

er to God for the conversion of the
ars, and for His continual blessing
this work, without which all our
s and efforts must be in vain.

J. POTTS, Chairman.
A. ANDREWS, Secretary.
Waterdown, Ont., Nov. 7, 1879.
The Sabbath School Schedule, No. 4,
the following Statistics for the year
ending April 30th, 1879.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Schools, Members, Attendance, and various financial entries.

THE JEWISH NATION.

AS A CHRISTIAN.

Every person who is born again by
the Holy Spirit of God, and have entered
the kingdom of God, have to pass
through troubles and trials in reference
to their soul's salvation, somewhat re-
sembling the history of the children of
Israel, from their Egyptian bondage to
dedication of the temple of Solomon.

By the powerful hand of God, they are
in a wonderful way, out of their
slavery to Satan, and made free. Then
God is preparing them to walk in
peace, some rebel, and want to return
to their old evil ways, and fall to rise no
more.

have more of God's word for our guidance
and instruction than the Jews of old had,
we are accountable for more than they
were.

OBITUARY.

At Leadville Colorado on the 10th Oct.
in the 22nd year of his age Leander, third
son of Nathaniel and Mary A. Stevens of
Wallace, Cumberland Co., N.S.

The unexpected news of his death not
only came with overwhelming sadness to
his parents and surviving brothers, but
cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood
in which he was born.

Great was the distress of his parents
and friends when they first learned of
their sudden bereavement and loss, which
distress was increased by their not know-
ing anything of the particulars of his
death, or of his religious condition in his
last hours.

NEW THEORY OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The theory lately advanced
by Professors Perry and Ayrton, of Ja-
pan, to account for the magnetism of
the earth, and which has provoked much
discussion, is thus briefly summa-
rized in the Philosophical Magazine.

People may tell you of your being
unfit for some peculiar occupation in
life; but heed them not; whatsoever
honest employment you follow with
conscientious perseverance and assiduity,
it will be found fit for you, and will be
to you both a support and comfort.

If we could speak in tones of thunder
we would use our voice to advise all
people everywhere to get at once a bottle of
Johnson's Anodyne Linctus.

Certain parties have been for years
flooding the country with immense packs
of horse and cattle powders which are ut-
terly worthless. Don't be deceived by
them.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is warranted
to break up the most troublesome Cough
in an incredible short time.

We are glad to learn that the "PAIN-
KILLER" is having so large a sale in our
city. We have every reason to believe it
to be an almost never failing cure for
pain, and is a medicine that no family
should be without.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and
Invigorates the Whole System.

It is made exclusively from the juice
of sweet-scented herbs, roots and berries,
and is so arranged that it will effectually
eradicate from the system every taint of
Scrofula, Acrofula, Hæmorrhoids, Tumors,
Cancers, Erysipelas, Herpes, Eczema,
Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer,
Furunculæ, and all the eruptions and dis-
eases that arise from impure blood.

What is VEGETINE? It is a compound ex-
tracted from herbs, roots and berries. It is
purely vegetable, and is entirely free from
any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing
and strengthening. It acts directly upon the
blood.

Valuable Information.

Dear Sir, I am subject in giving you this
information, to inform you that I have
been cured of my Rheumatism, Sciatica,
and all the troubles of my back, neck, and
limbs, by the use of your VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb and
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Persons Purgate! Pills make New Rich Blood
and will completely change the blood in the
system in a few months. Any person who will
take this medicine will be cured of all
diseases of the blood.

WAKE HENS LAY.

Wake Hens Lays is a powerful medicine
for the cure of all diseases of the
lungs, throat, and chest.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Linctus will positively
prevent the terrible disease, and will
cure it in ten days. Information that will save
lives and prevent suffering. Don't delay a moment.
It is better than any other medicine.

PEA SOUP!

Prepared Pea Soup.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

DELICIOUS, NOURISHING,
Anti-Dyspeptic.

NUTRITIOUS
Condiment for Horses and Cattle !!

Important to every man who keeps a Horse, Cow
Or Pig, Sheep, or Poultry.

THE NORTH BRITISH
CATTLE FOOD COMPANY

London, Glasgow,
Dublin, Montreal

Gold Prize Medal Awarded, London Exhibi-
tion, 1862, Honorable Mention, Halifax,
1874.

The best and most economical Food for Horses
and Cattle in existence. The Nutritious Condi-
ment is used in the Stables of Her Majesty the
Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Nobility
and Gentry of Great Britain, and the principal
Crowned Heads of Europe.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL
FROM FAYMASTER GOULD.

DEAR SIR,—My cow having been under the ef-
fect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated
by Mr. Hyne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having
become much emaciated from its effects, I was in-
duced to try your "Nutritious Condiment."

GEORGE FRASER,

70 GRANVILLE STREET,
P. Managing Agent for the Maritime Provinces
E. Island, Newfoundland, &c. July 19

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, the 14th July, Trains will
leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows
At 8.05 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and in-
termediate points
At 12.15 p.m. (Accommodation) for Pictou and
intermediate points
At 5.00 p.m. (Accommodation) for Truro and in-
termediate stations
At 6.15 p.m. (Express) for St. John, Rivere du Loup
Quebec, Montreal, and the west.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES
ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free.

NOVA SCOTIA
Steam Machine Paper Bag Man-
ufacture

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

BOOK BINDING,

L. HIGGINS & Co.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers.

CUSTOM
TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD

19 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX N. S.
Agency for New York Fashions
April 15/80

MACDONALD & Co
HALIFAX, N. S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings; Engineers' Supplies
and Machinery

BRASS GOODS,
AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF
BRASS AND COPPER WORK

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with
Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures.

WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

SMITH BROTHERS,
Dry Goods Importers!

AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most
extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased
under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of
Exceptionally Good Value.

SMITH BROS

25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED

IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL
AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

A careful observation of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S
EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will accomplish
this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form
perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement
that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more
physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula,
Anæmia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to
medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly mar-
vellous.

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES
during the past year and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases,
palatable and efficacious. C. C. LUCKWOOD, M.D.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne:—Gentlemen:—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and
in my private practice, a very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL with
HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is ap-
plicable to the most delicate stomach, which renders it a very valuable agent as a nutritive and
in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A. H. SEXTON, M.D. Baltimore.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne:—Gentlemen:—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S
EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I can only declare that it is the most re-
paration of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting
diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a palatable and agreeable form. December 10th, 1875. Very truly, J. SIMONARD, M.D. New Orleans, La.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne:—Gentlemen:—In September 1877, my health began to fail, and my
social position at special trouble; under this care I got some relief from pain, but my general
health did not improve, and in the winter I began to cough and rapidly grew worse. In
May last I was taken with a violent bleeding which continued to the end of the year, and
for many weeks without symptoms appearing, night and morning, cough, night sweats, short
breath, and a return of the spitting blood. My physician prescribed the best medicine, but
Liver Oil and Lime, and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I had a hope
of life, and was an object of pity to my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your
Emulsion, before it was used I was in a very bad state, and I can only say that the
following results: Cough ceased, night sweats ceased, appetite returned, spirits revived,
peaceful, returning, and my weight increased from 115 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I
have taken no other medicine since, and I can only say that I feel better than I have done
for many months. I can only say that I feel better than I have done for many months.
I have taken no other medicine since, and I can only say that I feel better than I have done
for many months. I can only say that I feel better than I have done for many months.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and what I can only say is, that I was so
prostrated that I could not get out of bed, and I was in a very bad state, and I can only say that
the following results: Cough ceased, night sweats ceased, appetite returned, spirits revived,
peaceful, returning, and my weight increased from 115 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I
have taken no other medicine since, and I can only say that I feel better than I have done
for many months. I can only say that I feel better than I have done for many months.

SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists,

NEW YORK AND BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A.

Attorney-at-Law, &c.

Lunenburg, N.S.

