

S. F. HUESTIS, Publisher. T. WATSON SMITH, Editor. Published under the direction of the General Con

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OUR CHURCH WORK.

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OFFICE:-125 GRANVILLE STREET.

All letters on business connected with the paper and all moneys remitted should be addressed to S. F. HUESTIS. All articles to be inserted in the paper and any Books to be noticed should be addressed to T. WATSON SMITH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be made to any Min-ister of the Nova Scetia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newtoundland Con-

FROM THE PAPERS.

The king of Congo, Africa, has joined the Baptist Church. He is the only crowned head in the denomination.

The debt of the Southern Methodist Publishing House has all been refunded in 4 per cent. bonds, and during the present year \$25,000 of the debt has been paid in cash, besides the interest on the whole.

The Chicago Board of Education asks for \$1.132,904 for educational purposes next year. Of this sum, \$275,000 is required for new buildings, \$90,000 for school sites, and \$486,671 for teachers'

A correspondent of the Lutheran and Missionary advocates the institution of the office of bishop in the Lutheran Church. He attributes the success of Methodism in the United States to its peculiar episcopal organization.

Sixty thousand dollars is the sum aleady spent by the father of Charley Ross in the effort to find his abducted hild. There is no probability that he ver will find him. It is almost certain hat the child was murdered by his abuctors, in order to escape detection.

Mr. Reuben Springer, of Cincinnati, idulged in Christmas gifts of unusual ze; he gave a United States bond for thousand dollars to each of eight charable institutions in his city; each of e faithful servants in his household so received \$1,000.

There is much in the advocacy of some day against denominational grants dal to the best interests of ucation. The government of Nova otia may withdraw its grants, but in oing so it will turn its back upon the ightest educational centres it will ever Christian Visitor.

The electric light is rapidly conquergits predestined position in our streets. ilroad stations and yards, especially in ills and manufactories. Its light, as t, would be unendurable in public ills and private houses: but doubtless will be subdued or shaded so as to be iendly and not dazzling to the eye. ion's Herald, Boston.

A most stringent liquor prohibitory ll, known as the "nuisance bill," has issed both branches of the Vermont egislature. It makes any place where quor is sold or given away, or where imbling is allowed, a nuisance, and the ace is shut up, the keeper being liable be fined from \$20 to \$200, and imisoned for three months.

If anything is said against nunneries the score of morals, the indignation the Romanists is aroused, but when priest and nun are arrested for infancide, as was the case last week in a estern State, it seems very possible at the criminality brought to light is ot exceptional. In institutions so refully guarded there may be much riquity without its coming to the pubc knowledge.—Baptist Weekly.

The offer of James E. Temple to place chime of bells in Holy Trinity Proestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, as been accepted, and they will be laced in position as soon as possible. !he chime will consist of twenty-five bells. nd will be cast in Belgium at a cost of 110,000. They will be rung by the oranist, who will have complete control of hey will be connected by an electric ttachment with the organ.

Three thousand saloons are in full heaters are all open every Sunday ight, in direct violation of law. Beides these, groceries, butcher-shops, lothing stores, and many other kinds of usiness are carried on without any reard to the law. It is proposed to organze a society, composed of business and professional men, with a fund of everal thousand dollars at their comhand, for the purpose of executing the enalty of the law upon all who violate t. -- N. Y. Advocate.

ried in Kansas, the verdict was ascerthem. There are forty-eight pages of the sums named by the respective jur- "Bible Experience." "Suggestions for bearing maintained throughout the native conquest over the inborn prejudices tained and determined solely by adding excellent reading, including articles on ora, and dividing the sum total by tweive. Seeking the Lost, This was not done for purposes of con- eral Evanguast. sultation, but by distinct a regment that " Bentsear h Century, " a deeply-in the result of these ar thmetical proces- ing paper on the life of the late ses should be the amount of the verliet. Reed of Australia, &c. We hope and it was immediately at the close of believe that this new periodical the close of believe that this new periodical the close of believe that the close of the close of believe that the close of the close of believe that the close of the close the calculation so written out and requirely atosin a large circulation, we turned. The Court of Appeals of that reminently serviceable in promoti-State has set this verdice aside as a spread of vital Christianity. Monday chance verdict, and ordered a new trial. Recorder.

The House of Assembly at Adelaide has voted the sum of £2,000 for the purchase of pictures to found a National Gallery in Adelaide, and a number of pictures from the Melbourne Exhibition have been bought.

Mr. John Bright, in a letter he has written to Mr. F. G. Heath, to thank him for a copy of his "Peasant Life in the West of England," says that "the subject is one of great and growing in-terest, and that "the question of the land in England as well as Ireland can-

At the recent examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, Cambridge, Miss Constance Jones attained the standard of a first-class. Miss A. Woods and Miss G. Travers of a second and third class respectively. At the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos, Miss O. Harcourt attained the standard of a second-class. The three ladies are students of Girton College.

The New York Evangelist asks if the Presbyterians are going to give up the lower part of New York city. In New York, as in other cities, the general movement of the wealthy classes toward remote parts of the city has left the abandoned parts to a foreign element. The retreating Presbyterians of New York have left a group of dying church-

From the Springfield District Methodist: "The town tax is no more binding than the Church tax; and he who conceals his property from the assessor in order to escape taxation, is no more guilty than he who unfairly pleads poverty as excuse for not bearing his share of the burdens of the Church. Let our people be taught till they believe it, that the pastor's salary is as much a debt as the cost of the meeting-house.

The case of the Basutos evidently excites a deep interest among the best of the French Protestants. M. de Pressensé has, for one, taken up the matter. contending that their claim is as clear as mittee has likewise ongaged in their d They distinctly "count on the aid of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, and on the English churches," when the subject shall be regularly brought before

The London Watchman, in calling atention to the present efforts of English Methodism in behalf of Temperance, states that when Dr. Punshon was about to sail for America in 1868. his farewell address contained the following memorable words: "If Methodism had taken hold of the temperance work in the beginning, and had held it in her own hands, and wielded it in a Christian manner, she would have been more powerful in connection with the great humanizing movements of the age than

Young Men's Christian Association Allcroft, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Messrs. T A. and E. M. Denny, Mr. S. Morley, M. P. and Mr. G. Williams) an expense of £21,000 was incurred for alterations in the building. Of this sum over £11,-000 has been already subscribed, and the remainder has been submitted to the

hem without leaving the key-box, as so poor that he received public aid in his plast in St. Louis every Sunday, and the sold for \$25,000, and this money was inwithout feelieg it.

Thoughtful Million. pect something good; and the first num-In an action for damages recently ber, we are sure, will not disappoint

MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

ed to an isolated station in India:

I have now been here for a fortnight, and it is time that you should know that I am settling down to my work. The voyage out was a prosperous and in many respects a very enjoyable one. After the first two days, during which we laboriously ploughed our way through heavy rolling waves, the sea was almost uniformly calm, and often placid as a mountain tarn. The monotony of the voyage we pleasantly broke by trips on shore at the various calling places. Your missionary party will not soon forget the hearty welcome which greeted them at some of these; at Malta, at Aden, at Madras the kindly reception we met with cheered our hearts and will linger in our memory for many a day. On the evening of Saturday, Nov. 13, I reached Secunderabad, and, with trembling and somewhatanxious though thankful heart. looked forward to the Sunday-to the beginning of my work on Indian soil. It was arranged that I should take the morning and evening services for the soldiers, and as the seven o'clock parade service is held at a distance of three miles from our house, with the first streak of dawn I was awake, and very soon we were hurrying to the chapel through the fresh morning air. Chapel I say; but that is one of the blessings we are earnestly longing for and urgently needing. The service is held at present by the kind permission of the Colonel in command in a schoolroom within the lines of the 21st Regiment; the arrogether unsuited to the purpose

In addition to the £25,000 expended in the purchase of Exeter-hall for the (which was contributed by Mr. J. D. public. The greater portion of the building operations will be finished this month. - City Press, London.

The fact that the poor element is outstripping the old aristocracy at the South, which was confessed by the Charleston News and Courier the other day, receives | ions-some twenty-five persons. their striking illustration in the coming to the front of Senators Brown of Georgia and Mahone of Virginia. The one hauled wood to Dahlonega, Ga., for years and hawked vegetables about in a basket, while Mahone, the bright Irish lad, was early education. Brown made a lucky investment in a bit of wild land, on which a copper mine was afterward discovered. A half interest in the mine vested in land that laid the basis of the senator's present fortune. He gave \$50,000 not long ago to a Baptist college "Experience' is the title of a new

magazine, which is described by its proectors as "A Cheap Quarterly for the When we say it is under the care of the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, and is published at "2, Castle street, City-road, " our readers will ex-

The Methodist Recorder publishes a letter from a missionary recently appoint Secunderabad, Dec. 1, 1880.

for which we use it; but short as my ex perience has been I can see how much

our work amongst the soldiers is hamperin the hands of the Church. In the ed for want of some place of our own, oral effect of such institutions there is some place where we shall not be restrict power for good. The Church that ed to three meetings a week of a speciosters institutions of learning and enfie I character, and where a soldiers' home ourages the highest culture under and refuge can be opened as well as a Christian influence commends herself to place of worship. Our congregation is the growing intelligence of the age and composed almost without an exception country in which we live. of soldiers, and the earnest, riveted It is the duty of the Church to radiate attention gives one the assurance that her light. This means more than a their hearts are open to the truth where negative piety. It means activity in it is faithfully preached. At eight the every work that promises the amelioraservice was over, and away the soldiers tion of humanity through the disseminafiled in different directions to their barion of knowledge and the promotion of racks. At ten I accompanied Mr. Burvirtue. And what has done more to gess to a Tamil service at Secunderabad. develop the mind and improve the life held temporarily at the house of one of and lift up the race than education our catechists. Here about twenty perunder well regulated denominational aussons, men and women, were gathered topices? The denomination that leads in gether to listen to the Gospel message. this work willin the future, as in the past, A little green oasis in the midst of a vast command the admiration and support of descrt of heathen superstition and falseall classes. Romanism in America has hood! In the afternoon, well shielded not lost sight of this truth; and therefrom the sun, I drove over with Mr. fore schools into which she inveigles Burgess to Chudder Ghat to the three Protestant youth ostensibly to educate o'clock Telugu service. Here, in the them in all the branches of useful learnlittle school chapel opened in June last ing, are her propagandi. -the first, and so far the only Weslevan One student with ordinary talents and Methodist Chapel in the Nizam's domindark forms draped in snow white cotton. composed the congregation. Four heathen men, with the mark of their spiritual bondage painted on their brow. walked in during the service and remain-

attainments may be taken as the representative of one thousand souls whose thought and character are to be moulded by his opiuions and examples. There is great danger of our young people becoming enslaved by the materializing tendencies of popular tastes, legislation, ed until the closing prayer, intently and much of our literature, and if the listening to the earnest voice of the Cat-Church does not provide for their right echist as he preached. My heart was education this tide of death will sweep full as I looked upon the dusky faces of only desolation in its track. The Church these Eastern Christians—so eagerly must keep pace with the advancing drinking in the word of life, and listenhabits of thought. The popular mind must be trained to discern the claims of ed to the wild strains in which they sang Christianity, and to detect the sophistry the praises of the true and living God, of its opposers. Our young people must and still more did it ill one's heart with be sufficiently educated to see that emotion as we knelt together before the science is not the foe, but the friend and handmaid of Christianity-that there close of the service at the table of the are two great books from which we may Lord. Oh! Sir, it made one thank God learn wisdom and "get understanding, for calling one to be a missionary. It is a nature and revelation, and that between glorious calling that sends one forth to them there is no conflict. I know the change black, dense darkness to bright "word of God is quick and powerful; Gospeldaylight. Icannot speak too highly but there is no mysterious power in the of the earnest attention and reverent bare, abstract truth that will achieve services I have attended here : in these mind an inherent love for the time respects the wershippers would set an Section education in the higher example to many English congregations, it of great importance to the Chrism in The day's work obsed with the soldiers to promention of truth and to wilmany any ning carried at

yeluntary evening service: there were a con deny the necessity and advantage of good many present, and a considerable (character in the public and in the resection remained at the Sacrament of in the advancement of denominational the Lard's Supper. So ended my new interests .- tentral ideocals.

E BAND OF HOPE.

Church of Canada

ction with the Manchester Wesleyan Band of Hope Union, a very cessful meeting was recently held at the College Chapel, Didsbury.

Rev. W.B. Pope D. D. occupied the duir, and after the opening exercises of and prayer, and reading a passage from the Epistle to the Ephesians, the chairman said the Institution in whose interests they had gathered together was now a part of their own organisation as a body of Christian people, and the work of the Band of Hope was now as much a part of their work as was the sending of the Gospel to the heathen. As they desired to have a hand and a share in every good work sanctioned by Heaven and made profitable to men, so they desired to receive into their organisation a scheme which had for its object the suppression of intemperance and the promotion of temperance. The movement had been one upon which it had pleased God to grant His benediction. If they were wise and prudent and continued in the true spirit of prayer, he felt that the sings which had rested upon other parts of their work would also rest upor

Mr. T. W. Greenwood, secretary the Union, said the Manchester Band of Hope Union now consisted of 68 societies and 9,750 members.

The Rev. Charles Garrett, in the cours of a powerful and characteristic speech, expressed his gladness at the signs of the times, and felt that he who took a despondent view had not read the signs aright. The temperance question was being little understood, and when the tens of thousands who now stood aloof

evidence of this, the case of Canon Farrar was cited. The Canon came to London with no intention of becoming connected with any temperance organisation, but he was met with the evil on every hand, and he was soon led to take an active part in temperance work. The drink traffic assailed the life, the health. the wealth, and religion of the country. It destroyed some 120,000 lives annually, and cost 140 millions of pounds every year. No home was happy where a drunkard lived, and there were no less than 600,000 habitual drunkards in the land. No rank, no station, was free from the curse-for drink had its victims in both home and church, and from pew and from pulpit its victims had fallen.

After an interesting address to the children by Mr. F. L. Robinson.

Dr. Pope referred to a passage read at the opening of the meeting, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit. He said that the excess spoken of stopped far short of drunkenness; anything which merely tended to gratify the senses was excesseverything was excess which did not in some way minister to the being filled with the Spirit. Being filled with the Spirit was their only safeguard. It was Christmas time, and at such a time he felt they should put this institution un der the patronage of the Holy Child esus, whose festival they commemorated. He was sure that He who appeared in His twelvth year as the pattern for all childhood, would take it under His care and protect it from evil; that He would give wise suggestions to the promoters, and cause the blessing of the Holy Spirit to rest upon their endeavors.

THE SABBATH COLLECTION.

