



PAUL.

"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

ANTIQUARIAN SUPPER AND CONCERT.

The Old Folks' Supper and Concert at German St. Methodist Church, last evening was a great success in every respect. The school room, where the supper was served, was full of people soon after the opening, and the tables were not large enough to afford the people seats.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF REV. DR. ARMSTRONG.

A correspondent writes us the following:—The County of Grant was thrown into a high state of excitement on Sunday morning last, by the intelligence that there had been an attempt to assassinate Rev. Dr. Armstrong of Onondaga. The facts are briefly these:—Dr. Armstrong, a clergyman of the Church of England, is stationed at Onondaga and Hamilton.

BLISS'S LAST HYMN.

I know not what awaits me, God kindly veil mine eyes, And o'er each step on my onward way He makes no scene; and as my joy he sends me comes A sweet and glad surprise.

results of a practice which... by all medical men; and into the practical operation of the law in Switzerland, which prohibits the use of tobacco by boys."

OBITUARY.

WOMAN, ELIZABETH JANE COOK, Daughter of David and Elizabeth Cook, died at Carsonville, Jan'y 9th, 1877, aged 21 years and 4 months.

DRINK IN AUSTRALIA.

"Now for a yarn about grog. I am more disgusted with it than ever, and I am very glad to say that the feeling is spreading very much amongst the miners and workmen at large; still they will drink, though full well they all know its damnable consequences."

MEMORIAL FOR WILLIE FRANCIS.

Zarl Dufferin has forwarded to Mr. B. G. Gray an exquisitely cut bronze medal to be handed to Willie Francis, the little Windsor hero, with the following note of presentation:—

ENEMIES.

Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite.

TRUST.

A good woman, says Dr. Hall, was sitting among the poor in London one cold winter's day. She was trying to open the door of a third-story room in a wretched looking house, when she heard a little voice inside say, "Pull the string up high—pull the string up high."

ANNIE L. HUNT.

Of Brookfield, Queen's County, N.S., was born on Jan'y 17th, 1859, and fell asleep in Jesus on the 2nd of January, 1877, almost completing her 18th year.

PRAYER.

Mr. Tennyson has written some beautiful things about prayer. In his "Harold" he makes Edith say: "God help me! I know nothing—can but pray."

THE ANTI-TOBACCO CRUSADE.

A largely attended conference, under the auspices of the Anti-Tobacco Society was held recently in Manchester, England, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting considers that the recent expressions of opinion of medical officers under the Factory Acts, pointing to the increasing smoking and chewing of tobacco as one of the sources of the deterioration of our factory population, constitute a strong case for a Parliamentary enquiry into the national re-

HALIFAX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held on Saturday evening, when the various reports were read, showing that 57 new members joined during the year. The receipts for 1876, compared with those of 1875, show a decrease in the items of subscriptions, donations, use of bath room and miscellaneous, and an increase in use of hall and other rooms, proceeds of lectures, and collections at the Mission Church.

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ENEMIES.

Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked, that every one has a hand in it.

FEBRUARY 17, 1877. B.C. 906. EB: or. I K. AROSE. per-tree. V gone. Stu the Bread (35) "Ch (Phil. 4. 13 over thirty 2, but I am derness, of forty days for the Dis Sinai, or peak. Th CAVE. well-know tains. \* P where G erally " p Probably continu immateri and fre teaching here? to relieve prophet. his whole ken. JEALOUS or advan can David David an head, next nant. Th down this covenant, service, a thy prop murder, of the R Here Eli 18, and ch that he w wrong. S ed death, nation of sought-t "So, too, been lack have pres zeal and. Go to forth to puts the tence. C better to ends the self in a ing direc (A... cart sometim and fire Elijah against That ha men. not his a simila low Eli The Lor sion is, was not wind," is not his attr A st sound of peacef wounds consola to us, lights given by Jes "Eli the ro garment made o An ins in the been l "Cave tion, h peated Go cure f Probab Damas of the by Eli secret, his suc ably, s point. JEN grand the s shi. I throne sha. Elijah



WESLEYAN.

