

# The Wesleyan.

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## THE "WESLEYAN."

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### FROM THE PAPERS.

Sweden, we are sorry to say, persecutes the Methodist and Baptist preachers, who are fined every time they preach on Sunday in church hours.

George I. Seney, of New York, has authorized Dr. Haygood to draw on him for \$20,000 more for Emory College.—*Richmond Advocate.*

A "Society for the Propagation of the Jewish faith," with its head quarters in Berlin, Germany, is a new thing in Jewish history.

The Church that runs on any other basis than that of the love and salvation of souls is in the long account a certain failure, will make an unhappy pulpit and unsatisfied pews.—*Interior.*

The *Central Advocate* says: We commend to those who are out of humour with us on account of editorial liberty with obituary notices, to study the biographical notices of the Bible.

Newspapers are used as a vehicle of instruction at the University of Rochester. Current matters of importance are read and discussed before the classes several times in the course of a week.

Among the students at D. L. Moody's Seminary, at Northfield, Mass., the fifteen Indian girls are said to rank high in their recitations and to be remarkably intelligent.

Under the free church and voluntary system, the annual receipts of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, have advanced from \$50,000 under the old pew-renting system, to \$10,500 under the new.

The women of Minnesota are contending for the right to vote on the liquor question, so vital to them. Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Church, and Bishop Whittle, of the Episcopal Church, are sustaining the women in their effort.

The Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., Sub-Dean of Westminster Abbey, died March 1. He became Canon at Westminster in 1831, and was 82 years old. He assisted at two coronations—those of William IV. and Queen Victoria.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the legal name of a person consists of one Christian name and a surname. Any one may have as many middle names or initials as he chooses to take.

Memorials and counter-memorials are the fashion respecting the condition of the Establishment. Some want Jonah to remain quietly on board the national ship. Others want to cast him overboard, but the crew can't agree who is Jonah.—*Methodist.*

The Church of the Advent, in Boston, is extremely Ritualistic. Its four ministers wear cassocks at all times, practice celibacy, and live in a house by themselves. The parish is very prosperous, has 800 communicants, and has erected a new church without going into debt.

In twenty-one years the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge has been carried off fourteen times by men born and bred Nonconformists. Why don't Anglicans who wish Nonconformists to have no ecclesiastical bread, declare also that they shall have no brains?—*Table-Talk, Methodist.*

An Oneida Indian, who is an ordained clergyman, preached in this city recently, and in the course of his sermon quaintly rebuked the sin of profanity. He said he was thankful that "the Creator did not give the Indian enough language to allow him to be profane without first learning English."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Bishop Dozgett, at the District Conference held at Port Royal, Tennessee, last summer, said: "There was a crisis in my religious life; but for the blessed help of the class-meeting I should have been lost." The words were spoken with solemnity and deep feeling, and will not be forgotten by the hearers.—*Christian Advocate.*

An exchange says: "The Scotch Presbyterian churches are not very partial to church fairs, 'bazaars,' as they call them. When, however, they do have one, they make it amount to something. A bazaar was lately held in Edinburgh in aid of the fund for increasing the salaries of the Waldensian pastors, and the result was the handsome sum of \$11,400 for this fund."

Another marriage by telegraph is reported. The bride and groom were in the telegraph office at Bad Lands, Dakota, while the officiating clergyman was in the office at Bismarck. The questions and answers were written, telegraphed, and responded to, and a blessing was pronounced in the usual form.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The Cleveland  *Herald*  claims to be speaking by authority when saying that the expenses of President Hayes during his term of four years amounted to \$134,000, which, being deducted from the \$200,000 paid to him, leaves \$66,000 as the actual saving out of his salary. The President's salary is \$50,000 per year.

Dr. Heber Newton informed a reporter of the *New York Evening Post* that "there is no reason why a minister cannot be an Episcopalian and at the same time hold Universalist views. Half the ministers of his Church, he says, could preach good Universalist sermons next Sabbath without being interfered with in any way."

Mr. Spurgeon is confined to his room, and much of the time to his bed, by rheumatism, to which has been added great nervous depression. The physicians recommend a trip to Australia. The Tabernacle Church, of which he is pastor, received upwards of 450 persons into fellowship last year, dismissed nearly 300 to other churches, and lost sixty-five members by death, making the net gain of membership about one hundred.

Some ministers of the Free Church of Scotland would not use a hymn in public worship which was composed by a woman. A hymn had been composed, and is now being submitted to the various presbyteries of that denomination for their approval. It was discussed, a few days ago, by the Edinburgh Presbytery, and at its Balfour meeting [some] condemned it in toto because it contained hymns of female authorship.—*Recorder and Covenant.*

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States seems to be meeting with unusual misfortunes. At Emmitsburgh, near the Gettysburgh battle field, they have had a College for many years—called Mount St. Mary's. Convents are there also, and it has been well known as the headquarters of the Church in all that region. But the College has gone into the hands of a receiver, loaded down with debts. Bad financial management, as in the Purcell business, has brought on this disaster.—*Presbyterian.*

Bishop Warren has appointed Mrs. L. M. Dunton to travel the Greenville District, South Carolina, with her husband, the presiding elder of the district, as home missionary, to visit among families, hold mothers' meetings, and do Sunday-school and temperance work. The Bishop has kept Mrs. Watson thus employed in this city during the fall and winter, and Miss James in Chattanooga.—*Mrs. Rust, through the Home Missionary Society, has also two ladies employed in this city.—Atlanta, Ga., Methodist Advocate.*

Many of our readers will be interested in knowing that Mr. John Hearne, who was shot lately at Ballinrobe, is a worthy and consistent Methodist, whose house has been used as a regular preaching place for many years. He is related to several of our well-known Methodist families, being the brother-in-law of the Rev. George Vance, of Tramore, and of Mr. W. O. McCormick, of Kingstown. He has been greatly respected in the locality, and seemed to have the goodwill of the people, in whom he placed such confidence that, though threatened some time ago, he declined the protection of the police.—*Methodist Recorder.*

A melancholy struggle is going on in New York between the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, and a powerful minority of the membership who are trying to bring about his resignation. While this unseemly strife goes on working ill to the pastor and people, it can terminate in but one result, Mr. Haynes will be obliged to bend to the storm. As that gentleman left Methodism because of the rigors of the itinerancy for one thing, his misfortunes possibly will remind not a few who groan over the inexorable three years' rule, that it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Of Gen. Garfield's mother the following incident is related by one of the newspaper correspondents on the special train to Washington: "The old lady is a type of the northern Ohio pioneer mother, and has not yet forgotten the lessons of thrift and economy taught her in early life by necessity. In the hurry and bustle of the morning the porter forgot to extinguish the lamps in the car, and they burned at full head long after daylight. At last the lighted lamps attracted the old lady's attention, when she said to the President-elect: 'James, put out those lamps. It's no use wasting the oil when it is doing no good.' General Garfield called the porter's attention to the matter, and the waste of illuminating fluid was stopped immediately."

## CONDENSED MEETINGS.

A witty brother thus humorously but sadly characterizes the prayer-meetings which were being held in his place of worship. We are afraid the prayer-meeting of late years has pretty generally become "condensed," and there are cases in which the condensation has proceeded to the vanishing point. Lately we attended the series of devotional services with which the new year was inaugurated in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, and we were struck with the paucity of praying men and women. The attendance was fairly large, and the persons present were the more prominent representatives of various churches, yet it was extremely difficult to induce those who were present to engage in prayer; and had it not been for ministerial addresses, &c., the limited time would have hung heavily. The explanation was really that the various prayer-meetings are not being maintained in efficiency, and the gift of supplication declines. Is the gift of social prayer to be reckoned among the lost arts? Is the prayer-meeting to be classed with the extinct species of ecclesiastical method? It seems so. The glorious talent of social supplication is being wrapped in a napkin and hid in the earth. We tremble for the world, because it does not stir itself up to take hold of God, and we are shocked at old materialistic philosophers, because they deny the efficacy of prayer, but may not Dives and Huxley turn round upon the Church, and, pointing to the empty forms in the prayer-meeting, utter the reproach, "Neither do ye believe in prayer? We are not concerned at the moment with the explanation of the thing, but it will be generally allowed that practically the prayer-meeting has not the prominence and importance in the modern Church which was assigned it in the Church of the past.

This fact is as sad as it is indisputable. The prayer-meeting is a divine institution. "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." And the rise and progress of the Christian Church has been accompanied with social prayer. It was so pre-eminently in the auspicious hour, season of grace and sweet delight, in which the Church was planted. It was thus with Luther and his compatriots, who were princes of God; and in the gathering of those princes the corrupt Church of Christendom was shaken to its base. It was thus with Knox and his brethren. And the Methodist revival of religion arose out of, and spread by virtue of, social worship. And it is an integral portion of the living Church of God to-day. Christ honors his own institutions, and cannot honor those who neglect his institutions. Great rivers take their rise in solitary places, and our prayer meetings are the quiet fountains of vast power and grace; the desecration of these secret springs means barrenness to the whole Church of God. We often quite mistake the place and power of social prayer. How common to hear the remark, "Let us go here or there, for it is only the prayer-meeting to-night." Only the prayer-meeting! You may liken the Church to a watch, and the fine architectural shrine is the ornate shining case, the preacher the index-finger, the various officers and committees the chain, wheels and balance, but the prayer-meeting is the main spring. Or if you liken the Church to the body, the brain may be in the pulpit, the eyes in those pews where wisdom sits, and hands and feet where the means of substance and energy are; but you must place the prayer-meeting for the heart, whence flows the warm life of the whole organism. Or if you liken the Church to a vast machine, in the prayer-meeting you kindle the fire and generate the force which drives the polished mechanism to issues of glory and blessing. How can we prosper if we neglect this social worship? Building committees, mutual improvement societies, singing practices will not do without the prayer-meeting. How can we carry on prosperously a spiritual mission

while we constantly forget the aggregate appeal to God for His presence and blessing? "Condensed meetings" mean lessened feeling and force, and disappointment in all the endeavors of God's people. We are so weak because we are wanting here. We often ask—Where is the Lord God of Elijah? The explanation is, Elijah is not here. Let the Church arise in the pleading spirit, and we shall not have to ask—Is the Lord amongst us?

Reviveth the prayer-meeting. The prayer-meeting is a common-place thing, but so is the sun. The homeliest things are everywhere the essential things. We often go far a-field looking for desired things which are close to us; and we go to conventions and conferences for original ideas on the Church's need and failures and duties, when the secret of all power and efficacy is close to us in the homely prayer-meeting which we so thoughtlessly neglect. Let us in this matter dig again the well which our fathers digged, and Zion shall not droop and languish, but all her interests shall revive as the corn and grow as the vine. If the prayer-meeting were revived throughout this land, it would change the aspect of the whole Church, filling us with power and hope and gladness.—*London Methodist.*

## DOING SOMETHING.

Henry D. Thoreau—that somewhat odd, but certainly keen-sighted philosopher and naturalist, of Concord and Walden Lake—had a wonderful way of getting at the very heart of a thought in morals, and detected the inner meaning of life as readily and as sharply as he did the stir of a squirrel among the leaves, or the flashing flight of a bird through the forest. His monitions to the soul were often drawn from the commonest incidents of life, and the commonest surroundings served as texts for strong and sensible sermonizing. He evidently answered the description of the great dramatist, seeing "sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in every thing."