Rev. Sylvanus Stall in his new book on "How to Pay Church Debts and How to Keep Churches Out of Debt," discusses the subject of the Sabbath collec-

generally do, to comparatively nothing against that day." Stand by the cros has done the collection much evil too, | "I am persuaded that neither dear and again and again we hear this essen- nor life. . . . nor tithes tresent n tial part of worship stigmatized and best things to come, nor 1 514, nor dept littled and profaned and made despicable in a any other cleature, half be all by calling it the 'Penny Collection' separatelys from the board God w That name along is enough to kill it. A is in Josus Christ our Lord "- Rec. man who speaks of the gathering of the Adams, D. D.

offerings of the people as 'taking up a penny collection, is guilty of sacrilege. It is speaking irreverently of that which is as sacred as any other part of the worship of the sanctuary. Under the Jewish system no worship was complete without a gift, and the act of giving was itself an act of worship. When David and the princes of Israel assembled to make an offering for the building of the temple, their prayers and offerings asended to heaven together, and when Solomon dedicated that temple, his great prayer and great offering, of twenty and wo thousand oxen and an hundred and twenty thousand sheep, came up in gratitude together before God. Now, however, this essential part of worship is not only slighted, or treated with disrespect, but some have ejected the offertory from the house of God. Nor are they content with their sacrilege, but proclaim their shame in the public print by concluding their 'religious notices, with the announcement of 'no collection." Oh, what a relief to the worshippers to be permitted to worship an entire hour, onsoled by the sublime thought that at the close they are not to be annoyed by a collection, or have their devotions disturbed by the jingling of money on the plates. Any minister who ejects the offertory from the sanctuary is guilty of acrilege, and if he proclaims it is go of heresy, and if he were expelled fre the sacred office of the ministry wou only receive what his conduct so justing

This course is the result of a desire atify the wishes of a sordid, stingy s few who knew nothing of the e of giving. Martin Luther said the

people need the third conversion, and might be much improved by a little more of the other two. When professing Christians find themselves getting so near eaven during the sermon that they can not get back in time for the collection. they may safely regard themselves as deluded. The difficult, up-hill work attests the direction with great suggestiveness. Another reason why the collection is not a success is the manner in which the offerings are gathered. The collectors catch the general infection, and, as if they were ashamed of their business. go hurrying from pew to pew presenting the basket in an irreverent manner, as if to say, 'this is no part of the service, it is only a penny collection and nothing is expected from most of you.'

THE CERTAINTY OF THE GOS-

PEL. The firmest thing in the universe is that cross on which the world's Redeem er was crucified. Though shadows and gloom gathered around that scene of suffering, yet the suffering has passed, and all gloom and darkness have passed with it, and higher and brighter than the sun shineth forth the transfigured face of our ascended Lord. No eclipse will ever shadow this effulgent truth : 'Whosoever believeth in me shall have eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day." We come to-day unto the cross of Christ, and lay our hand on his eternal strength. Thousands before us have done it, and found rest. Tremulous age has trusted here, and lost its weakness. Penitence has sorted here, and (found its confider) Suffering has fled here for help, and d covered strength. Ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thousands, when passing through the pro tration and mystery of death, have tur ed an eye, and put forth a hand to cross of him who was lifted up to draw all men unto him, and smiles of confi dence have driven away the shadows the grave. Come to-day, and lay you "It is really not surprising that the hand upon the cross, and say, "I have basket collections of the regular service whom I have believed, and he is able a on the Sabbath should amount as they | keep that I have committed unto limit at all. 'Alexander, the Coppersmith,' and leaning upon its strength, exclaid

Our Home Circle.

OUR HERITAGE.

BY MRS. A. N. SNOW.

"Thine eyes shall behold the land that is Where are the bounds that separate from Somewhere, we know, earth's gloomy shadows lessen; In some unclouded clime is purest bliss.

We ask the question, but in vain we listen; No suswer comes; the heavens their silence The stars in never-broken stillness glisten, The waves of ocean madly foam and leap.

But nature all is dumb; save the immortals Who tread the laud of which we sing and None know where rise the mystic, pearly

portals; We full to catch their distant glint and

But we shall see it; oh, the grand revealing, When, with these eyes, that country we To wounded hearts, 'twill bring a blessed Eternal youth to whom the world call old.

The land that is far off." Isaiah's vision Did not bring nigh the home for which we loug; But faith sees even here the shores clysian, And hears the echo of the heavenly song.

Yet the full burst of glory waits us yonder; Our ravished ears shall hear the chorus When through the New Jerusalam we wan-All up and down the prophet's "far-off"

THE MAJOR'S CIGAR.

"How are you, Quartermaster?" "Well, Major, is that you? How are you?"

We met at a railway junction, and, if he had not spoken first, I should not have recognised my Virginia comrade of '64. It was not merely the disguise of silk hat and shaven cheeks, but, as I told him, after we had chatted a little about each other's ups and downs since the war-I was sure this was the first time I ever saw him away from able, without a cigar in his mouth.

"Haven't smoked for five years," was his reply. "I'm down on tobacco as thoroughly as you ever were."

"Good! Tell me about it.

We locked arms and sauntered up and down the platform. Drop ping the dialogue, this was in substance his story :

"It wasn't a sudden conversion. I never was quite so easy in mind over the habit-when you used to b to be. I intended, all the time to taper off when I got home from the army, and not smoke so much. And I did. Smoked less in three weeks than I used to in one. But one summer l went off on some business for our company, which kept me up in the mountains, allong the charcoalburners, three days longer than I expected. I got out of cigars, and could'nt get any for love or money. In forty-eight hours I was more uncomfortable and unstrung than I ever was before in all my life. I actually borrowed an old Irishman's filthy clay pipe and tried to smoke it. I thought of that miserable summer which we spent crawling about the trenches in Virginia, and I wished I was there again with a cigar in my mouth! Then I began to realize what a shameful bondage I was in to a mere self-indulgence I-a fellow who secretly prided himself on his self-control, and merve and manliness; who never flinched at hard fare or rough weather-a downright slave to a bad habit, unnerved and actually unfit for business for lack of a cigar! It made me mad at myself; I despised myself for my pusillanimity.

> "Going into the matter a little further, I found that the money I had spent for cigars in a dozen years would have paid for my house and furnished it; would have met all he bills for my wife's little summer trip to Europe with me, which has been her one air-castle so long. I saw that I had actually smoked away more money than I had laid out for our library, our periodicals, and our intellectual culture generally. Cigars had cost me nearly twice as much as I had given to church work, missions and charity. My conscience rose up at the record. I knew I could not plead any equivalent for the outlay. It had not fed me, it had not strengthened me; it had simply drugged me. Every cigar had made the next cigar a little more necessary to my comfort. To use the mildest word, it had been a meeless expenditure.

- My detention up there in the mountains was calculated to open my eyes in the nature of the case, must be to my domestic shors comings, and I saw as I never had before, how tickets of all the passengers. What selfishly unsocial tobacco had made a rumpus is would raise if the Legme at home. I smoked before I was | islature should attempt to furnish married, and my wife never enter- luxuries to any special class at pubed any protest against my cigars lie cost, in this way, How we'd afterward. But our first baby was | vote 'em down. I vote against this a nervous thing, and the doctor told | thing by throwing away my eigar !" me it would not do for it to breathe -S. S. Times.

tobacco smoke. So I got in the way of shutting myself up in the library evenings, and after every meal, to enjoy my cigars. As I look at it now, nothing is more absurd than to call it a secial habit. It's a poor pretense of sociability where a man is simply intent on his own enjoyment. My wife owns up, now that my tobacco-tainted breath and tobacco-saturated clothing were always more or less a trial to her. The satisfaction it has given her to be rid of a tobacco atmosphere, and the thought of my contemptibly selfish indifference to her comfort all those years, have humbled me I tell you. And I wouldn't exchange my own daily satisfaction now-a-days in being a cleaner man-inside and outside -for the delight that anybody gets out of his cigars.

"I didn't need to go out of my own doors to find reasons enough for giving up the habit, but I think I found still stronger ones, after all, when I went away from home. The more I thought about the harm tobacco does in the community at and condition." large, the more I felt that it was time for me to stop giving it I should like to see how," said I. the moral support of my example. I don't take as much stock as some folks do in the terrible effects of tobacco stories. It depends a good deal on what sort of grandfathers a man had-whether they bequeathed to him the temperament of an ox or a race horse, the constitution of a bull-dog or a little tan-terrior. The doctors differs on this matter, and the evidence is strong enough to convict on the other counts of the indictment anyhow. I know I smoked too much, and that my nervous system is the worse for it. And I think that the people who are likely to be hurt most by it are just the ones who are most likely to under new laws of life, motion, sersmoke excessively. And then I've vice and destiny-i. e. live a wholly noticed that the medical men who stand up for tobacco are always men who use it, and are liable to the suspicion of straining a point in justification of their own selfindulgence.

"On one point, though I believe the authorities agree. No one denies that it is a damaging indulgence for boys. It means a good in Paris and the military schools grounds. The governments of these ruined wreck." smoking nations are not likely to be notional on that matter. But the use of tobacco by our American and alarming. We ought to save ready. You hear that racke of saps the strength of their growing ing out the props?' ears, and makes the descent easier, as no doubt it often does, to worse vices. I don't know how to my smoking habits. I always hoped they didn't know that I smoked, but of course they did. It isn't in the family either that the selfishness of the habit is most apparent. I don't believe, other things being equal, there is any other class of men who show such a disregard in public for other people's coinfort as tobacco users do. I don't mean the chewers who spit in country church-No other Western people are such smokers, and no others are so boor-

have my suspicions." then, and, as he took my hand to say good-by, its smoking-car drew his parting shot: "See there! Did you ever reflect how the tobacco habit levies its taxes on everybody? The railway company furnishes an extra seat to every smoker, which, paid for by an extra charge on the

toward women. I don't insist that

THEOLOGY IN A SHIPYARD.

"At high water to-morrow we launch her," said the carpenter-sexton to me, as he was shutting the vestry after meeting.

I wanted to see that launch. On time I was there. Around and over the stately hull there was time to stroll. The clatter of a hundred beetles and mallets, the racket of braces, "shores" knocked away, and cries of the carpenters, kept the ears busy. I sat down on a log alongside, to watch and wait. After a while she-the ship-seemed to "set eyes, on me" and answer my steady gaze. I heard:

'You, sir, on that log yonder, you are a minister, are you? Now if you'll mind it, I can show you some theology here that will help you pray and preach better than some of you commonly do."

It was easy enough to believe that; so I said, "Come on, speak

"Now," said the ship, "I'm a kind of system of theology in nature

"Theology, and a system' of it!

Whereupon, grave as a professor, it spake thus: "By nature I'm of the dry land: sprang from it; each timber in me grew there; each bilt and spike was mined there. All parts of me are of the earth, and so earthy. That's my natural stateyou've heard that phrase? Now I'm a ship, made of parts and powers, and worth forty times what the stock in me by nature is worth, if only I can change myself out of this, my natural state. I'm a dead loss, utterly useless as to the end for which I was made, unless I quit this 'natural state'-that is, get into this sea before us. There I shall come new kind of life.

Did I see it ?—I thought I did. 'You preachers call such a change in a man conversion, and say men are lost if not so changed-converted. Now this launching of me is like your conversion, said the ship. "In a moment I'm by it in new world; under new laws-conditions of existence; in new uses and work, deal when smoking is forbidden to and such as were not possible to me the pupils in the polytechnic schools | before; and mark—once in that new state, or off land, I never can ret in Germany, purely on hygienic back again-except (sadly) as a

"That's very like some of our preaching." I said. "But it's a short work, a to whe

our rising generation for better mauls and mallets all around under prejudice"; first, because the learned work than they can do if tobacco me 'driving up wedges' and knock-

Indeed, I could not hear much

else just then. "That's what you ministers have forgive myself for the temptation I to do to get sinners who are vain set before my Sunday-school class and self-confident ready to rest on of bright boys, year after year, by Christ. These props and shores I lean upon are just like the good works, good resolutions, and such like to which men stick so terribly.' And I thought the ship was right. -Lyman Whitting D. D.

THE PAINTER OF THE

"ROLL CALL." Elizabeth Thompson was born at Lausanne. Her mother is a lady es and leave their filthy puddles on highly endowed for art; her father car floors. They're hogs. A man was the friend of Charles Dickens would be considered a rowdy or a and other eminent literary men. boor who should wilfully spatter Her early years were divided bemud on the clothing of a lady as she | twoen Italy and England-the winpassed him on the sidewalk. But a ters spent in the sunshine of the lady to whom tobacco fumes are South, the summers in the fields of more offensive than mud can hardly Kent. Mr. Thompson devoted himwalk the streets, in these days, but self to the education of his two that men who call themselves gen- daughters, and attended to their tlemen-and who are gentlemen in physical as well as to their mental most other repects-blow their and artistic training. Elizabeth cigar smoke into her face at almost | Thompson and her younger and giftevery step. Smokers drive non- edsister were taught to play cricket, smokers out of the gentlemen's ca- and to be first-rate markswomen. bins on the ferry boats, and the gen- The child who was to be the battletlemen's waiting-rooms in railway painter of her day early showed the stations, monopolizing these public fascination exercised on her imaginarooms as if they only had rights in | tion by seenes of war. As the father them. I can't explain such phe- read history to his little girls in the nomena except on the theory that nursery, she scribbled representatobacco befogs the moral sense and tions of horses and soldiers fighting, makes men specially selfish. Take flying, camping out. Some of these the people of Germany for instance. | childishly drawn horses and figures -still earefully preserved-show action and vigor; the horses run

ish in their behaviour,—especially and the soldiers fight. At fitteen, Miss Thompson made one fact explains the other; but I a short stay in the South Kensington Schools of Art, but the weariness The major's train pulled in just of copying outline designs overcame her; she left, and soon after received her first lessons in oil painting from Mr. Standish. Later on, she returned to the South Kensington Schools, no longer as an elementary stadent, but passing on at once to the life class. She also became a member of the Sketching Ciab. Fellow students still remember those spirited little pen-and-ink drawings of artillery and infantry in action, in flight, in repose, that nned to be passed from hand to hand during the hour allowed at midday for luncheon and recreation. Mean-

of British Artists, but the following the ear of Eve. It was when I vigorous sketch, "Bavarian Artil-

lery Going into Action." At the age of twenty-two, Miss Thompson returned to Florence was the great artery of commerce with her family. There she studied at that day, before a reilroad west under the able guidance of Signor of Massachusetts had been built. Balucci. She divided her time between her master's studio and the flashing in the bright sunlight, cloisters of the churches, copying covered with flatboats, with rafts, the incomparable frescoes of Andrea del Sarto and Francia Bigio. The following autumn saw the completion of her first subject picture, the to the Gulf of Mexico, the gateway "Visitation." Exhibited at Rome, it won an honorable mention. Sent up for exhibition at the Royal Academy, it was rejected by the I was absolutely beyond the reach council and returned to the artist of parsuit. There were no telewith a hole through the sky. Miss graphs then flashing intelligence Thompson's second picture, the fol- by an agency more subtle than lowing year, was again rejected; steam, and far outrunning it; no but this time it returned to her uninjured. The third year she was more successful: her picture, "Miss- felon. The world was before me, ing," was accepted. The scene re- and at the age of twenty-one, with presented a wide landscape, traversed by a soldier on horseback, lead- those left behind, I was in possesing home the sinking figure of a sion of a fortune for those early wounded and missing comrade, days. I recall the fact that this The picture was hung high; but it thought was a tenant of my mind attracted the attention of those who for a moment, and for a moment look beyond the line. Critics also only. Bless God, it found no hosnoticed about this time some spirit- pitale lodgment any longer. And ed water-colors exhibited in various what, think you, gentle reader,

Miss Thompson now received her first commission; it came from a rivers and mountains, a thousand gentleman in the north. The sub- miles distant, in a humble farmject of the picture was left to the artist's choice. Miss Thompson chose the calling of the roll after an of God." engagement in the Crimea. The theme had long haunted her imagination. She set to work upon it with ardor. The fate of this picture is a matter of history When it it was received with a round of cheers; then followed the royal Herbert Newton. speeches, the paean of applause from the press, the gathering crowd daily assembled before the canvas where a young girl told the story of thinned ranks and the tragedy of war. Finally, in the height of the season, came the removal of the picture to Windsor for the Queen's inspection. Her Majesty expressing a wish to possess it, the owner loyally coded bis claim.