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

PER ANNI JM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in the Maritime Provinces.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

LOOKING TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

It may have occurred to those particularly interested that little more than a year will elapse before we shall again be called upon to choose representatives for our quadrennial gathering. Men so chosen ought not to be unprepared. The second session will be, in many respects, even more important than the first. Much of our union as it now exists is a sentiment and nothing more. Great treaties have been signed; the principle of confederation has been adopted; several annual Conferences have been moulded into shape; but in some respects—not inconsiderable by any means—the West and East are as distinct and separate as ever. This is not all. The bonds of cohesion are not sufficiently firm at present to prevent strong local feelings from assuming threatening proportions between annual Conferences West and East. The cause is altogether in the want of such a thorough fusion of our inter-provincial interests, and such perfect organization, as would render our entire church what it really is in intention, and what it will one day become—a union—a compact, united ecclesiastical organization, each locality and individual so completely a part of the whole that the welfare of the broad Methodist territory will be more controlling than the advantage of any congregation or section of the church.

What was the intention of union? Was it to be the practical results which would follow an amalgamation of Methodist forces throughout the Dominion; but on certain conclusions there was no variety of judgment. By presenting a strong front to the world, our church would hold a threefold advantage which was not possible in its previous condition. Having relations to other religious bodies it would be in a position to offer them an alliance in all warfare against evil and in all opposition to encroachments from the State, from Popery, or any other force, of such united and massive proportions as would aid the main commanding respect. In every hand to hand conflict with national evils, moreover, we should have ourselves the natural strength of thousands instead of hundreds. Our Confessional voice would penetrate where previously it had sounded upon ears indifferent because of our weakness and isolation. But in our own internal economy, however, were the principal advantages to be gained. Time and money were to be saved by briefer annual sessions of Conferences, in travelling to and from these sessions, and in the periods of absence from our pastoral and official work. Corresponding with the new ambition which had formed a nation in British America, it was contemplated that a national and ecclesiastical sentiment might be encouraged which would engender stronger attachment to soil and church than had ever previously existed. By dispersing our funds each from a central treasury it was thought both men and money might be saved; and the union of means would strengthen the union of ministers and people. To go a step or two farther, there were some sanguine enough to hope for such an adjustment of our agencies as would bring strength from points where there might appear to be a surplus, to those which were known to be weak. A reciprocity in stationing was looked to; one which would give voluntary supply to Newfoundland and Vancouver, from the richer Conferences; which would send heroes for Home Mission as readily as for Foreign Mission fields.

That all this would be gained in a single quadrennium, no one was foolish enough to imagine. We had no model before us in moulding this constitu-

tion; there was no union in existence of which we were disposed to make ours the counterpart. In a few features the M. E. Church was our example; but we entered upon experiments for which the M. E. Church could give us no counsel,—except that it entirely disapproved of them. Consequently much was entrusted to the first four years. "It can be adjusted or fixed at the next General Conference"—was a common outlet from the dilemmas of discussion at Toronto. The representatives were willing to launch the ship; to charter her for a voyage; to trust skilled engineers to bring her into port, even if the new, unique machinery required a little tinkering betimes. A second voyage would find her better equipped; the friction of defective parts would show where greater strength and more safe-guards were needed. Meantime a vigilant watch was to be kept. Hull and gear and spars and canvas were all to be under rigid inspection; and a full report brought in to regulate future proceedings of the owners. Metaphor apart, our economy has been working thus far chiefly under the impulse of previous organization—the experience of our management is chiefly that which we had derived from our existence when it was detached and delicate. We must come to learn that we have immense resources under union; and bringing these into order and active use, we shall enter upon a brighter era of existence and operation.

