturally enough we turn to the pulpits of Christian lands. It will never do to cite the opinions of men living or dead, especially of the latter. We cannot even accept a reference to text-books. These are compiled by individuals, and rather reflect the standards of churches than the prevailing opinions of men. Nor will it suffice to declaim against those who say that Calvinism is losing its hold upon the popular mind, and is not preached in the modern pulpit, by declaring that they accuse preachers of unfaithfulness to their obligations. The pulpit, and the pulpit alone, is the standard by which to judge. Means for ascertaining what the pulpits of this day really do say, happily are not wanting. Almost every great

preacher of this time is reported. Each city has its prominent publications from time to time of what it is taught on the Sabbath day. Let any man who has opportunities of reading these reports, say candidly what proportion of Calvinism they contain. That proportion is not equal to one of the hundred expressions which are uttered. It is simply ridiculous to maintain that Calvinism dominates modern religious thought, while all the time its cardinal doctrines are kept concealed from the public eye, and but rarely whispered in the public ear.

This being so, how are we to account for the change? Simply thus:—controversy has done its work. Arminianism has gradually gained upon the public mind. Sixty years have sufficed to commend a system of truth consistent in itself, and beautifully consistent with all the promises and conditions of the word of God. Free agency, a free Gospel, a free salvation for the world, contingent only upon the world's repentance and faith—these doctrines have distinguished the Arminian system from the beginning. If Calvinists say these are also their views, we meet them cheerfully, not as men whose opinions our forefathers misrepresented, but rather as men who, through the discussions of our forefathers, have been convinced.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It is gratifying to learn that the spirit of revival is abroad amongst us, and not a few localities are rejoicing as with the joy of harvest, over an ingathering of souls. The word preached, being mixed with faith in many that bear it, is attended by "the demonstration of the Spirit and of power." Amidst the conflict of doctrinal controversy more or less severe; and the forebodings of embarrassment arising from the financial stringency of these times, which tend to darken the immediate future, it is certainly reassuring to know that the work of saving souls is steadily progressing. Would that this work were manifold mightier than it is! However, the new-born souls that are being won to Christ awaken some anxiety as to their future welfare. Inheriting, as they do, the hope of their calling, will they hold fast the beginning of their confidence steadfast unto the end? Or will they fall, like spring blossoms, prematurely, and never ripen into perfect fruit? Have these regenerated souls any ideal and any ambition? Then what is it? Is it a stunted manhood, or a stilted spiritual pride? Are they content to settle down to the dull monotony of a common-place religious experience, or are they determined to maintain the ardent fire of their first love, and to attain an eminent piety, and distinguished usefulness? Now, so long as Christian character is as much a growth as it is a creation; while the full development of the regenerated nature is gradual and progressive, from the moment when the great change passes upon it; it becomes the duty of every one to "go on unto perfection." Like "the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day," brightening from the dim, gray dawn of morning, into the climacteric splendour of the meridian, so the new-born soul should shine with the borrowed light of God. On and up from the foot of frowning Sinai, to the crimson summit of Calvary; nay, higher yet, to the city of the living God whose turrets blaze with glory, and whose temple waits to resound with the music of a triumphant church! Growth in grace is a growth in personal holiness. We are required to advance towards the entire eradication of evil from the soul and in the cultivation of every Christian virtue. What Solinus, an old Latin author, says of Spain, viz., that in his day, it contained nothing sterile and useless, is the true ideal of a Christian soul. No part of it is barren of good, but rather every faculty and affection yields its appropriate fruit. Like the mystic tree of life, it bears perennial fruit, and all the reachings of its influences possess a healing virtue. Christian growth is a growth of soul in girth of sympathy and in grandeur of character. Unlike the pro-

gress of the planet, round and round, and over again orbits, the Christian, the divine communion up into Christ, contains "the measure the fullness of Christ cut out of a more larger, swelling every revolutionary pierced the heart world, and only it stopped going born soul, as lo with activity, the Lord, it was Going and growing new nature. It is noiseless—fr of superiority, outbursts of spirit the swiftest and the most silent catch the footstep as they travel blue? Has the a voice to herald has ever heard as it beats upon ance, or falls upon er? It is for us forces by cultivated virtue and the the silent dew, world we live flower, we are sweeten the air Pattern stole the stillness of from it amidst filling up the h with unostentat exercise of our of our individ for the 'promot it becomes a t mility." He of every new claim it. We a Quaker cong sitting in silen a little boy bet of age stood up winsome than "My friends, make us all gooder, till the that is the am of every quick be made better until there shing, and Holin written upon i

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George Siggins, Esq., we are in- formed by letters from Bermuda, died af- ter a short illness on the 4th inst. at his home in Somerset.

Our "Visitor" friend at length comes to a definition. He averred that Presby- terians were dominated by Calvinism.

MINISTERIAL.—Rev. D. B. Scott, of Mill Village, we regret to hear, is laid by from work with inflammatory rheumatism.

gress of the planets, which run in cir- cles, round and round, careering over and over again, the same scenes and orbits, the Christian soul progresses in a line, onward and upward.