Among the remarkable instances of the facility with which he caught the shadow of the eternal from the passing event, or the apparently insignificant happening of the hour, read the following:

"I just put another stick into my stove—a pretty large mass of white oak. How many men will do enough this cold winter to pay for the fuel that will be required to warm them? I suppose that I have burned up a pretty good-sized tree to-night—and for what? I settled with Mr. Tarbell for it the other day; but that wasn't the final settlement. I got off cheaply from him. At last—One will say, 'let us see; how much wood did you burn, sir?' And I shall shudder to think that the next question will be, 'What did you do while you were warm? Do we think that the ashes will pay for it—that God is an ash-man? It is a fact that we have got to render an account of the deeds done in the body.'"

Truly, life is not measured by its length, nor its value estimated by the number of years it consumes. Its quality is to be judged by a far different test. What have we been doing all these days, and months, and years? Has the light of life lasted only to lead us along the stupid way of a world with no worthy work and will for the earnest energy of a soul which has its tasks to perform, and is sorely strained until it is accomplished? Are the mere ashes of existence all we have to offer as an excuse for living, in our final settlement for its privilege and opportunities? Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, has an awful and appalling significance to those who consume life only to render the earth again its old material substance. Only the ashes of a frivolous, vain, selfish, indolent life to offer at last as the fruit of a tree nurtured by the innumerable influences of earth and sky! All the harvests of the long years—not one ripened and ready for the garner, but a dead heap of refuse, worth gathering up only to make room for a more beautiful growth, and to minister, if it may be, spiritual suggestion to some life succeeding which shall answer better life's great end.—*Commonwealth.*

## THE PROMISES.

Standing within the bank the other day, I saw a pile of greenbacks about four inches high. I had just been thinking of a poor woman to whom I was taking a little relief. The thought occurred, "if that little pile of notes were given to her, how rich she would feel." "And yet," I said again, "why should she? They are neither silver nor gold." But I thought again, "they represent gold; and if she had the gold itself, she could not do more with it than she could with these notes." "But how can they be worth so much?" I thought once more. Ah! those notes are the promises of the United States Government, which is amply able to redeem its obligations, and every note is a pledge that the amount paid upon it shall be paid to the bearer upon demand." How foolish, then, that poor widow would be to reject them because they are not gold but paper; they are worth as much as gold. And as I went away, I mused upon the promises of God, and took the application to myself. How foolish to reject the wealth that comes to us in promises. If the promises of God are safe, infinitely safer than the promises of the United States, then let me not hesitate to take them as the rich legacies of God to my soul. O the exceeding great and precious promises. I turn the Book, and they greet me like that pile of greenbacks. There are promises in black and white, a stack as thick as the family Bible. How foolish to reject them because they are only promises. They represent heavenly gold and eternal wealth.

Then I thought again, if that poor woman were given the glittering gold, what could she do with it all?—so much more than her present need. Where would she keep it, and how would she carry it? The notes would be a great deal better and more convenient for her at present. And what they pledge is safer where it is than it would be in her keeping. A small pocket would hold them, and a very small note may represent a very large fortune. Then with the promise in her possession and the gold in the bank, she could draw as she might need, and the rest would be safe for the future.

Is it not so with the divine promises? They represent and pledge to us much that is better possessed by and by. And for the present, He that hath promised will "supply all our need according to his riches in Christ Jesus." He giveth grace and promiseth eternal glory. Let us draw only as we need for the present, and that by faith in the promises, and leave all the future in his hands. Future good on earth is safe to them who claim the promises, and so is eternal glory. For those promises are the pledges of the faithful God. Here I can possess only the "Notes." I have no place for my mansion here. This is the land of the cross, not of the crown. But God keeps all our jewels where no thieves can break through and steal, and gives us to us the promise and the pledge. *Rev. E. Stubbs.*

## TO THE DOCTORS.

At the "Fourteenth Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York," when nearly two hundred degrees were conferred, Dr. Bellows gave these, among other counsels:—

"I congratulate you all, members of the graduating class. You are now going to a world which is waiting for you. Your occupation is one which, unlike Othello's, will never be gone, notwithstanding the fact that two hundred of you are let loose to-night. I confess I trembled as I saw you walk upon the stage, and I wondered that the audience could sit so complacently as it saw you, your lancets in your hands. You are always sure of something to do, for if every disease was exterminated, the imagination of mankind, so potent in conjuring up ills, would furnish you with occupation. When I was young there were very few diseases. I can recollect when dyspepsia became fashionable; also when malaria, to which doctors ascribe everything now which they can't understand, became prevalent. I heard the other day of a case at Boston

called "German measles." What a list of nervous diseases are being invented nowadays or are inventing themselves! All these modern inventions for improving the physical comfort of mankind introduced by some artful emissary of yours and will enlarge your business. Some people are looking back and telling about the wonderful preachers, doctors and lawyers of forty years ago. I am not one of those, however, and I can say that I should prefer when sick to trust my life to a man not over forty years old. I wish to dwell upon one thing in my remarks in particular. I am very sorry always to find a thing sceptical in a doctor. I believe that no one can be half a doctor who believes that man is simply a mass of bones and blood. Spiritual scepticism and blank materialism are the worst possible preparations for your profession. There are so many brokers and bankers, and men of business, who are sick only on Sunday, that doctors often forget where their wives' pews are in the churches. I would suggest as a remedy for this that physicians would all agree to charge double rates for Sunday work, and then give the money to the Churches. I will not tell by what rule you ought to live in the world into which you are going. You all know that I expect you, however, to enter upon your work with enthusiasm and zeal. Those who succeed in life are those who consecrate their bodies to their profession and who their eyes in starting to the heights on which they hope to plant their feet in their future. Above all things, gentlemen, in word, thought and action. You will be trusted with what no other men are—the honor of a family.

## EMOTION IN RELIGION.

An intellectual age has assumed too hastily, as we think, that powerful emotion hinders the perception of truth, and fills the mind with passion, when its whole energy should rather be absorbed in dispassionate observation. This view is brought forward to tell against religion, which is so much a matter of the heart and where the sentiments and affections play so important a part. We are bidden to distrust the views of life, truth and duty which open to us in exalted moments of spiritual communion. There is every difference between a mind filled with passion and disqualified for reasonable action and that state of high emotion which is awakened by the kindling effect of truth which the mind is endeavoring to apprehend. Sir Isaac Newton described eloquently the glowing enthusiasm amid which he pursued his investigations. It is fair to doubt whether, with a cold mind, he could have made the intellectual spring which was required to raise him above all other minds and lead the world's intellect on the path of discovery.

So, in ordinary matters, the utmost that any one can do will be accomplished when emotion adds strength to his powers, or raises them to their highest point of achievement. Why should we distrust the aid which awakened feeling brings to religion? Is divine truth so open and so easily attained that a cold mind can trust itself to explore it thoroughly, or even sufficiently? Shall we deny that those deep emotions which the contemplation of religious themes and the cultivation of religious sympathies awaken will raise the power of the mind to grasp spiritualities and classify its intellectual atmosphere? The indulgence of mere sensation may drug the higher powers of the soul; but, without emotion, it is vain to hope to raise the whole man to the limit of his ability or to bring the totality of his capacities into operation. Of all subjects in the world, then, we are not to contemplate religion with the pure white light of reason alone. It requires aid from an awakened and glowing heart. When the spirit descends and love glows, the eye enjoys its most "precious seeing." But when the heart is cold, and the mind turns passionless to these themes, then is the time to doubt yourself.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Brooklyn has two Chinese Sunday Schools, a second one having been recently started in the Central Congregational Church.

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OUR HOME CIRCLE.

PRESENTMENT.

BY MARY A. BARR. Now, Soul, be very still and go apart. Fly to the inmost citadel, and be thou still, but thou not know the trembling, shrinking heart.

That feels the shadow of some coming ill? Ah! no. 'Tis not delusion, some kind cure touches thee, Son, and whispers thee: "Be sure!"

How many times we have been wakened thus; while I entered the dreadful shadow, all aglaze, and found beyond it—a far brighter sky.

How many times we have been wakened thus; while I entered the dreadful shadow, all aglaze, and found beyond it—a far brighter sky.

How many times we have been wakened thus; while I entered the dreadful shadow, all aglaze, and found beyond it—a far brighter sky.

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muckle sufferings wi' that i' view. I hae mony inside the gates; nae dead, anely gane ta' be wi' Him for ever; an' each morn I think I praps the call will come for me before the night, an' every night I say maybe before the mornin', but it is sure ta' be the richt time."

"But you are left alone now," said Lady E—; "alone and suffering."

"Nae alone, indeed, my laddy; the Comforter comes ta' puir auld Maggie i' the lang days an' woe-some nights, an' sune He will come ta' tak' me hame safe for ever, an' I willna greet over the suffering when I hae' the riches o' the kingdom, the tokens o' my Father's love; for I willna' want riches or glory save ta' tell me o' His care, I anely lang for them ta' cast at his dear feet; for I hae nae thin else, a' belang ta' Him noo' an' for ever."

"I could almost envy you, you seem so happy, though why, I can't tell," said her friend once more; and then all Maggie's yearning tenderness over the weary blood-bought wanderers gleamed forth as she exclaimed:

"O my laddy, ye dinna ken because ye havena' tasted o' the riches o' His grace, which are lik' nae other riches that 'tak' ta' them-sels wings an' fly awa'." I wadna change wi' ye wi' a' your youth, an' freens, and wealth; for I am gangin' awa' ta' hae' mair o' the love I've had given me for so many years, for I can never hae' too much o' it, nor ken too much—for it passeth knowle'ge. Dear laddy, hae ye asked for it?"

The simple parable of the riches and the loving question went home. Maggie on her couch of helplessness became the teacher of high and holy things, and one more ransomed one was led to claim inheritance through Maggie's love.

She learnt, too, the lesson of self-denial in her simple life, the Scotch prejudice of "parish burial" was strong within her, and, to render that needless, she managed by dint of hard living for weary months, to save enough for a simple headstone and other expenses. This fear of her mind she waited for her Master's call with unbroken joy.

But the little sun thus hardly saved was never used for the purpose intended. One severe winter her attendant told her of the great distress among those close around her whom she knew. The news caused a struggle in her heart, should she keep the little store for her own pleasure, and let others starve? It had been almost starvation to her to save it; and now it would be impossible for her to replace it; her own friends found their gifts needed elsewhere, and her income was smaller; but love of her Master and those around her made her resolve to part with her treasure; and, having thus decided, she gave it cheerfully and freely, rejoicing to know how it gladdened anxious hearts.

Only after much delicate questioning was it discovered how Maggie had been able to give this money. A friend at once promised that all should be done as she wished, and that her verses should mark her resting-place: "In my Father's house are many mansions. . . I go to prepare a place for you." (John xiv. 2.) "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him. (1 Cor. ii. 9.)

Summer came, at least as much summer as the dwellers in the town knew, and Maggie found another golden gift in the few sunbeams that found their way to her little room.

the present and plans for the future, the father felt more than ever the need of repeating old advice, and of presenting new. Among other things, as often before, he urged the boys ever to refuse the use of all liquors and tobacco. He felt the importance of example by himself, as a growing influence over them, and the need of continued counsel as they grew older. After talking the subject over for a while, the father said that the time had come to make them an offer, as the oldest one, returning to college and his studies, would be much more exposed and in greater danger of yielding to temptation than if at home. After asking each of the boys if they knew the taste of liquor in any name or form, including wine or beer, and also tobacco, and being answered in a plain "No, Father, I do not," the contemplated offer was made. "If at the age of twenty-one you can truly say that you have never used any intoxicating drinks, except when prescribed by a practical physician as a medicine, and use no tobacco in any form, I will present you with a fifty dollar gold; or if you choose, fifty dollars in money." The offer was cheerfully accepted, the promise given.