Next week we shall discuss the questions—"WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED, AND WHAT ARE THE DEFECTS IN OUR PRESENT ECONOMY."

MOODY AND SANKEY IN BOSTON.

Of all the fires of criticism through which these honored men have passed, that which meets them in Boston is the most fierce and relentless. Here in the heart of proud New England, the abode of Rationalism and Harvard, the birth-place of renowned Unitarians and Free-thinkers, the palace of Uncle Sam's aristocracy, two uneducated peripatetic evangelists presume to set up their banners and call upon the righteous city to repent! The idea is intolerable. So that terrific batteries are opening upon the "Tabernacle." One paper, the Boston Times, is calling all the aids of banter, buffoonery, and caricature to put down the invading apostles. We give a few extracts. They show, perhaps better than any we could cull from the most favorable sources, how desperately mortified and angry are those Rationalistic Bostonians. Meantime the "Tabernacle" is crowded and immense good is being done. Says the Times, editorially

In an age of reason, an age that has been permitted to hear the voices of Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson, we should hope that these two strolling players who have borrowed the gospel-garb in which to masquerade would receive small encouragement, at least in a city that has spent so much of her treasure for education as has Boston. It is impossible, as we view it, to say too much in condemnation of this movement. It is eccentric, emotional extravaganzas, degenerating in some particulars to the level of a farce, a burlesque of Christian worship, a mockery of the Diet, and an insult to the common sense of the nineteenth century.

Elsewhere we print an extract from Rev. Mr. Savage's analysis of the Moody and Sankey revival. It is no small compliment to the intelligence of Boston that, thus early, the movement is subjected to a keen, uncompromising criticism by one of the ablest of its pastors. And we hope to see the boldness with which Mr. Savage leads the attack upon this gigantic folly followed up by other equally vigorous blows in behalf of common sense. It will be to the lasting credit of our city if this tidal wave of frantic faith and convulsive Christianity, after rolling over the chief cities of England and America unopposed, should encounter here the break-water of rational and intelligent belief, which the sober-minded people of Boston are so eminently qualified to set up against its advance.

What this Reverend Mr. Savage did say may be inferred from two or three choice extracts.

I dare say that the human mind can conceive no greater crime than the creation of the world on the Orthodox theory. To make a system, the outcome of which is irremediable misfortune to the majority, is something of which only fiendishness is capable. Here we are, ensnared and involved in this network of evil, all for the fault of a man who lived thousands of years ago, with no provision for the salvation of any but the few millions of Christendom, and with the certainty that only a few of these will be saved; and yet God is sovereign and able to save whomsoever he will; and on his sovereignty re-

alism is based, and men cry and plead and agonize in the endeavor to induce him to save a few more; and he hears a church and takes pity on a dozen or two, when their other engagements permit the court-favorites, Moody and Sankey, to be present. Merciful heavens! are men with hearts, and moral natures and brains, expected to believe such stuff as this? Are they expected to work to get others to believe and accept it? It is mild language to say that no blackest Nero or Borgias of all history was ever charged with the guilt of such infamy. If there is such a God in the universe, and if he has thus treated humanity, it is for him to ask pardon of man, and not for man to bow down and supplicate his Almighty injurer.

Jesus teaches that a man who forsakes his sins and turns to God is accepted of him; and that a man is to be known by his fruits; and that the judgment is to turn on questions of character and practical life. Nowhere has he said one syllable out of which can be tortured the horrible, unjust and repulsive doctrine of atonement by the sustained sacrifice which is the main staple of the revivalist's preaching.

Something like the above we have read in a certain sermon preached in Halifax, and printed at an expense of Twenty dollars, in a Halifax newspaper. We wondered then whence the Provincial Universalist-Unitarian had borrowed his thunder. Or perhaps Mr. Savage had the audacity to plagiarise from our anti-evangelist. Mr. Savage thus closes—

It is not then a matter of indifference to us whether or not they succeed. We stand for what we believe to mean the facts of life, and what will bear the light of civilization. We stand for the highest manhood, and the highest hopes of the future. And we cannot consistently keep still for the sake of peace. "First pure," and true, and "then peaceable." True peace can come in no other way.