Christ. Rev. J. McMurray is recovering from a sharp attack of the prevailing influenza. Rev. J. Lathern has been pre- vented from preaching by his old trouble of the eyes, but is again in the pulpit.

CYCLOPEDIA OF METHODISM.

In reply to several enquirers allow me through your excellent paper to say that my Mss. is approaching completion as fast as my pastoral and other duties will allow.

Yours fraternally GEORGE H. CORNISH, Grimsby, Ont.

CONNEXIONAL EVANGELISTS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—The very able ar- ticle which, under the above heading, appeared in the WESLEYAN of 1st of Feb- ruary, was read by "Joshua" with con- siderable interest.

Windsor is organizing a water works com- pany. Mr. J. B. Fraser, of Shubenacadie, had one of his arms broken on Saturday last while working the splitting machine in his tannery.

may they not become the same in the col- ories also? Well, if no assistance can be obtained from among our own society, rather than let the thing fall through, let us go to other Christian churches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Does the 'Evangelical Alliance' constitute an ecclesiastical tribunal to which appeals may be made to settle denominational disputes?"

We are not aware that any such power has either been claimed by the Alliance, or accorded to it by the churches; but, as we hinted on one or two occasions, it seems to us a very natural tribunal before which to settle inter-denominational differ- ences.

CYCLOPEDIA OF METHODISM.

It is a fact well known to us all, that we have many circuits needing evangelis- tic laborers, that under the present arrange- ment, of one minister for each circuit, cannot have them, as—1. The regular minister cannot supply this lack.

Yours truly, JOSHUA.

OUR CHURCH NEWS.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOR.—Our Mission- ary meetings have just been held. Bro. Lane, our deputation, has done excellent work. Receipts in collections and sub- scriptions, \$83.50,—thirty-five per cent. advance on last year.

RICHMOND.—During the past few weeks special services have been held in the church at South Richmond, with the most encouraging and cheering results.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Windsor is organizing a water works com- pany. Mr. J. B. Fraser, of Shubenacadie, had one of his arms broken on Saturday last while working the splitting machine in his tannery.

Information has been received in this city of the death of Captain John Murphy, of the barque Bella Mudge, of this port, at Rio Janeiro.

THE GUARDIAN.—This is the name of a pa- per just started in Truro by Mr. McConnell. The years published the "New" who for many years published the "New" according to the prospectus, to be an inde- pendent journal, and from Mr. McConnell's known ability as a writer it will, no doubt, occupy a front seat in the school of news- papers.

Queen's County Accidents.—On Friday 31st ult., Mr. James Faughar, of Summer- ville, while chopping wood cut his foot badly.

MANOHE BAY.—A house at this place owned and occupied by Mr. John Langille, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday the 17th. Mr. Langille, while attempting to put out the fire, was killed.

A clerk in the post office, Halifax, named Mansfield, lately extracted from one of his fingers with a knife a small piece of glass which had been there for nearly seven years.

It is a fact well known to us all, that we have many circuits needing evangelis- tic laborers, that under the present arrange- ment, of one minister for each circuit, cannot have them, as—1. The regular minister cannot supply this lack.

Therefore we conclude that there is a real need for an agency to be raised up from ourselves as a church to meet the wants of our times.

Yours truly, JOSHUA. Feb'y. 7, 1879.

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Queen's County Accidents.—On Friday 31st ult., Mr. James Faughar, of Summer- ville, while chopping wood cut his foot badly.

MANOHE BAY.—A house at this place owned and occupied by Mr. John Langille, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday the 17th. Mr. Langille, while attempting to put out the fire, was killed.

A clerk in the post office, Halifax, named Mansfield, lately extracted from one of his fingers with a knife a small piece of glass which had been there for nearly seven years.

It is a fact well known to us all, that we have many circuits needing evangelis- tic laborers, that under the present arrange- ment, of one minister for each circuit, cannot have them, as—1. The regular minister cannot supply this lack.

Therefore we conclude that there is a real need for an agency to be raised up from ourselves as a church to meet the wants of our times.

OUR CHURCH NEWS.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOR.—Our Mission- ary meetings have just been held. Bro. Lane, our deputation, has done excellent work. Receipts in collections and sub- scriptions, \$83.50,—thirty-five per cent. advance on last year.

RICHMOND.—During the past few weeks special services have been held in the church at South Richmond, with the most encouraging and cheering results.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Windsor is organizing a water works com- pany. Mr. J. B. Fraser, of Shubenacadie, had one of his arms broken on Saturday last while working the splitting machine in his tannery.

Information has been received in this city of the death of Captain John Murphy, of the barque Bella Mudge, of this port, at Rio Janeiro.

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The ice boats have crossed the Straits every day during the past week. The government have put another boat on, and there are now two boats crossing each way, every day, when it is possible to cross.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Feb. 14.—Mr. D. F. Merritt's residence and outbuildings were destroyed by fire this morning. The alarm was given at 8 a.m., when the flames were first discovered breaking through the eaves of the house.

The appearance of the West Channel Breakwater, this morning, shows that the damage sustained by the work is fully as great as was anticipated yesterday afternoon.