On the twenty-first birthday of the eldest, when the family were all present, he received the cash. As the other two boys arrived at the age of independence and manhood, each received his promised reward. Here were three boys that so far in life knew not the taste of liquor or tobacco—a good beginning at least.

The oldest of the boys is now a clergyman and president of a college. The second practiced law a few years before his death. The third holds the highest office in a large county in Kansas, and is a large owner of real estate. The father of these boys cannot but be pleased with his own action as he looks back on that memorable evening on the farm; and great is his pleasure in old age, to know that the boys who are now in their prime of life and usefulness, are yet true to their promise; and can yet say now as they said twenty years ago—"No, father, I do not know the taste of liquor."

SYMPATHY. A country school, and the children came thronging in. The usual effort was made to arrange them into classes, and soon order prevailed. It was Mr. Roberts' second term; he thoroughly believed what he taught, and practised it, too. He had just told the scholars that every one should be treated kindly, and that no distinction should be made because of fine clothes, when the door opened, and a tall, ragged, unprepossessing lad entered. Instantly the whole school began to laugh. Evidently, he was the butt of the district. Mr. Roberts bade him welcome, and invited him to read. He found he was very ignorant and sadly neglected. A poor little Testament was his only school-book.

It took the lad but a short time to find out that the teacher was on his side. Said he: "I thought I would come, for I saw you go by the other day and calculated you would give me a lift. The boys and girls laugh at me, but I don't mind that; but I can't stand the stones so well."

"No one shall hurt you," said the teacher. When he returned to his boarding place, and when good Mrs. Deacon Smith heard that the "big Kelley boy" had entered the school she laughed.

"Why, Mr. Roberts, I wouldn't have such a boy in school; the family are as ignorant as savages. They live down by the creek, and they are a dreadful set."

Years passed. The teacher was working in a large city, and saw a face that looked familiar, yet she could not "place" the gentleman. His fine clothes, his elegant gold-headed cane, his manly bearing, were all strange. But it was no other than the pupil he had sympathized with and befriended; and it was that sympathy that saved him.

The mother of several children says:—"I devoted myself to the charge of my nursery; I attended in person to the physical and mental needs of my young children. The work was laborious, but it has repaid me. They are healthy, brave, honest and frank; they are cursed with none of the small vices contracted by intimate intercourse with persons of inferior intelligence, and they are self-sustaining at an early period. Neither pert nor precocious, they ripen early to judgment and common sense, and I believe that the careful tillage of my own little field has produced a harvest worth the labor."

BETTER IN THE MORNING. "She can't get through the night, parson, So I want ye to come and pray, And talk with mother a little— You'll know just what to say. Not that the baby needs it, Nor that we make any complaint, That God seems to think he's needin' The smile av the little saint."

I walked along with the corporal, To the door of his humble home, To which the silent messenger Before me had already come; And if he had been a titled prince, I would not have been welcomed more, Than I was with his heart-felt welcome To his lowly cottage door.

Night falls again in the cottage; They move in silence and dread Around the room where the baby Lies panting upon her bed. "Does baby know papa, darling?" And she moves her little face, With an answer that shows she knows him; But scarcely a visible trace.

Oh! frivolous men and women! Do you know that around you, and nigh— Alike from the humble and haughty Goeth up evermore the cry: "My child, my precious, my darling, How can I let you die?" Oh! bear ye the white lips whisper— "Be-better—in—mornin'—bye!"

TAKING FRIENDS HOME. No more wholesome ingredient drops from without into the home life of the family than the good and wise guest. Not one star, but the society of stars, gives grandeur to the firmament. The social sun within us does not naturally rise and set inside our garden fence. Trained to such narrowed orbit when ascetic habits are suffered to master us, it soon goes into eclipse, and the very pansies by our porch wear a sickly tint. Our home flowers bloom to their best by the pleasant light of hospitality. The normal man and woman, boy and girl, crave a wider friendship than their own family. Says that sage of lively insight into life, Sydney Smith, "I could not and would not live if I were alone upon the earth, and cut off from the remembrance of my fellow-creatures." Again, "The friendship of worthy, sensible men I look upon as the greatest blessing of life."

When Solomon advised that the child be trained up in the way the parent would have the man walk, don't you think he looked beyond that first equipment of manhood for its battle—the armour of righteousness—and held in view as well the social, moral, and business conflicts which the child, on becoming a man, must meet? Let the child see something of the world in its home. To a certain extent, the theory that "familiarity breeds contempt" bears rule nowhere more visibly than among the children at home; and most so is the best-natured household. It is not that "contempt" which opposes love, but which assumes liberties on the score of love, which the children nowhere else take. Their gay spirits wear very jubilant, if not rude, ways at table and at play; and in the parlor and the garret they move at a go-as-you-please gait. And in your love for them, and in your remembrance of repeated failures to long-check them without severity, you fail to say, "Whoa!" But when you take a gentleman home to dine at your table, or your wife entertains a lady for the night, how marvellously improved are all the house and table manners of the children! Instinctively all, save the mere baby, assume the role of little ladies and gentlemen; provided, of course, they have had the gentle teaching and example that ought to subsist in every Christian home. Then your ten-year-old John does not forget to wash and comb, and little Mary quietly asks mamma to tidy her up with a clean apron before she meets your friend. They readily share your pride of respectability, and you become proud of them. We think the frequent recurrence of these surroundings will ripen in the children, better than family seclusion can, those habits of good and polite behaviour which they will need to render them acceptable men and women in society. As "evil communications corrupt good manners," so wise communications mend ill manners. Emerson says, as we all know, that "when we associate with the great, our thoughts and manners easily become great."

But there is even more immediate reason why every family that is able

does well to make a guest of its friend, and to welcome now and then the stranger who comes well accredited. There is hardly another experience that so sweetly and forcibly brings home the truth that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." The host and hostess who leave the latchstring out to the intelligent Christian guest, yet, at parting, fail to feel that they retain more than the value of a meal of victuals or a night's lodging, value moral and intellectual influence very lightly, or set a very high price on their bed and board. Few of us "know it all," or have all the moral "brace-up" that we need. But the guest we speak of imparts valuable information, and better still, imparts a burnishing to our rusted energies and beliefs to be had in no other way so well as by kindly contact. As two rusted irons, rubbed together, brighten each other, so do two rusted minds, and even hearts that are friendly. The influence is perhaps more beneficial upon the hospitable household when the guest has come from another country, rich in travel, experience, and customs foreign to your land and domicile. See how intently the young folks hang upon every word and act of the guest! His life is a panorama, great or small, unrolled in your parlor. It is half the delight of travel without any expense. The horizon of your family is correspondingly enlarged. You see farther than before. Your affections are quickened, and you spontaneously feel a broader fellowship and interest in humankind.

Western Advocate.

ADAM CLARKE. He once narrowly escaped being impressed into the military service, under the following circumstances; At about eighteen years of age, after he had officiated for a few times in connection with a circuit preacher, he was summoned over to England for service, by a letter from Mr. Wesley. He set out on foot, and walked to Londonderry, thirty miles. Here he embarked on board of a Liverpool trading vessel. He was treated with all courtesy by the captain and crew. But as the vessel drew near Liverpool, she was stopped and boarded by a press-gang, who proceeded to their unwelcome service with all rudeness and profanity. So soon as the captain realized the situation, he gave notice and advised the passengers to hide, as well as they could in any part of the vessel, for he was unable to protect them. Some hid themselves accordingly, but he said to himself: "Shall such a man as I flee? I will not. I am in the hands of the Lord. If he permit me to be sent on board a man-of-war, doubtless he has something for me to do there." So he quietly sat down; but his heart was lifted up in prayer. One of the gang came to him, and said to one of the sailors, "Who have you here?" "O, he's a priest I'll warrant." "We pressed a priest on yesterday, but I think we'll not take this one." Another came up to him, and critically eyed and handled him, but finally said with a curse, "You'll not do," and so left him; seizing, however, and taking away one of the other men.

Methodist Recorder.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. A BROTHER'S LEGACY. A telegraph messenger ran up the steps of No. 10—Place. At his quick ring the door opened and a young lady took the message. There was but one line, yet it stood out in the morning light with terrible distinctness: "Your brother Ralph died this morning, at 5 o'clock."

The color faded from the girl's cheek, and she leaned heavily against the doorway, gazing at the paper as if stricken dumb. The boy waited a moment, then softly touched her shoulder, saying: "Please, ma'm, there's ten cents to pay."

"Yes, I forgot," she said; then mechanically drew out her purse, paid him, and entered the house. The boy ran down the steps, saying: "I wonder what was the matter!"

What was the matter? Only one line of writing, yet how much it meant. "Ralph was dead"—he the loved and absent brother, would return no more to the hearth that missed him. Far, far away, whither he had gone to win a place for himself, with the dew of youth upon his head, he had lain him down and died.

There was a sound of great weeping in that home, for the terrible shadow of death was there. Two weeks afterward, the bell rang again, and an expressman carried into the house a trunk marked "Ralph Gray." Kind letters had come, telling of the brother's sickness and death, telling also

of his life and the honored name he had left. Pleasant words were those to the loved ones; but nothing had made his death so real as the sight of Ralph's trunk without Ralph.

Helen Gray knelt before her brother's trunk, and, with trembling hand, raised the cover; kind hands had neatly packed things within, and as Helen took out the folded clothes, still bearing the impress of the wearer, each garment seemed to speak his name. At last, as she opened his desk and saw a few boyish treasures within, a great wave of grief swept over her, and, with a burst of tears, she cried: "O, Ralph, come back, come back!"

Then her tearful gaze rested on a worn little book, half diary and half account. Opening it, she saw pasted on the first page a newspaper slip containing these words: "A worthy Quaker thus wrote: 'I expect to pass through this world but once. If therefore, there is any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.'"

"This then, had been the motto for the last year of Ralph's earthly life, and the record following showed that it had not been forgotten. The expenses recorded were comparatively few for himself, but a long list of items showed how his small income had gone. There was written down: "A present for my mother;" "A present for my sister;" "A donation for the Sunday-school;" "Bought flowers of a poor woman;" "Books for my class;" "A Christmas present to my landlady;" "A Christmas present to my washerwoman;" "Fifty cents to a poor cripple;" and so the generous list went on—a great number of small kindnesses, giving beautiful evidence of the noble life that Ralph Gray had tried to live.

As Helen closed the little book her tears ceased to flow. Surely this young life, though brief, had not been in vain. A glow of grateful gladness came over her face, and looking up to heaven she exclaimed: "Dear Ralph, this is your best legacy."

"Sorrowing, yet rejoicing," Helen Gray went on her way, holding very precious the name of Ralph, and cherishing in her heart the sacred words from his legacy: "I expect to pass through this world but once. If therefore, there is any kindness I can show, or any good thing I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—M. M. HOWLAND in N. Y. Observer.

WHAT A SMILE DID. In a little red brick house in our village lived Gertrude White, a sweet little girl about nine years old. She was a general favorite in Cherryville. But she had one trouble: Will Evans would tease her because she was slightly lame, calling her "Tow-head" whenever they met. Then she would pout and go home quite out of temper. One day she ran up to her mother in a state of great excitement. "Mother, I can't bear this any longer," she said; "Will Evans has called me 'Old Tow-head' before all the girls."