While, then, we believe Messrs. Moody and Sankey to be honest and sincere, we believe at the same time that they are wronging and perverting the religious nature and the religious life of those they influence. And though, like Socrates in Athens, like Jesus in Jerusalem, like Sarnoroda in Florence, like Luther at Worms, we stand up alone, a minority of one in the midst of the fierce enthusiasm and opposition of the great Orthodox majority that, now as then, calls all who do not agree with them anti-Christ and infidel, still stand up we must and hold aloft our flag, on which is inscribed, "God's liberty, light and civilization!"

Boston at heart is sound and reverential. Every Monday morning, at business hours, the Music Hall has been packed for months by the lectures of a youthful, gifted preacher, who takes an independent, firm stand against Rationalism and in favor of true religion. Men go to hear him who would crush him at any cost, or in almost any way possible; but thus far they have attempted no reply. And now these evangelists, under the mighty power of God, will bring a new day of spiritual life to Boston.

THE PRESS IN ENGLAND.

This subject has been ably discussed by the London Watchman editorially. We quote a paragraph which shows what has been gained in that direction.

The fact is, not only that the general tone of the leading secular newspapers of this country is higher, purer, and more completely unobjectionable on most questions of taste and morals, in the present day, than at any former period, but that the period in our history when the tone of journalism amongst us was lowest and looest was also that in which it had to struggle for existence against the most severely restrictive laws, and its professors were subjected on most trivial grounds to the most degrading punishments. But any conclusion based on the number of actions against the press in the present day as compared with former times would be wholly erroneous if due allowance were not made for the fact that the number of journals in Great Britain has been multiplied perhaps tenfold within the few years which have elapsed since the abolition of the restrictive measures we have named above.

To us on this side of the Atlantic no feature of English society is more admirable than the real dignity of the Press. That this has been reached through tribulation may be, doubtless, quite true; but if the trouble has been at all equal to the gain, the inference we must draw as to our country and its press is rather doleful. Stripes and chastisement must needs be multiplied if American and Canadian newspapers are ever to stand side by side with those of England in point of courtesy, respect for public men, and regard to the reputation of the editorial fraternity. Still, if the remedy is ever to come, we hope our Nemesis will soon show itself. The status of even first-class Journals amongst us is none too high; while the lower types of weeklies and monthlies which swarm like locusts are sufficient to poison any nation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Last week was an important one in Parliamentary circles. The sessions opened in England, Ottawa, and New Brunswick, almost at the same time. Nothing of special significance is foreshadowed in the speeches, although there are rumours, the force of which cannot clearly be seen by us, that the Ottawa Parliament may be dissolved. Some dissatisfaction respecting British Columbia is assigned as the cause.

Provincial towns are complaining of their tenantless houses. Marked changes have taken place in this particular in three years. Halifax had scarcely an eligible dwelling to let sometime ago; now such houses may be counted by the score. And so of the other towns and villages. Where are the tenants? They have not all left the Country; they are not living in hotels; they are not boarding—that would be more costly. What has become of them?

Our readers will feel grateful to the medical gentlemen who are discussing in our columns the nature and treatment of Diphtheria. From the first allusion we made to this disease, under pressure of parents who were confused and despairing amid the seeming want of knowledge displayed by their physicians, our hope has been to obtain an interchange of opinions between medical men. Two or three valuable expressions have already found a place in our columns, and we have promise of others. Thus all the advantages of a Medical Convention may be gained by discussion. The disease is something extraordinary which can thus cause skilled judgements to differ on some important particulars. And this fact makes it all the more essential that the true philosophy of the disease should be known.