It is our painful duty to record two of the most melancholy deaths that have ever taken place, within our recollection, on the island.

COLCHESTER NEWS.—A rebellion has broken out in the Normal School of so serious a nature that Dr. Allison has been called upon to settle the difficulty.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Parliament opened at Ottawa on Thursday last. The members of the House of Commons were sworn in in the morning.

The State dinner in the evening was a brilliant affair. The dignitaries and prominent men from all parts of Canada were present.

On the 22nd inst., W. B. McMillan, a resident of Bradford Ont. for sixteen years, and whose widowed mother lived among us until yesterday, died at Denver, Colo- rado, and his body was subsequently brought here.

A defective fire caused the destruction of the Waverly Hotel, Fredericton Junction, on the night of the 14th inst. The building was occupied by James Patterson. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Central Insurance Company. Little of the contents was saved.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

FEBRUARY, 1879.

Full Moon, 5th, 9h, 37m, Afternoon.
Last Quarter, 13 day, 7h, 39m, Afternoon.
New Moon, 20 day, 1h, 49m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—The columns of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Farnborough, Gosport, and other locations.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS ON THE GABARUS CIRCUIT

The closing days of the year 1878 were clouded by the death, but certain foot-prints of death. In the family of our beloved Queen, as well as in the humbler circles of life, he has paid his unwelcome visit.

MARY BAGNALL

widow of the late Thomas Cann of Four-ches died Dec. 18, aged 97. She was the last survivor of a large family, and leaves a large number of children and grandchildren to mourn their loss.

FRANCIS HARDY STACEY

On the following morning, 20th at 2 a.m., Francis Hardy, widow of the late Thomas Stacey, entered into her rest. Deceased was born at Louisburg, April 25th, 1779; consequently was 99 years and 8 months old at the time of her death.

MRS. LYDIA FULTON.

Died at Wallace, January 15th, Lydia, relict of the late William Fulton, Sen., of Wallace, in the 92nd year of her age.

JOHN NICOLL.

On the 13th January we were called to the death bed of John Nicoll. He was the son of James and Mary Nicoll. His sufferings were very severe, but he died

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

TABLE MANNERS—FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

In silence I must take my seat, And give God thanks before I eat; Most for my food in patience wait, Till I am asked to hand my plate.

ANNIE MARIA DURLAND.

Our friends DeMott and Eliza Durland are saddened by the early sickness, and removal on Friday 31st ult., of their beloved and youngest daughter Anna Maria aged 26.

BRAVE BEN.

"A Boy Wanted," said Ben reading the notice in a bar-room window. As he passed a comfortable-looking country hotel, "I wonder if I would do for the place?"

AMPUTATION; OR, WORDS OF A DYING SOLDIER.

Two or three times in my life God in his mercy touched my heart. Twice before my conversion I was under deep conviction.

HOW TO LEND AN UMBRELLA.

"Len' me yer umbrells a minnit?" Such was the exclamation of Jones as he rushed into the office of Squire Lich-shingle yesterday.

HIS HAND HELD UP.

A story is told of a street boy in London who had both legs broken by a dray one of the beds of the hospital to die, and was laid near by, picked up by the same class fever.

TEMPER.

WHY AND WHEN

How many are the pleas And how wondrous is Of those who love the drink And advocate the drink

TEMPER.

Some drink because 'tis And some because 'tis Some drink because 'tis And some because 'tis

TEMPER.

Some drink when'er th' And some when'er th' Some drink to raise the And some to raise the

TEMPER.

Some drink to please a And some to spite a Some drink because they And some because they

TEMPER.

Some drink when friend And some when they Some drink because the And some because the

TEMPER.

Some drink without a And some to spite a They drink until they And some until they die

TEMPER.

Some drink with luring And some when they And like a serpent bites And like an adder stings

TEMPER.

Drink retains almost And how potent is its way It prostrates high, and It wrecks both grave and

TEMPER.

Then sign the safety plea And ling'ring not about Give up the treacherous We're better far witho

TEMPER.

WHY PEOPLE DRINK. because his doctor had him to take a little, his doctor has ordered hates quackery. Mr. O because he is wet. Mr. E because thing rising. Mr. F. a kind of sinking. Mr. G going to see a friend Mr. H because he's got from Australia. Mr. I so hot in the evening. he's so cold in the m because he's got a pa Mr. M because he's g side. Mr. N because in his back, Mr. O becau a his chest. Mr. P. a pain all over him. he feels light and happ cause he feels heavy and S. because he's marrie cause he isn't. Mr. V. to see his friends aroun because he's got no frie a glass by himself. his uncle left him a because his aunt cut shilling. Mr. Z. We to inform our readers reasons are for drinkin the question to him, he be unable to answer World.

TEMPER.

JUVENILE SMOKERS Government has had rected to the national h and to check the evil arrest, fine and impriso der the age of sixteen smoking on the streets. Richardson, an emine London, in a paper on cases from Tobacco," effects of tobacco— "Are especially in young, who are still i adolescence. In the smoking causes impair premature manhood an tration. . . . If a youths of both sexes, w were finely formed, and to be trained to the smoking, and if marrie confined to the smokers new and a physically men and women would Halifax, we believe, prohibiting juvenile s streets, but, like some more honored in the bre observance.—[Chronicle

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I handed the leg to the steward, and told him to place two wardmasters beside the bed, and any thing Charley wanted to give it to him; and if he called for me, no matter at what time of night, let me know.