During the hubbub of popularity Miss Thompson remained quietly at her work. The following year she exhibited "Quatre Bras," a picture which Mr. Ruskin admits, in his have approached with impultous professor did not believe that any woman could paint, and then because he entirely distrusted the "fuss" made about it. Mr. Ruskin was convinced before "Quatre Bras." "This is Amazon work." he writes: "the first fine pre-Raphaelite battle picture we have had.' The next year came "Balaklava," the return of a handful of men after the famous charge up the brow of a hill. It was painted with that fine sense of all the opportunities presented by a scene which is one of this artist's characteristics. In 1877 Miss Thompson married Major Butler. At the Academy of 1878 she was unrepresented. In the following year were shown two of her finest works, "Listed for the Connaught Rangers," "The Remnants of an Army." Mrs. Butler's pictures display a rare energy of dramatic imagination—a power of developing the scene she illustrates by well-chosen incidents. It is not only the soldierly episodes of war that attract her; but its human and pathetic passages. "The Defence of Rorke's Drift," painted for the Queen, was not finished in time for last year's Academy, but, is now, we understand, at Windsor. In this rapid survey of Mis. Butler's works, we must not omit her illustrations to her sister's poems, "Preludes," and to some of Mr Thackeray's ballads .- The Queen.

SAVED BY A THOUGHT OF HIS MOTHER.

A distinguished public man of Indiana, lately deceased, was engaged at the time of his sudden death, in writing reminiscences of his early life. He was narrating to his daughter, who was writing from his dictation, the story of a terrible temptation which assailed him when quite a youth. By attention to business and correct deportment he had won the implicit confidence of all who knew him. This confidence was shown, when on one occasion—before the days of easy and rapid communication by means of railroad and telegraph he was entrusted with \$22,500 to deliver in the then far distant Cincinnati. Day after day, on his long treasure with the most scrupulous go." fidelity, without a thought of dishonesty. But he said:

while, Miss Thompson tried her luck and critical one, when the voice of Mills had as far to come as Miss Os- languter, undiscouraged by evil

colors were rejected by the Society was the old tempter that sang in year the Dudley Gallery hung a reached the crown of those imperial hills that overlook the Ohio river, when approaching Lawrenceburg from the interior. The noble stream What a gay spectacle it presented, with gay painted steamers, ascending and descending, and transporting their passengers in brief time to all parts of the world. I had to but sell my horse and go aboard one of these with my treasure, and extradition treaties requiring foreign governments to return the feeble ties connecting me with were the associate thoughts that came to my rescue? Away over house, on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles

At this point his voice suddenly choked, his emotions overcame him; he said to his daughter. " We will finish this at another time"-laid his head back on his chair, and died came before the selecting committee, almost instantly and without a groan.-From Womanhood, by R.

CONQUERED UNBELIBF.

Coming home from years of study abroad, a young man, one evening, in conversation with his only surviving parent, shocked him with a sneer against the religion of Christ. Not a word of reproach came from the lips of the grieved father. He took his little lamp and went to his chamber. All night that young skeptic heard the tramp of the feet of that sleepless sire, and the sound was a knell of sorrow, the cause of which he well knew. In the morning the father brought to his son him. The beauty of her character, the patience, purity, and fidelity she had shown, were convincing evidences of the unspeakable superiority of Christian character over the hollow fruits of skepticism. He cast away the toils of the tempter, knelt and consecrated his life and his eplendid talents to his Saviour, whose voice then and there seemed to say, "This is the way, walk

The surest way, therefore, for us to conquer the unbelief about us is to live the faith we profess, and thus hasten the day of its grand coronation!

> QUIETNESS. 1 would be quiet, Lord, Nor tease, nor fret; Not one small need of mine Wilt Thou forget.

I am not wise to know What most I need; I dare not cry too lond Lest Thon shouldst heed

Child, have thy will;

As thou hast chosen, lo! Thy cup I fill.' What I most crave, perchance Thou wilt withhold, As we from hands unmeet

Lest thou at length shouldet say,

Keep pearls, or gold; As we, when childish hands Would play with fire, Withheld the burning goal? Of their desire.

Tet choose Then for me-Ther Who knowest best; This one short prayer of mine Molds all the rest.

Our Young Folks.

"It is hardly worth while for you go to Sabbath-school, Miriam," said Mrs. Osborn. "Its pouring, and you are not very well. I do not think many of your girls will be there."

WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

" Mother dear," said Miriam, putting on her water-proof and thickest shoes, " if only one was to come horseback journey, he guarded his I should think it worth while to

One eager face was waiting to smile a welcome when the teacher "There was a moment, a supreme reached the school-room. Lucy ful and self-reliant, unmoved by with exhibitions. Her first water the tempter penetrated my ear. It born, and had come on eratches, for prophosics.

she was a cripple. She had been seeking her Saviour, and her path had been a clouded one, but now she had found him, and all was right Her eyes sparkled, as putting her thin hands into her teacher's she said: "I was afraid you wouldn't come to-day, dear Miss Osborn. I wanted to tell you, first, I'm so happy-I've lost all my thoubles now.'

"Have you found your Saviour?" asked Miss Osborn. "Yes," said Lucy, "and I'm so

Miriam felt that it had been worth while to come.

ABOUT DUNCES.

It is somewhat discouraging for a boy of moderate abilities, who aims to do his best, to be told that others accomplished in childhood what he can only do by hard study in the best years of his youth. But a boy should not relax his efforts. He will succeed if he gives his heart and mind to his work.

That distinguished teacher, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, once spoke sharply to a dull boy. He replied:

"Why do you speak so angrily, sir? Indeed, I am doing the best I

Dr. Arnold said he never so felt a rebuke in his life.

Sir Isaac Newton was a pronounced dunce in his early years, and is said to have had no relish for study. One day the "bright boy" of the school gave him a kick in the stomach, which caused him severe pain. The insult stung young Newton to the quick, and he resolved to make himself felt and respected by improved scholarship. He applied himself to study, and ere long stood in his class above the boy that kicked him, and ultimately became the first scholar in the school.

Newton owed his pre-eminence in his philosphical studies more to perseverance and application than to any marvellous natural endowments.

Oliver Goldsmith, than whom no boy could appear more stupid, was the butt of ridicule. A school dame after wonderful patience and perseverance, taught him the alphabet-a thing which she deemed creditable to her school, and which she lived to mention with pride when her pupil became famous. He made no progress in exact studies, but liked history and Latin poetry. He was a sore trial to his ambitious mother, who made fruitless efforts to quicken his wits by her sharp words.

His relatives, teachers and schoolmother, and desired him to read and mates all told him he was a fool, compare its teachings with his which verdict he did not dispute, memories of her life. He read and but took good-humouredly. Even found a tear-stained and deeply un- when he had produced the "Travelder-scored verse, "By their fruits ye ler," an eminent critic said to a shall know them." Conviction seized friend, "Sir, I do believe that Goldsmith wrote that poem; and that, let me tell you, is believing a great deal."

Sir Walter Scott was a dull boy.

and when attending the University at Edinburgh, he went by the name of "The Great Blockhead." But he wasted no time on trifles, and in pursuing a study that he lovedfor example, history or the classics -he was persevering and methodical. He was one of those whose knowledge on a subject that interested him increased, until it lay like a great volume upon his mind. When Walter Scott began to make use of that knowledge, society gave him another name, somewhat different from the Edinburgh apellation.

It was the "Great Magician." A certain Edinburgh professor once pronounced upon a student this severe opinion: "Dunce you are, and dunce you will ever remain."

That student was Sir Walter Scott. Hutton, the antiquarian, whose knowledge of books was deemed remarkable, was slow to learn when a boy. He was sent to school to a certain Mr. Meat. He thus tells his experience: "My master took occasion to beat my head against the wall, holding it by the hair, but he could not beat any learning into it,"

Sheridan found it hard to acquire the elements of learning. His mother deemed it her duty to inform his teacher that he was not bright to learn like other boys. Adam Clarke was pronounced by hie father to be a " grievous dunce, and Dr. Chalmers was pronounced by his teacher as an "incorrigible" one! Chatterton was dismissed from school by his master, who, finding himself unable to teach him anything in a satisfactory manner

settled it that the boy was a "fool" Teachers are apt to become inpatient over dull scholars, and redict of them that they will niver come to anything. Such uncalled for prophecies ought to discourage no scholar that tries to do vell.

If a dull boy feels an inspiration stirring within to know something worthy in literature, science, or art, let him set his face as a fint towards his object; let him be patient, hope-

Sunday School Lesson. LESSON III.-JANUARY 23, 1881.

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THE BIRTH OF JESUS.-Luke 2, 8-20

I.—The Visit of the Angels.

In the plains of Bethlehem the shepherds were engaged in watching over their flocks at night. Why did they need watching P For three reasons : 1. They might be attacked by beasts of prey. 2. They might be stolen. 3. They might stray away. Any or all of these things were not only possible, but very likely to occur if flocks were not carefully watched in that country. It was not only so then, but is so now. We are so much accustomed to see sheep kept in well-fenced fields, that it is difficult for us to realize the dangers to which they are exposed in some countries. On this particular night something occurred to these shepherds which for the time alarmed them more than any sudden incursion of 10bbers or attack of wild beasts would have done. They were suddenly enveloped in a bright cloud, which they immediately recognized as the Shechinahthe glory cloud, by which Jehovah led His deople in the wilderness, and by which He manifested Himself in the temple; and in the shining radiance appeared an angel-a multitude of an gels were there, but thep did not re-veal themselves at first—this one, the chief of them, no doubt Gabriel, who had appeared to Zucharias and Mary, was the only one who shewed himself at first. When he had delived his message, the others appeared and sang that song (verse 14) which we know so well. We think these shepherds must have been of the number of those more spiritual-minded Jews who were expectantly waiting for the coming of the Messiah. They would scarcely have been selected for so distinguished a privilege otherwise.

II .- The Angel's Message.

His first words are, "Fear not." And it is noteworthy that this is the usual preface of angelic announcement (Matt. xviii. 5 10; Luke i. 13-30). There was nothing alarming about the message. Every word has its special meaning and emphasis. The shepherds were told, 1. What the glad tidings were—a Saviour had come. 2. Who he was—Christ the Lord. 3. How He had come-He was born (Isaiah ix. 6) as the prophet had said He should be. 4. Where-in the city of David (what city?) 5. When-this day. 6. For whom provided-unto you, words which adulit of the widest possible application. Though He who was thus born was the Messiah of the Jews, He was the Saviour of the world (John iii. 16; | paint. 1 John ii. 2). Let us take care to accept Him as our Saviour. The angel does not tell the shepherds to go to Bethlehem; he assumes that they will be sure to do that; and he gives them the sign by which to recognize the babe-they would find him wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. This must have surprised them as much as the angels' visit. They would expect that so great a personage would be found in circumstances accordant with His divinity. But no; they are told that the only sign by which to distinguish Him from other infants was that He would be worse housed and cradled, with humbler surround ings and in poorer circumstances.

III .- The Shepherds go to Bethlehem. It was the most natural thing possible that they should say to each other, " Let us go and see this thing which is come to pass." We should note their faith. They do not say, "Let us go and see if this is true;" but, they are evidently quite sure-why?

The Lord had made it known unto them by the mouth of His angel .- There is no doubting the reality of the vision no reasoning, no suspicion that they were victims of delusion—and this shows that they were prepared for the truth, as we have before suggested. How many things there are which the Lord has as plainly made known to us which are not so readily believed. Let us take care to have our minds open to receive the truth by the cultivation of a prayerful believing spirit. St. Matthew gives us the account of the visit of the wise men from the east, and says nothing about that of the shepherds or the angels appearance to them; while St. Luke, who records the latter incident, does not mention the former. So far as we know, the shepherds were the first strangers who saw the infant Jesus, and the wise men the second. Both incidents, taken together, are very instructive those who were adjacent, and those who were far off, Jews and Gentiles, learned Magi and simple shepherds, were thus brought by Divine interposition to pay the first acts of homage to the new born Saviour, indicating most plainly the univereal and comprehensive obaracter of

IV .- The Shepherds Communicativeness and Mary's Silence, TAHILL

Both were equally right. The shepherds were chosen as witnesses, and it was their duty to testify all they had seen and heard Bus Mary's deties were of a different kind, and though she knew even more than the shepherds did about that' wondrous babs, it was no part of her mission to make known that knowledge to the world, but rather to treasure it up for her own use and encouragement in the responsible task of training her Son for His future career. The lesson thus suggested is one that should be carefully instilled into the minds of children. All have not the same duty : that which would be right for one, may be wrong for another; let us learn what our duty is, and then do it, whether it is to speak or be silent, to be active or to be passive, trusting in the grace of God .- Wes. Meth. S. S.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To keep dried beef. Do up in thick brown paper each piece separate, take a box, put in a layer of dry ashes, then a layer of beef, then alternate; cover the top with dry ashes; set in a cool, dry place.

Stair carpets can be made to last a long time by having a yard more than the length needed to cover the stairs, for then you change it so that the same place in the carpet will not come upon the edge of the stairs every time it is put dewn.

To make molasses sponge cake, take two cups of molasses, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sods, three-quarters of a cup of cold water, five cups of

For sponge cake, take twelve eggs, their weight in granulated sugar, and the same of flour. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar well together; beat the whites to a stiff froth : sift the Hour very lightly; add a tea spoonful of the beaten white of egg and one of the flour alternately till all is used; then add the grated rind and juice of a lemon. Put a well-greased paper in a tin baking-pan and bake the cake in it in a very hot oven; if it is getting too brown on top, cover with a piece

English ivy is one of the most suitable plants for winter growth in warm,

To iron flannels, take from the line when not quite dry, roll up a short time, and press with an iron only moderately heated. Pressing does not make the flannel feel so stiff and hard irons turn the fabric yellow .- Ohio

The white of an egg is said to be a is to be swallowed raw, and will carry | the Provinces. down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimite is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change to that of a dose of calomel.

When you clean your lamp chimneys hold them over the teakettle when it is boiling furiously. One or two repetitions of this process will make them beautifully clear.

It is stated on the authority of one who claims to have tried the experiment, that a handful of hay placed in a pail of water in a newly-painted room will entirely neut. alize the odor of the

Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion with which I am acquainted, and the custom prevalent among our foresthere of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons was founded on true medical principles. In a word, endeavor to have cheerful and merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amid mirth and jollity will certainly produce good and light blood.—Hufeland.

WHERE DID POTATOES COME FROM?