"Will you please bring me the Bible from the table?" said the good mother. Gertrude silently obeyed. "Now will my little daughter read to me the seventh verse of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah?" Slowly and softly the child read how the blessed Saviour was afflicted and oppressed, yet "He opened not His mouth."

"Mother," she asked, "do you think they called Him names?" and her eyes filled with tears as the sorrows of the Son of God were brought before her mind. When Gertrude went to bed that night, she asked God to help her to bear with meekness all her injuries and trials. He delights to have such petitions. Not many days passed before Gertrude met Will Evans going to school, and remembering her prayer, and the resolution she had formed, she actually smiled at him. This was such a mystery to Will that he was too much surprised to call after her, if, indeed, he felt any inclination; but he watched her till she had turned the corner, and then went to school in a very thoughtful mood. Before another week passed they met again, and Will at once asked Gertrude's forgiveness for calling her names. Gertrude was ready to forgive, and they soon became friends, Will saying: "I used to like to see you get cross, but when you smiled I could not stand that." Gertrude told Will of her mother's kind conversation that afternoon and of its effects upon her; Will did not reply, but his moistened eyes showed what he felt, and he said he would never call her names again.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

APRIL 3, 1881.

FOLLOWING JESUS.—Luke ix. 49-52.

The incident recorded in the first two verses teaches us the importance of recognizing the fact that there are many true disciples of Jesus besides those who are found in immediate connection with ourselves—our church, our company or associations. It sees people teaching and doing good in His name, we are not to condemn and rebuke them for following not with us, when their works show that in the way which they think to be right, they are sincere followers of Him.

The other incident (verse 51-56), illustrates the enemy which existed between the Jews and the Samaritans. It was this which led the people of the village to refuse to receive Jesus; and thus, more than any other incident, which filled the imagination of James and John. Jesus spoke and acted on the occasion in keeping with his general spirit and teaching, and the great purpose of his mission to the world—to destroy man's enmities, but to save them. The zeal of the disciples in both these instances was mistaken—not according to a knowledge of what he had done, and had heard from their Master's lips.

In St. Matthew's Gospel (chap. xv. 19), the first of these men is said to have been a scribe. It was implied, also, that he was already to some extent a disciple, for the record is there spoken of as "another of His disciples" (verse 21). The third man is mentioned by St. Luke only. They probably were all disciples in so far as that they had been sufficiently impressed with his miracles and teachings to believe in him and recognize his claims. But they had not hitherto been numbered amongst his personal followers who accompanied him in his itinerating ministry.

The declaration of this man that he would follow Christ whithersoever he went, was no doubt an outburst of temporary enthusiasm, caused by the miracles he had witnessed. Probably the teachings of Jesus had also favorably impressed his mind. He was one of those represented by the stony-ground hearers—those who receive the word with joy, but have not much root in themselves. That Jesus detected such an element of weakness is evident from his reply, in which he gives us that touching picture of the poverty of his life on earth, with which we are all familiar.

It does not appear that this view of the case had presented itself to the man's mind before, and his hastily formed resolution, evidently, was overcome by a prospect. His imagination had very likely drawn a glowing picture of the pleasures of following such a Master through the midst of admiring multitudes; and his worldly notions of the Messiah had led him to think of future fame and glory. But a life "lured to poverty and pain" he was not prepared for. Nor need we be much surprised; for amongst the children twelve there was only one who followed Jesus right through to the end.

In the present day there is ordinarily too little enthusiasm to make such cases very numerous or prominent. But they do occur sometimes under special influences—at revival times, or under the spell of the persuasive powers of some more than ordinary pathetic and powerful preacher. Such enthusiasm is, however, too often very short-lived. Rhetoric and reproach—self-denial is called for—and at the first harsh test it is found that they have no root in themselves. This man very likely tried to fill a position of worldly respectability, in which he would not have liked to have that little ingratiate recalled to his mind. And so there are many respectable worldly people now, who don't like to be reminded of that little episode in their younger days, when they went into an inquiry-room and joined a class-meeting.

This second man was already a disciple, evidently, to a greater extent than the first. Jesus now called him to leave his friends and his home, and become one of his personal attendants. He appeared willing, but was not ready. There were other claims upon him he thought that ought to be fulfilled first. The request to go and bury his father seems a reasonable one at first sight; but that is because we jump to the conclusion that his father was dead. It could not have been so, for in hot countries the dead have to be buried within a few hours of their decease, and not, as is the case with us, some days after. His request merely meant that he should be allowed to remain at home until after his father's death, and he should thus have time to settle his worldly affairs to his own satisfaction before following Christ. There was a principle involved which Jesus could not allow to pass without rebuke. The man would have put the world before Christ, and natural claims before spiritual ones; but the claims of Christ are supreme. And thus Jesus spoke to him in a way that seems to have a harsh sound about it, until we penetrate beneath the surface. The words, "Let the dead bury their dead," must be included among the paradoxical sayings of Jesus, in which the same word is used in a higher and lower sense.

In the present day how often those who are convinced and impressed with the duty of following Christ, put off the time of doing so because of some worldly affairs which they think must be first attended to. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

The third man seems to have taken a more decisive step, previously than

either of the others. He had put his hand to the plough; but he now looked back. He had followed Christ for a time, perhaps, in the neighborhood of his home; but he now wavered.

His was a very harmless request in itself—a request that could not have been refused if there were no more in it than meets the eye. There was most likely an element of danger in himself, and another amongst his friends, which would have acted on one another like the spark on tinder.

The enticements of so-called friendship have proved fatal to many a good resolution—one more interview; one more evening in dangerous company, or in places of evil resort; one more ball; one more visit to the theatre, etc.

As we value our salvation, let us avoid falling into this snare.—Abridged from Wesleyan Meth. S. S. Magazine.

THE HOUSE AND FARM.

Vegetables are the life and soul of the home, and should not be neglected at any meal.

To make apple dumplings, make a crust of suet and flour, with warm water; roll out; put in crust a handful of cut apples, with cloves and brown sugar; close up all round and steam or bake.

Take a piece of round or brisket of beef, two pounds; simmer gently in warm water for one hour and a quarter or so, and put with it a cup of rice, pepper, onion, salt, two onions or leeks. When done, dish up soup first, then have ready with meat a cabbage or boiled turnips and some potatoes.

To use up cold meat, prepare the meat as for mince; fill a deep dish with boiled macaroni; on the top of that place the mince; cover it with tomatoes, over which sprinkle bread crumbs, with a little butter; bake until nicely browned.

I give a safe and sure remedy for restoring a canary bird's voice: Get a pure article of rock candy and keep a small lump in the bird's drinking water. My bird had lost its voice and I used the above remedy, and he now sings as strong and sweet as ever, or even better.—K. B. E., Indian Spring, Ind.

Stringhalt is an affection of the nerves, and is incurable. It is caused by a loss of power of the nerve which controls the muscle by which the leg is lifted, the action then being spasmodic, irregular and excessive, causing the high lifting usual in this disorder.

Professor Riley says that kerosene or oil of any kind is sure death to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy the eggs. Oil will not mix directly with water, but will mix with milk, fresh or sour, and then may be diluted to any desired extent.

The New York Herald recommends as an excellent remedy for sprains, sores and bruises, sprained hock-joints and stiff joints generally, in domestic animals, a liniment composed of creosote, one ounce; turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, two ounces; mix and rub upon the affected parts. It is also of great advantage in thrush and foot rot.

Copperas is the dread of rats. In every crevice or every hole where a rat treads, scatter two grains of copperas, and the result is a stampede of rats and mice. Every year a coat of yellow wash applied to the cellars is a purifier, as well as a rat exterminator.—Ploughman.

The following is the result of an experiment by Mr. Johnson, author of the "Farmer's Encyclopedia" in the use of salt on potatoes: Produce per acre without fertilizer of any kind, 120 bushels; with 20 bushels of salt per acre, 192 bushels; with 20 loads of stable manure, 219 bushels; with 20 loads of manure and 20 bushels salt, 234 bushels.

Parsnips, carrots, swedish turnips, and especially mangal-wartzel, will all fatten pigs. These roots ought not to be given in a raw state, but always cooked and mixed with beans, peas, Indian corn, oats or barley, all of which must be ground into meal. When pigs are fed on such cooked food as we have stated, the pork acquires a peculiar rich flavor, and is much esteemed, especially for family use.

CHIP DIRT FOR FRUIT TREES.

The best fertilizer to use in setting fruit trees of all kinds is partially or thoroughly decomposed chip dirt. We made use of the material for the first time some twenty years ago in planting an apple orchard, and it was a wonder to those not in the secret what caused the trees to make such a fine growth the first season, and afterward, too, for that matter. The experiment was so satisfactory that when we set our new orchard, we made a liberal use of this material, with the same satisfactory result. These trials have proved to our satisfaction that chip dirt is the very best material to mix in the soil as you plant the tree that can possibly be used, for the reason that it holds moisture, and is full of the elements of plant food; therefore, it promotes a most luxuriant, natural and healthy growth. Repeated trials have satisfied me that a tree is not only more sure to live, but will make double growth the first year (especially if a dry season) if some two bushels of chip dirt are properly used in its setting than it would without it. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that the best possible use that can be made of this valuable material is to apply it to the soil in planting trees in order to push forward the tree during the first crucial stages of its growth.—Cor. New England Homestead.

INFORMATION.

One cent will buy a Postal Card, on which send your address and receive free a 100 page book, which treats of all diseases of the Liver, Headache, Jaundice, Constipation, Malaria, etc. Address DR. SANFORD, 164 Broadway, New York. (Mention this paper.)

The annual tribute paid as rent to the landed aristocracy of England by the farmers, is estimated at \$500,000,000.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as its name implies, invigorates and strengthens the hair. It not only restores the original color to gray or faded hair, but by its stimulating action on the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives it that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy growth of the hair.

The moderation of Iowa's 200,000 dogs of all degrees is illustrated by the fact, cited in The Homestead, that they helped themselves last year to one quarter sheep—a little over half a quarter to each.

DELIRIUM IN FEVER PREVENTED.—Mrs. Norman, Elmwood, Grand Caen, Grand Manan, N. B., says: "I have found GARRARD'S PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most distressing headache and present delirium in fever, and the subsequent blindness in my husband's case, while the others of my family that had that disease, before I knew of the virtues of this medicine, had suffered with their heads, and had delirium, and their hair came out. I find the PAIN EXTRACTOR invaluable in that and other diseases."

The first engine to draw a railway train on this continent was run at Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 8, 1829, on the newly-finished road connecting the Lackawanna coal-fields with tide water by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Harrington's Quinine Wine and Iron, taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and gives lasting strength to the whole system.

No Lady who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Harrington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages, 30 cents; sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

If you have to work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Harrington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength.

The Antiquary says the largest oak in England is one in the parish of Cowthorpe, West Riding of Yorkshire. It is hollow, and forty men could stand within its trunk. It is believed to be about 1500 years old. The boughs extended fifty feet from the trunk a few years ago.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Jan 28—ly

There will be a great increase in the production of lumber in Nova Scotia this year, nearly 50 per cent, over that of last year.

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE STIFFENING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Hurt or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Jan 28—ly

The London Times says that thirty-eight miles of new streets, on which houses are rapidly built, are annually added to the city of London. Such a huge city, growing at this rate, indicates the immense industrial and commercial thrift of Great Britain.

One hundred and thirty two vessels, ranging in size from 15 to 63 tons, and aggregating 4993 tons, were built in Newfoundland during 1880, and \$14,896 bounty paid on them by the Government.