TEMPERANCE.

WHY AND WHEN WE DRINK.

How many are the pleas, And how wondrous is the thinking, Of those who love the drink, And advocate the drinking?

Some drink because 'tis hot, And some because 'tis cold; Some drink because they're young, And some because they're old.

Some drink to make them work, And some to make them play; Some drink because 'tis night, And some because 'tis day.

Some drink when'er they lend, And some when'er they borrow; Some drink to raise their joy, And some to raise their sorrow.

Some drink to please a friend, And some to spite a foe; Some drink because they're high, And some because they're low.

Some drink because 'tis wet, And some because 'tis dry; Some drink because they're bold, And some because they're shy.

Some drink because they buy, And some because they sell; Some drink because they're sick, And some because they're well.

Some drink when friends step in, And some when they step out; Some drink because they're sure, And some because they doubt.

Some drink when they are good, And some when they are bad; Some drink when clothed in rage, And some when gaily clad.

Some drink without a thought, They do not care to think; They drink until they feel A raging thirst for drink.

Some drink with luring charms Around his victim clings; And like a serpent bites— And like an adder stings.

Drink reigns almost supreme; How potent is its way! It prostrates high, and low, It wrecks both grave and gay.

Then sign the safety pledge, And ling'ring not about it; Give up the treacherous drink, We're better far without it.

THOMAS CRAMP.

WHY PEOPLE DRINK.—Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little. Mr. B. because his doctor has ordered him not, and he hates quackery. Mr. C. takes a drop because he is wet. Mr. D. because he is dry. Mr. E. because he feels something rising. Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking. Mr. G. because he is going to see a friend off to America. Mr. H. because he's got a friend home from Australia. Mr. I. because he's so hot in the evening. Mr. K. because he's so cold in the morning. Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his head. Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his side. Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his back. Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his chest. Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him. Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy. Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable. Mr. S. because he's married. Mr. T. because he isn't. Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him. Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself. Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy. Mr. Y. because his aunt cut him off with a shilling. Mr. Z. We should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z.'s reasons are for drinking, but putting the question to him, he was found to be unable to answer.—Homeopathic World.

JUVENILE SMOKERS.—The German Government has had its attention directed to the national habit of smoking, and to check the evil has ordered the arrest, fine and imprisonment of all under the age of sixteen who are found smoking on the streets. Dr. Benjamin Richardson, an eminent physician of London, in a paper on "Nervous diseases from Tobacco," says that the effects of tobacco— "Are especially injurious to the young, who are still in the stage of adolescence. In these the habit of smoking causes impairment of growth, premature manhood and physical prostration. . . . If a community of youths of both sexes, whose progenitors were finely formed and powerful, were to be trained to the early practice of smoking, and if marriage were to be confined to the smokers, an apparently new and a physically inferior race of men and women would be bred."

Halifax, we believe, still has a law prohibiting juvenile smoking on the streets, but, like some other laws, it is more honored in the breach than in the observance.—[Chronicle.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge says: "The statesmen of Europe are beginning to look to the enormous amounts worse than wasted in drink as one of the great causes of the increase of distress and misery in those countries across the water. The amount actually spent is not all. The pauperism and misery directly resulting from the effect of the liquor thus consumed may safely be said to amount in dollars and cents to as much more. This is rendered certain by the amounts which are known to be spent in charity and the administration of justice consequent upon the effect of the liquor traffic. In England, as he said, the interest in the economical aspect of this question is becoming very intense, and the very ablest men—men of wealth, men of position, men who had not hitherto ranked themselves among the class of total abstainers—are earnestly bestowing their best thoughts to the subject."

GET CLOSER MY CHILD.—As the shades of evening gathered over the family circle of a loving daughter, weary with the duties of the day, sat down, and leaning towards her father, would fain have rested upon him, but she could not, for she was too far from him. The tender father inclining towards her, said, "Get closer my child." How many a child of God, care worn, and weary with life's journey, could rest upon his Heavenly Father, if he would only get closer to Him.—Tribune.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglect. What is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPHTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

ATROPHY ARRESTED.—FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

FROST BITES, are ugly things: a nose or ear swollen to twice its usual size is no more trying than it is comfortable. After trying many "cures" we come back and award the palm to Perry Davis' Pain Killer, "the old reliable" which affords relief quicker than any other thing we know of.

Ear-ache, tooth-ache, neuralgia, and deafness can be instantly cured by John's Anodyne Linctus. Get a bottle and read directions. The editor of an agricultural paper says there is absolutely no cure for big cholera but that Sheridan's Condition Powders given occasionally will certainly prevent it. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The other kinds in large packs trash.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY St. John, N.B. ASSETS 31st December, 1877 \$125,988 07 RESERVE FUND to meet same date 5,000 00 Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com. compounded monthly. Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded half yearly. Capital Stock has thus far paid from \$ to 10 per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society offers first class indentments for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers. For full particulars send for Circular.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS EX S.S. "NOVA SCOTIAN." Black Dress Silk Buttons, Black Velveteens, Colored Satins, Winceys, Fancy Flannels, Hosiery, Etc. 1000 3-Bushel Grain Bags. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.