Nobody knows precisely where the potato came from originally. It has bren found, apparently indigenous, in many parts of the world Mr. Darwin, for instance, found it wild in the Chonos Archipelago. Sir W. J. Hooker says that it is common at Valparaiso, where it grows abundantly on the sandy hills near the sea. In Peru and other parts of South America it appears to be at home; and it is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Darwin should have noticed it both in the humid forests of the Chonos Archipelago and among the Central Chilian mountains, where sometimes rain does not fall for six months at a stretch. It was to the colonists whom Sir Walter Raleigh sent out in Elizabeth's reign that we are indebted for

our potatoes. Herriot, who went out with these colonists and who wrote an account of his travels, makes what may, perhaps, be regarded as the earliest mention of this vegetable. Under the heading of 'Roots" he mentions what he calls the "openawk." "These roots," he says, "are round, some large as a wal-nut others much larger. They grow on damp soils, many hanging together as if fixed on sopes. They are good food, either boiled or roasted."

At the beginning of the seventeenth century this root was planted, as a qurious exotic, in the gardens of the nobility, but it was long ere it came into general use. Many held them to be poisonous, and it would seem not altogether unreasonably so, either. The potato is closely related to the deadlynightshade and the mandrake, and from its stems and deaves may be extracted a very powerful narcotic. In England prejudice against it was for a time gery, strong, especially among the ministrat were a trail of

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DELIRIUM IN FRYER PREVENTED. - Mrs. Norman Ellingwood, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, N. B., saga profit hase found Grand Manan, N. B., saga profit has found the subsequent haldness in my huad band scase, while the others of my family that had that desire, before I know of the virtues of or had used that medicine, had suffered et or had used, that medicine, had suffered with their heads, and had delirium, and their hair came out. I find the PAIR READICATES

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1881.

THE PERFECT LAW.

Ages have passed since David, the Psalmist, gave to the world his intelligent persuasion and confident belief that "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." But a small part of the Bible, as we have it, was then in existence. The New Testament did not come into being till over a thousand years afterwards. Not one of the prophets, to whose writings we now turn with reverence and delight, had yet appeared. Ecclesiastes, Proverbs, and even most of the Psalms, were still unwritten. Yet there was a revelation then, delivered from God, and acknowledged to be of supreme value to men. The Psalmist had before him the two manifestations of the Divine perfections and character, nature and inspired truth -the one awe-inspiring, by its magnificence and mystery : the other, instructing the mind, awakening the conscience and directing alike the human heart and conduct by its precepts, -and to this he gave the pre-eminence. "The heavens declare the glory of God," let man adore, be grateful and seek after Him, if haply he may find Him; but "the law of the Lord is perfect," disclosing what the seeker so awakened needs, and so "converting the soul."

In one respect, we are placed in the

same circumstances as the Psalmist, in

another,-in circumstances much superior to his. We also have nature to arouse us to the belief in God, and to the recognition of His perfections and But we know nature better than those who have gone before us. and its teachings are proportionately more impressive. We, too, have revelation, the counterpart of nature; but revelation enlarged, completed and certified by the most indisputable attesta-"Perfect," as to the Psalmist it was, in its freedom from error, in its adaptation to the necessities of a fallen moral agent, and therefore in its intrinsic value, it is to us perfect in another sense; it is extended to the utmost of our real wants, it is finished, and it is therefore "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfected" (2 Tim. iii. 17. Margin), "throughly furnished unto all good works." Such a revelation demands from us the greatest reverence and the most devout attention. In vie of its character and claims, it is not to be supposed that there can be any wellearned, well-sustained piety, without the knowledge and the study of God's holy word. Times of prevailing wickedness have been times of ignorance in regard to revealed truth. Even those periods of the Church's history when the leaven of Divine grace undoubtedly wrought blessed changes in the life of heathen nations, but failed to lift them above superstition and formalism, were periods of comparative neglect, or of absolute withdrawal from the people of the word of God. Monasticism, pilgrimages and the sale of indulgences would never have been the malignant powers they were, in the middle ages, if "the word of truth, the gospel of our salvation," had not been violently withheld from the people. On the other hand, the saving influence of Christianity in these latter times must be attributed, instrumentally, to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the language of the people, and to their claim to read and interpret those Scriptures for them-

But care must be taken lest the advantages we possess should, by their very abundance, their freedom, or their apparent security, lead us to practically undervalue and misimprove them. This is undoubtedly one danger of our own age. While the Bible is more widely circulated than ever, more easily obtained, and while sids to its correct interpretation are greatly multiplied and cheapened, it may perhaps be questioned whether there is as much closed study of its sacred pages, as much consecutive reading of it, as much commitenting of it to memory,-laying of it up in the heart, to word off the attacks of sin and of temptation—as formerly; or, at least, it may be doubted whether there is such an attachment to the Divine word, and recognition of its sufficiency and authority, as its availability demanda

This subject is fercing itself upon us in a variety of ways. We are often appalled at the many and aggravated forms of crime reported to us from day to day. We are no less astonished at the crude infidelity, the base superstition, and even the strange doctrines which have seized upon the public mind. and often are found to have intruded into the sanctuary of God itself. There year.

must be a grievous want somewhere. 'The law of the Lord is still perfect, converting the soul." The application of it must be imperfect. We must each seek a better state of things. We must begin with ourselves. Then, what is called the public conscience will be trained. We must take pains to know the truth, and the truth will make us National character, political movements, commercial enterprises, domestic relations and personal experience can only be put right, and kept right. as we bring them under the direction and control of the word of God. And the beginning of the year is a good time to review the past and to set out with good resolutions based upon that review. Let each once more ponder the words with which the book of Psalms opens: "Blessed is the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law doth he meditate day and

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

The appearance of several articles on this subject in the columns of the religious and secular press calls for brief notice. In the discussion of a matter so important, recourse should not be had to any method for the conveyance of insinuations, after the style of a third-rate politician. The subject is worthy of fair, open argument, or we should be slow to touch it.

It has been assumed that aid is asked or denominational teaching by the mempers of the Board of Mount Allison. This has never been done: nor is it now done. They would, we believe, be prepared to refuse aid, proffered from the Provincial chest for a purely theological school; the Church they represent will do her duty in this matter in common with others; but they do, in view of the large share they take in the general educational work of the Province, regard themselves as entitled to material aid. The shield of religious influence thrown over the students at a perilous period of life, and the absence of all effort to interfere with the denominational relations of pupils, certainly strengthen a claim already strong.

It has also been assumed that the Methodists of Nova Scotia are indifferent to the action of the Legislature in reference to these institutions, because of the absence of any direct legislation at the last Conference. For the benefit of those who do not know, as well as for those who do know, we beg to say that the Discipline of the Methodist Church of Canada makes provision for a Special Committee for each Annual Conference, o which, with the President of the Conference at its head, full powers are given o act in the interim in all matters affecting the interests of the Church. From this Committee, duly appointed and wide-awake, something will be heard at a proper time. The absence of Conference legislation is rather to be regarded, therefore, as a sign of unanimity upon the question than of indifference. An effort has also been made to set

aside the consideration of the claims of

Mount Allison by quietly assuming that her Provincial status is that of a New Brunswick College. In view of this we have only to say that from the date of the offer of the late Charles F. Allison. which led to the location of the Institutions, they have been regarded as the schools of the Methodists of the Lower Provinces. The preliminary steps for their erection were taken by a committee composed of an equal number of ministers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and to-day, if we are not mistaken, the majority of the names of the Board of Governors appended to the request for continued aid, are those of Nova Scotians. When at Sackville the other day we learned from one of the Principals, in response to a question. that the proportion of pupils in attendance at his academy from both Provinces was about equal. In all past legislation the Institutions at Sackville have been considered as those of Nova Scotia. But one course could have made the matter more evident—the erection of the buildings, after old-world fashion, upon some foundation which should bridge the narrow stream dividing the Provinces. It seems never to have been thought by our fathers in the ministry or laity, or by a majority of our legislators, in the past, that the location of the seademies and subsequent college a few miles beyond the Missiquash would involve the forfeiture of all claim to consideration on the part of Mina Scotia. This age of railroads is popularly supposed to annihilate space, but, verily, it come to magnify it—in the view of

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some, at least.

An amusing correspondence appears in the last number of the Bermuda Colonist. The editor of the Gazette, who is also publisher of the almanac for the Islands, cannot keep pace with the march of religious freedom. In the latest edition of his almanac, which professes to be a guide to visitors as well as well as to the inhabitants, he devotes pages to the "Church of England in Bermuda, but almost totally ignores the existence of the Free Church of England and the numerous Methodist Churches of the colony. Of the latter, nine are under the charge of ministers appointed by the Nova Scotia Conference. The Methodist church at St. George's is one of the finest buildings in the town; that in course of erection at Hamilton will be surpassed by none in the colony. few years ago the omission might have passed without public comment :-but such days are gone, never to return. A writer in the Colonist at once pointed out the damaging influence of such action, since the adherents of the Church thus slighted, occupying a most prominent place in the United States and posessing wealth that enables them to travel, would hesitate to winter in a place where no regularly-organized branches of their Church could be found. Even the venerable editor of the Gazette could not resist the pressure of public opinion. He, therefore, in the next issue of his paper pointed out where references to the Methodist churches of the Island could be found. A witty correspondent thereupon advised that a copy of the Gazette should be appended to each almanac for the assistance of read-

It is a somewhat sad fact that the publisher of the almanac should be able to find a precedent in the conduct of a late Governor of the Islands, under whose direction a large map of the group was published. On that map, no parish church, however small or rickety, failed to find a proper location, while of the nine Methodist churches then in the Islands, including the fine building in St. George's, but one was marked—that, however, the little church at Warwick, in the building of which Methodist slaves, long years ago, employed their Christmas holidays. A more worthy act of Christian service can hardly be named than that of the slaves; a more forcible illustration of the sin of bearing false witness against our neighbor cars scarcely be imagined than that supplied by an English governor.

The New York Sun in an able article, called forth by the death of the Rev. E. H. Chapin, is guilty of a sneer at the ministry of the orthodox churches of the United States, whom it accuses of entertaining doubts they have not the courage to disclose. This libellous statement nay however render more worthy of consideration its comparison between the growth of the Universalists and of those who hold the doctrine of a future retribution.

Says the Sun:

"Meantime the Universalists have adranced slowly, and they are still among the smallest denominations numerically in the country, ranking in that respec among the Quakers. Compared with the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, taken together as the nominal exponents of the doctrine of everlasting punishment, they are only about one seventieth as numer-

The same paper adds:

" And we must bear in mind that the Baptists are now more numerous and are increasing more rapidly than any other religious denomination except the Methodists. The lay preachers, revivalists, ordained ministers, exhorters and class-leaders of the Methodists have also used the doctrine of eternal punishment as the strongest means of inducing men to accept the terms of salvation.

It may therefore be said broadly that the doctrine of hell has been the most commonly-received teaching, and one of the most urgently-pressed doctrines, in all our Protestant churches which have attained numerical importance. Jonathan Edwards preached it to the Congregationalists at Northampton, as Coton Mather had done to the early Puzitens. It lay and still lies at the center of Presbyterian theology, and it appears in the Episcopal Prayer Book.

Less is said respecting future punish ment, and future rewards as well, than formerly. Mose prominence is given to the exposition of the way to obtain mercy. This mercy of course predicates punishment, which is in every saving minstry, the darkbackground of the Gospel. We confess to a wish that ministers would look more frequently at that background, and point their congregations to it. The voice that cries "Come unto me," from Calvary, is the voice that speaks in thunder tones from Sinai, and the utterances proceed alike from impulses of love. The preacher that turns from Calvary to Sinai, who looks up at the cross and then bends over the pit. from which the Gospelalone can save men.

will go into his pulpit and to his pastoral work with an energy and depth of purpose of which others can know little. 'Oh, if I could go back to my pulpit," said John Summerfield, from his deathbed; "how I could preach; I have had a look into eternity." We do not hesitate to say that those men who in former days were most successful in leading men to Christ, and into His Church for a life-service, were the men who looked intently ahead into the future and then asked God and themselves and their fellows :

"How shall a trembling sinner shun

That endless misery? At the risk of being charged with taking the exhorter's desk we urge our brethren to preach a whole Gospel. Those old stirring hymns which our fathers sang are retained in our hymn-book let us have sermons to match them. The old truths are as "tremendously true" as they ever were. They were blessed to our fathers: they will be equally blessed to our children, who are now in danger of being carried away by so-called religion of amusement. Don't talk of culture and of circumstances Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish," is the message of Him "who now speaketh from heaven." them this "even weeping", and the old truth will be found to have lost none of

Does any minister forget Paul's motto; Knowing therefore the terrors of the Lord we persuade men;" and does he therefore grow timid? We commend to him certain words of Dr. John Hall, as applicable to us as to the ministry of the Church in which he is an honored lead-

"A ministry that pleases everybody may well suspect itself. Look at the doctrines we preach—human depravity, our Lord's true Deity, the atonement on the Cross, the Personality and work of the Holy Ghost, the need by every man -the most amiable and cultivated-of being regenerated, the Bible the sole rule of faith, self-denial a part of true Christian living, retribution on the impenitent concurrent with natural immorality, the obligation of the Sabbath; and all this with a worship conspicuously plain and free from showy and meretricious decoration. Make all this palatable to 'society,' the 'world,' everybedy!
No; this whole message tramples on the pride of human intellect: it belittles the poasted culture of the time, and it is, if understood, in direct opposition to the life' which we are being persuaded to aport and servilely copy, from Paris. Then what am I to do? one may say. Go on and preach these truths, only more clearly, firmly and tenderly. 'But what if the people leave me?' Yes, some like better, assigning various reasons, for the same. That is their matter. Yours is to preach for the saving of men, not for the keeping of them in the pews

SACKVILLE SABBATH-SCHOOL, -LETTER FROM JAPAN.

The annual festival of our school was held in the basement of the Church, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29th. Although the evening was stormy, all the teachers and nearly all the scholars were present. The large Christmastree nearly groaned beneath its weight of candies and other good things calculated to rejoice the juvenile heart. Josiah Wood, Esq., M. A., the Superintendent of the school, distributed the prizes earned by the successful competitors in the respective classes; after which a very encouraging report was presented by the assistant superintendent, C. A. Bowser, Esq. From that report it was quite apparent that considerable effort had been made to infuse into the minds of the children a missionary spirit. During the past two years the school has contributed the sum of one hundred dollars per year toward, the support of a native Japanese missionary, the Rev. Mr. Hiraiwa. Thia.is, I think, very well, when you remember our school is a small one, not having an average attendance of more than one hundred and twenty scholars. Extracts were read from letters received from our missionary." As some of these letters are of more than ordinary interest, I forward you the enclosed one for publication, hoping that it may have the effect of arousing to greater zeal in the glorious cause of Christian missions, all of our Sabbath-schools. W. W. PRECIVAL.

> TORIO, JAPAN, 3ed September, 1880.

Dear Mr. J. Wood,-I hope you and your family, as well as the whole Saboath-school, are well. Excuse me for my allowing many lays pass away without writing you since

We are all well through the mercy of God : and our Church is under the quiet influence of heavenly dew and are growing, though have we not received show-

I have not anything particular to write about our work this time, except one esse, which, I think, may be worth while to give you a brief notice of, and you may be not without interest to lie

A long time ago, an intelligent-looking person came to our service one day at a place called Shitaya (in Tokio), and listened to a sermon delivered in Japanese by Mr. Meacham. It seemed that he was very much interested in, and began to attend, the services there almost every time since. (He told me long afterward that he came in at that time merely out of curiesity, as he was passing by, and was awakened to inquire after Christianity.)