The cable message to Australia respecting the Hanian Trickett match travelled the total extent of lines—12,000 miles—in one hour and twenty minutes. The greater part of this time was occupied in transmitting the message through India. From Singapore to Sydney, 5070 miles, the message occupied only thirty five seconds in transmission.

BROWN & WEBB WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SPICE MERCHANTS AND DRY SALTERS HALIFAX, N. S.

Warehouses and Counting-rooms, COR. DUKE & HOLLIS STREETS Steam Mill and Stores TOBIN'S WHARF.

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Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent colds, coughs, etc. This preparation compounded from the prescriptions of Dr. Ayer, has been in use for over 30 years, and with astonishing success. It is composed of the finest ingredients, and is entirely free from any of the dangerous nostrums so persistently advertised, we have had recourse to it more prominently before the public. Once known it is always used as a cure.

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being more palatable as well as more efficacious than any of the advertised COUGH REMEDIES, and both better and cheaper than those commonly dispensed by Druggists.

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Are composed of the best Alterative, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and skillful manner, according to the action of the different drugs upon the different parts of the alimentary canal and other organs.

The proprietors claim for these pills a superiority over very many others of a similar nature, because in them a number of well known and standard medicines of the pharmacopoeia are so combined and in such proportions, that although their action begins in the stomach, it by no means ends there, but extends to the liver, pancreas, lacteal glands, &c., so that obstructions in any of these will generally be overcome by their proper use and this proper digestion and healthy blood produced.

They are not a quack medicine in any sense, unless science and skill are quackery, for advantage has been taken in their preparation of the learning and experience of eminent physicians and pharmacologists.

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BROWN & WEBB'S CRAMP & PAIN CURE

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

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

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS, FROST BITES, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, &c., &c.

It is an unrivalling relief and frequent cure. Its stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne qualities adapt it to a large class of disorders, and make it a most valuable

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Are unequalled for strength and purity of flavor by any imported brand. They are made from the purest and choicest materials, with no inferior or factitious adulterant, and need only a trial to show their great superiority to the flavors commonly sold in the shops.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters'

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WHOLESALE 1880 - FALL - 1880

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE have just opened in the Store lately occupied by C. R. THOMPSON, No. 16 Granville Street, door South of the LONDON HOUSE, a splendid stock of

BOOTS and SHOES, AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Expressly to suit the times, we give the purchasers the very best value for the smallest amount of money—and feel certain that we can give better value than any house in the trade, in support of which, we call the attention of the public to some of the advantages we possess.

SECONDLY—By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you get them first hand hence you have only to pay for the material and our small profit.

THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he purchased the goods of another and was selling them again.

If the style and size of the boots does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. We sell for CASH and cash only, to keep strictly to this we cannot send out to approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

Should they not suit we will return the money. Consequently the cash buyer is not compelled to pay those bills that are lost as the result of the "CREDIT SYSTEM." These with many other advantages we could mention, warrant us in thinking in asserting that we can give better value than any house in the trade.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy in small lots for Cash, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

FISHERMENS and MINER'S BOOTS a Specialty. Remember the place

166 GRANVILLE STREET, First Door South of the LONDON HOUSE.

March 12—ly A. A. BLISS.

PEA SOUP! SYMINGTON'S PREPARED PEA SOUP!

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Delicious, Nourishing Anti-Dyspeptic. Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25 cent tins.

Wholesale by WILLIAM JOHNSON, 28 St. Francis Xavier St., MONTREAL. SOLE AGENT. \$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address: TRICE & CO., Au. 100, Maine.

ORGANS 250,000, 1,000,000, TWO TO THIRTY TWO STOPS. PIANO \$125.00 up. Paper Free Ask resp DANIEL F. DEATY Washington, N.J.

NOVA SCOTIA Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

The Cheapest in the Market. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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THE WESLEYAN. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1881.

THE WORD OF TRUTH.

We lately reminded our readers that the Holy Scriptures contained abundant proof that they are a revelation from God. Yet we could but touch upon this theme, which is as large and many-sided as it is profound and practical.

In reply to all such enquiries, we can but take the affirmative. We would emphasize it in every particular. Here is no possibility of "yea and nay," but of "yes" only. If one of these fail us, all fail us. If one stand, all must stand.

Our Lord Himself, as "the truth," has placed the seal of His authority upon the whole volume of inspiration. "The Scriptures," said He, asserting its unity, "cannot be broken."

shut up three years and six months." "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."

EDUCATION.

The "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education" is no longer a pamphlet—it is a volume. This report for 1880 is worthy of study and suggestive of thought.

We are sorry rather than surprised to find a reduction, as compared with the previous year, in the number of schools, of teachers employed and pupils in attendance.

A general diminution of the already too meagre salaries of teachers is a fact to be regretted. With good opportunities to watch the influence of the teacher upon the community, we have long desired to see such a provision for their support as would attract into and keep in the profession a class of men and women enthusiastic in their work.

Other matters in the report, ably dealt with, challenge remark, which just now at least, must be withheld. We linger, however, to express satisfaction at the prospect of a Provincial Course of Instruction. The migratory habits of our teachers, and the present necessity of their being "a law unto themselves," in the absence of any directory, are causing a large percentage of money, time—which is the same thing—brains and voice to be spent in vain.

The all-engrossing topic at present in Educational circles is the State aid of our Higher Educational Institutions. Certain of our contemporaries are discussing the subject with an energy which might amuse a stranger as a mere spectacle of literary gladiatorialship but which challenges close attention when principles of justice, and denominational rights, are the objects of the contest.

all, the cry, as of "a human being in distress," called forth by the announcement of the Government policy last week, will dispose at once and forever of the repeated assertions of willingness to withdraw from the hold upon that highly valued prize. It is evident, too, that in thorough forgetfulness of the Provincial funds which have been placed within their reach, they are resolved to leave no stone unturned, and to neglect no appeal, based upon denominational feelings, religious bias and sectional interests, which may secure for them a larger annual grant than can be expected by the friends of other denominational colleges.

In another column our readers will find the bill regarding this knotty question, as introduced last Thursday by the Provincial Secretary. From a glance they will learn that the Government has had the courage to propose an equal allowance to each of the colleges concerned. Objections have been raised against it in consequence of the amount proposed to be given to the Roman Catholics.

Will the Government be able to carry out their policy? That remains to be seen. The Bill passed its second reading in the Lower House on Wednesday afternoon, with but one dissenting voice: strong opposition may, perhaps, be looked for in the Legislative Council.

Admitting the ability of the Government to carry their measure through both Houses, it will be remembered by our readers that the Board of Trustees of Mount Allison will have to provide for a deficiency of one thousand dollars caused by the decrease in the Government grant.

THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

Cheering tidings are reaching us from various quarters. The Methodist ministry in Britain, released from that financial effort which during the last year or two has engrossed so much of their time, seem to be addressing themselves to their true work with results which, so far as they can be tabulated, are very encouraging.

While there has been no startling movement, a spirit of awakening has been abroad, and great numbers of circuits have witnessed gracious revivals of religion. The work is not less real because quiet. Little has appeared on the subject in the public papers. No one movement has been striking enough to call for special record, while the aggregate result will prove considerable.

a return to our old ways of reaching those that are without. In many cases lately we have heard of bold mission efforts. Congregations have turned out into the streets to seek the stranger and the lost, and never without success. Our people have done what the early Methodists were always doing, and what the Salvation Army are doing in other ways.

Our American exchanges generally speak with similar feelings. Column after column abounds in well-packed items respecting revival work. Concerning the outlook in the New England Conferences, Zion's Herald has this:

On the whole, while there have been no remarkable or sweeping revivals in the New England Conferences, the past year has been a profitable one in almost every department of Christian work. Many very burdensome and dangerous debts have been paid, and churches relieved which have been in peril for a number of years.

"The year of jubilee has come, Return, ye weary wanderers, home."

From France, for fifty years and more, "one of the hardest and most ungrateful fields of labor, where Popery was a power, and unjust laws and petty exactions hampered the missionary in all his movements," a most pleasing change is reported.

To-day all this is changed, the "cure" is relegated into his own church and the "commissaire de police" is the friend, and almost the helper of the "confereancier" wherever he goes. We can go everywhere and preach everywhere. Of course, there are difficulties to contend with, but he who goeth a warring expects to encounter difficulties.

At Rouen, our bold brother, Le Rougetel has opened two "Salles des Conferences," one at Sotteville, a populous suburb of Rouen, and the other at St. Sever. In the former place I lectured to a motley crowd assembled in a fifth-rate dancing saloon, decorated with the tawdry ornaments used in such places.

These things are taking place all over France; the testimony of the agents of the three great home missionary societies, of Mr. MacAll and his workers, and of all engaged in mission work in France is the same.

Our friends will act wisely in watching the list of books at reduced prices, now offered by the Book Steward. The offer is made in view of an approaching removal to a much larger and more convenient place of business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The pastor who receives a number of converts into the Church, and neglects to urge upon them the duty of taking the Church paper, may live to know at some future time the sad injustice that he has done them and the Church of which he is a minister. An intelligent Christian service cannot be looked for from him who is ignorant of the grand aggressive movements of the body of which he is a member.

It is to be feared that the late successful attempt upon the life of the Czar will only whet the appetites of regicides and other assassins. The proclamation discovered at Rousakoff's residence declares that the Nihilists will continue their work, and warns the new Emperor to beware of his father's fate.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday. The Senate's amendment to the Canada Temperance Act was not therefore introduced to the notice of the House of Commons. Temperance men, through this delay, will have a further opportunity of showing their faith by their works.

Dr. Philip Schaff, the President of the American Bible Revision Committee has made the following official announcement:

1. The Revised New Testament will be published by the English University Press in May next, in different sizes and styles of binding, at corresponding prices. 2. The American Committee give their sanction to the University editions as containing the text pure and simple.

As to the reception of the new version there are various opinions. Dr. Strong of Drew Theological Seminary, at a late meeting of the Newark District Conference, expressed a belief that it would not in any popular sense supersede the old; and Dr. Nevin, of the Presbyterian Church, recently obtained a hearing before the Preachers' Meeting (Methodist) of Baltimore for the purpose of speaking upon the new version. After a keen criticism of several of the pas-

sages reported to be altered, he expressed a hope that the preachers would give no countenance to the new version when it should appear.

Bishop J. T. Peck gives a leaf from his experience, in the Western Advertiser. The class of which he speaks is happily little known among us. "I have been," says the Bishop, "for many years a careful student of petitions. They come to me from official boards, from private members, in letters, in dispatches, through committees and Presiding Elders. I have files of them in my pockets, in my valise, on my table, and they are all read and carefully considered. I hold the right of petition to be sacred. But it is really wonderful to see how nearly they are alike. Not a single petition for a rough, slovenly man, for a story teller, for a man who sits in stores, on dry goods boxes talking nonsense, joking, laughing; not one for a lazy, lounging man, or an ignorant man; not one for a pedlar of pills, or sewing machines; not one for an insurance agent, or a political stump speaker, or a candidate for Congress. Whether the number of these classes be small or large, the people don't want one of them."

The editor of a Methodist exchange, in replying to a question, makes this confession, worthy of thought on the part of all whom it may concern:

"Tobacco used for nine years did us more physical and mental harm than any other error in diet into which we ever fell. We used it till we had been in the ministry three months, when we were asked with what propriety we could urge men to deny themselves the gratification of their lusts when yielding to our appetite for tobacco; and how we could pretend that the Holy Spirit could give strength to resist every temptation when we acknowledged that we could not stop the use of tobacco. We found that smoking and chewing, and that men who used ale and wine asked us if we did not smoke and chew for the same reason that they used these drinks, because of the pleasure derived. Convinced of the impropriety and undesirableness, and (for us) the sinfulness of the practice, we quit it, and for twenty-three years have not touched it, and have induced many to give up the practice."