BORDEN & ATKINSON

AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred
Poultry

W

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1880.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The Week of Prayer is being observed in Halifax in accordance with the programme of the Evangelical Alliance. A prayer-meeting is held each morning at 9.30 in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. And prayer-meetings are held in the north end and the south end of the city each evening. The attendance at all the meetings is good. So far as we have learned, these meetings are sustained chiefly by the Baptist, Free Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist portions of the community. The obvious effects of these meetings, here and there, over a great portion of the world, are good; and the effects that are not so apparent must be blessed and beneficial. In many localities, during the last few years, the week of prayer has been followed by special services, which have been blessed of the Lord, and in which many souls have been converted, and many churches have been greatly strengthened. May we not hope that similar results will follow this year?

OLD TIMES IN FREDERICTON.

Forty years ago this week—on the first Sunday in January, 1840—the dedication services of an enlarged Methodist church in Fredericton, were held. The first Methodist church in Fredericton was built about the year 1808. A second and much larger church was built about the year 1831. In a few years the congregation had so much increased in numbers as to require the enlargement of the building, by the addition of about twenty feet to its length. The Rev. Sampson Busby, who had been the superintendent of the Fredericton circuit when the second church was built, preached the first of the reopening sermons on the Sabbath week indicated. His text was: "Come, thou and all thy house into the ark" (Gen. 7: 1). The Rev. John B. Strong preached on the same occasion, in the afternoon, from the words of Joshua (24: 15): "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." In the evening Rev. Frederick Smallwood preached from the words of Paul (1 Cor. 15: 25): "For he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet."

Messrs. Busby and Strong were then in the prime of their ministerial manhood; and they have both, long since, in the fulness of the time, been called to their reward. Mr. Smallwood was then in the beginning of his ministry. He had but recently arrived from England. The sermon he preached then was full of masculine thought. His sentences were long and massive. Gigantic words rolled off from his tongue with wonderful rapidity, indicating a familiar acquaintance with an unusually large vocabulary. He was enthusiastic and impetuous in his delivery. His audience was held spell-bound. The preacher's mind, or heart, or sermon, or all combined, seemed charged with a peculiar kind of magnetism, whence subtle flashes thrilled the audience, while the thunder of his oratory filled all the place wherein the crowded assembly listened. At the close of the service a prayer-meeting was held, and praying penitents pleaded for mercy and pardon in the newly dedicated house of the Lord.

This was the beginning of a season of revival which continued through all the winter. Many persons were, during this season, brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, some of whom remain until this day. The chief officials of our church in Fredericton in that day were eminently devoted men of God. Prominent among them were Thomas Pickard, Robert Chestnut, Joseph Gaynor, John Simpson, Philip Risteen, and Henry Fisher. Those men were remarkably successful as workers in the interests of Methodism in their day.

On the 11th Nov. 1850, the sanctuary of which we have written was consumed, in a conflagration which swept away eighteen acres of buildings in Fredericton, and which was the most disastrous fire known in the history of that town. The new church, which now stands on the site of the old one, was dedicated on the nineteenth of December (1852), seven and twenty years ago.

REVIVAL RESULTS.

Some discussion has recently been going on in the Montreal "Witness," as to the propriety of inviting Rev. Mr. Hammond, the evangelist, to that city. One of the parties to the discussion endeavoured to show that revival efforts did not, as a rule, add to the numerical strength of a denomination. He referred to the Presbyterian Church, and the Church of England, which, he intimated, were non-revival churches, and to the Methodist Church, which is a revival church, to sustain his position. He gave some statistics which appeared to corroborate what he had said. Other writers, however, have given

more accurate figures, which indicate that the positions taken by the first writer were not correct. A writer in the "Witness" says:

"But let us shape these figures a little differently, and then I think it will not be so clearly seen that the Methodists who really not advanced with the population in the same ratio as the Episcopalians or the Presbyterians who have such meetings. This I hold to be a damaging fact against the utility of these spasmodic efforts."

Table with 3 columns: Census, 1851, 1861, Increase. Rows: Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists.

May we dip deeper into this census? Vol. v., p. p. 14 and 15, give the wider figures for the whole Dominion, and it is surely safer to generalize from the four Provinces than from the tabulated result of a single city. Now, what does this impartial census tell us of the standing in 1871 of that church which "holds periodic revivals and has not advanced?"

Table with 2 columns: Church of England, Methodist. Rows: Total members of Church of England, Total number churches, Church of England, Methodist.

In another article in the same paper, the Rev. W. I. Shaw says:

How is it that Methodist revivals have not prevented the astonishing growth of Methodism from a dozen members in 1739 to 23,000,000 adherents in 1879, an increase unparalleled in church history? How is it that Methodist revivals have not obstructed the marvellous enterprise and mighty energy in missionary work and education and every department of religious activity in the great M. E. Church of the United States, the largest denomination in the Republic? How is it that Methodist revivals have not hindered the amazing increase of Methodism in Ontario and Quebec, so that the last decade the increase among the churches was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists. Row: per cent.

Coming nearer home, how is it that in this Province of Quebec in 1871 there were absolutely 1,038 Anglicans less than in 1861, and while Presbyterians increased 2,430. Methodists increased 3,419? The explanation of all these facts, if the other churches would only know it, is spiritual life and revival power. Many among them are recognizing this, and what is more are surpassing us in religious zeal. Where this is the case, even when they outstrip us, we wish them God speed. We hate the strife as to "who shall be greatest in the kingdom," when there are so many tens of thousands outside of all our churches perishing for want of truth and light and sympathy. Anybody, we do not care who he is, that goes after these to bring them to purity, and happiness, and heaven, delights our hearts by his success.

PERILS OF THE DAY.

MISS BERTHA LAWRENCE, a young lady of Marion, New Jersey, in company with her sister, Mrs. H. E. Pachtman, whose husband is of the firm of Pachtman & Moelech, jewellers, of 363 Canal St., New York, crossed from New York to Jersey City, in a Desbrosses street ferry boat, on the evening of one of the Christmas holidays. Miss Lawrence is said to be a "pretty blonde of 18, with blue eyes, light hair, and rosy cheeks."

A Mrs. Rudiger, of Jersey City, who keeps a hotel, with a sign over the door bearing the words; "Meals at all hours," was at the ferry landing waiting-room, in company with a Mrs. Slack, of Ninth Avenue, New York, on the same evening. Mrs. Slack, just as the boat was about to leave, missed her pocket-book. A news girl, and Mrs. Rudiger, said they saw Miss Lawrence pick up Mrs. Slack's missing pocket-book. Mrs. Slack remained on the New York side. Mrs. Rudiger had Miss Lawrence arrested on the boat, and boldly confronting the young lady, charged her with the theft. Miss Lawrence was taken to the police office, and upon the testimony of the two witnesses, sent to "The Tombs." Miss Lawrence, before being locked up in the cell, was searched, but no property of Mrs. Slack's was found on her person.

At 11 o'clock next day information was brought to the Police Court, showing that when Mrs. Slack arrived home, on the previous evening, she discovered that she had not lost her pocket-book at all. She had only placed it in her wrong pocket. She appeared to regret that her mistake, and the false testimony of Mrs. Rudiger, and the news girl, should have led to the locking up of Miss Lawrence in the horrible New York Tombs, through the long hours of a winter's night. It is to be regretted that our laws do not provide a practicable way for protecting innocent persons from the false testimony of those who, regardless of consequences, utter the foulest accusations.

THE FREDERICTON CIRCUIT has prepared a new book for keeping the records of the circuit, including members in society; families, and their places of residence; marriages; burials; trustees; official members of the church; subscribers to WESLEYAN; normal school students; University students, etc. Such a book as this is needed in every Methodist parsonage.

JANUARY STARS.

Mars is evening star this month, decreasing in size and brilliancy. Jupiter is evening star, and rapidly approaching his conjunction with the sun; sets about nine. Saturn is evening star; is moving from us; sets about eleven. Venus is morning star; is beautiful throughout the mornings of January; is drawing nearer the sun. Mercury is morning star; rising about 6.30. Venus and the waning moon will be in conjunction on the morning of January 8th; the moon to the right of the planet; on the 9th there will be a new exhibition of the same picture, with the parts reversed. The new moon will be very near Jupiter on the evening of the 15th; near Saturn on the evening of the 17th; near Mars on the evening of the 20th and 21st. Venus, "the fairest and brightest of all the host," will grace all the winter mornings.