WOODBURY BROS., DENTISTS, NEW YORK. Dr. E. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE, CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS, HALIFAX, N.S. Entrance No. 37 Granville St. d31ce



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S. June 12th., 1878. Messrs. C. Gates, Spurr & Co.—Gentlemen In the Autumn, of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevish and poor. The strongest symptoms of a sound disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicine for any complaint, such as I never experienced before or since. I am quite sure that I have seen your Aescian Linctum applied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing results. A gentleman of my acquaintance had a pair of oxen severely crippled by this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Linctum afterwards a cure was effected in about ten days.

From Call and Ing is List. The Court of Love. Ellen's Passion. Frank Harper, or Beginning Life. Early Duties and Early Dangers. Eric Morris, or Which Do I Love Best. Heron on the Waters. Argus Leith, or the Path and the Lamp. Bessie Corrie the Fisher Boy. Hana South. Lucy and Her Friends. Fanny Raymond. The African Trader. Ned Turner, or Wait a Little. Washburn, a New Zealand Story. The Trapper's Son. Janet McLaren, the Faithful Nurse. Mary Laidlaw, a Tale of the Pacific. Alice Norton. Gertrude's Bible Lesson. The Rose in the Desert. The Little Black Hen. Martha's Hymn. Nettie Mathie's. The Prince in Disguise. The Children of the Forest. The Little Black Hen. Richard Harrison, or Taking a Stand. Katy's Mission. Margaret's City Home. The Crossing Sweeper. Rosy Corrie's Lessons. Ned Laidlaw's Contract. Little Henry and his Bear. Little Woodman and his Dog.

Yours with gratitude, ISAAC B. SPINNEY. Sworn to at Wilnot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once a greasy, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. BROWN & WEBB, Agents, Halifax. MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y. 60 years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878-ly

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

135 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S. Forty-five Cents each. Little Boy and Her Friends. By Ruth Elliott. Five page illustrations. Ned's Motto; or, Little by Little. By the author of 'Faithful and True.' Tony Starr's Legacy. Six page illustrations. Broken Purposes; or, The Good Time Coming. By Lille Montfort. Five page illustrations. The Breakfast Half-hour. Addresses on Religious and Moral Topics. By the Rev. H. R. Burton. Twenty five illustrations. Cleanings in Natural History for Young People. Profusely Illustrated. The Story Road: A Tale of Humble Life. 'Wee Donald.' Sequel to 'Stony Road.' Stories for Willing Ears. For Boys. By T. S. E. Stories for Willing Ears. For Girls. By T. S. E. Thirty Thousand Pounds; and other Sketches from Daily Life. An Old Sailor's Yarn; and other Sketches from Daily Life. The Royal Road to Riches. By E. H. Miller. Fifteen illustrations. David Livingstone, Missionary and Discoverer. By the Rev. J. Marrat. Fifteen full page illustrations. The Father of Methodism. A Sketch of the Life and Labours of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M. For Young People. By Mrs. Cassell. Numerous illustrations. Chequer-Alley: a Story of Successful Christian Work. By the Rev. Frederick W. Briggs, M.A. With an introduction by the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A.. Eleventh Edition. Above the Breakers. Florrie Ross. The Old Oak Farm. Ferrymen's Family. Eric Knott. The Exiles. High and Low. Cicely Brown's Trials. After the Holidays. Le's Playground. Jessie's Troubles. Grace's Visit. Edith Hinton. Margaret Browning. Walter's Mistake. Down in a Mine. Breaking the Rules. Miss Irving's Bible. Bertie's Birthday Present. Corrie; a story for Christmas.

FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. My Dear, Dear Saviour. The Unseen Hand. Going Home. Helen Lindsaye. Labors of Love. Willie's Good Bye. Work in Waste Places. Bread For the Many Days. In the Cornfields: The Story of Ruth. My Mother's Prayers. The Sacred Class. The Reward of a Life's Work. The Martyrs of Scotland. Noddy Bird. Favorite Animals.

Valuable Gift Books. IN HANDSOME BINDINGS. Shakespeare, a complete new edition, in handsome and durable binding, half morocco, excellent clear type, Six vols in a box 10 00 Shakespeare. The same as the above in cloth, gilt lettered, very pretty, 6 vols in a box 5 00 Dawn to Daylight, or Gleams from the Poets of Twelve Centuries, with above 200 illustrations. A beautiful gift 6 25 The Birthday Book of Flower and Song. The handsomest book of the season, containing extracts from the works of the best English Poets, beautifully illustrated and printed in colors. By permission, to Her Royal Highness the Marchioness of Lorne 4 50 Ballads and Songs, Historical and Legendary. Uniform with "Dawn to Daylight." 6 25 Keble's Christian Year, elegantly bound and printed and illustrated 6 25