After some days since that time,

commenced to give the exposition of Matthew from the beginning, consecutively, at the time of services there (and am still giving now), and he was delighted in following me. About ten days age he called me at my home in morning and stayed till 3 p. m., and asked a number of questions about Christianity. I gave him an answer to each, and at last I was glad to hear from him that he was fully convinced of the truth, the last shadow of doubt on his mind having been scattered away, and owned Christ as his Saviour; and he applied for baptism and admittance into our Church on the spot. Mr. Meacham was very glad to hear of this, for really he is his convert. He is now in prime of his life, being forty years old. younger brother is in high office in the Central Government, and his son is studying law at Paris, France. He himself was in some prominent office in the Educational Department, but retired from the public office some years ago. and is now private. He is well educated in Chinese and Japanese. He formerly belonged to a Daimiyr or great feudal lord, whose dominion was Kaga and two other provinces, which are situated in direction west to Tokio. 300 miles away. At the time of the Revolution, thirteen years ago, he was an active leader in his native province. By the request of his master, he destroyed a number of Budhist temples, and reduced them to only seven in the whole province, while there were more than sixty in number. This he had done in three days, with soldiers under his com-He converted the metal idols and large bells into guns and cannons. He, of course, did not know anything about God and Christianity at that time. He had done these things because he had no faith in, and reverence for, idols,

and wanted to make good use esthem. He is a very active person, and he told me that he will spend the rest of his life in the services of God. After a few years, he said, he will go to his native province and introduce Christianity there. If done so, he will surely be hated by the Budhist priests and the believers again. His name is Hayashi.

I think all of you are working in our Lord's vineyard; I pray God will bless and honour you all with success and comfort. Pray for us, too.

Please give my warm Christian salutation to your family and to the whole

J. HIBAIWA.

Sabbath school. I am, dear sir, your brother in the bond of Xtian love,

Our Missionary Secretary-Rev. Dr. Sutherland—in a special report of his official visit to the Northwest describes the mission under the charge of the Rev. H. Steinhauer, who is soon to pay a brief visit to Nova Scotia.

Whitefish Lake is, next to Pigeon Lake, the oldest established Methodist Mission in the Saskatchewan, having been organized by Brother Steinhauer in 1857. Here he has labored with exemplary fidelity for three-and-twenty vears, and has succeeded in gathering around him a civilized and Christian community, known and respected through all the North-West. The setlement stretches from Whitefish Lake to Goodfish Lake, and all along may be seen comfortable cabins with fruitful fields and gardens, while near the Mission House I saw a herd of as fine cattle, belonging to the Indians, as. one need wish to look upon. Whitefish Lake is especially interesting as a Mission begun and carried on entirely by a native Missionary, and is a sufficient answer to any doubts that may arise as to the power of the Gospel to civilize and elevate the native tribes. In spiritual results it has richly repaid the labor and money expended upon it.

On the day following our arrival a Council was held in the School House, which took very much the character of a lovefeast. Complaints there were few or none, but everywhere expressions of thankfulness for the blessing which the Gospel had brought to them. At the close of the meeting I addressed them, Brother McDougall kindly acting as interpreter, giving such counsel and en-couragement as the circumstances seemed to call for, and exharting them with one heast to cleave unto the Lord.

The Mission house at Whitefish Lake is comfortable, and there is a fruitful garden and fields around it; but the school House, which has also served as a church, is somewhat dilapidated, and needs to be renewed. A year or two ago the people made an effort and got up the walls of a new building designed for a church, but help is needed to finish it: and I would recommend that Brother Steinhauer be allowed, during his stay in Ontario, to receive special contributions for that purpose.

The Christian Visitor mays :- " For months and months the Church Guardion has bristled with articles on " Manriage with a deceased wife's sister." One would almost imagine that the members of the Church of England are in a sed plight matrimonially. Can it be possible that there is a universal desire among the brethren of that church to marry their wife's sister. If not why so much discussion on the subject ?

AN INCIDENT.

The Atlants Advocate, in the course of an account of the recent session of the Savannah Conference, gave this incident. It is probably but one of a great number which have arisen from the bringing of redemption to millions of captives :

Rev. Joseph Sams, who has been presiding elder on the Rome District for the past four years, was taken from Covington twenty-seven years ago a slave. He was then torn from his wife and children and sold, and carried to another part of the State. He had never returned to Covington, or the scenes of his early life, till this time. Over the door of one of the business houses he saw the familiar name of his first overseer. To him thoughts of the dark past, the hopeful present and the brighter future were overwhelming. Memories swept over his mind like a hurricane. He could hardly realize that he was in Govington, or that it was himself walking along the street, sitting in Conference and rejoicing in love-feasts. What changes have been wrought in a quarter of a century! A hundred years of such work throughout the nations would bring the world farther on toward the millennium than has the past thousand.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Bible Society was held in the Grafton Street Methodist Church on Monday evening. Mr. James Farquahar read the report and several ministers, addressed the meeting. They should have been listened to by a much larger audience. Reference was made in the report to the loss sustained during the past year by the death of three valuable members—the Honble. Judge Marshall, one of the Vice-Presidents, who united with the Society in 1826; Rev. Dr. Cochran, whose name has stood first on the printed list of the Committee since 1853; and James B. Morrow, Esq., whose place in this and other philanthropic societies it will not be easy to fill. Hon. S. L. Shannen was reelected President.

Last week we paid a flying visit to the Institutions at Mount Allison. An interest in the welfare of those we were about to leave there caused us to look closely at anything indicative of the general management. We need scarcely say that we left with increased confidence in the wisdom with which the various posts have been filled. No Methodist of the Lower Provinces will wisely pass these institutions, when seeking an education for his children. Rev. C. H. Paisley, the Principal of the Male Academy writes: "We open with a largely increased attendance, having beween fifty and sixty in our classes. The prospect for a good term's work is very satisfactory." The Principal of the Ladies' 'Academy, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, has it in his power, we are happy to say, to make an equally favourable statement.

On New Year's morning, according to custom, all the Methodist Sunday-schools n Montreal met in St. James Street Church, where a report of missionary contributions was read and brief addresses were delivered. "The occasion," says the Guardian, "is always one of deep interest, and has kindled in the schools an enthusiasm in regard to mission work that finds an expression in givings more liberal than in any other part of the Dominion." The contributions of the schools as reported on Jan. 1st, 1880, averaged more than a dollar for each pupil on the rolls; this year an advance of three hundred dollars is reported—the whole sum gathered during the year having been three thousand. one hundred and tmenty dollars.

Bishop Simpsom announces a meeting of the Executive Committee on the Ecumenical Conference, the meeting to be held at 805 Broadway, New York, January 26, at 2 o'clock. All the members representing the various branches of Methodism in the United States and Canada are earnestly invited to be pre-

The Watkiman, a new Temperamee paper, seeks the patronage of the publie. Its matter is good and its appearance creditable. We wish the publisher. Mr. J. A. Halliday, greater success than has hithesto attended the publication of similar journals in this Province.

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PERSONALS

We were unable to listen to Rev. S. B. Dunn's lecture on the "Bard of Avon." The Herald of Wednesday morning says : " His lecture displayed a profound study of Shakspeare, and an ardent appreciation of his writings. The lecturer was listened to by the large audience with the most unbroken attention, and heartily applauded at the close.

Rev. A. McBean has resigned his position of Secretary and Superintendent of Colportage of the British American Book and Tract Society. Mr. McBean has devoted his energies for a number of years to this work, and has doubtless been the means of doing an amount of good which only "that day" can de-

Howard Gannet, Boston, publishes in a neat and compact form, Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons for 1881, by Rev. R. R. Meredith. The name of that minister is a guarantee for their excellence. In addition to his own exposition are selections from numerous commentators. The Notes are to appear quarterly at \$1.00 per year.

Of the many Guides and seed and plant catalogues sent out by our seedsmen and nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as Vick's Floral Guide. This work, although costing but 10 cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

The second and revised edition of Young's Analytical Concordance, "in comparison with which," says Spurgeon, "Cruden's is but child's play," will be issued by Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., of New York, on the 15th of the present month. The edition now in the hands of the public is said to be defective, not having received the author's latest corrections. In the purchase of a work so important care should be taken to get the latest and best edition.

We observe that the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., are offering very strong inducements to subscribers to Blackwood's Magazine, and the Reviews which they publish for the next year. A new subscriber to any of the periodicals for 1881 can also obtain the numbers for 1880 without charge, if application is speak out for a reduction of their rents made direct to the Publishers. As the the men of Fermanagh should do so the stock available for this purpose is limiited, early application is necessary to secure a premium. Through this generous offer a quantity of valuable reading matter may be obtained at a low rate.

Littell's Living Age for the week ending January 8th contains the following articles: The Unity of Nature, part IV, by the Duke of Argyll, Contemporary Review; Rambles among Books, Cornhill; A Forgotten Hero. Fraser; Fina's Aunt, Cornhill; A Visit to the Oldest State in Europe, Fraser; American Prosperity, Spectator; Wordsworth the Man, Spectator; My Faithful Johnny, Fraser; The Isle of Man, Spectator; together with choice poetry and miscel-

The new volume and new year of this best of the eclectics began January 1st, and the present is therefore a good time for beginning a subscription. Littell & Co., Boston are the publishers.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Rev. George Blencowe, a Wesleyan minister, has sent the following letter to the London Times ;-

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The telegrams you publish to-day concerning the Transvaal are a surprise to everyone who knows the country and the people, especially the one from the Colonial-office, which states" about 5,000 Boers have taken possession of Heidelberg." First, there would not be room for 5,000 in Heidelberg, as they would have to come in their waggons, for the sake of shelter and supplies, which in a town of not more than 50 houses, with but little cultivation in the immediate neighborhood, they would not be able to find. Placed as Heidelberg is between the Rand River and an almost precipitous hill, 500 waggons could not find standing-room anywhere in the precincts of the town. And then we have this immense gathering reported to us in a moment, with no previous warning of its immediate or remote probability. Five thousand men is five-sevenths of the whole male population at the time of the annexation. They must have come, therefore, from all the extremities of the country, and gathered like a rolling snowball on every path which converged on Heidelberg. The very shortest time which would have been taken for this trick must have been ten days, and this must have been preceded by weeks of enlistment, accompanied, as all such acts among the Boers are, by notorious excitement, and, therefore, known to all the country. Yet not a syllable seems to have transpired. It is possible that 300 or 400 men may have ridden into the place and done what is reported. But certainly not anything like 5,000, or the Government must have been fast asleep to permit itself to be so surprised, which the past career of Sir W. O. Lanyon declares to be impossible.

Your judgment of the reasons why this demonstration has now taken place are undoubtedly correct, so far as they go but you omit one which in all probability was the determining cause—the unsuppressed sedition in Ireland, of which Joubert and the few others who are the promoters of the movement are well informed. I know Joubert well, and I know that of all men he would be likely to reason thus: "You see the Irish are permitted to refuse rent and to claim the land for themselves, although it has been out of their possession for centuries. But if they are allowed to use violence, we need not fear making another demonstration which will be only peaceable, especially when we have not the formidable right of prescription against more or less, with the intention of fight-He knows, and on his first visit to England said, that fighting was out of the question, and that they could do nothing against the British Government. It is a purely political move, which has assumed this particular form and at this time because of the fortuitous concurrence of difficulties, which they suppos-

ed to be greater than will again occur. I have troubled you with this letter to allay in some measure the anxiety of those who do not know the Boers and their condition. Those who know them know that worse difficulties than this have ended in tall talk and submission.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN ULSTER.

The Land League invasion of Ulster is as successful as it has been daring. The landlords offered a desperate resistance, but in every case their defeat was signal, decisive and humiliating. Fermanagh, the most Protestant county in Ulster, and the stronghold of Methodism in Ireland, has boldly avowed its acceptance of the principles of the League on the land question. On last Wednesday week a largely-attended Land League meeting was held at Derrygonnelly within two miles of Enniskillen. The Rev. Thomas Forde, Methodist minister of the Churchill Circuit, who was called on to deliver an address, is reported to have Men of Fermanagh,-My home for

the last eight or nine years has been amongst the tenant-farmers in a different part of Ireland. No man present perhaps knows more about their circumstances, north, south, or west. My heart sympathy is with the tenant-farmers of Ireland. It may be asked why I, a Methodist minister, am standing in this place to-day. I am standing here because I find nine-tenths of my people want a change in the Land Laws. (Cheers.) As their minister, going into their homes, listening to their hardships, knowing what they have to contend with. I think I am not out of place in saying a word in their behalf. It is well known that, through the intervention of an Almighty Providence, the land is not giving its wonted fruitfulness—that land which gave crops four or five years ago gives little to-day, and my experience is that you have in this neighborhood the dearest land in the whole of Ireland, and that if any men have a right to speak out for a reduction of their rents first. (Cheers.) I don't tell you or any man to take away liberty of conscience. I would not stand here to-day, or be one of a party, to do away with the Queen on the throne. [A Voice-We all support the Queen. (Three cheers for the Queen.) Mr. Forde—I never would stand here on behalf of my people if they had joined an illegal association or had conspired with treason. A voice—Yes, for that is wrong. know the mind of the Methodist people. What they want is a reduction of their rents-fair rents. Men of Fermanagh

is that honest? (Yes, and cheers.) The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. J. Jordon, and Geo. Darragh, T. C., prominent Enniskillen Methodists. On the land question the tenant farmers of Ireland of eve.y creed and class are perfectly united.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

There have been serious outbreaks in China, at Canton. Some 6,000 or 7,000 Chinese were in the streets fighting some hours before they were subdued by soldiers. The cause of the disturbance is said to have been a dispute as to the putting out of a fire near the cathedral. The mob threatened the French missionaries. After the disturbance was quieted, a daring and unprovoked assault was made upon the Rev. Messrs. Selby and Morris, of the Wesleyan Mission. The missionaries were about to proceed inland, and were passing through the streets, when they were seen by an angry mob, who were discussing the cathedral disturbances. The missionariës were set upon and stoned, and barely escaped with their lives by retreating to the river. From Fuhehau there are tidings of the burning of more chapels. Some 200 soldiers went to the village of Nyang-a, on the Island of Nang Nik which is about two days southeast of Fuhehau, avowedly in pursuit of a pirate, who had absconded. They burned down his house, and then fired the chapel, attacking with their spears, at the instance of the military officers, and injuring very wuch the catechist, who remonstrated and stated that the place was Christian chapel. The same body of troops attacked another house in which services are held, at a village five li distant from Nyang-a, and partially demolished and burnt that also.

THE FRENCH JESUITS.

The Spanish Government is playing sort of double game in the matter of the French Jesuits now coming to their country. After having promulgated in June last a circular to all local authorities, calling on them to prevent the settlement of the Jesuits among them, they have now closed their eyes to the matter, and have turned deaf ears to the voice of the Liberal press sounding the alarm at their presence. This has now become so notorious that the people are taking the matter up, and greeting, in no friendly terms, the members of the orders that appear among them. Ten Capuchins have been stoned in the streets of Barcelona, while others have been hooted in Valencia. These and other disorders have forced the authorities of Madrid to forbid them to appear in the streets of the capital in the habiliments of their order, and this is but the beginning of their troubles. Public opinion is decidedly against them: in the first place, they are strangers; and secondly, they are monks, neither of which qualities is just now very popular in Madrid. It is quite unfortunate for these fugitives that they did not consent to submit to the laws of France, and remain in their homes, where many of the orders are engaged in good and benevolent works. They will soon learn that they are not any more welcome in other Catholic countries

GERMANY AND THE JEWS.

than in their own.