THE teachers and friends of the Methodist Mission Church, South Brunswick Street, in this city, gave the scholars of the Sabbath School a dinner on New Year's day. There are fifteen officers and teachers, and about one hundred scholars belonging to the school. Seventy-four of the scholars partook of the dinner on New Year's day. It consisted of two large joints of beef weighing 67 lbs., with fourteen plum puddings, vegetables, etc., etc. Each of the scholars was also supplied with a bag of candy, nuts, etc., on leaving the hall. This school is doing a work that is not done by any other school in the city, inasmuch as it receives, instructs, and in various ways assists, a class of children not reached by the ordinary methods. These scholars have been gathered into the school by the efforts of the teachers, and the Missionary, Rev. E. R. Brunyate. This mission is not quite two years old, and is doing a peculiar and much-needed work in the city.

REV. J. C. HURD, M. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Burlington, Iowa, died Dec. 21st very suddenly of heart disease. He preached as usual Sunday morning. After the service he felt poorly. And about nine o'clock that night passed away. He was a native of Wallace, N.S. He was at one time pastor of the Baptist Church in Fredericton. He had many warm friends in these Provinces.

LANDRY'S MUSICAL JOURNAL, for January 1880, contains: Angels called the little darling—song and chorus; Fairy footsteps gently falling—song and chorus; and, Heart and home. It also contains a considerable amount of reading matter of interest in musical circles. It is published by Landry & Co., 58 King Street, St. John, N. B. See advertisement.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn., for the current year, indicates the continued prosperity of that successful institution, if we may judge by its long roll of students in the several departments.

THE following are among the contents of "The Preacher and Homiletic Monthly" for January:

- Sermonic—"The Shunammite," by Wm M Taylor, D.D.; "Our City," by Llewellyn D Bevan, LL.B.; "A Thanksgiving Service—Our Country," by J P Newman, D.D.; "The Christian's Exalted Position," by C D W Bridgman, D.D.; "Giving as an Act of Worship," by F W Beatty, D.D.; "Faithful Unto Death," by Prof Roswell D Hitchcock, D.D.; Thanksgiving Sermon—"The Reasons for Thankfulness," by Wayland Hoyt, D.D.; "Soul Restoration," by Rev Benjamin D Thomas; "The Doom of the Wicked," by Rev Thomas Kelly; "The English Prayer-Book," by Dean Stanley; "Righteousness and Love," by Canon Farrar; "The Leper's Cure," by Rev W Wight; "Convincing and Abiding Evidence of Revelation," by Bishop Matthew Simpson; "The Silence of Our Lord," by Miss Anna Oliver; "Christian Sonship and Service," by Rev A H Steat; Also, a second paper, by Chas F Deems, D.D.; on "Ministers and Money Matters;" "Brotherly Talks with Young Ministers," No. IV, by Theodore L Cuyler, D.D.; "Prayer-Meeting Service—Hints for its Improvement," by Rev Lewis O Thompson; Then we have "Sermonic Criticisms," "Preachers' Exchanging Views," "Studies in the Book of Revelation," etc. This "Monthly" grows in favor continually. \$2.50 per year; 25 cts. single number. I. K. FUNK & Co., New York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The number of "The Living Age" for the week ending Jan. 3rd, has the following valuable contents: The Letters of Charles Dickens, Fortnightly Review; "He that will not when he may," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Development of the Color Sense, Macmillan; St. John's Eve by the author of "Pat ty;" First Impressions of the New World, by the Duke of Argyll, Fraser; A Deadly Feud, a tale from France, by Rudolph Lindan, Blackwood; The Literary Calling and its Future, by Jas. Payn, Nineteenth Century; A Hindu Almanac, Saturday Review; Some Victims of French Diplomacy, Pall Mall Gazette; together with the usual choice poetry and miscellany.

This number begins a new volume (the 144th) of this standard weekly magazine. Two new serial stories, one by Mrs. Oliphant, and the other by Mrs. Parr, the author of those thoroughly charming stories "Dorothy Fox" and "Hero Carstew," have been recently begun in "The Living Age," from advance sheets, and the publishers present to new subscribers for 1880 their six numbers of 1879, which

contains the opening chapters of both these serials. The present is therefore a favorable opportunity for subscribing.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription (\$8 00) is low; while for \$10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with "The Living Age" for a year, including the extra numbers of the latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

We have received The Advertising Hand Book, ninth edition, 1880, published by T. C. Evans, 252 Washington St., Boston. This work contains a list of the most desirable advertising mediums in the United States and Canada. It is accompanied by a very handsome calendar for 1880.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS. The following sums have been received since last acknowledgement:

Table with 2 columns: Amt. previously acknowledged, Hillsburgh, Canso, Digby, Kentville, New Germany.

S. F. HUESTIS, Treasurer.

January 7, '80.

THOSE who have heard the Rev. W. Taylor, of California, during his late visit to Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, will be glad to learn that several of his most interesting publications may be obtained at the Book Room. See advertisement in another column.

"STOP MY PAPER."

No message is more unpleasant to the publisher or editor of a paper, than this; except when the reason assigned is so singular as to be amusing. Any one will see, at a glance, that this must be the case. An editor is doing his utmost to make his paper entertaining and instructive. He discusses living questions, inserts pithy selections and choice poetry, and when he thinks he has made the paper so valuable that no one who has been reading it can do without it, somebody writes, "Please stop my paper." He does not care about the money; but the want of appreciation of his labours touches him sorely. And, what adds to his pain, he has a strong conviction that those who are most easily persuaded to give up the paper are those who need it most. It is a bad way of beginning a new year to give up a good religious paper, full of information and timely counsels such as you and your family need.

We venture to say that, in nine cases out of ten, the reasons given for stopping a religious paper are not good ones. Let us look at a few of them. "I cannot afford it." There is hardly any one so poor but may, by a little wise economy, take a religious paper. Far better to cut down expense in something else, than for a man to deprive himself or his family of wholesome mental food. "I do not agree with the views you take on several questions." Well, it would be a very poor paper with which every body would agree. Any live independent paper must contravene the opinions of many of its readers. That makes it of greater value. Probably the paper is right; and you need new light on the point complained of. "We get more papers than we can read." Very likely. But surely this cannot justify any Methodist, or friend of Methodism, in doing without the church paper—doing something that if every one did the same would stop the publication of the paper altogether. "We get other papers cheaper." We cannot publish the paper more cheaply. But these papers cannot supply the place of a Connexional paper, which presents the claims of all the enterprises of the church. Those who stop their paper deprive their family of something whose value cannot be estimated by money. One article may do more good than ten times the subscription price. The publication of this paper is one of the most important agencies of our church for carrying on the religious education of our people. LET NO OLD SUBSCRIBER GIVE UP THE PAPER. Do not forget that this is the last issue for 1879. If the month of January is allowed to pass without completing the canvass, it cannot be done so successfully at a later time. Let there be a forward movement all along the line.—Guardian.

POSTAL CARDS.

POWNAL, P.E.I., Dec. 30th., 1879.

We live among some of the finest people. Had many marks of kindness shown us during the Christmas Holidays. But the most distinguished came on the evening after Christmas day. A large number of persons representing all the Churches in the neighborhood, gathered in the large Hall at Pownal, had music, recitations, readings, speeches, and refreshments in abundance. Before this pleasant and profitable service, we were made the recipients of a purse containing \$62.00. Our friends here have felt the scarcity of money, yet, they say they must make the last year of their minister's residence among them the best financially, and we trust it will far surpass the two previous years in spiritual results.

WILLIAM MAGGS.

FLORENCEVILLE, N.B. Jan. 3rd, 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—The big hotel here was this morning destroyed by fire. "The Florenceville Hotel" was owned and managed by Mr. W. Birmingham who is a heavy loser. The Methodists at Florenceville had a good time on Christmas eve at the Christmas Tree. The music was inspiring and the dialogues by the young people amusing. The tree was well loaded. E. MILLS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAWRENCETOWN CIRCUIT, HALIFAX.