A friend sends us a copy of a small Episcopal periodical containing a silly article on Methodist ordination. Such attacks from the pens of men who have all authority upon the figment of Apocryphal succession, and not upon higher foundations, have been a thousand times answered. In spite of such efforts and others of more serious character, Methodists have reached a reported number of eighteen millions. To require one to follow up all that some silly curate may write would be to condemn one to a continual mosquito hunt. Wesley wrote in 1785: "If any one is minded to dispute about Diocesan Episcopacy, he may dispute, but I have better work." So say we.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday. The Senate's amendment to the Canada Temperance Act was not therefore introduced to the notice of the House of Commons. Temperance men, through this delay, will have a further opportunity of showing their faith by their works. In the county of Shelburne the Act has been carried through, with an amount of opposition on the part of the old town of that name, which, were it not unfortunate as an index to the state of the place, would be refreshing, so numerous have been the cares in which the Act has almost been allowed to pass by default. In St. John, N.B., successful efforts are being made to secure the passage of the Act at an early date.

In reference to his numerous and large gifts, Mr. George J. Seney lately said to the reporter of a New York paper:—"The fact is that I have seen so many instances of men's apparent wishes, as expressed in their will, becoming of no avail that I wanted to make sure that the money would go exactly where I wanted it to go. By making these gifts in my life-time I am sure that the precise object I desire is accomplished."

A gentleman, who was present at the late Eucharistic gathering at Mount Allison, speaks in high terms of the ability of the students who took part in the exercises. The opening address, oration, and parliamentary scene, were all given in a style which promises well for the success of the young gentlemen when these shall be called upon to take their places in the work of the Church and the world.

Do you wish to be kept in pleasant remembrance by some friend at a distance? Then send him or her a copy of the WESLEYAN for a year. A lady in the United States writes to us: "The WESLEYAN (sent to her by a friend) comes like a weekly letter from home."

Rev. A. D. office a few days. Revs. J. M. Inch, of Montreal on Friday. Rev. T. M. New Brunswick English Miss North of Ireland. Rev. J. C. F. interesting letter Lower Montserrat minister state got Mr. Herr of the Islands. The St. Job of a lecture Carleton Methion. The th Mr. Read we upon its more Zion's Herald Winter, former of this city, wber, Secretary Christian Ass to have prove efficient office scope of usefu interest, and in more vigorous work. Mr native of Fr member of ou

LITERARY.

A very accessible music from the fine song, (40c.) by M picture-title: de Bolacca's w ing," (40c.) Y men to her attrac plaintive Scot Maries," (30c) eral pieces of known copper. The number for the weeks 19th respecti interesting art Nineteenth Ce Cicero," and George Eliot, Courtesy, God Wall Scribble Carlyle, Lond Winter, Satu Literature and James's Gazette land, Graphic Bible, Jewish ments of "Th and "Visited, & Co., Boston.

In the Nov April is a note A. W. Tourge reformers of the the delinquency form pronoun same number. "The Thing" ly philosophic conditions of Rev. Mack Pa College, Oxfo about religion; the pen of Bie ter. Another of Railroad G George T. C Monopoly" a discussed by t er. Mr. John The Historic C and Mr. Anth the Post Long nay, has been Central Amer bor will publi structive paper

THE SUPPLEMENT.

A subscriber ed in our Chur Dear Mr. A question of me Methodist Clu sion of souls, those who have faithful labors and those relig our remembran much earnest by the inform issue of the 11 Treasurer of the ters and Minis church. We a mation given t plication, so far as enough; it ha ledge we requi holding of such for is one of th ing out in the a cut contributi The informan ed in the follo 1—How is th invested. 2—Where is 3—In what 4—What an yield. 5—Does the profit as possib Perhaps som seem rather to place the en fact form and mitter of thes many enquiry them, or givin nation in what best. We are those who have thing that will the people are creased means, the informati them, as to the which they have

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. D. Morton reported at our office a few days ago.

Rev. J. McMurray, and President Inch, of Mount Allison, were in this city on Friday and Saturday last.

Rev. T. M. Albrighton, formerly of New Brunswick, is a member of the English Missionary deputation to the North of Ireland.

Rev. J. C. Berrie recently delivered an interesting lecture at Union Road and Lower Montague, P.E.I. A brother minister states that very many will regret Mr. Berrie's removal from that part of the Island.

The St. John papers report favorably of a lecture by Rev. J. Read, in the Carleton Methodist Church, on "Fashion." The theme is a fruitful one, and Mr. Read would not be slow to seize upon its more prominent points.

Zion's Herald of Boston, says: "Mr. Winter, formerly of Grace M. E. Church of this city, who became, last September, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland, seems to have proved a very acceptable and efficient officer. He has broadened its scope of usefulness, awakened new interest, and inspired his helpers to enter more vigorously upon their evangelical work." Mr. Winter, we believe, is a native of Fredericton, and a former member of our Church there.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL.

A very acceptable package of sheet music from O. Ditson & Co., contains the fine song, "Forever and for aye," (40c.) by Marston, with an elegant picture-title; and one of Mlle. Anna de Bolacca's songs, "Meeting and Parting," (40c.) with the additional grace of her attractive portrait; also, the plaintive Scotch ballad of "The Four Maries," (50c.) With these come several pieces of lighter music, by well-known composers.

The numbers of Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending March 12th and 19th respectively, contain the following interesting articles: La Rochefoucauld, Nineteenth Century; Trollope's "Life of Cicero," and George Eliot, Blackwood; George Eliot, Cornhill; Caudor versus Courtesy, Golden Hours; Graffiti or Wall Scribbles, Chambers' Journal; Carlyle, London Times; The Woods in Winter, Saturday Review; American Literature and Boston Literature, St. James's Gazette; Hawk-catching in Holland, Graphic; The Talmud and the Bible, Jewish Chronicle; with instalments of "The Freres," "Don John," and "Visited on the Children." Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

In the North American Review for April is a noteworthy article by Judge A. W. Tourgee, in which the professed reformers of the civil service are put on the defensive and their schemes of reform pronounced impracticable. The same number contains, under the title, "The Thing that Might Be," a profoundly philosophical study of the laws and conditions of human progress, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The third article is about religion in the Public Schools, from the pen of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. Another paper is "The Ownership of Railroad Property," by the Hon. George T. Curtis. The "Telegraph Monopoly" - a kindred subject - is ably discussed by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer. Mr. John Fiske has an article on the Historic Genesis of Protestantism, and Mr. Anthony Trollope, an essay on the Poet Longfellow. Mr. Desire Charney, has been pursuing his researches in Central America, and in the May number will publish another of his very instructive papers.

THE SUPERNUMERARY FUND.

A subscriber, who is deeply interested in our Church work, writes as follows:

Dear Mr. Editor - There is not a question of more vital importance to the Methodist Church - next to the conversion of souls, than the sustentation of those who have spent their strength in faithful labors in the Master's vineyard, and those relicts of love who are left to our remembrance and care. No doubt much earnest thought has been elicited by the information kindly given in your issue of the 11th inst., by the Senior Treasurer of the Supernumerary Ministers and Ministers Widows' Fund of our church. We are thankful for the information given us; it is concise and explicit, so far as it goes, but it is not enough; it has not given us the knowledge we require. It may be the withholding of such light as is here sought for is one of the chief causes of the falling off in the amount of our annual circuit contributions.

The information solicited is condensed in the following questions: -

- 1-How is the Capital Stock loaned or invested.
2-Where is it invested and to whom.
3-In what are they invested.
4-What amount of interest does it yield.
5-Does the Fund return as great a profit as possible.

Perhaps some of these questions will seem rather bold, but they are intended to place the enquiry in a plain matter of fact form - and the Treasurer and Committee of these Funds will satisfy a great many enquiring minds, by answering them, or giving us the necessary information in whatever way they may think best. We are seeking for light, and those who have it must not withhold anything that will afford that light, and as the people are expected to provide increased means, it is but right that all the information possible be given to them, as to the disposal of the funds which they have already placed in their

hands for disbursement. We want to help you, we do not wish to hear of the miserable pittance our enfeebled pastors and their widows are allowed to subsist upon. Our hearts are pained at the facts presented to us. And as there is now, more than ever, the happy disposition on the part of most to give all the financial and statistical information possible, I shall be glad if these few remarks will obtain what is greatly needed by

ONE OF MANY.

THE ASSAULT AT MARSALA.

The appended letter from Rev. T. W. S. Jones describes the recent assault upon the Methodist chapel at Marsala. The Rome correspondent of the Times charges Signor Lettiere with imprudence - a statement which remains to be proved. Further molestation of the Methodists was presented by the concentration of troops in the town -

"Dear Mr. Jenkins - I hasten to let you know that, from telegrams received from our station, Marsala, Sicily, an infuriated mob, stirred up by the priests, has attacked the locale where we have service, and tried to make an auto-da-fé of the building and of our noble little band of evangelical Christians. Hitherto the services have been conducted with order, and without exciting more than the ordinary opposition from the priests and their party. These, enraged at the calm and dignified letter printed and circulated by our agent, Signor Nicola Lettiere, in answer to their preaching and working among the people, and still more enraged at the steady progress we were making, engaged as their Lenten preacher the celebrated Jesuit controversialist, Padre Previti, who has for some time been trying to counteract the effect of our work in Palermo. He had no sooner commenced his work in Marsala than the results have been manifest in the present attempt to burn out the society.

A wild furious mob gathered in the streets and attacked the place where we hold service. The first account implied that they had burnt it down to the ground. A second speaks only of the taking out of all the furniture, &c., and tells of the burning of these in the public plaza, whilst the municipal band played over the burning of the heretics' tables and pulpit and chairs. Although no lives have been lost, Signor Lettiere only escaped by climbing over the roofs of houses near. Three of our members were hunted out, but mercifully escaped. The public governmental authorities were impotent to quell the mob; and, as the municipal band played, it seems that the municipal authorities were implicated. The minister of the interior has sent definite instructions to the Prefect of the Province, ordering him to act energetically, and the Prefect of Trapani (the Province) telegraphs to us, deploring the tumult. Many have been arrested. The mob, after completing their work of vengeance, entered in triumph the cathedral, and were blessed by the clergy and archpriest; the solemn Benediction being given by the latter.

The work in Marsala has had an almost tragic history. It commenced in the prisons: a tailor was converted in prison through the means of our mission and the bible colporteur. It has now its public auto-da-fé, its baptism of fire.

CARE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. R. W. Allen, of the Woolwich Garrison, writes to the Watchman: Aided by our indefatigable Scripture-reader in this garrison, I have visited every transport sailing from London, and if any evidence were needed of the value of our work in the Army, and the estimation in which it is held by the men themselves, it has been amply furnished during these visits. There was hardly a ship but had some bright Christians on board, the fruit of the ministry at Aldershot or elsewhere, and many others who, by their devout and grateful reference to the old associations at our Soldiers' Homes, gave proof that they were not far from the Kingdom of Heaven. On board several of the ships I was enabled to appoint class-leaders, and, as the result proves, with blessed effect. Every ship that has sailed from London has been liberally supplied with good books - thanks to the kindness of Mr. T. B. Smithies and other friends. The transport Thames, which sailed on Saturday from the Arsenal, was quite a sight to behold - the sides of the troop-deck hung with the British Workman almanacs, and every mess-table enriched with godly and attractive literature. The remarks of the officers inspecting the vessel, and of the troops themselves, all belonging to the Reserve, strong, resolute sober men, were most gratifying. Similar attention has been paid to the men embarking from Portsmouth by the Rev. H. E. Thompson, and from Dartmouth by the Rev. R. E. Bray.