As was anticipated when the Halifax University was established by law, a discussion is now commenced in regard to the probabilities of a Teaching Central University taking the place of this Examining one at the end of five years. The subject must we suppose, have its airing, but if the advocates of a single University for Nova Scotia are quite wise, they will not too early awake the rather mighty sentiment which had just gone to sleep after the decisive public meeting in Temperance Hall last year.

The Hymnal meets with favour. Official meetings of circuits would do well to adopt it, and provide quantities for use in their Prayer-meetings &c., on the back of which could be printed something like this—"For use in this church, and not to be removed," or similar words as might be thought best. The book is very cheap; indeed it is not contemplated to make any money out of this edition, with the hope of seeing the Hymnal brought into general use. It contains much sterling matter, and has none of the light, ephemeral poetry of the times.

Our weather for the past ten days has been delightful—much like that of an ordinary April. Sleighing has been superb; much traffic has consequently been going on among farmers in the country. We are almost beguiled into the belief that Winter is over; but there is the prudent climatic "but" to come in.

We apologise for a few typographical errors in last week's issue. The week was one of extraordinary pressure, especially in the Printing Department, causing an enforced neglect which will not be allowed to occur again we hope.

A large supply of Class-tickets was sent to Newfoundland by the ill-fated "George Cromwell." We are sending a quantity to the Chairman of the St. John's District, by the "Newfoundland." Ministers will please apply to him.

A member of the Nova Scotia Conference asks whether it is true, as stated in the Report of the Book and Tract Society, that correspondence has been held with representatives of the Conference in regard to "the complaints," and that no evidence was furnished. We have to reply merely, we are not aware that any application has ever been made to any one properly representing the Conference. We do not profess to understand the meaning of the clause referred to in the Society's Report.

The fourth lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course will be delivered on Tuesday next, 20th inst., in Association Hall, by Rev. A. T. Townsend. Subject—(by special request of Committee.) "Scrambles in the Snowy Alps." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

This means reported for raising money to build churches, help Schools, pay ministers, &c., &c. It is humiliating to think that all this persuasive machinery really means the absence of correct knowledge of duty and principle among Christians. Surely, if people understood their obligations to Christ, they would not require to be brought in by some many back doors, while the entrance of individual service stands wide open. The desperate methods which some religious persons adopt for raising money, argue either that their cause is very unworthy, or that mankind little appreciate a good thing when they see it. Is there enough of instruction on the true principles of benevolence—on the duty of giving to the cause of God?

HALIFAX (NORTH) METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting took place Monday evening. The President Rev. E. Brecken in the chair. The report of last year was read. Several meetings of the Society were held during the year, at which practical subjects such as teachers meetings, the use of the catechism, &c., were considered. The number of scholars on the roll of the four schools was over 800. The average attendance at Charles Street was the largest, and the marked prosperity of that school was specially noticed. Brunswick Street and Kaye Street Schools appear to be holding their own, but Beech Street is evidently on the decline. The amount collected for the support of the Schools was \$450, in addition to some \$200 raised by special subscription for the Brunswick Street Library. The Schools collected for Methodist Missions \$250. The Committee elected for the present year were Messrs. J. W. DeBlous, H. Harris, Sheriff Bell, A. M. Bell, E. Theakston and George H. Mackinlay. W. A. Conrod, Treasurer, and W. H. Webb, Secretary. A vote of thanks to the collectors of last year passed unanimously. Brief addresses were made by Superintendents McNutt, Smith, Sweet and Theakston on the state of their School, and by Mr. Harris and Mr. A. Bell on their infant classes.—Citizen.

METHODIST MATTERS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A royal act has been partly performed by some ladies of Brunswick Street Church. Without any solicitation they planned and are enthusiastically setting about a tea meeting, in aid of the Dartmouth Church. It will be held 1st of March. Dartmouth itself will hold a tea meeting on the 22nd inst.