The Christmas Tree, Tea Meeting, and Fancy Sale, held by the ladies of our church, at Cole Harbor, on 31st December, proved very successful. A choir of about twenty voices, assisted by an organ kindly presided at by Miss Jessie Bowers, of Dartmouth, added greatly to the success of the entertainment. We are much indebted to the ladies of Grafton Street Church for very material aid given, both by their presence and donations. One lady, whose name is widely known in Halifax for her many acts of generosity, will not soon be forgotten by our Sabbath School children.

Temperance Hall has become too small for our church fairs, which, to the credit of our ladies be it said, are conducted in the most orderly manner, and free from those ways of disposing of articles whose morality is, at least, doubtful.

G. WIER.

ANNAPOLIS CIRCUIT.

It is but due to the friends of our cause in this circuit, that an acknowledgement should be made of their recent zeal and generosity. A year ago they found themselves deprived of a grant for the first time, having a debt of \$1,000 on their personage. A scheme was adopted, for which the circuit is indebted principally to a friend residing at a distance, whose name may not be given, by which the debt was extinguished in a few years. Meantime, the circuit has the interest to meet. Within a few weeks nearly \$100 have been raised by a sale and social. Donations from Clementsport and Annapolis resulted in a contribution to the circuit funds of \$100, chiefly cash. Thus we have been supplied with furniture for the parsonage, the interest is secured for this year, and the officials are striking hopefully for the salary of \$750.

A very blessed influence has accompanied our public services for some time. Quite a number have resolved to lead a religious life.

MR. EDITOR.—Our Sabbath School at Ship Harbor held its annual entertainment and Xmas tree on the 25th instant. The programme, consisting of declamations, dialogues, and singing, was somewhat lengthy; but so successfully were all the parts sustained, that the crowded audience did not lose interest for a single moment.

The tree surpassed anything we have ever seen. There were three—one very high, and a small one on either side. These were literally loaded with gifts, useful and ornamental; all the way from a gold brooch to a miniature chromo bearing its Christmas greetings.

Santa Claus, and his "better half," a queer looking pair—stripped the tree. Many were made happy by the kind remembrances of friends. The pastor and his lady came in for a bountiful share.

On the 29th inst. the school at Musquodoboit Harbor held a festival at the residence of its esteemed superintendent, Isaac Gaetz, Esq. After a bountiful repast, the tables were cleared away, and a good programme, consisting of declamations, readings, and music, afforded an hour of real enjoyment. The superintendent gave an excellent address, and after a few remarks by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Fisher, the exercises closed. Dec. 30, 1879.

POWELL NEWPORT.

MR. EDITOR, DECEMBER 29, 1879. Glad that, when I am sure you will be brethren engaged and another of the of circuit work in the arduous duties aged, by surprise heard, and encouragements, evidencing a suitable kindness on the part of the brethren, MeMurrah, whose unremitting brother and sympathy, through kindness twelve months sickness and in that laid me under a heavy debt of gratitude. I received, a few days ago, a donation from dear friends in Annapolis amounting in cash to something like forty-five dollars. The gift was a pure and simple; the furthest from any thoughts and expectations. But he retired some years earlier than I had anticipated; and during a year of extra expense to fit up a home, this unexpected benefit is felt to be specially seasonable.

To be remembered by friends in such a manner is cheering, and encouraging; and I desire to show my appreciation of such unexpected kindness by an acknowledgement through the WESLEYAN, and as Paul assured the Philippians in the name of the Lord, that God would supply all their need, according to His riches in glory, through Christ Jesus; so we will in our daily prayers seek for those kind friends the fulfilment of the same comprehensive promise.

Mercies abound towards me. In tribulation, peace was bestowed. Thank God. I have had some weeks now of relief, and reviving. Slowly, but steadily, I am improving in health; and am not without hope of being able, after a while, to do a little more work in the vineyard of the Lord. I long to be able, if it be the will of God, to see again His power and glory, so as I have seen in the sanctuary. To hold forth publicly the word of life; to visit and pray with the people of God. I have found great comfort and blessing in intercessory prayer. For my friends, my brethren, and companions' sakes, and for all the interests of the Church of God, God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for these.

I am, dear brother, Yours truly, ELIAS BASTILLE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. EDITOR was my privilege. McNeill, the daughter of Stewart and as she has place of abode, think it only to her as the church here.

For some for with willing as successfully of our services. And I only gregation and say that her plaid; for she was the church was pers, to head choir of singers sent from the where she was in making such fitable.

Then her succ Sabbath School of the children's reference. It was my ple last, which I am creditable to an Province.

The correctne were sung or read (some of them old), was remark It was held a proceeds devo School purpose Hoping that to her lot, and t upon some oth gation, believ Ye

Burton, Digby

BAV

It is now twel A. S. Tuttle held field (Cape Tor in a large ing that memorable but few who hav ing grace of God last we began a cality depending vice spirit and t to do all that in a revival of pur At first the atte rapidly increas evident that th hearts of the peop ing in the valley bership of the ch opened and fell int captain of our s seven weeks w meetings and b the Unseen Hand continued them i very gratifyi 130 besides old the congregatio them were som people of the pla den with the peo adults and inf and about fifteen desire for baptis esting of the m ostage when M of the widely kn baptized. She i and is 88 yeari ginal special circuit and hav give a rich harp The superint been presented v ing gloves by th the junior pres with a new buff and is none the from his Bristol

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Ladies of the dist Sabbath Sch week. Singing tions formed p Rev. W. B. Bre Shav delivered a was presented to the Bible Class, T. Allen from b to Miss Harrison tifully bound Bi Burrill for good

Rev. Wm. Twie was the recipient a respectfully fil A Mr. Noah B in the rear of a Moncton, on Fr shoemaker, on last seen. A was drun has recon-son, Gibson, oppon cured the servi Ontario, and equal to anythi H M Irvine, and others have a flour mill at G will aim at the finest grades, elsewhere manu

CENTENARY O Another meeting church was held consider the ten of the church, b some discussio, hearing on the 12th inst. A con to prepare a state of the present bui subsequent meeti The Governor (a silver and a bron for by the es Xavier's College t the first terminal c

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON IV.—JANUARY 25, 1880.

THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS.—Matt. 4: 1-11.

TIME.—About January, of A. D. 27. Very soon after his baptism, as in the last Lesson.

PLACE.—The northern part of the wilderness of Judaea, between Jerusalem and Jericho on the west, and the Jordan and the upper part of the Dead Sea on the east. Tradition places it in Mount Quarantania, near the Jordan, so named because Jesus passed forty days fasting in one of its caves.

RULES.—Tiberius Caesar emperor of Rome (14th year); Pontius Pilate governor of Judaea (second year); Herod Antipas of Galilee (31st year).

EXPLANATORY.

1. Then, immediately after his baptism by John, so says Mark 1: 12. Was led up. He did not seek, or run heedlessly into, temptation: he only went where the impulse of the Spirit led him. Up. From the low banks of the Jordan into the mountains of the wilderness. Of (by) the Spirit. That blessed Spirit immediately before spoken of as descending upon him at his baptism, and abiding upon him. The wilderness. The scene of Christ's temptation has been identified by the voice of tradition in the Greek and Latin churches as that wild and lonely region between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea, called, in modern geography, Quarantania. It is an extensive plateau, elevated to a considerable height above the plain of Jericho, and the west bank of the Jordan. To be tempted. To tempt is literally to stretch out, or try the strength of. He was led by the Spirit to be proved, tried, to see if he were able to be the Messiah. Satan's temptations, or enticements to sin, were the means by which he was tempted in the higher sense, i. e., proved. Of (by) the devil. Devil means slanderer, or accuser. Here the existence and personality of Satan are placed before us in the most distinct language. It would be the boldest of all paradoxes to assert that the Scriptures do not teach the existence of an evil power whom they call the enemy, the Accuser, the Devil.

First stage of the temptation.—The forty days. Both Mark and Luke say that he was tempted all these forty days. Probably the same general way as the three great assaults at last. Those three were the sum and crowning conflict of all.