By the suggestion of the Army and Navy Sub-Committee power has been obtained from the War-office for a minister to be appointed to act as chaplain to our troops in the field, and instructions sent to the Rev. F. Mason at D'Urban to provide accordingly. It is only necessary to remind your readers that such men as Mr. Mason, Mr. Owen Watkins, and Mr. S. E. Rowe are on the spot for them to be assured that the large number of Methodist soldiers and blue-jackets now engaged in this lamentable war will be cared for with a brave and generous devotion.

Those who contemplate travelling in Europe, or any other part of the globe, either alone or with excursion parties, will find it to their advantage to investigate the numerous facilities offered by Thomas Cook & Son, the renowned Excursion Managers, of 261 Broadway, New York. A large pamphlet, giving full particulars of their Tours, will be mailed free, on application, to any one interested. See advertisement.

COLLEGE GRANTS.

The following proposed "Act in relation to Collegiate Institutions" was introduced into the Local Legislature on Thursday last by the Premier:

1. Chapters 27 and 28 of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, passed in the year 1876, are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the validity or continuance of any degrees which have been conferred by the Halifax University under the provision of said chap. 28.

2. The undermentioned sums shall henceforth be annually paid in aid of the colleges hereinafter enumerated, in lieu of all other grants and allowances, that is to say: To Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., one thousand four hundred dollars; to St. Mary's College, Halifax, N. S., one thousand four hundred dollars; to King's College, Windsor, N. S., one thousand four hundred dollars; to Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., one thousand four hundred dollars; to Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N. B., one thousand four hundred dollars; to St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, one thousand four hundred dollars.

3. The Superintendent of Education shall at least once in every quarter visit each of said colleges and examine into the mode in which higher education is therein imparted, and make such enquiries as will enable him fully to report, and he shall quarterly report to the Council of Public Instruction upon the efficiency of each of the said colleges, giving details of equipment and progress of each, and giving such other information and details as may be required of him by any regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, made from time to time.

4. The Council of Public Instruction may order to be withheld the grant to any of the colleges hereinbefore mentioned in which the right of visitation, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be denied, or in which information referred to in said section, is denied, or erroneously given, and may withhold or suspend the grant from any college which they may pronounce inefficient, and the grant shall therefore be withheld until the further order of the Council of Public Instruction.

THE MANSION HOUSE PLOT.

A supposed project to blow up the Mansion House has been discovered in London. An official police report says that at midnight, on the 16th inst., a policeman on duty at the Mansion House found a box in the recess of a window facing George-street, under the Lord Mayor's private apartments. The box contained fifteen pounds of coarse gunpowder with a fuse through a hole in the box and the end of the fuse close to the smouldering paper. An explosion would have occurred very soon but for the discovery. At a meeting of the Common Council on the following day, the Lord Mayor confirmed the above report and said the explosion would probably not have injured the Mansion House, but would have damaged Egyptian Hall and adjacent private houses and entailed serious loss of life. He himself, he said, was not at home at the time.

One account says that an Irish newspaper was found among the packings of the powder. No arrests have been made, nor has any clue to the perpetrators been thus far discovered.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

The Sun states that the Methodist Institute at Truro is flourishing.

A new church is soon to be built at Tryon, P.E.I. An advertisement for tenders appears on our last page.

The outside of the new Methodist church at Dorchester will probably be finished about the last of May.

The Apron Fair and Tea recently held in aid of the Methodist Brick Church, at Charlottetown, was managed in good style, and the amount realized was \$356.-E.

On the 13th inst., the Rev. E. Evans, of Fredericton, preached a sermon prompted by the death of the late Mr. Logan, an energetic and devoted member of our church in that city.

Rev. W. Penna, of Salisbury sends us a post-card:

"Seven adults were baptized at Little River, on the Salisbury circuit, on Sunday 20th inst., others also have professed conversion."

From Rev. H. R. Baker: "A gracious revival is in progress in Little York, P. E. I. Some twenty-five or thirty souls have lately professed faith in Christ, and a number of others are seeking the blessing."

Rev. J. Gaetz, Aylesford, reports under date of 21st inst.: "Administered the ordinance of Christian baptism to six candidates at Margarettville on Friday night, and received 23 on probation for membership."

The St. John Sun says that "considerable progress has been made in paying off the debt on the new Methodist church at Lincoln, N.B." and that "the congregation have been stimulated to renewed exertions by the liberal donations of several friends in Fredericton."

This pleasing message comes from Rev. R. W. Weddall, of Carleton, N. S.:

"Five persons were received into the church by the right-hand" of fellowship, on Sabbath evening" last. These persons have been gathered in through the regular services, and have been meeting in class for some months. And now a revival has commenced. Sunday evening was a blessed season. There are about a dozen see King Jesus. To God be all the glory.

A very pleasant musical and literary entertainment was given by the scholars of the Beech Street, Halifax, Sunday-school, assisted by a few friends, on Tuesday evening. The proceeds are to form the nucleus of a fund for enlarging the building.

On Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Wesleyan Institute of Brunswick St. Church, Rev. R. Brecken delivered a good lecture on "The Land of Pharaohs." The audience, the weather considered, was large. C. F. Dewolf, Esq., presided.

From Pugwash: "Just held our missionary meetings. Grand success. Brethren Mosher and Brunyate rendered most efficient service. Receipts largely in advance of last year. A donation party was held last Friday at Middleboro. The results being thirty-eight dollars supplemented to receipts of the circuit."

A largely attended meeting was held on the River Philip Circuit, on the 19th inst., at which it was reported that about five hundred dollars had been subscribed towards the erection of a new parsonage. It was resolved to proceed immediately. A building committee was appointed and other steps taken to ensure the progress and success of the work.

The Maritime Sentinel reports a Donation visit on the 16th inst., to Rev. J. Rogers, of Amherst. The Windsor Mail reports a call with a like intent upon Rev. G. O. Huestis, of Burlington, on the 11th inst., and a gift of more than eighty dollars. Two hundred and thirty-one dollars have in this way been raised in the Burlington circuit during the last year.

The Rev. D. D. Currie preached in the Centenary church, St. John, on Sunday evening, to a large congregation, from Deuteronomy 4-33. "Did ever people hear the voice of God speaking out of the midst of the fire, as thou hast heard, and live?" The News says, the rev. gentleman appeared at his best in this sermon, and the unique way in which he showed the distinction between the providential and the human or accidental in the affairs of life favorably affected his hearers.

On the 22nd inst. a number of friends of different denominations gathered at the parsonage at Southampton, N.S., and at the close of a very pleasant evening made Rev. F. H. & Mrs. Wright the recipients of a purse of upwards of \$30. Donations, with the Southampton people, are not made as a means of raising the minister's salary, but a something altogether additional to that. Mr. Wright takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the uniform kindness and sympathy received from an estimable people.

On the 13th inst., the annual services of Mount Allison Students' Missionary Society were held. Rev. Professor Burwash preached an eloquent sermon in the church in the morning, and in the evening the students held the annual missionary meeting. Mr. W. A. Black, B.A., occupied the chair, and addresses were given by the Secretary, Mr. McCully, B.A., Messrs. Arthur Morrow, and G. W. E. Glendinning. Devotional services were conducted by Mr. J. E. Estey. The collection morning and evening amounted to eight dollars.

Rev. G. M. Campbell, of Pownal, P. E. Island, wrote last week:

Special services have been held at Clifton, in the Pownal circuit, resulting in about twenty-five conversions. The church has been greatly blessed, and a new class organized. We are now engaged at Mount Herbert, where attentive congregations listen to the word preached. A successful course of lectures has been held during the winter in Pownal Hall - proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage. The friends in Pownal in January made us a donation visit of over \$60.00, and those of Mt. Herbert and Clifton presented us on Monday last with a purse of over \$30.00. The congregations are large and attentive, and we hope at the close of the year to report progress "all along the line."

On Tuesday last Queen Square, St. John, Sunday-school celebrated its 72nd anniversary. In the afternoon, when a large number of the relatives and friends were present, the pastor of the church - Rev. J. Read, opened the services with a thoughtful and encouraging address. The report of the secretary - Mr. Arthur Gilmour - showed that the school had more than doubled its membership during the last two years and that during the year lately closed fifteen members of the school had united with the church. The receipts for the year had been \$189; the expenditure during that period \$140. On the first Sunday of each month a collection is taken up for missions. Addresses were then given by the superintendent - Mr. R. R. Woodburn, and others. The sermon at the evening service - a continuation of the anniversary - was preached by Rev. H. McKeown, and the singing was conducted by the scholars.

Rev. T. W. Atkinson, of Twillingate, Nfld., says in the Twillingate Sun: "We have held special services since the first of January. Our congregations have been good. The Holy Spirit rested on us in many of our meetings very powerfully. The people attending increased so much that we had to leave the school house for the church. During the month of January several sought and found peace. But on the first of February the Holy Spirit seemed to be searching every heart. Hard, unconverted men stood outside and sat inside as if they were about to appear before the Judge of all the earth. I must say that I never saw, anywhere, those not professors so thoughtful and orderly. Men have been so powerfully impressed that they have been obliged to get down by the wayside to pray, and others to

leave their work and get some one to pray for them; others not able to eat or sleep. Many have left their homes hours before the time of service, and have gone out of service two or three times and have had to return to seek the Saviour. The Benediction has been pronounced two or three times, and the lights extinguished at one or two o'clock in the morning, before we could get the people to leave. We have reason to believe that about two hundred souls have been converted, and over that number convinced of sin."

ABROAD.

A Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of 180 members has been organized in Austin, Texas, and Bishop Haven has appointed the Rev. Victor Witting pastor, and also superintendent of the work among the Swedes in Texas.

The London Methodist says: "It is refreshing to hear good news from Cornwall. Methodism is not dead at Fal-mouth, notwithstanding its proximity to the Episcopalian upas tree planted recently at Truro. Conversions to the number of 500 have been reported in the last eighteen months."

Under the direction of William Taylor a party of three started for the mission field of Chili, Feb. 1: Professor Lemon, bound for Santiago; and Misses Potter and Spink, for Concepcion. Rev. G. M. Jeffrey, of the Des Moines Conference, started on the 10th inst. to join his brother in the educational and evangelical work at Concepcion.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A new steamship line is to be started between Annapolis and Boston.

Mr. Jotham O'Brien is laying the keel of a ship of 1000 tons in his ship yard at Maccan.

It is said that the Annapolis valley now annually exports 100,000 barrels of apples and 2,500 head of cattle.

Patrick Bradley was fined \$50 at Fredericton on Monday for a second violation of the Canada Temperance Act.

Telephone communication has been established between Mount Allison College and the Male Academy.

The Canada Temperance Act has been carried in Shelburne County by a majority of 323 votes, although it was strenuously opposed in Shelburne township.

The Annapolis steamship enterprise is regarded as an assured success. The Dominion Government, it is said, have promised \$15,000 for piers, etc.

The bill to incorporate a company to construct a railway bridge across the St. John River at the Falls, passed the N. B. Assembly without discussion.