Thirty Cents Each. FROM LONDON BOOK ROOM. The Tarnside Evangel. Eight illustrations. Robert Dawson; or, The Brave Spirit. Four page illustrations. The Meadow Daisy. By Lillie Montfort. Numerous illustrations. The Royal Disciple: Louisa, Queen of Prussia. By C. R. Hurst. Six illustrations. No Gains without Pains; a True Life for the Boys. By H. C. Knight. Six illustrations. The Railway Pioneers; or, The Story of the Stephenson, Father and Son. By H. C. Knight. Fifteen illustrations. Peeps into the Far North; Chapters on Iceland, Lapland, and Greenland. By S. E. Scholes. Twenty-four illustrations. The Giants, and How to Fight Them. By Dr. Newton. Fifteen illustrations. "I'll Try"; or, How the Farmer's Son became a Captain. Ten illustrations. Tiny Tim: a Story of London Life, Founded on Fact. By Francis Horner. Twenty-two illustrations. Stories of Love and Duty. For Boys and Girls. "Thirty-one illustrations. John Tregenowth; His Mark. By Mark Guy Pearce. Twenty-five illustrations. Vignettes from English History. By Rev. J. Young. First Series. From the Norman Conqueror to Henry IV. 23 illustrations. Margery's Christmas Box. By Ruth Elliott. Seven illustrations. Lessons from Noble Lives; and other stories. Thirty-one illustrations. Ancient Egypt: its Monuments, Worship, and People. By the Rev. Edward Lightwood. Twenty six illustrations. July 1 1878-ly

SAVE THE NATION!

For it is sad to see that thousands of CHIL- DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by want of nutritious food.



It is all a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irritable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT and GROWING CHILD. Invalids, Nursing Mothers and those suffering from Indigestion will find that our trial

Woolrich, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridge's Food Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.

JAS. & W. PITTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACK VILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches. J. PHILLIPS & T. PHILLIPS JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will hereafter sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S., General Agent July 10-1 year.

JUST PUBLISHED. BAPTISMA:

A new book on Baptism. EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL By Rev. J. LATHERN. Price 75 Cents FOR SALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S. "Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."—Halifax Wesleyan. "Searching and trenchant."—Toronto Guardian. "A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful argumentation."—Presbyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction."—Editor of Canadian Methodist Magazine. "Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray. "Powerfully and eloquently written."—Argus. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian spirit."—Argus.

GOSPEL HYMNS, No. 3. By Sankey, McGranahan & Stebbing.

JUST PUBLISHED. The songs in No. 3 are for the most part new, but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2. The price is the same as No. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stiff covers 0.50 paper " 0.30 Words only paper " 0.06 Mailed post at these prices. METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax. Meneely & Kimberly, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY Manufacture a superior quality of Bell, Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free. Feb 8, 78 ly

CAPT. PETER COFFIN and Mrs. COFFIN will be pleased to receive their friends on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, February 25th, between the hours of two and five p. m., at the residence of their daughter, Halifax Nursery.

MARRIED.

At Windsor, Feb. 6th, by the Rev. John Mc Murray, Mr. Charles Wilson to Miss Frances Boyd of Falmouth.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, assisted by the Rev. B. W. Weddall, Mr. Edward S. Herinagar to Lizze Woodhill, daughter of Calvin Powers, Esq. all of St. John.

On the 5th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Bettle, Capt. Joseph McBurnie, of Miller's Creek, Newport, to Lois L., youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Carter, of Brooklyn.

On January 1st, at Pugwash, by Rev. Joseph Hale, Mr. Zenas Dimock, Estimagueche to Miss Carrie Husie, of Pugwash.

On Feb. 11th., by the same, Mr. Harris Peers, of Wallace Bay, to Miss Laura Tuttle, of Westworth.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Stothard, Charles E. Cogwell to Mary J. Caldwell, all of Baxter's Harbor.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Canning, on the 15th inst., by the same, Morton Gould to Annie Bishop, all of Canning.

DIED.

At Margash, January 5th., in the 12th year of her age, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mrs. George Truen.

At Six Mile Road, Wallace, on the 15th inst., in the 14th year of her age, Ella, youngest daughter of James and Mrs. J. Huestis. She is not dead, but asleep.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Yarmouth, on the 14th inst., Mary, niece of the late Thomas Tensdale, of Windsor, N.S., aged 83.

At Jacksonville, Carleton County, N.B., on the 5th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Frank Frederick Edgar, aged 1 year and 7 months, only child of the late Rev. W. F. Penney.

At Kewick Ridge, N.B., Friday, February 14th 1879, Annie Isabel, only child of Alexander and Mary Colter, aged 3 years 2 months and 30 days.

At Upper Canada, on Monday, January 20th., of inflammation of the lungs, Nancy M., the beloved wife of Stephen Harris, aged 63 years. She fell asleep in Jesus.

At Centerville, on Tuesday, January 21st., of consumption, after a protracted illness, Joseph H. Kinsman, in the 20th year of his age. For some years he lived the life of a fish, and he passed away in hope of a joyful resurrection.

At Centerville, January 22nd., Mrs. Brookes (coloured) who for many years was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She died in the 64th year of her age.