2. Fasted forty days. Of the like long fasting, we have antecedent examples in the case of Moses and Elijah; and these cases, like this, were doubtless miraculous. The object in this, as in all fasting, was absorption in spiritual exercises, escaping as much as might be from the bonds of the flesh. He was afterward an hungered. The words imply a partial return to the common life of sensation. The cravings of the body at last made themselves felt.

Second stage.—The three crowning temptations. In each of these three, it is necessary for their perfect understanding, that we clearly see four things: 1. What was the allurements, the intense desirableness to Jesus; without this there is no temptation. 2. What there was wrong in the act proposed. 3. The means of the victory. 4. How it is a type of our temptations.

The First Temptation. Vers. 3, 4. Temptations of the flesh.

3. The tempter came. In what form it is not said; but it is certain that it was not in any hideous form. He never so appears in Scripture. It he had appeared to Christ as Satan, there would have been no temptations whatever, but only repulsion. Neither does Satan now so tempt men. He always comes in a garb of light, of beauty, of attraction; the foam of the wine cup, not the dregs; on a golden throne, in a gilded palace, forever hiding his true nature. Only so could he tempt at all. To him Satan made his severest assault in the time of Jesus' greatest weakness. He still watches his time, attacks when weary, heavy, sick, troubled. If that be the Son of God, since thou art. There is no doubt expressed. Thinking to beguile him with his flattery. Stones be made bread. To answer the double purpose of satisfying his hunger, and proving that he is the Son of God, having all power. John 3: 34, 35. The stones may have been round, resembling loaves. 1. What was the allurements? Intense hunger, a natural and perfectly right and pure desire; and he had the power by one word, or act of will, to satisfy it. 2. What was the wrong in doing what was suggested? It was wrong because he had taken upon himself the nature of man, and the conditions and sufferings of mankind. To have availed himself of his divine power to escape the bodily discomforts of humanity, would have been to fail in his mission of becoming our pattern, and our sympathizing High Priest, at the very outset. Accordingly there is no case in the New Testament in which Christ exercises miraculous power for his own benefit. 3. "The means of victory."—The promises in the word of God. ver. 4.

4. It is written. In Deut. 8: 3; quoted from the Septuagint, or Greek translation. Not by bread alone. Not by the ordinary and visible food alone, but by every word; i. e., whatever God may command or promise. But by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Of all passages in Old Testament Scripture, none could have been pitched upon more apposite, perhaps not one so apposite, to our Lord's purpose. "The Lord led thee [said Moses to Israel, at the close of their journeyings] these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldst keep his commandments, or no. And he humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knowest not, neither didst thou know that he might make it rain bread from heaven; and thou knowest that man doth not live by bread only." &c.

The Second Temptation, vers. 5-7. To gain good ends in bad ways.

5. The devil taketh him up. Either literally, or in thought, in planning for his future life. If Satan did appear in bodily shape, his suggestions could become temptations only as they might act upon the mind of Jesus. Hence the latter view of the temptation is that which regards it as a mental scene. As to the being taken up into the holy city, and into an exceeding high mountain, it may have been in thought, without doing any violence to the terms employed. The holy city, Jerusalem. Pinnacles of the temple. The temple was built on Mount Moriah, on a foundation built up of solid masonry, so as to present a nearly perpendicular wall of 200 feet from the floor of the temple to the valley below; "almost equal in height to the tallest of our church spires." On this wall, overhanging the valley of the Kedron, was Herod's royal portico. From the roof of that portico to the valley below was not less than 300 feet.

6. Cast thyself down. In the presence of a wondering, admiring crowd, who would hail you then as the king of the Jews. For it is written. In Ps. 91: 11. This is quoted to show that he would be safe in doing what was proposed. He could gain his end and yet escape danger. 1. What was the "allurement" in this temptation? To be the Messiah without suffering and death; such a Messiah as carnal Judaism then longed for.

7. It is written. (Deut. 6: 16.) Again, in another place. Shall not tempt the Lord. That is, thou shalt not try him; or, thou shalt not, by throwing thyself into voluntary and uncommanded dangers, appeal to God for protection. This was a "type of our temptations," when we try to gain the blessings of religion and heaven in other ways than God has appointed,—by good works instead of Christ, by forms instead of faith.

The Third Temptation, vers. 8-10. To gain wealth, power, and success, by sinful practices.

8. All the kingdoms of the world, &c. It is not necessary to inquire whether this expression is to be understood as literal or as hyperbolic. In either case the vision must be regarded as supernatural, and as embracing far more than the ordinary prospect of a wide landscape from a high mountain. The supernatural is still more clearly marked by the language of St. Luke, "in a moment of time." 1. What was the "allurement" in the third temptation? It is found in verse 9.—All these will I give thee. I will relinquish my hold and my right, and let you have the whole world as the Messiah monarch. All nations will then be subject to you as the king of the Jews. I will lead them to help you, not hinder; as they otherwise will do. The kingdom of God will come at once, without pain and the cross, without humility and reproach, but with glory and power. 2. What was the "sin"? It is found in the last clause.—If thou wilt fall down and worship me. Not a bald act of falling in outward worship of the grim king of darkness; but such an act of worship, as when men worship money, by loving it better than God; as they worship success, by placing it before duty; a real, not a formal, worship.

10. Get thee hence, Satan. It was here that Satan revealed himself. To give up dying for the sins of the world, to give up converting the world, and let Satan really rule,—this could come only from Satan, the great adversary of all good. Here the robes of light fell off, and Satan was undisguised. It is written. A modified quotation of Deut. 6: 13. Thou shalt worship the Lord. God really rules the world; and there is no lasting good, nothing truly happy, nothing successful, no kingdom gained, except by making God first and chief, a real worship of God as supreme. The third temptation as a "type" of ours. We share the third experience when we are tempted, for the sake of power, wealth, or influence, to conform to the world, and to employ Satan's instruments in even seeming to do God's service. We yield to the third when we are conformed to the world, and adopt its policies and methods, and imitate its spirit for the sake of its rewards. We resist the third when we make a superior love to God the whole inspiration of our hearts, and a supreme allegiance to Him the sole rule of our lives.

11. Leave him. Luke 4: 13, "for a season." He was tempted again and again; at last in Gethsemane and on the cross. Angels. Spiritual beings, probably in visible form on this occasion. Alone in the contest, he had these companions after his victory. Ministered most naturally means "supplied him with food," as in the case of Elijah; 1 Kings 19: 5. Others think, "gave him spiritual companionship," to support him, and prove that "man doth not live by bread alone." The view that the angels brought him food, accords better with the events just narrated. He who would not turn stones into bread was now fed; he who would not call upon angels to uphold him in his confidence, was now sustained by them; he who demanded worship for God alone, received hearty praise from these servants of God.

No. 115 GRAVTON ST. HALIFAX, N.S., August 4, 1879.

Messrs. T. GRAHAM & SON.—Dear Sirs—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of my perfect cure of CATARRH, from which I have suffered in its severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothing could cure me, but thanks to Providence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATARRH, I have been completely cured of that distressing and I might say disgusting complaint, and I only used one box. I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that complaint. Yours truly, C. F. F. SCROPPIN.

Price 25 cents a box.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

THE EMPEROR HADRIAN AND THE OLD GARDENER.

Sixty-four years after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the Emperor Hadrian appeared in Judaea, in order to suppress the last and greatest national insurrection of the Jewish nation. History has preserved for us the most cruel deeds of this emperor, and even the Roman writers have themselves not been silent concerning them. It is a fact, however, that he sometimes did a noble act, and I will tell you about one of these now.

When the Emperor Hadrian was one day going along the coast of the Sea of Tiberias, attended by some of his courtiers, he found a very old man who attracted him because of his venerable and mild appearance. The aged man was quietly working in the field, digging up the ground, and, as it appeared, planting something.

"You seem to be very old," said the emperor, who was passing by near where he was. "Does it not pain you to perform such hard work in your old age?"