The Judenhetze in North Germany appears likely to have one remarkable result in increasing the flow of Jewish emigration to England and the United States. Jews dislike, as much at least as other men, to be "sent to Coventry, and we know of more than one instance in which a moderate salary in England

commercial position in North Germany. To be excluded from the best rooms of hotels, as has been done in some cases. and to be submitted to a hundred petty insults and persecutions has its effect, and German commerce will be deprived to a certain extent of pioneers who will enrich other countries instead by their enterprise. The influence of the new movement will not be felt by the middle class alone, and it is to be feared that the Jewish Board of Guardians in London and Manchester must prepare to deal with an increasing amount of imported distress. The country has long peen a haven of refuge to the oppressed of all countries; and since the Jews brought Cromwell ready means of obtaining intelligence from the Continent, and the Huguenots taught the art of silk-weaving and the use of oxtails, England has never lost by her hospitality. But we must take care to put the poor immigrants as soon as we can into the position of being able to help themselves. - Jewish Chronicle.

METHODIST STATISTICS.

The Wesleyan Methodist Calendar for 1881 has just been published by the Conference Office. According to the present returns there are 519 missionaries, and the income is £165,498, in-Thanksgiving Fund. The expenditure expects to resume his regular work is £148,107. The amounts raised from in a few days. all sources for the funds of the Connexion during the year are as follows:-Foreign missions, £165,498; theological institutions, £9980; Home Mission and Contingent Fund, £33,314; General Chapel Fund, £9148; Education Fund, £7263; Worn-out Ministers' Fund, £22,-910; Schools' Fund, £10,735; Children's Fund, £26,581. The total amount of chapel debts which have been discharged or provided for during the last twentysix years is £1,482,359. 297 erections and enlargements have been completed during the year at a cost of £318,175. Permission is now given to erect or enlarge 341 chapels, schools, and organs, at an estimated outlay of £253,656. The number of Weslevan Sunday-schools in Great Britain is 6376, of teachers 119,-911, and the scholars 788,183, an increase on last year of 20,386. The number of Wesleyan day schools is 851, in which there are 179,900 children. The tolal amount of Government aid to Wesleyan day schools last year was £96,704. There are about 1500 Wesleyan certificated teachers in Connexional and Board schools. In the Wesleyan College at Westminster and Southlands, 226 male and female students are in training for schoolmasters and mistres-Conferences, fourteen in number, principally in Australia, New Zealand, and Week of Prayer. Canada. In view of the forthcoming Œcumenical Methodist Congress, the following general statistics of Methodism of local preachers, is 4.707.472. This number multiplied by four (the average proportion of attendants on Methodist worship), the adherents of Methodism throughout the world, as far as the returns show, would be upwards of 18,750,000. At the death of John Wesley in 1791, there were in connection with Methodism only 312 itinerant

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

preachers, 1000 local preachers, and 79.-

The following names are given in connection with the new Syndicate, reported to be in course of formation, for the purpose of making an offer to build the Canada Pacific Railway on terms more favorable than those now under consid-

From Toronto-Sir Wm. Howland and his two brothers, Henry and Peleg: A. M. Smith, ex-M. P. ; James Metcalfe, ex-M. P.; H. H. Cook, ex-M. P.; W. Rutherford, and probably the firm of McMaster Bros. Four Hamilton men -John Stuart, President of the Hamilton and North Western Railway; A. T. Wood, ex-M. P., and two other wealthy railway men. In Ottawa-J. McLaren. and Allan Gilmour, two wealthy lumbermen. In Montreal—Thos. Workman. M.P.; Thomas Cramp, of Cramp, Torrance & Co.; Hugh McKay and C. J. Brydges, ex-Superintendents of Government Railways. Alexander Gibson, of Fredericton, N. B., Col. Walker, ex-M. P. for London, and John Ross, a Que-bec millionaire. The offer to be made is

substantially—

1. To build the whole line for the completed portion, and a bonus of twenty-two million dollars and twenty-two million acres of land.

2. To ask no exemption from duty on

3. To ask no exemption from taxation on the road and plant. 4. To ask for no restriction whatever on the building of branch lines.

GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

Services in connection with the Week of Prayer were held at St. George's. Bermuda, in the Town Hall.

The number of persons baptized last year at Oneole, the chief mission station of the Baptists among the Telugus was 1,876.

Mr. F. W. Archibald has accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation of Amherst and will be ordained on the 15th of this month.

At the January conference meeting, Rev. S. W. DeBlois, pastor of the Wolfville Baptist Church, stated that he had completed 25 years of his postorate, during which time, he had preached 3607 sermons, baptised 512 persons, made 15,200 visits, attended 630 funerals, and married 332 couples.

METHODIST ITEMS.

The Methodist concert at Summerside on New Year's Day is reported to have been a "rich treat in every way.

The "Act to regulate the Trusts of the Wesleyan Methodist Church" in Bermuda, has passed the Council, and has therefore become law.

On the evening of Sunday the 2nd instant, Rev. R. Duncan of Moneton received four persons into membership with the Church. - Times.

The ladies of the Methodist congrega-tion at Chatham gave a successful entertainment for the benefit of the Church and parsonage, on the 21st ult.

Through a Christmas-tree and Refreshment sale at Minudie, about \$60 were collected. The tree contained sev-

Giles. The number of scholars on the roll of the Woodstock Sunday-school is 162; average attendance, 104. The library contains 404 volumes. Nearly \$60 have been raised during the year.

eral presents for Rev. J. B. and Mrs.

We are glad to learn that the Rev. John Read, the esteemed pastor of Queen Square Church, St. John, N. B., clusive of £37,622 received from the is recovering from his recent illness. He in a few days.

> A concert recently given by the Prince Street Sunday-school, Charlottetown, is reported to have been quite up to the high standard of concerts previously given by that school. The evening was stormy, and the admission fee small, yet \$35 were gathered.

> The Building Committee have resolved to complete the spire of the new church at Hamilton, Bermuda. Delay had been thought of. Rev. E. B. Moore, the pastor at Hamilton, speaks, in a private note, in the highest terms of the men of whom this committee is compos-

The new church at Point de Bute will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. The plans in the hands of the Building Committee give promise of a church which will be an ornament to the place. The services of the Week of Prayer were well attended. Two donation visits have been made to the pastor -Rev. G. W. Fisher. The contributions of friends from Point de Bute amounted to \$40; those from others at Jolicure to \$38.

At a Tea and Fancy sale held in Liverpool on the 23rd ult., about \$70 were ses. The Children's Home continues to collected. Hammett's Silver Cornet prosper. At present 500 children are Band furnished music on the occasion. under training, nearly as many more in he Sunday-school at Liverpool, under have been sent forth into the world, the efficient superintendence of C. F. some of whom have entered the Wes- Wright, Esq., gave a very successful leyan ministry. In connection with the concert on the evening of the 1st inst. British Conference are various affiliated The pastor of the Church—Rev. C. Jost -with other ministers, observed the

From Upper Kent, N. B., Rev. H. throughout the world will be of interest.

Total of ministers and members, inclusive of local area and members, inclusive of local area and members, inclusive of local area and members.

Church work there is "progressing since been heard of, and fears are entersured to the church at tained for her safety. East Florenceville has been completed. ished state. Funds were raised by means of a tea-meeting and subscriptions. Dedicatory services were held on the first Sabbath of the year in a church free from debt. Mr. Penna makes grateful mention of the zeal displayed by Mr. A. Taylor in carrying on the work.

> Several donation visits are reported by late mails: A number of residents of Jerusalem and Olinville called upon Rev. A. R. B. and Mrs. Shrewsbury at the Jerusalem (N. B.) parsonage on the 31st ult., spent a pleasant evening with them and left, besides an abundance of food, cash and necessary household articles worth about \$60.00. Thos. Harrison, Jr., Esq.. made the presentation on behalf of the committee. ----On the evening of New Year's about thirty persons called at the parsonage at Nashwaak, N.B., spent an evening enlivened with music and speeches, and left a quantity of provisions suited to the season. —The Rev. J. Johnson, of Petite Riviere, N. S., and brother of the pastor at Nashwaak, received a similar visit on the 30th ult. The ladies prepared tea. the choir gave some choice music, and a number of useful and fancy gifts were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

ABROAD.

Mr. Anderson Fowler, of New York city, a son-in-law of Rev. Wm. Arthur, has given \$5,000 to the Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund.

The President of the English Conference has issued "A Letter to the Young People of the Methodist Connexion." It is reprinted from the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for January.

A Philadelphia telegram announces the appointment of Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. Jacob Todd and layman J. J. B. Long as delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

The Rev. James Allen, of East Machias. Maine, reports the past year as one of much spiritual interest in his charge. During the past six months thirty persons have been received on trial for. membership.

Several Wealeyan ex-presidents are in very feeble health. Mr. Farrar feels the increase of the infirmities of age : Dr. Jobson has lately been in a very feeble state; Mr. Gregory has hardly fully recovered; and Dr. Gervase Smith has been so ill that he will probably be for some time unfit for public work.

Mrs. Governor Wright of New York has just given the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the sum of \$1,700 to build the girls school-house in Hakodsti, Japan, to be called the Caroline Wright school for girls, in memorial of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Peck. The money is the proceeds of the sale of articles in Mrs Wright's own parlors, which were mostly the work of her own hands.

SECULAR GLEANINGS.

MARITIME PROVINCES. G. Fred Fisher, Esq., was elected Mayor of Fredericton on Monday.

A shark 12 feet long was captured near Mahogany Island, N. B., on Fri-

George Blatch, for many years clerk of Circuits in St. John, died on the 9th inst., aged 73 years.

Queen's Co., N. S., gave a majority of 680 in favor of the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act.

The schr. England, which left North Sydney, C. B., with a cargo of coal on the 19th of November last for Quebec, has not since been heard from.

The amount of freight passing over the P. E. Island Railway during this year has been far in advance of that of previous years.

Mr. Domville, M. P. for King's County, N. B., was the other day presented by his supporters with an address and a handsome piece of plate.

Six houses were burned to the ground

at Richmond (Halifax) early on Tuesday morning. The fire commenced in a The Bridgewater Monitor has been re-

cently enlarged and improved. Its publication evinces wise management as well as enterprise.

The storm at St. John on Monday was the heaviest of the season, about 9 Berne. inches of snow having fallen up to 10 o'clock in the evening.

Smelt fishing is at present good on the Tabusintac. Mr. Irvine took a ton and a half with one net there one night

recently. The Windsor Branch of the Government Savings Bank, with the exception of a few cities, carries on a banking business larger than any similar institution in the Dominion.

Mr. Richard Hunt, of Summerside, has been appointed Chief Census Commissioner for Prince Edward Island. He will be assisted by two commissioners in each of the three counties.

A lighthouse is to be erected at Cape Bear, about half way between Pictou of the Greek question. This assurance and Georgetown. When completed, it renders the European concert once more will be an immense boon to Maritime complete.

New Brunswick papers continue to tell sad tales of the ravages caused by diphtheria. Five children have been taken from one family in North Richmond.

The Mayor of Halifax received a communication, on Tuesday, from the Minister of Agriculture stating that the \$5,000 appropriation for the Dominion Exhibition would be given to Halifax.

The ship Charlotte W. White, Dyer master, which sailed from St. John on the 19th Oct. for Liverpool, has not

The Advance, which some time ago announced the intended retirement of Judge Williston from the New Bruns- bridge in bidding the troops farewell, wick Bench, now states that the announcement was premature.

The large and valuable collection of minerals belonging to the late Professor How, of Windsor, has been purchased by Prof. Eggleston, Columbia College, N. Y., for the Museum of that Institu-

Some idea may be formed of the immense body of water poured into the Foord Pit, when it is stated that the water has risen 320 feet in the hoisting shaft, which is 950 feet deep. The shaft is being repaired down to the water.

An influential meeting in the interest of a steam ferry between Annapolis and Granville was held on Saturday at the former place. Upwards of three thousand dollars worth of stock was subscribed for by leading men of both places.

Mr. James Croucher and his two sons, after a desperate struggle, shot and killed a large bear, weighing upwards of 400 lbs., on Monday, at French Village, St. Margaret's Bay. A fine cub, some months old, was captured alive, and will be tamed, if possible.

Two vessels are to be built at Moncton, Messrs. Crandail & Co. having under way a barque of 1100 tons, and Mr. Robert Cochrane a brigantine of about 400 tons, ---- Mr. Wm. Hickman, Dorchester, is building a ship of 1400 tons for himself.—Mr. Philip Palmer is building a three-masted schooner of 400 tons at Dorchester. - Mar. Sentinel.

Early on Saturday morning Robert Smith, confined in Lunenburg jail, under sentence of death, effected his escape. He was to be hanged on the 20th for the shooting of a young man named Huey. His capture has not yet been announced. The Governor General has been twice petitioned to commute Smith's sentence, the last petition being still under consideration.

UPPER PROVINCES,

The property of the Institut Canadien was sold lately to a son of the great French rebel, Papineau, for \$17,700.

It is reported that Mr Edward Jenkins, formerly M.P. for Dundee, will shortly settle in Canada as editor of a new daily newspaper in Montreal.

Oats are advancing at Montreal, owing to a short crop last season, and the demand for hay from the United States. which has caused a corresponding increase in the price of that article.

ABBOAD.

On the 3rd inst, a large steamer was seen to go on Goodwin Sands and afterwards sink, with all hands.

Later advices do not confirm the reported capture of Lima by the Chilian

The ships Cape Sable and Wild Rese, both foundered at sea with their crews, numbering 85 men.

The Cunard Line during 1880 carried across the Atlantic about 56,000 passen-

Sir Donald Stewart has been definitely appointed to the supreme command o the troops in India.

The U.S. House of Representatives refused, by resolution, to enquire into Mr. Hind's charges respecting the Halifax award.

The total number of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden, New York, in the year 1880, amounted to 320,000, the largest since 1850. About 7,000 miles of new railroad

were constructed in the United States in 1880, an increase of 8 per cent, in the total mileage of the country. The New York clearing house has

handled during the year \$38,644.240,578, the largest amount handled in any clearing house in the world.

A new kind of corn-rice corn-has been tried in Kansas, and found to be admirably adapted to withstand the droughts of that region.

The gentleman who was elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1881 -M. Auderwert-shot himself with a revolver on the public promenade at

A large number of Roman coins has just been discovered near Warsaw, bearing the name of "M. Antoninus Au ;ustus," Most of them are of silver, and all are excellent specimens of ancient

An Astoria despatch says that parties exploring near Tilamook Head, discovered the bodies of twelve men of the wrecked ship Lupata. Seven were huddled together in one spot and five in another, lodged in clefts of the rock, all perfectly

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A despatch from Paris to the Times says official assurance has been received there that Russia has unreservedly approved of the arbitration

There is a striking response from the press throughout England to the announcement that the Government is determined to enforce the Queen' authority in Ireland. No important Liberal journal in London or the Provinces, the Pall Mall Gazette excepted, withholds its adherence to the Ministerial policy.