Messrs. Haley, Pickles & Co., of Annapolis, are about to introduce their manufacture of pails, tubs, clothes-puns, etc., into the English market.

Hiram Cameron and Avison Knowlton, sailors, both of Advocate Harbor, have been recently killed at sea by falling from the yards of vessels.

The British Government has relaxed its order respecting catfish shipped in infected vessels to thirty days, instead of ninety.

The Dominion Government has placed the sum of \$9000 in the supplementary estimates for steam communication between Halifax and Murray Harbor and Charlottetown alternately.

The P. E. I. Government calls for tenders for a steamer of not less than 96 tons, registered, to run between Charlottetown, Capraud, Orwell and Mt. Stewart.

This spring between 300 and 400 tons of plaster have already been hauled from the Tobique to Aroostook County by the Maine farmers, and probably more than that has been purchased for use in Carleton and Victoria Counties.

The first consignment of halibut from Digby for St. John was taken over by the Edgar Stuart on her last trip. The combined weight of the fish was two tons. Some of them weighed as high as 210 pounds.

The body of Charles H. McIndoe, of Woodstock, N.B., who had been missing since Thursday morning, was found in the Meduxnakeag, on Friday last. The coroner's jury agreed that he came to his death by his own hands by drowning, while temporarily insane.

The Scott Act is being so vigorously enforced at Sackville, N. B., that the liquor dealers are leaving the place. The Brunswick House and the Lawrence Hotel have been closed to the public and the managers are soon to leave for other parts.

Scarcely two minutes elapsed between sounding the alarm of fire at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax, on Sunday morning, and the presence of the firemen with their apparatus at the scene of the fire, which, but for their readiness, would, in all probability, have had disastrous results.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly, on the 22nd inst., by a vote of 29 to 3 read the bill in favor of abolishing the Legislative Council a third time. A bill incorporating the credit Foncier Canadian also passed the Assembly after an amendment was added limiting the interest to 6 per cent.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Princess Louise is expected to sail for Canada May 26th.

The Parliament at Ottawa was prorogued on Monday. About 30 members were present on the morning of that day.

The medals awarded to the successful exhibitors and others in connection with the Paris Exhibition have been received and distributed.

On Monday, Judge Ritchie gave a decree in the petition of Mrs. E. A. S. Tollemache, for a divorce from her husband, the Hon. Mr. Tollemache, annulling the marriage.

Advices from British Columbia state that a squaw was recently buried alive at Vancouver's Island, the Indians believing that, as she was ill with fever, if allowed to die of the disease it would spread among the tribe.

ABROAD.

A Vermont Railway Company has paid a passenger, who lost an ear in an accident, \$1500.

It is the intention of her Majesty to give Lady Colley a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace.

The damage to Manhattan Beach and other parts of Coney Island by the storm on Saturday night and Sunday will reach a hundred thousand dollars.

During the gale and snowstorm of January 18th and 19th, 139 lives were saved by the rocket-apparatus on the coasts of the United Kingdom.

The Crown Prince Frederick William was to join the Prince and Princess of Wales at Berlin on Tuesday, and proceed to St. Petersburg with them.

It is said that postal card writing has diminished the sale of writing paper \$12,000,000 annually in the United States.

A Socialistic meeting at Chicago, on Sunday evening, approved of the killing of the Czar and severely condemned the action of Secretary Blaine in sending a telegram of sympathy.

The trial of the Land Longers has been adjourned in consequence of the Crown counsel stating that nearly all jurors were members of the League and a fair trial could not be obtained. Bail was allowed.

Cornelius Doyle, aged 16, was caught in the shafting of the Northampton basket factory on the 16th inst., and killed. His body made 5000 revolutions, striking the floor each time, and was reduced to a pulp.

A fatal railroad accident occurred on Tuesday morning near Bondy Station, France, from a collision between the train and an empty wagon, left carelessly on the line. Twenty-two persons killed and several injured.

The English Agent General of New South Wales has received a telegram announcing that the Parliament of that colony has voted £40,000 to assist emigrants from the United Kingdom who are willing to pay half the amount of their passage money.

Despatches from various points throughout the northwest to Chicago indicate the storm of Friday as by far the most severe of the season, the snowfall being 12 to 18 inches, heavy, damp, closely packed, and in many places drifted badly. A fuel famine prevails in many localities.

A man belonging to the Cigar Makers' Union, now on a strike at Key West, was assassinated on Sunday. It is said he intended to resume work. Three men were arrested on suspicion, and the unionists threatened to rescue them. The militia were called out to guard the prisoners, and the marines of the United States vessel Tennessee were in readiness to act.

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that Bradlaugh, by not taking the usual oath prior to occupying a seat in Parliament, violated the law and rendered himself liable to a penalty of about \$2500 for every vote he had given in Parliament. The aggregate penalty if enforced, would amount to about \$250,000. The decision is to be appealed from to the High Court of Justice.

A general strike took place on Tuesday among masons, bricklayers and carpenters in Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Rahway, Orange and other places, for an increase of wages, from \$2.20 to \$3.00 for skilled labour. Some few employers yielded and others effected a compromise on an advance of 50 cents a day, but in many cases the men declined to accept a compromise.

It has been decided to erect a church where assassination of the Czar occurred. The prisoners to be tried for his death before the special tribunal are: Nicolai Trossakoff, who confessed he threw one of the bombs; Andre Teljko, arrested on March 11, who confesses he participated in preparations for murder; Timofic Michaeloff, who on his arrest at Roussakoff's domicile resisted and shot a policeman, and lastly a woman named Hesse Helfman, charged with being an ex-accomplice of Navrotsky who committed suicide when the police entered his house. - As at present arranged the coronation of Alexander III will take place at Moscow on the expiration of the period of deep mourning.

Gladstone, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, said the Government had received a telegram stating that an arrangement had been made with the Boers, who substantially accept the British conditions. The announcement was received with loud cheers. The conditions are the suzerainty of the Queen, British control of foreign relations, and the establishment of a British resident at the future capital. The Boers, however, are promised complete self-government. A royal commission will be appointed to consider the position of the natives, the regulation of frontier affairs, and the question whether any and what portion of the territory eastward within a certain limit shall be severed from the Transvaal. The conditions also provide for the dispersal of the Boers forthwith and the temporary maintenance of the British garrisons, which, however, are not to interfere with local affairs.





PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1881. 7 p.m. BRUNSWICK ST. Rev C M Tyler Rev R Brecken 11 a.m. GRAFTON ST. Rev H P Doane Rev S B Dunn 11 a.m. KAYE ST. Rev W H Evans Rev C M Tyler 11 a.m. CHARLES ST. Rev R Brecken Rev W H Evans 11 a.m. COBOURG ROAD Rev S B Dunn Rev G Robinson 11 p.m. DARTMOUTH Rev G Robinson Rev H P Doane BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev R Brecken Services at the 30th MISSION CHAPEL every Sabbath afternoon. Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brunswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

BOOK STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

S. F. HUESTIS, Book Steward

RECEIPTS for 'WESLEYAN'

Week ending March 23rd, 1881.

Table of receipts for Wesleyan, listing names and amounts. Includes Rev James Tweedy, Rev Geo Harrison, Rev J B Giles, etc.

MARRIED

At Hartford, on the 9th inst., by Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., Mr. George B. Churchill of Pembroke, (eldest son of Capt. B. Churchill) and Lydia W. Jenkins, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, Esq., of Woodstock.

DIED

At the Waverly House, Acadia Mines, on the 11th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Jas H. Bridgway, aged 64 years.

SOAP

The Subscriber has now on hand 3000 BOXES SOAP Of his own manufacture, consisting of CROWN, PALE, LONG B.S., EXTRA NO. 1, N. S. PALE, BLUE MOTTLED, Also a great variety of Soaps in pressed bars, viz.: BLUE MOTTLED, MAYFLOWER, N. S. BROWN, and other brands, all of which he offers for sale at very low prices. Also One Ton Black Soft Soap For Steamer's use.

CHARLES F. MOTT, 123, 125, 127, Grafton St. mar 25-3m

SEND TO BROWN BROS & CO. and get one of their illustrated descriptive CATALOGUES OF SEEDS AND BULBS.

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By the leading American and Canadian manufacturers. Any celebrated maker's instrument furnished at unprecedentedly low prices. Be sure and send for our Price List. We sell a Full-Sized 5-Octave ORGAN, BY THE BEST MAKER, FOR \$75.

Our \$100 and \$110 are very popular, by the best makers in America. Grand Organs from \$125 to \$150. Orchestral Grand and Chapel Organs, from \$160 to \$250. Send for particulars.

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WE have lately taken the AGENCY for W. K. FUNK & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS and will always have on hand a supply of the STANDARD SERIES.

and other BOOKS which they publish, of special value to ministers. The following have just been received: THINGS NEW AND OLD: a Storehouse of Illustrations and Similes. Edited by J. G. Pilkington, M.A. \$4.00

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E. BOREHAM, 147 Argyle Street. Jan 7-6m

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TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received until the first day of May, by the Trustees of Wesleyan Church, for building a new Church and Vestry on their property, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Tryon, on and after the first of April. Contractor to furnish all material. By order of Trustees, JABEZ HUDSON, Secretary. Tryon, March 12, 1881. march 25-4m

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March 6, 1880-1y

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CLAYTON & SONS. march 11-ly

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R. J. SWEET, COR. DUXE AND HOLLIS STS., HALIFAX, N.S. Jan 14-ly

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Dear Sir: I have had occasion to use FELLOWS' LINIMENT on a horse so lame from a Ringbone that I could not use him. I have been using it about three weeks, and find it does all you claim for it, as the lameness is gone and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few days more will make an entire cure.

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STAMMERING CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, residents of North Sydney and vicinity, in Cape Breton, having known Miss Lawlor when afflicted with, and oftentimes pained to witness her struggling with that impediment, stammering, have now much pleasure in testifying, through this medium, that she has been relieved of the above referred to difficulty. She can now give utterance to her ideas, with a freedom of speech, once free, deliberate and apparently without effort.

We learn from her that she attended, last December, the Stammering Institute at Halifax—in charge of H. B. Mackintosh, Esq.—he having been empowered to use the method first known to, and practiced by Professor Sutherland, of London, Ont.

We heartily recommend those similarly afflicted, as Miss Lawlor, to avail themselves of the privilege of attending an institution calculated to render such valuable aid to both old and young.

MATTHEW WILSON, Presbyterian Minister. D. MACMILLAN, JOHN VOUGHT, of Vought Bros, Merchants. H. MOORE, of W. H. Moore & Co. J. A. H. RINDRESS, Teacher North Sydney Academy. J. N. ARMSTRONG, Do. D. MACCARTHY, M.D. T. E. LAWSON, Do.

North Sydney, March 1st, 1881. Apply to H. B. MACKINTOSH, Halifax, N.S. march 18

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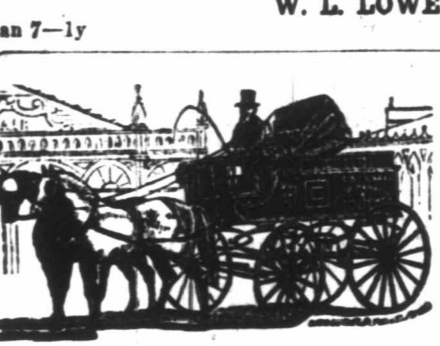
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For Diphtheria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years, when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effective for Quinsy, and for Sick Headache, Sprains, Rheumatism, Felons, Pleurisy, &c.

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WARD NEELY, march 11-3m

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VOL XXXI

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