"Oh! no," replied the old man, "I love to do such labor as this. It gives me great pleasure, for I have been accustomed to it from my youth."

"What are you digging here in the ground for?" asked the emperor.

"I am getting the ground ready to plant some figs," replied the old man.

"But you are very aged," answered Hadrian; "and do you believe that you will ever reap the fruit from the trees that you are going to plant?"

The old man said: "My Heavenly Father has spared me to be a hundred years old, and it may be he will spare me three years longer. If he does, I shall be able to eat the fruit of the little trees that I am now planting. Besides, if I should be called away to heaven before three years shall have passed by, then my children and grandchildren will enjoy the fruit from the trees that my hands are this day planting."

Then the old man continued his work, and said nothing further just then. But the emperor, still impressed by his appearance and words, said further:

"I am the Emperor Hadrian. Your working here and your words deeply impress me. If you should be so fortunate as to reap the fruit from these trees which you are now planting, I hope you will bring me some of the figs and let me know how you are getting along."

The old man looked quietly at the Emperor, bowed his head, and Hadrian took his departure.

The sun shone pleasantly upon the aged gardener that day, but he did not feel proud of the visit that the Emperor Hadrian had made him. He finished his day's work, and as the sun was about setting, he offered his evening prayer in the field, and then went home.

The old man was spared to live three more years, and the fig trees he had planted the day when the Emperor Hadrian came by produced beautiful figs, and he enjoyed their fruit. He remembered the words of the emperor, and, going out among the trees that he had planted, gathered a basketful of the best figs that he could find upon them. He laid leaves all over them, and then, after clothing himself in his best apparel, went to Antioch, where the emperor was living.

The gray-haired man met with great respect from everybody around the palace, though nobody knew him, and some thought he might be crazy, for he, evidently a peasant, was asking to be admitted to the presence of the emperor.

Hadrian did not recognize him at first, for the old man was more bent than he was three years before, and there were far more wrinkles on his face. The emperor said to him: "What do you wish with me, old peasant?"

"I am bringing you the fruit of the trees which you saw me planting one day along the shore of the Sea of Tiberias. You seemed to think it a strange thing that I, such an old man, should be planting young trees. But I told you that if I lived for three years I would be able to enjoy the fruit, and that if I did not live, my descendants would gather it. You were so kind as to invite me to come to see you in case I lived and my trees bore fruit, and to bring you some of the figs."

The emperor was astonished and delighted with the old man and his gift. He remembered the conversation very well, and had him spend several hours with him in the palace.

The emperor's attendants seemed to be very much astonished that he should pay so much attention to an old peasant, but he said to them:

"What makes you so astonished today?"

One of them replied: "We are astounded to think that you, our great emperor, should pay so much attention and honor to an old man who brings you nothing but a basket of figs."

Then the emperor replied: "The Lord has blessed this old man far beyond the most of men. He has per-

mitted him to reach a very great age. Shall not I, a man too, also honor him? His gray hairs are worthy of honor, and you should all respect him."

The courtiers were then silent, and they vied with each other in paying honor to the aged peasant. The emperor then gave orders that his basket should be filled with pieces of gold, and, true enough, the old man set out from the palace that evening with his basket full of gold, which, indeed, was so heavy that he could hardly carry it.

After he had reached his distant home, the news of the emperor's cordial reception of him and splendid gift soon spread abroad. Friends and acquaintances came to see him and congratulate him upon his good fortune.

Among his neighbours there was one indolent man, worked more than an hour or two a day, and who allowed his family to remain in poverty. He had been thinking for a long time what he should do to make money in an easy way, and at last, after the old peasant had returned from the emperor's presence with a basket of gold, he resolved that he would fill a sack with figs and take them to the emperor. Accordingly, one day he set out with his sack full of figs, and having reached Antioch, implored admission to the emperor's presence.

Having been admitted to the emperor, the latter asked him what he had.

"I have a bag of figs to present to your majesty," replied the man.

"Where do you live?"

"I live near the shore of the Sea of Gennesaret, and I am one of the neighbours of the old man to whom you showed so much honor."

"What do you wish to do with the figs?"

"I mean to make them a present to your majesty."

Now the Emperor Hadrian was a shrewd man, and he saw that the man's plan was—to get a handsome present, perhaps gold, for the sack of figs that he had brought.

"What is your occupation?" said the emperor.

"My occupation is to till the ground, but fearing that I may not have a great while to live, I don't plant many trees, and with great effort have procured these figs for you."

"I am sorry to say," replied the Emperor, "that I cannot except them at your hands. You are comparatively a young man, and should till your land diligently. Please to depart and take your figs with you."

Now, in a corner of the room, there was standing one of the courtiers, who heard the whole conversation. As soon as the man, who was greatly disappointed, had left the emperor's presence, the courtier went and told to his friends the whole affair, and before the man had passed through the doorway of the palace, almost every one about the emperor's residence was acquainted with the circumstance. The man had forgotten to tie up his sack of figs when he left the emperor, and on going down the steps and out of the door, a great many of them fell all along the hall. The courtiers picked these up, and one after another threw them at him; though if the emperor had known of this conduct he would have been very much displeased.

So the only fruit of the lazy man's visit to the emperor was to have his present rejected, and to be pelted with some of his own figs by the emperor's courtiers. On arriving at his home, he had no gold to show to his family and his friends. After a while the news of how he had been received at the palace leaked out, and from that day he was called by all the villagers, "Lazy Jacob."

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

No. 5. FIFTY-EIGHT LETTERS.

12, 6, 30, 51, 9, 27, 1, 15, a king mentioned in Second Chronicles.

11, 23, 54, 55, 49, 58, 57, 3, 12, 38, 18, 3, one of the Seven Churches of Asia.

14, 16, 45, 4, 5, 20, 28, 56, what God wishes us to be.

49, 48, 25, 47, 22, 8, was killed by a nail being driven into his temple.

5, 11, 7, 33, 1, 38, one who prophesied the destruction of Jerusalem.

29, 23, 43, 28, 33, 49, 19, boasted himself to be somebody.

35, 2, 34, 26, 16, 19, to whom Paul said, "Thou child of the devil."

36, 24, 15, 10, 11, 23, 47, 11, 25, whose mother was a Jewess, and whose father a Greek.

13, 23, 12, 53, 16, 52, 30, 39, 22, is what we know God is.

16, 50, 31, 37, 5, 21, 46, 38, a city of Benjamin.

26, 8, 32, 51, 31, 38, is the father of 19, 16, 15, 25, 13, 17.

My whole is a verse in Ecclesiastes.

Answers have been received to Enigma No. 6 as follows: Cornet; Fast; Lentiles; Bethany; Fathom; Censer; Endor; Beryl; Myrrh; Manna; Cubit; Alabaster; A sabel. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Matt. v. 12.

From J. K., River John; A. O. Bowles, Centreville, King's Co.; Bessie Thompson, St. John; E. Windsor; Nellie, Halifax; Minnie G. Troop, Belle Isle, Annapolis Co.; Sue, Digby; Meade P. Harrington, Liverpool; Minnie B. Freeman, Liverpool; H. L. Vroom, Clementsport; Jeanie, Halifax; A. P. C., St. John.

HOUSE AND FARM.

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

How do you stand?—One cannot lay out his work to advantage without knowing precisely how he stands with regard to his business. The beginning of the year is the appropriate time for ascertaining it. Frequently an account of business is kept for a month or two and then neglected. If it is only to encourage habits of regularity and perseverance, it will be time well spent to keep an account, not only of money affairs, but a record of events for every day. This tends to beget promptness and system in every detail of farm work, and in business affairs, that foresight and economy which are everywhere the prime essentials to success.

Keep a record of the events of each day's work, and farm-life. One of the boys or girls can do this. A book will be needed, ruled with plain lines, on which to make entries; put down the condition of the weather, the work done, and by whom; purchases and sales made, indeed, anything that may be needed for future reference, or that should be entered in the account book, which will thus become a valuable and interesting record of the farm.