A telegram from Cape Town states that the Pondos have joined the Basuto rebellion and are threatening Keekstadt. -A large force of Basutos attacked Major Carrington's pickets on the 6th inst. After a severe engagement the Basutos retired with heavy loss. The Colonial loss was trifling.

Nine hundred and eighty nine men and six hundred horses have left Woolwich for the Transvaal. The Duke of Cam said that it was the wish of the Queen that the soldiers should make a mild use of their victories in South Africa. It is understood that despatches to the same effect have been sent in other directions. A despatch from Cape Town states that the opinion generally prevails there that the so-called "rebellion" in the Transvaal is approaching its end.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Chicago Common Council, and will probably be passed, which provides for new motive power for the South Side horse-cars. The plan is to run the cars by an endless chain or belt running beneath the car, and which is driven by a steam engine stationed about midway between the termini of the tracks. The method has been in successful operation in San Francisco about four years, and is called the Casebolt method, from the name of its inventor.

The Allan steamer Moravian, which arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool, G.B., had a very stormy passage. Her captain reports it the hardest trip he experienced for several years. On Friday morning last, at 7.30 o'clock, a heavy sea broke over the steamer, carrying away the two forward life boats, staving another boat. breaking its davits, smashing rail and iron rail stanchions. The sea also struck the forward deck house, which contained the officers' and pursers' rooms, and fore companion way, completely gutting it. A large quantity of water went down the companion way, into the in-termediate cabin. The deck house was completely destroyed, and the officers lost all their effects. Two of them were in their berths at the time the sea struck the ship. -Herald. A London special of New York, on

the 11th, states that Mr. Shaw was expected to curse the Land League in his speech, in the House of Commons, but that he blessed it, saying that it was the only salvation of the country. His description of the peasantry in the west of Ireland was startling and sensational, and surprised those Irish members who were present. Mr. Shaw speaks of some of the Cannaught farmers as rotting on their farms. The speech will be a ma-terial help to the Land League, which is now demanding a strong land bill. Mr. Parnell entered the House near the close of Mr. Shaw's address, and was loudly cheered. - The News says it proves abundantly manifest that a strong measure will receive abundant support, while a weak one will cause defections from the Liberal ranks and strengthen the hands of the House of Lords. - The Times says a body of politicians, English as well as Irish, are conveying the menace, not in words but quite intelligibly, that unless sweeping changes in the land system, going far beyond the act of 1870, are proposed, a stand will be made against

VEILED VISION.

If suddenly there stood to us revealed The world of spirits, that may be so near-Not, as we dream, some far unreckoned

sphere,
But close to us as heart heat though concealed As were the fiery chariots, all afield, Girdling the Prophet, till a touch made clear His curtained sight—to what ignoble fear, And shame and self-reproach our souls would yield! We might behold our darling dead with eves

Clouded through wonder at our empty de .r Sal with vast pity for our waste and wie. Our mad mistakes, our blind and g oveling

Our cold forgettings! Yet God's angels so Do watch us with a my stery of sarprise!

DOROTHY KILL HOWE

Bied on the 10th Nov., in the 67th year of her age. She was born in Tipper ary County, Ireland, and came to this country-over 40 years ago. Since then michi district. For the last tew year she has resided at Rosebank, near Neweastle. Ever since her childhood she has been a consistent member of our Church. Her piety was genuine, quiet and hopeful. Her whole life seemed to be pervaded by a serious cheerful-ness. For several weeks before her death her weakness was distressing, but she suffered very little pain. It was a great comfort to witness her cheerful resignation and her joyful anticipations of tuture happiness during her last sickness. To the last she was deeply soli citous about the spiritual welfare of her family. She departed in the full triumph of the faith. G. STEEL.

HANNAH FINLAY,

of East Leicester, Oxford Circuit, died at Natick, Mass., Sept. 28th, 1880. She was born in the year 1850, converted under the ministry of the Rev. James R. Hart in the year 1866, and immediately united with the Methodist church, of which she was a consistent member until her death.

She was an active worker in the Sab bath school, and some of her pupils, now in heaven, were brought to Jesus through her instrumentality. She was ever ready to testify for Jesus. Indeed her life was a constant tribute to the beauty and value of religion. Leaving home for the United States, she sought from her pastor a letter of recommen dation to the church at Natick, thus evincing a desire to carry her religion with her. The lady in whose tamily she lived, writing to her triends, says -" In all the trying circumstances of every day life, with the care of housework and management of young children, she never manifested the least imren, she never manifested the least impatience, a fitting example for a follower of Christ, and one worthy of imitation by us all. As a member of our Sabbath school we miss her, and our pastor's wife, of whose class she was a member, joins me in sending our heart's sympathy to you in this time of your D. W. J.

Mr. Thomas H. Thompson was born at Oxford, Oumberland Co., N.S., on the 17th of March, 1833. Brought up and trained by pious parents, their teaching was traceable through the whole of his life. Bro. Thompson was converted to God under the ministry of the Rev. W. C. Beals, about the year 1847, when a gracious revival swept through the greater part of Cumberland Co. Many still living date their conversion from that season of grace, but no greater trophy was then won than the subject of this sketch. He was no sooner brought into the kingdom of grace than he at once began to wield an influence for good, and take a lively interest in the cause of Christ, and the welfare of the Church of his choice. His membership continued uninterrupted till the transfer to the Church in heaven—a period of thirty-three years. By his death the Methodist cause has sustained a loss that will not soon be filled. In our prayer-meeting a well-known voice is no longer heard, and the various funds of our church have lost a liberal and warm friend. He was also a successful and enterprizing business man, who took great interest in seeking to build and improve the place of his birth, and the principal industries of Oxford owe no small share to his aid and influence. The people feel that they have lost a friend and brother. Most honorable mention was made of him in the papers of his own countyand Province on the occasion of his death, while the large numbers present at his funeral, gave evidence that the country had lost an important man His last illness was long and paintul.

Notwithstanding he had all the loving attention that a tond wife and family could bestow, with professional skill. his suffering was at times severe. But all was borne with the most exemplary patience and fortitude. It was my mournful pleasure to be often at his side during the last few days of his life, and never did I witness such trust and triumph. When unable any longer to speak, he would clasp or raise his hands, thus by signs giving his sorrowing friends to understand that all was well. At last welcomed death came to his relie, and he crossed the river on the 25 h of November, 1880. Bro. Thompson was twice married. He leaves a sorrowing wife and a family of eleven children. But they "sorrow not as thers that have no hope." He left them them a rich heritage of faithful counsel and godly example. We pray that the sons lations of grace may be theirs: that a double portion of the spirit's influence may rest upon them, and that God, who hath premised to be a huspand to the widow, and a father to the fatheriess, may fulfil his premise to them. May he raise up others to take Bro. Thompson's place in the church

militant, and may we all slare his

glory in the Church triumphant.

These two diseases, always formidable, are orongist into special prominthoug', it had so severe a scourge of economic forces of society. Camden, much from the disease, as derived from Philadelphia. Recently a laborer from Philadelphia spread the disease among workmen in New York, and there is reason to lear an epidemic in this city. It is interesting to the vital statistician to see how such diseases seem to come in cycles; not so much because of any inherent tendency in them to recur, but because they are ready whenever material offers. So soon as enough new children are born, without being vaccinated, the disease is sure to recur. Even when health boards order general vaccination, many neglect it, and the wealthier classes spread it even after tenement houses are protected. The great argument against vaccination has been the alieged possibility of conveying through it scrotula or other diseases. Enough of facts have been authenticated to show that about once in ten thousand cases it seemed as it disease had been imparted, although some claim that in these cases it was owing to an impure lancet or carelessness in taking the lymph. But all this excuse can be obviated by the bovine virus. The New York Board of Health. for instance, has a herd of calves, under the charge of a skilled physician, who personally obtains the virus fresh as it is wanted. We have always tound the vesicle produced by it to run a regular course. If the fever is a little more pronounced, it has never proved serious; but, as some claim, only proves the more thorough protection. It erysipelas is extensively prevailing, or in the hot summer months, a sore, made from any cause, might become troublesome; but so rare have been any untoward results, and so many thousands of lives have been preserved thereby, we seldom now hear of any real objection. Either carelessness or a neglect of revaccination is now the most frequent occasion of the small-pox. It is not even necessary generally to revaccinate; but when small-pox is prevailing the question should be submitted to the physician and will depend on individual indications. The laws of our cities and most of our states place it within the

once had the small pox. Diphtheria, by its recent inroads. has come still more prominently into notice. New York reports over 1,000 cases, and over 300 deaths in the last three months. Brooklyn had over 300 cases in three weeks, so that it is there regarded as epidemic. While not communicable in just the same way es small-pox, its spread is not less to be teared or the results less tatal. It is a disease which we believe is generally local before it becomes constitutional. Watchfulness of the throat will often detect a slight coating there before there are other symptoms. At this time, and before there is any swelling of the glands, treatment is generally successful. Many close inquiries are now being made into its cause. While the contagion is, no doubt, specific in its character, there is now a general consent of medical opinion that moldy moisture and filth have very much to do with its extension and malignancy. The outbreaks of it are so localized and so isolated as to lead many to believe in its possible spon taneous origin under tavoring circumstances. We are not of those who hope that any specific will will be found for cases that are advanced and severe. The blood itself, as a vital fluid, becomes changed, so that it ceases to be the ready conveyancer of the medicines which might prove cura tive. In no case of disease is the sphere of preventive medicine so large and its importance so eminent as in all these zymotic ailments. What can be done beforehand or just at the time of invasion is preservative; what is attempted to be done afterward is too often only palliative. These are the diseases which so often bring sudden sadness into households, and those are

don Small Pox Hospital, who ther-

of small pox from another attack and

of vaccination, found that a perfect vac-

cination is more protective than to have

THE DANGER OF ABSINTHE

true benefactors who will teach us how

to prevent their ravages.

DRINKIN J. Absinthe drinking is said to steadily increase in the Republic, but much less stead ly than in Switzerland and France, particularly in France, where great efforts are making for its abatement. It arrangements are the two great ovens. has grown to be an enormous evil in those countries, notably in the large and pies. The first will cook at once cities like Geneva, Zurich, Berne, Mar two thousand pounds of meat, and the er in law asked him if he had exhaustcapital the practice has augmented They are by no means too large, howalarmingly within eight or ten years, ever, since from eight hundred to one wanted to know if he had any trouble tessional men and journalists and an E. R. BRUNYATE. French physician of eminence has re bread.

SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA. cently declared that it is ten times more pernicious than ordinary intemperance, and that it very seldom happens that the habit, once fixed, can be unloosed. ence at, present. Philadelphia, al- The same authority says that the increase of insanity is largely due to absma 1-pox in 1871 and 1872, seems tion, the source of which scientists have ar, ain to be threatened, Dr. Lee soon vainly tried to discover, although they fier that wrote an article, under the have no trouble in ascertaining its territitle "Cost of a Great Epidemic to a ble effects. Its immoderate use speed-Great City." He showed by a comparison of the health expenses of the in general, and the brain in particular, previous and succeeding year, and by in which it produces actual organic me other items, that, as a first factor | changes with accompanying derangethat board expended \$50,464 84. Mak ment of all the mental powers. The ing, then, an account of various other | habitual drinker becomes at first dull, osses -to merchants, to travel, by languid; is soon completly brutalized, sickness, by diminished production, and then goes raving mad. He is wholetc.—he made the sum total \$2:,848, ly or partially paralyzed, unless, as 977. A fair calculation puts the cost often happens, disordered liver and of the yellow fever epidemics of 1577 stomach brings a quicker end. The and 1878 at 175 millions of dollars. liquor is dangerously seductive be-Such diseases mean not only loss of cause it seems in the beginning to help life and immediate suffering, but en- the digestive organs, when it really she has lived in various parts of Mira I tail losses upon the industrial and hurts them and very seriously. Many persons have been induced to take abin New Jersey, has already suffered sinthe for indigestion, and have thus gradually fallen under its baneful influence. The drinker is in most cases in seeming good health, having no thought of his peril, until the hour when illness has declared itself. He is apt, indeed, to believe that he is remarkably well, and to consider all the stories about absinthe mere bugaboos. The earliest symptoms of ailment lead to an examination, and to the knowledge that his entire system is deranged, usually beyond restoration. His first illness is apt to be his last, and death is a welcome relief. Absinthe has not made a century ago. Some nineteen dinaire, settled at a small village of per! Convet, Switzerland, and acquired a very fine practice in the neighborhood. He prepared his own medicines, one of them being an extract of wormwood, which he held in high esteem and compounded with his own hands. He prepared it with a private receipt, and administered it to his patients with excellent effect. Before his death he imparted the secret to others, and the extract was extensively made and sold to peddlars. It was prepared from the yellow flowers of the common wormwood, and it was gradually improved, or, rather, deteriorated upon, until the present liquor had been obtained. In the Val de Travers, Canton of Neutchatel, about 100,000 gallons are annually distilled of this most alluring poison,-

HOW WOMEN SHOULD DRESS.

Dector Richardson, an English Viy--as relating to women kind,-in dressing. The eminent lecturer con- of a tobacco pipe. sidered it the daty of every woman to cultivate good and make herself becomingly beautiful as possible; and at the same time protect herself against all waste of physical powers by reach of all. Dr. Morston, of the Lonshunning every contrivance that would in the least lead to that result. He deoughly tested, during a thirty years' nounced corsets, waistbands, garters, experience, the comparative protection and tight shoes, and maintained that the dress should be worn loose, and he weight borne by the shoulders. He indorsed the advice of the great Surgeon Cline, to an anxious mother who once consulted him as to what she should do to prevent her daughter from becoming deformed, who replied, Let her have no stays, and let her run round like the boys," and he would add, "Let mothers clothe the girls precisely as they clothe the boys, and let them add the one distinguishing mark that I have known very plain underof life, loose flowing gowns, and the girls will grow into women as vigor. ous, as healthy, and as well formed in body as their companions of the stern-

> The lecturer impressed on his hearers the importance of adapting clothing to seasons. Warm clothing ought to begin in September or early in October and ought not to be left off antil the best, and avoiding all other, for in close of April. He recommended silk every one something will stick. or light ficecy flannel for underwear, and contended that thick, heavy flannel, and every material that absorbed and held the watery excretions from the skin were at all times bad Heavy clothes were bad, and had really no necessary connection with warmth. Light and fleecy garments were best for cold

THE HARVARD KITCHEN.

The Harvard students have the finest dining-hall in the country. For size, equal to the nave of a cathedral, and hung with portraits of the distinguished graduates of the University. Ninety persons are employed in preparing heir meals. The soup kettle holds two hundred and twenty gallons. Only one hundred and ten gallons of soup, however, are required for the daily dinner. The oatmeal kettle holds twenty gallons, and that for cracked ciate the beautiful music of the birds consumed daily. The great range, twenty-five test long, contains four ovens, and dues all the trying, and heating plates, &c. There are seven kettles for boiling meats, and five for Vegetables, and none of them of very he would give his wife a pleasant sursmall size; while the great charcoal grate will easily broit steak stor six hundred and fitty men. But the six hundred and fitty men. But the for a cozy time in the bosom of his most astounding parts of the culinary family. He had no more than comfortone for baking meats and one for bread other two bundred and tity pies. thousand pounds of meat are consumed daily, and some ninety loaves of gra- occurred in twenty minutes, for in exthors being specially its victims. A ham and seventy-five loaves of white

TRAIN CATCHING.