At Canning, on Wednesday, February 13th, Alice Dean, infant daughter of Allen and Bessie Willett, aged 3 months.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a continuance of the same, and on entering upon a New Year

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, which are as follows, viz.:-

1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

2nd.—Our instructions are to misrepresent nothing.

3rd.—We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able.

4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to be the true one.

5th.—To good customers to whom it is inconvenient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount.

6th.—We do not wish (with very few exceptions) long accounts.

7th.—We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled.)

N. B.—Country dealers are requested to examine our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order.

Our establishment closes at 7 P. M. 10 P. M. on Saturdays.

232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Colonial Market.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1879

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Lard, Pork, Hams, etc.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1879.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Location, Preacher. Lists services at Brunswick St., Grafton St., etc.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 13, 1879. INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTANCE MONIES.—

1.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address plainly.

2.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear.

3.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like John Cooper, Geo Reddin, etc.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS OF THE DAY IS

H. M. S. PINAFORE

It has attracted large audiences night after night, and week after week in all the principal cities, and having easy music, and needing but simple scenery is being extensively rehearsed by amateurs everywhere.

Emerson & Tilden's HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR \$1.00 LAUREL WREATH, by W. O. Perkins 1.00 C. Everett's SCHOOL SONG BOOK .50

Octavo Choruses

A splendid stock of these on hand, cost but 6 to 10 cts. each, and each contains a favorite Anthem, Glee, Oratorio or other Chorus, Quartet or Part Song.

Invest 6 cts for one Musical Record, or \$2 for year

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NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON.

DANIEL QUORUM, and his Religious notions, Second Series. 75 Cents

A PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF. By Sharon (Miss Ingham) author of "Blind Olive," "White Cross and Dove of Pearls." Handsome binding and illustrations. 75 Cents

THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and Songs of the Pilgrims. Psalms cxx-cxxiv. By Edward Jewitt Robinson. \$1.

THE BEARS DEN. By E. H. Miller, author of "Royal Road to Riches," a Sunday School or Reward Book. 45 Cents.

FOR EVER; An Essay on Eternal Punishment By Rev. M. Randles. Third edition revised and enlarged. \$1.50

WAYMARKS: Placed by Royal Authority on the King's Highway. Being 100 Scripture proverbs enforced and illustrated. By Rev. Benjamin Smith. 75 Cents

LIFE AND DEATH, the Sanctions of the Law of Love. The Fenley Lecture for 1878, by G. W. Oliver, B.A. 30 Cents

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

EX S. S. "NOVA SCOTIAN." Black Dress Silk Buttons, Black Velveteens, Colored Satins, Winceys, Fancy Flannels, Hosiery, Etc.

1000 3-Bushel Grain Bags. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

REPAIR SHOP

IN CONNECTION With the repairing of all Sewing Machines

will be attended to. ALL Sewing Machines

Warranted.



Sewing Machines,

FROM \$5.00 to \$100.00

SHUTTLES, NEEDLES, and Extras of all kinds in stock.

MILLER BROTHERS,

Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SEWING MACHINES,

of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over Twenty different kinds in Stock among which are

THE RAYMOND

THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET

Also Importers of and Dealers in

ORGANS and PIANOS

Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods, Weber, Frisco, The Bell, &c. Emerson, &c.

OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.

Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed.

MACDONALD & JOHNSON

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. 182 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD JAMES W. JOHNSON

PIANOS

Magnificent Grand New, 600 dollars Rosewood Piano, only 125 dollars to be had. Fine Rosewood Upright Piano, 100 dollars cost only 55 dollars only 125 dollars.

Other great bargains. Mr. Beatty's Organs and Pianos lower than any other established. Yes, ask why? I answer, because our Organs are made of the best materials. Our Organs are made of the best materials. Our Organs are made of the best materials.

Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commodities. Battle raging. Parsonages, etc. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A. Jan 5-17

BEATTY

ORGANS Superb \$240 Organs, only \$95. Magnificent \$500 Organs, only \$250. Pianos \$175—brand new, warranted 15 days, test trial. Other bargains whenever introduced. PIANOS Agents wanted. Paper free

Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. March 9 '78

VISITING CARDS and BUSINESS CARDS printed at this Office.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

If any of our readers visit St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and need to Buy Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216 Ater W Street. Oct. 18, 1878.

Three Desirable and Conveniently located PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

No. 1.—Situating at Lower Middleton, consisting of 110 Acres of high state of cultivation a very fertile young orchard of over 100 trees, best varieties and quality of early and winter fruit. A comfortable and well arranged House containing Commodious and well arranged Rooms, Cellar and Woodshed.—Barn property divided into Carriage and Hay Lots.—Never failing Well of Water.—Pit and 10 minutes walk of three Churches.—Quiet pleasant and healthy locality.

No. 2.—Situating about Two miles East from Lawrenceton Station, on the Main Post-road, consisting of 110 Acres of LAND, 50 of which is a highly improved state and the balance well covered with superior and valuable timber well and some hard wood, well watered, good variety of soil well adapted for tillage, etc. etc. etc. This place is well adapted for a good farm, and is situated in a desirable locality. There being no buildings on the place at present but an abundance of building material which will enable a purchaser to build a very small outlay, and with many would be a suit themselves and do much of the work at once when the farm labor would not be interfered with. This is a rare chance for a man wanting a good farm in a good neighborhood at a low price and easy terms.