Make an Inventory.—Put down every thing you possess, from the farm itself, to the small tools and utensils, and value each item fairly. Enter the money on hand, and also every debt owed. This is the first work in beginning an account. The property owned, and money on hand, will be on one side of the account, and the debts on the other. The balance will show just how the farmer stands. This account will be the account of stock.

Purchases and Sales, are entered in the daily record, and from that into a purchase and sale book; except the cash transactions, which go into the cash book.

The Cash Book.—Every payment and receipt of money for purchases, sales or for wages, should be entered in the cash book; this should be done every evening, and before it is forgotten; all these entries are transferred to a ledger to the proper accounts. The work is very simple and easy, and there are farmer's girls who keep their father's accounts in the most accurate manner. Fuller directions for keeping farm accounts, were given in the American Agriculturist for January and February, 1879.

Hiring Men.—A farmer should try to make work for a hired man or several if possible. If he can find profitable work for them, he is making money for himself. A few months wages spent in procuring or making manure, draining, clearing off stone, getting out stumps, or otherwise making the farm more productive, well be well invested.

Keeping the stables clean.—Clear out the manure every morning, and scrape or card off all filth from the animals. The stable should be made so warm, that the manure will not freeze at night; a lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food, or the animals will fall off in condition.

Cut the Litter.—If the litter is cut into 3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold more moisture, will make better and finer manure, and will keep the animals cleaner than long litter. The gain in the quality of the manure, in one year, the saving in time in the handling, and increased effectiveness of it, will pay good interest on the cost of a windmill, and a fodder cutter, to do the cutting. But if the stormy and disagreeable days are chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an abundant supply can be made. A broad axe can be purchased for \$2.50, and with this and a block, a sheaf of straw may be cut into 3-inch chaff, in half a minute. Two persons, one to hold the sheaf on the block or plank, and the other to use the axe, would soon cut up a ton of straw. Where hard wood saw-lust, dry swamp muck, or pine straw can be produced, these make excellent litter and manure.

Economy in Feeding, is a very important consideration. In some cases the feed used is wasted. Corn third fodder has proved a saving head of to one-half. Wherever of one-third or stock at feed, if saved, it is simply a one-cha can be saved, it is simply a large portion of the resources of the farm, and is sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and the time expended in cutting.

Watering Stock.—The supply of water in winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers about the troughs and other drinking places; pipes freeze and burst, and become choked, and many other inconveniences occur. These may be avoided by methodical management. Have regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and drive the cattle to them and see that they drink. When all are supplied, empty the troughs, and either cover them or turn them over. Have no flowing water in the yards to waste and freeze, or become ice-cold for drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from the cows 10 per cent or more.

FENCING.

This important every owner of a that requires encl New Hampshire men publicly offer for less than what on them had cost an Agricultural Cheever, editor of he had carefully of farms, animal fences, and found the average for the worth of fences to stock from other crops.

Nine years ago at Washington then in existence 931. The addition cost of the present to fully \$5,000,000 is a pretty large sum, and a considerable one in the work counting one a day, but here is millions. The interest over \$200,000,000 building of about much more, making far more than the navy, the General, and Pensions, together on our public debt.

In New York State are some 75,000 to 150,000 miles of \$40,000,000, and the single State has 6,000,000.

During thirty-american Agriculturist say as to the uses the fencing. But wherever live animal propose now to directing the cost of this one item in the reduced only one-fifth amount to \$500,000 there are an average of fencing for each about \$1 a rod, or new fences, and can erect them at a fourth the cost of have those that will or more times as small annual repair farms will be enhanced dollars at least. fence can take the "worm fence," the crease in the prod foul plants. Two a farm, occupying with its projecting full acres of ground. The cost of iron, and are greatly reduced, into very largely in building, house-build they not take the varieties of fences, rails? Such a chaf taking place.

More than 100, Wire Fence have been Whether this style of desirable; whether not, for general adoption timberless prairies of farms can be adopted village lot enclosures and discussion. American Agriculturist.

HARD-PAN—WHAT Soils are divided into face Soil, Subsoil, a surface soil is the upper which is turned by the soil that interests the subsoil is below the compact and often. Sometimes the line and subsoil is quite dry not. Hard-pan is than the subsoil, and hard stratum may be below the surface, which is not to be found soil, or one that is app and texture of a rock-turist.

The invention of Complete Sewing Machine, Sewing Machine, many important era in the history, and when we consider its usefulness and extremely it is very difficult to invention for domestic equal importance to

and capacity for work "tailor movement, that commensurate working parts, abundant, and will last bins hold 100 yards of the finest of all neat and regular, and a moment to sew articles length on coarse material, so infinitesimal combs with the rapidity rendering it them; it has more other, and it does to of heavy, coarse, pin needle-work with ease, than required on other no commendation, the ing demand, and vol from the press, and vol nics who use them, are lindoubted worth as a liable household necessity popularity each day. chine can be examined paper. AGENTS W company. ADDRESS THE FAMILY SEWING M BROADWAY, NEW Y

Book Steward's Department

The Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Book Steward. The Rev. T. W. SMITH, Assistant Book Steward.

All letters relating to the business of either the Book Room or the Wesleyan Newspaper Office, and all remittances of money for the Wesleyan as well as for the Book Room should be addressed to the Book Steward and not to the Editor.

But all Books to be noticed, and all communications and advertisements designed for insertion in the Wesleyan, should be addressed to the Editor and not to the Book Steward.

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

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

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

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN"

Table listing receipts for the Wesleyan newspaper, including names like Samuel Retic, Rev. John S. Allen, and amounts such as 2.00, 1.00, 6.00, etc.

METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET.

List of Books for December 1879.

(CONTINUED.)

Table listing various books for sale, including 'Things a Lady would Like to Know', 'The Sea and its Wonders', 'The Bible in its own Words', etc., with prices.

Table listing books for sale, including 'White Cross and Dove of Pearls', 'Waddy, Rev. S. D. Memoir of', 'Wallace, The Hero of Scotland', etc.

Table listing books for sale, including 'The Jewel Case, by Rev. Dr. Newton', 'Best Things', 'King's Highway', etc.

Table listing books for sale, including 'The \$1,000 Prize Series, 1st Part 8 vols.', 'The \$1,000 Prize Series, Second part 8 vols.', etc.

Table listing books for sale, including 'The Boy Farmers of Elm Island', 'The Young Shipbuilders of Elm Island', etc.

Table listing books for sale, including 'Allie Bird Series, 4 Vols.', 'A Little Woman', 'A Girl's Money', etc.

Table listing books for sale, including 'The Bear's Den', 'The Road to Riches', 'The Breakfast Half-Hour', etc.

Table listing books for sale, including 'Alone in London', 'Bessie at the seaside', 'Bessie and Her Friends', etc.

Persons sending for books in this list will please take notice that any book, of which no copies may remain on our shelves at the time of the receipt of their order, may generally be obtained in the course of a few weeks, if required.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN MALE ACADEMY,

Rev. C. H. PAISLEY, A. M., Principal, Assisted by an able Staff of Instructors.



THE TERMS, in this Institution, for both TUITION and BOARD are moderate; while it affords ample facilities for acquiring a thorough ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

MUSIC, both Instrumental and Vocal, and FRENCH are taught by Instructors of high attainments.

A Modified Commercial Course consisting of BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, and PENMANSHIP is conducted by a Competent TEACHER.

Students taken at any time. Next Term opens January 2nd, 1880.

Young Men seeking the advantage of a liberal education are invited to correspond with the Principal.

SEND FOR A CALENDAR.

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks.

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above work AT MODERATE RATES.

AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE, WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX BUSINESS COLLEGE AND WRITING ACADEMY, (Established 1867).

HESSLEIN BUILDING, HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

Designed to educate Young Men for Business. SESSIONS DAY AND EVENING.

This is a COMMON SENSE BUSINESS SCHOOL where Young Men are taught, by practical illustration, how to transact all kinds of Business, and record the same properly in their books.

The Students act as Buyers, Sellers, Traders, Bankers, Bookkeepers, and Accountants, in Actual Business Operation.

We teach only such subjects as are practically useful, in fact indispensable, in Business Life. SPELLING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, CORRESPONDENCE, BANKING, LAWS OF COMMERCE, and their APPLICATION TO BUSINESS are the principal.