The exertion may not be of long duration, and, except on very rare occasions, when it "seems to upset" him a little, the effect may be rapidly over and soon forgotten, but the strain on the heart and blood vessels is violent while it lasts, and although uunoticed at the time, may lead to mischief. Prolonged severe exertion in the youth who has not been properly trained against the effort, is apt to work irreparable, though perhaps at the time unsuspected, injury to the heart. Herein lies the great danger of amateur athletism. Callow youth, and even young men, who have lain idle during the winter, feel the vivitying influence of spring, and in giving rein to their sudden appetite for exercise, not unfrequently do themselves life long injury. The voluntary muscles can be rested when fatigued, and it soon recognizes its exhaustion; but the case is different with the heart, blood-vessels, and involuntary muscular tissue elsewhere. They are not so susceptible to the sense of exhaustion, and may suffer much mischief unconsciously to their possessor. Many cases of organic diseases are caused in this manner without the coguizance of the victim .- The

WIT AND WISDOM.

The editor of a London newspaper affirmed that he always supported the Government when they were in the right. A certain great Minister of State remarked: "We don't need to be been long known; in fact, it was not supported when we are in the right; what we do need is to be supported vears since, a French refugee, Dr. Or- when we are in the wrong!" Sic sem-

The Rev. Dr. Newell, of New York, says: "I know of a father in this city who had eight sons. He said to them, - Drink moderately, my sons, and it will be well with you; in immoderate drinking lies the danger.' The father. lived a moderate drinker; but his sons became sots, and forty of his descendants have found drunkards' graves." Moderate drinkers, sweeten your next glass with that fact.

Singular, but you can't hire a woman to patronize a lady dentist. The trouble seems to be that the dentist allows her eyes to roam all over the customer's dress, takes in the color, material, trimming, style, and estimates the cost while she idly wanders all around in the sufferer's mouth with a probe, and jabs it at random into any cavity it happens to touch.

" I like your paper first-rate," said the man with the tobacco-breath to the sician, very celebrated on account of emaciated being with a general halfhis abi ities, recently delivered a lec. starved, over-worked look, "but I've ture in London on "Health and Dress," got to draw the line of expenses somewheres, and I draws it at religious which he expressed his opinion freely. | newspapers." And he resumed the pointing out the grave errors women intellectual occupation of sucking commit in the manner and mode of worldly wisdom through the filthy stem

"I have a great desire to see one of your street boys," said Thackerny to a gentleman of New York, as they walked together. "We shall be likely to meet some of them," said his triend; see, there's one!" Thackeray drew near the little ragamuffin and accosted him, "My lad, I want to go to Chambers Street." The young Arab turned a sharp eye on the handsome stranger. delivered a mouthful of yellow fluid to the flagging, and answered: "Well, rnn right along, sonny; only mind you don't be gone too long.'

People insensibly contract not only the air, the manners, and the vices of those with whom they commonly converse, but their virtues, too, and even their way of thinking. This is so true, standings catch a certain degree of wit by constantly conversing with those who had a great deal. Persist, therefore, in keeping the best company, and you will insensibly become like them; but if you add attention and observation, you will very soon be one of them. This inevitable contagion of company shows you the necessity of keeping the

Why don't the infidelity of the world take a hint from "these tanaties" of believers? Why don't it call together the scattered wings of its afmies, and charge each to tell us what it has done through the ages and in the different nations of the world in defence of human rights and the spread of human liberty? It would be all the better too, to bring along a few volumes of history, and take its testimony, as to the great achievements it has wrought in the past? Why not?

It is said that on one occasion, as Miss Wordsworth, sister of the poet, was passing through a wood which the stock-dove was filling with his soft music, she met a country woman who ex. claimed, "I am so fond of stock. doves!" "Oh, thought Miss Wordsworth, " at last I have come on one of Nature's poets, with a soul to apprewheat forty-five gaflons; but not quite, although very nearly. this amount is pated by an explanatory remark of the woman: "Some likes them in pies, and some likes them roasted; but for my part I think there's nothing like them stewed with onions."

A gentleman made up his mind that prise by spending the evening at home. After supper he settled himself down ably fixed himself when his wife abruptly asked him if his friends didn't ed his credit. The servant asked him and was afraid of the law. Alf of which actly half an hour he was beyond questioning range in his club.

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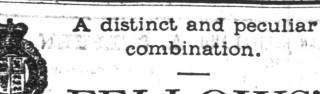
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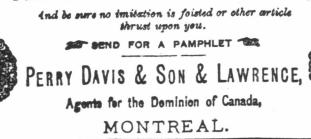
At first my apposite increased; the expectoration became ener, digestion became the faces became more copious and less frequent; cold chills ceased; night-sweats leesened; I gained in weight; the backing cough left me; refreshing sleep returned; my spirits became bueyont, the mind active and vigorous. I continued taking the Syrup menth after month; but owing to the damp, foggy climate of St. John, my recevery was necessarily slow, although I could observe a gradual memory of extendth for three years, during which time I continued taking the remedy. My present weight is one hundred and eighty-eight, being thirty- A bove my usual. I have no symp toms left denoting disease. The only notable sign soing twelve months was the expectoration. Now that he stopped, and I consider myself well . The reader may ask, How do you know ar difficulty to have proceeded from ulcerated or subsreuleted lung ! I answer, In the most certain of all modes for ascertaining. In March last I coughed from the right lung a piece of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, half the size of a pea, which could have some from no other place, and which the highest authority in Lung Diseases (Laennee) states is the result of tubercle, which has been cured. Added to this, I had the leaden-colored, purulent, blood - streaked expectoration, and the opinion of one of the best diagnosticians in the country. I believe I have experiexced all the symptoms incident to the two first stages of Consumption, and have successfully combatted them, so that I do not despair of any case where there is left sufficient lung tissue to build upon. I can only add that the mere monetary consideration of increased sales would never induce me to publish this report, but a sincere sympathy for the poor Consumptive, with whose misfortune I believe it villany to trifle. Respectfully,

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Jas Allan, Ward Neilly, Isaac Ritcey, Thos Holland, each 2; Mrs E Martyn, and Arthur M Spinney each 1 Rev James S Allen Rev J V Jost [no names]

Mrs E S Best liev C,W Hamilton for Captain W Irving Lewis Beatty, Mrs H Hayward each 2 6 00 E H Neville

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PROGRAMME

For the Annapolis District, Ministerial Convention, to be held at Bear River, N.S., on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 9th February, 1881.

GENERAL SUBJECT - CHRISTIAN WORK. TUESDAY MORNING, AT 9.

Service of Prayer—Conducted by the President of the Conference. Paper on "The Nature of Christian Work"—by Rev. Jas. Sharp. Paper on the "Objects of Christian Work"—by Rev. D. W. Johnson.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT 1.30. Service of Prayer conducted by Rev. Wm. Ainley. Paper on "How to utilize the available material in our churches for the extention of the Redeemer's Kingdom"—by Rev. W. H. Heartz. Paper on "The best methods for drawing, interesting and holding our congregations—by Rev. Jos. Gaetz. Papers on "Pastoral Work."—by Revs. Jas. Taylor and J. F. Bent.

TUESDAY EVENING AT 7. Public Service—Conducted by Rev. R. Wasson Expository Sermon—by Rev A W Nicokon. WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9.

Service of Prayer-Conducted by Rev. J. F. Bent. Paper on "The best methods of Sermonizing—by Rev. J. Cassidy. Paper on "The most effective methods of Pulpit Delivery—by Rev. J. H. Strothard. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2.

Service of Prayer-conducted by Rev. Jas. Taylor. Paper on "Work in the Family," by Rev. I. M. Mellish. Paper on "Incentives to work"—by Rev. Starr Black. Pa per on "The essential agency of the Holy Spirit."-by Rev. Lamert Stevens.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 7. Public Service—Conducted by— Address on "The great responsibilities of the Present,"-by the President of the Conference.

N.B.—The Papers in the above Programme will be limited to twenty, and the addresses which follow them to ten, minutes each. WM. AINLBY, Secretary.

MARRIED

At the brides father's, on the 29th ult. by Rev. J. H. Davis, Mr. Andrew Yeadon, of Sprefield to Miss Louisa Marlin, of Harrietsfield, only daughter of John Marlin, Esq. By the same at Sambro, on the 16th ult. Mr James Smith of Sambro, to Miss Bertha S. Nickerson, of Halifax, daughter of the late Capt. James Nickerson.

By the same at same place, on the 17th ult., Mr. Joseph Findlay, to Miss Eleanor Gray, both of Sambro.

At the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. J. B. Giles, Dec. 29, 1880, Miss' Ada May Shipley, of Nappan, to Mr. James C. Ripley, of Maccan.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr. Charles Richards, brother-in law of the bride by the Rev. John Lathern, Mr. Rupert G. lialey, to Amy P., the youngest daughter of the late Lyman Cann, Esq., of Yarmouth. On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. J. Teasda'c. Mr. Charles E. Spears, to Miss Ada Saunders, a loi Yarmouth.

On the 28th ult., at Yarmouth, by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale, Mr. Thomas McConnell, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Hugh Jenkins. At River Phillip, on the 1st iast , by the Rev Mr. Morton, Henry A. McKnight, to Mary A., Jan 7-6m organier of Andrew Faunds, but of Spring

At the Methodist Church, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Rogers, Winted Fowler, ep., of the firm of William Fowler & Co., to Mass Laura Atkinson, all of Amberst. it Clevelan I. Westmoreland Co, on the 29th uit, by the Rev A Lucus, Mr. David Boyd, to Aires Mary McKillop.

At Shedise, on the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas Hicks, Mr. Nathan R. Ritchie, of New Bandon, Gloucester Co., to Miss Amelia Dickie,

At the residence of the bride, 15th Dec., by Rev. C. W. Dutcher, Mr. Edwin Augustus Rev H P Doane McNeil, of Deer Island, to Miss Gertrude, fifth daughter of W. H. Chuffey, Esq., of Indian Island, Charlotte County.

At the residence of the bride's father. Springfield, Kings County, J.B., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Silas James Mr. Jesse A. Northrup, to Miss Maggie W., eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel H. Northrup.

On January 1st., at Wallace, by thr Rev. E. 11 a.m. CC E. England, Miss Clara A. Purdy, of Wallace, Rev W H Evans to Mr. Augusta Blair, of Truro. At the Cumberland House, Halifax, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. B. Rrecken. Sidney Borden, of Port Williams, to Kate S Megeney.

of Berwick .- Chr s. Mess. please copy. At the Methodist Parsonage, Advocate Harbor, Nov. 17th, by the Rev. C. W. Swallow, James Nuttall, of Apple River, to Dora Bond, of Advocate Harbor.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr Martin Bent, of Salem, by the Rev. E. R. Brunyate, Mr. Erastus Bent, of Salem, Cumberland Co., to Miss Elida S. Powers of Black River, Cumberland Co.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Parrsboro, on Christmas eve, by Rev. W. Alcorn, John W. Spicer, to Cynthia Phinney, all of Parrsboro. At the same place, by the same, on Christmas day, Thomas A. York, of Diligent River, to Elizabeth Joyce, of Wood's Mountain.

At Point Escuminae, on the 29th Dec., by the Rev. S. T. Teed, assisted by the Rev. S. C. Wells, George Tait, Pilot, of Chatham, to Maggie, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos. Phillips. At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 31st, by the Rev. Howard Sprague, M. A., Alfred Price to Laura E. Welock, beth of St.

At Broad Cove, on the 29th ult., by the Rev R Wasson, Mr George W Stark, to Miss De-bora D Middleton, both of Broad Cove.

On the 27th ult., at the Methodist Parsonage, Spring Hill, by the Rev. J. Craig, Mr. David Colwell, to Miss Mary Simpson, both of Spring Hill.

On the 4th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Frederick S. Shipley, of Nappan, to Matilda, daughter of Job A Pugsley, Esq., Athol. At the residence of the bride's father, by

the Rev J C Ogden, Jan 5th Mr William II. Smith, Barrington, to Margaret M., third daughter of E. P. Perry, Esq., North East Harbor, Shelburna Co. At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J C Ogden, Mr. David Doane, to Miss Margaret A McKenny, all of Port Roseway,

Shelbnrne, Co. At the Methodist Church, Gabarus, C.B., by the Rev James Scott, William C M Storey, to Harrist E Nicoll, both of Gabarus, C.B. At the residence of the bride's father on the Ist inst, by Rev H Penna, Mr Sylvester Ride-out, of Upper Kent, N.B., to Fanny, youngest

Jany 5th, 1881, by Rev C M Tyler, at the residence of Mr W Chambers, Young Street, Halifax, N S, James Embree, of Pert Hawkesbury, C B, to Mary A Mosher, of Avondale, Hants County.

daughter of Alex Hawth orne, Esq., of same

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 30th ult, by Rev Jos Sellar, A M. assisted by Rev A F Carr, A M. Mr Chester W Clark, of Cascumpec Village, to Miss Theodosia, daughter of Josiah Powe, Esq., of West Devon, Lot

DIED

At Cape Sable Island, Barrington, N.S., 20th Dec., Mr. James Kenney, aged 93 years, leaving 9 children, 32 grand children, 40 great grand children, and 2 great great grand chil-

At Amheust Head, Cumberland, 26th Dec., Robert Mason, aged 82 years. At Windsor, Jan. 3rd, John Parker Smith, aged 84 years.

In New York on 1st inst., in calm Christian enfidence, aged 54 years, Sarah, wife of Emery C Appleton Esq., and youngest daughter of tue late Thomas McMurray of Halifax.

At Meander, Newport, on the 26th of Dec., Geo Forrest, aged 69 years.

At Nashwaak Village, Jany. 4th, Vivian Scott, aged 6 menths and 9 days, only and beloved shild of Odber and Blanche White. On Sunday evening, 2nd Jany., at N I Margarie, C B, Mrs Sarah Carmichael, aged 84 years. A very large number of friends and relations mourn their loss. She died as she

had lived, trusting in Jesus. At Fredericton, on Sabbath evening, the 9th inst., in the 71st year of her age, Maria, beloved wife of George Coulthurd. She died. as she had lived trusting implicitly in the full atonement of Christ.

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BRUNSWICK ST. 7 p.m. 1: a.m. Rev R Brecken 7 p.m. Rev 8 B Duns Rev C M Tyler Rev C M Tyler Rev S B Dunn CHARLES ST. 7 pm. 11 a.m. Rev W H Evans Rev G O Robinson

COBOURG ROAD 7 p.m. Rev G O Robinson 11 p.m. Rev H P Doane Rev R Brecken BEECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Ms. W. H. Webb Services at the JOST MISSION CHAPEL every Sabbath evening. Preachers' Meeting every Monday morning in Brauswick St. Church, at 10 o'clock.

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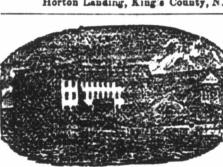
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