No. 3.—Situating about two and a half miles East from Lawrenceton station on the North West side of the main post road, consisting of 95 Acres of land in a fair state of cultivation. About 100 Apple Trees 30 of which are bearing fruit yearly and all are the best varieties of early and winter apples. A comfortable House containing five Rooms and a good Well of Water. Hay and with a small outlay can be made to produce as much again, there being a fine interval near at hand to clear. The tillage land is superior and when properly tilled produces excellent crops. To a purchaser with a small capital and healthy locality, at a very low price, and easy terms this affords a special opportunity.

Any of these places being unsold by the first of May next will then be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, due notice of which will be given previous to Sale.

For further particulars apply to E. H. PHINNEY, Middleton, Annapolis County.

BLYMER MFG CO BELLS

Church Bells, School Bells, Fire-bells, etc. etc. etc. Catalogue with 700 illustrations, price, etc. sent free. Blymer Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.A.

Attorney-at-Law, &c. OFFICE 54 GRANVILLE ST. HALIFAX.

Jan 1 year.

Intercolonial Railway.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

On and after Monday, the 3rd February, Pullman Cars will run to Montreal without change. They will leave Halifax on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and St. John on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

C. J. BRIDGES, General Supt of Gov't Railways.

Intercolonial Railway.

CHEAP TRAINS.

Opening of the Dominion Parliament.

RETURN TICKETS at a reduced rate will be issued at the following Stations, to Ottawa, from the 10th to 28th February, inclusive, good to return for two months, from date of issue:

From Halifax, Windsor Junction, Truro, New Glasgow, Pictou and London-derry \$28 00

" Amherst, Sackville and Dorchester 27 00

" Moncton, Sussex and St. John 26 00

" Chatham 25 00

" Newcastle 24 00

" Becharof 23 00

" Dalhousie 22 00

" Campbellton 21 00

" Rimouski 19 00

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through from Halifax and St. John to Montreal, without change.

C. J. BRIDGES, Genl Supt of Gov't Railways, Feb 16

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:—

At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points.

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec (Montreal, and the west.

At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and intermediate stations.

WILL ARRIVE:—

At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations.

At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intermediate stations.

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebec (Montreal, and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Supt. Gov't Railway Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878. nov 23

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S.

Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

Blank Forms of every description, and Bill Heads printed at this Office.

JOHN M. GELDERT, JR., LL. B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account at FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 GRANVILLE ST. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.



Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, exert or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuritis, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach.

SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation,

IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitalia.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ANAEMIA or OPACIFICATION, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

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

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

RECEPTION.

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

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

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

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circumscribed, and owing to their diluted state, involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were:— A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect; Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever aspired.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength, a general exhilaration of the organic functions, and exhalation of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and refining the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

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

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites; it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

Note.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article.

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

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

Orders addressed to

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence, 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q.

will have immediate attention.

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

Rev. A. W. NICO Editor and

VOL. X

CANADIAN NATI

BY REV. L.

Canada, Canada, pride of Thrice-honoured Canada, Freemen and brethren Pledge heart and hand to Canada, Canada, land of God of all power and grace Four thou upon her the Long may her people Loyal and brave And for the Right and

Be our defence in each Shield us from pestilence Treason confound, Justly we strive with God of our Fathers!

Give to each toiling hand Rich be our land with Send us good laws Pulpit and School That truth and righteous Long may Thy glory on Long live Victoria, Britain "Send her victories "Happy and glorious "Long to reign over us,

This patriotic Anthem appropriate music by R. Mc Quebec.

"HYMNS MEDIA

LECTURE BY DAVID

Dr. David Allison of Education for the last evening in the institute on "Hymn Modern," to a largely due to the night. The lecture by the Hon. George singing of hymns, agreeing with the ton, "has the same moral usage of the The Psalms by real latable character of came unfitted for worship. The car hymns, songs of The angelical do hymn which has was the martyr's ages. Ambrose and the other hymn written Church, in consequence of character of the that time where compositions. His opinion were diavol, they were larla. He spoke of the time lying between century, and direct hymns of that Spiritus was a great ioid. It had been lemagne and Pope

It is a hymn that ies. The most f that of Dryden, N an collection. Th of the Church of H ed in the ritual of land:

"Come Holy Ghost is the first line of used in the Meth- vice. Robert II about the year 10 tus Sanctus the o

"Come Holy Spi This is called the hymns. The S is another hymn, human composition an Italian noble quoted two stanz celebrated transi

"By the cross was Stood the mour

Another great Vexilla Regior or rather of the Its author was F the marching so

"The Royal B is the first line o next spoke of th an ancient hymn The Mediaeval l ven are numeru celestis urbis Jer

"O mother is Dickson's ver deeply stirred th lips. He quote noble hymn.

"Jerusalem by Birkett is the recent and less The Celestial