No Young Man who wishes to become an intelligent and useful citizen, in any calling, should fail to attend our College. It will pay better than anything else costing twice as much in time and money.

Send for Circulars. FRAZEE & WHISTON, oct. 3 3m

Sent Free Musical Herald

A Journal of 28 pages, for Teachers, Students and all Lovers of Music. The Foremost Writers in all departments of musical culture, including Voice, Piano, Organ, Orchestral Instruments, Choral Music, both Secular and Sacred, Harmony, Theory &c., have been engaged, making it a journal indispensable to a good Musical Education.

Teachers, Organists and Choirs, will be specially interested in the department of Church and Sunday School Music. Terms \$1.50 a year, which includes

\$10 WORTH OF MUSIC of the highest character. Address "The Musical Herald Co.," Music Hall, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for postage.

20 All Chrono Cards, Rosebud, Motto, Japanese, Card Co., Nassau, N. Y. Dec 26 1879

THE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA OF 1878.

A few copies of this beautiful work of Art, in Notman's best style—Size 17 x 27, and containing life like pictures of the two hundred and two ministers and laymen who composed that Conference, have been obtained and are offered at a reduced price at the

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX. Notman's price for such pictures is \$5.00 each. Terms are offered at 3.00 " or will be mounted in good Walnut Frame for 5.00 "

Only a very few copies are on hand. Every copy to the Methodist Family should have a copy.

72 DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day a home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TAUB & Co., Augusta, Maine. May

66 DOLLARS a week in your own town. Terms and a \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. May 31

THE HYMNAL

Was prepared by Ministers of our own Confessions, for use in our Prayer Meetings and Sabbath Schools. It is used in our larger city churches. The large type edition can still be supplied at the low rate of 12 cents each or \$1.20 per dozen. Paper, 16 cents. 1.75 " Limp Cloth. Orders received by H. PICKARD, Methodist Book Room, Nov. 21.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR WITH THE Prayer Meeting Manual

Containing a Theme with References, Thoughts, and an appropriate Hymn for each week in the year. 72 pages. Price 10 cents, or \$1 per dozen. Mailed free. P. Garrett & Co., 708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Jan 2 1880

SOMETHING NEW. The Marvel Copyist

A WONDERFUL INVENTION. The PAPHYROGRAPH and ELECTRIC PEN Superseded.

No Copying Press required.—Most simple Process invented. Instant Reproduction without Press or Dampening.

Clergymen Enabled to Vastly Multiply their Usefulness.

One to two hundred copies of Church Reports, Pastoral and other Letters, Sunday School Lessons, Prayer-meeting Topics, Circulars, Plans, Drawings, Specifications, Music, etc., in one, or more colors if desired, at one operation. This process can be repeated for any number of thousands of copies.

Copies can be made on any kind of Paper without previous preparation, and can also be made on Muslin, Linen, Leather, Silk, Wood, etc.

HOW IT CAN GREATLY SERVE THE PREACHER.

There are scores of ways in which a clergyman will find this invention of the greatest service to him. It is important that the annual report of his labors, or that the treasurer's or secretary's report, or the report of some committee be placed in the hands of all members: in five minutes a child can take 100 or more copies from the original writing, each one a perfect fac-simile. Thus days of labor, or a heavy printer's bill is saved. Often a pastor will find it of great value to address personal letters to each member; by this process the letters can be prepared in a few minutes. Also programmes and tickets of monthly courses or entertainments, the topics for prayer-meetings, etc. etc.; additional copies (a score or 100 if desired) of a sermon or newspaper article, which he wishes to write, tracts for distribution through his neighborhood, invitations to attend his services, all can be done quickly and neatly through this wonderful discovery.

The whole method is simplicity itself. We deem this method, after examination and use in our office, as far preferable to either the PAPHYROGRAPH or ELECTRIC PEN, or any other of this class of duplicating processes. Its weight is less than 4 pounds. There is nothing about it liable to get out of order. The whole process is perfectly clean.

OUR PAPHYROGRAPH OFFER WITHDRAWN. We have been astonished at the simplicity, cheapness and efficiency of this new invention, and as it will accomplish in one-tenth the trouble and one-sixth the expense the work of the PAPHYROGRAPH, we withdraw our offer, made last month, in favor of this new invention.

ORDER AT ONCE, AS THE PRICE WILL PROBABLY BE ADVANCED.

There is a conflict between rival manufacturers for the patent for the process. This rivalry has run the price down to \$5.00. As soon, however, as the right to the patent will be determined, the successful claimant will most likely advance the price, as he will then hold a monopoly.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS ALREADY IN THE MARKET.

Directions for Use. Write the article to be copied on any kind of paper with the prepared ink. Let it dry without blotting.

Place the writing, ink side downward, on the pad, press it lightly with the hand so that all parts touch the pad and let it remain five minutes, then remove carefully and an impression will remain on the pad. Place the paper to be printed on the pad, smooth lightly with the hand and a copy is made. This repeat to the extent of the number of copies desired.

PRICE ONLY \$5.00. This price includes Ink, Sponge and Pad; every thing necessary for work.

I. K. FUNK & CO., NEW YORK.

These may be ordered through the METHODIST Book Room, Halifax. A few have been received are offered at the New York price.

H. PICKARD, BOOK STEWARD

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY

Established in 1837. Superior Bell Casting and the most complete machinery for the manufacture of Bells, Cast Iron, Brass, and other metals. Located at 102 and 104 East Second Street, Columbus, Ohio.

No Duty on Church Bells. Nov. 17. 73. ly.

AURALINE FOR DEAFNESS

Deafness often crops up so gradually and insensibly that it is not until it has become a chronic case, that the sufferer is aware of it. There are many cases, in fact all, that are cured by AURALINE. A few drops in the ear will do it. A few drops in the ear will do it. A few drops in the ear will do it. A few drops in the ear will do it.

Fillmore & Co., Nebraska, U.S.

Fillmore & Co., Nebraska, U.S. Sole Agents—Railroad Bonds for non-residents—Railroad Bonds for non-residents—Railroad Bonds for non-residents.

Neither say in the accepted yet, be accepted? Who is ever was—to merit hands? Was ever good enough for the till the consummation And as for thee, thou all—there dwell in thing; and thou believe in Jesus. Is thyself worse and

NILS ANDERSON, of Momece,

Fillmore & Co., Nebraska, U.S.

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Rev. H. PICKARD, Rev. DUNCAN

VOL. XXX

LIFE'S

Do you remember How fast the years When, down the path You first called

We gathered wild Daisies and clover And in my curls and One sweet wild

We've come, since We know it will And we dimly see Our other home

The feet that bound Have taken a While the roses are clinging

On a daughter's Life's tree has been Its vine so bright That when grief comes For the dawn of

For the best of life Love's vow, to be All the toiling way Till the shadowy

And the tender clasp And the hushing Ah! who but a moment The life, almost

And 'e'en though you The grave on the You know not how When our first

But there must be And shadows as If you keep beside I'll give thanks to

And when I sleep Lay a wild rose on And say, "She loved weep, Forget and forgive —Christian at W

THE PHILOSOPHY CLASS

The efficacy of meeting is proven we hear such exp went to class down I heard while there ed me, and I ca Why is there such ings? There are sons. One, I thin a number of scrip most careless read Apostles have not f in this history of preaching, the se brief, pointed, un personal experience of St Paul. Is no the lay ministry, w so large a character Providential rebuke sively prevalent, w simple presentatio ostentatious makin to the point before of experience, und the Holy Ghost, wa ing, and this is w class-meeting. The ed charms an ang that, coming in g hearts on fire with it is powerful. Al doscopic form, as w in the experiences Brother, sister, if y man, go to the cla

FIRST I Believe in the propitiation for the good foundation for thou shalt do all th

Neither say in the be accepted yet, be accepted? Who is ever was—to merit hands? Was ever good enough for the till the consummation And as for thee, thou all—there dwell in thing; and thou believe in Jesus. Is thyself worse and

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