The annual donation visit to the Wesleyan parsonage, Nappan, will take place, (D. V.) on Tuesday, the 20th inst. In addition to the good things usually provided on such occasions, music and addresses are being arranged for.

Rev. John Read of Yarmouth writes,—"The revival work is continuing. This week we are holding separate meetings in all the churches that were united in the previous services. One remarkable feature of the work is, that it is influencing great numbers of the children. It seems to be sweeping through our Sunday schools, and in this way giving great hope for the future. Parents and teachers are rejoicing together."

Latest news from the Rev. Wm. Sargent is not so cheering as we could desire. His strength of body does not increase; but his mind is very graciously staid upon the loving Redeemer.

Special services are being held in Digby with encouraging results. A Convention for the Annapolis District is in contemplation which we hope to see carried out. These Conventions are everywhere of excellent tone and benefits.

N. B. & P. E. ISLAND.

A minister in the St. John District sends us the following letter. It speaks a tender attachment to Mr. Prince which has always been cherished by his brethren. Our readers will sympathize and remember our brother in prayer.

"You will be sorry to hear that our beloved chairman, Rev. John Prince, is very ill. He has been suffering over a week from inflammation of the liver. Rev. Mr. Prince is an excellent pastor and preacher, and is very highly respected by all denominations on his circuit. His circuit is in a very prosperous state under his indefatigable labours, and the prayers of the united Church will be offered on his behalf. Yours.

A donation visit was paid at Sussex, to Rev. J. Prince, on the 2nd inst. A purse and other gifts came in. There was much enjoyment during the very entertaining exercises of the evening.



WESLEYAN ALMANAC, FEBRUARY 1877.

Last Quarter, Day, 04, 4th, Morning. New Moon, 13th, 4th, Morning. First Quarter, Day, 18, 1st, Morning. Full Moon, 27, day, 3d, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, and HOURS. Rows list days of the week and corresponding times for sunrise, sunset, moonrise, and moonset.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's position gives the time of high water at Portland, Cornwall, Hants, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Turo. High water at Picton and Cape Tormentine, 3 hrs and 11 minutes later than at Halifax.

THE DARKENED NURSERY.

There's room enough in the nursery now, 'Twas crowded a little before; For when the crib in the corner sat, The rocks came close to the door; But the light was sweet, and the air was soft.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN M. D. ON DIPHTHERIA.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir,—I have noticed with some interest the prominence that you have given lately to the subject of diphtheria in your paper, the various cures recommended for its treatment, and have been amused with, and must say, rather admired the "cheek" (it is the only word that expresses the idea) that leads a man to tell the world that he can grapple with this demon and overcome him without the slightest difficulty, by sprinkling a little sulphur over him.

three important principles. The "bacteria" and "micrococci" are hard to kill. Cold to the extent of 4° (Fahr) does not trouble them, nor does boiling water rob them of their vitality. Sulphur exerts but little influence over them. The most antagonistic power is exerted over them by strong alcoholic permanganate of potassa, Chlorine water, carbolic acid, and one or two more. It would appear at first sight that by applying some two or three of these preparations to the affected parts we should at once cure the disease by killing the cause. Here arise the difficulties. It is impossible to destroy the fungi by the occasional application of the preparations; and as the micrococci get into the tissue of the mucous membrane, and its vessels, to effect their complete destruction would also necessitate the destruction of healthy tissue as well as diseased; or the eradication might be in such a position that it could not be reached. Nature's mode of cure is by throwing off the false membranes by suppuration, and the fungi do not penetrate the wall of pus which when formed separate it from the healthy tissue. Our treatment should aid this process in every way. Get up suppuration as early as possible. This will best be done by the inhalation of hot steam which may also be made to contain such drugs as the chloride of sodium or chlorate of potassa in proportion of 10 or 15 grains to the ounce when in solution. The water should not contain strong disinfectants like the permanganate of potassa or sulphurous acid, as they tend to too much irritation of the air passages. The steam should be as hot as can be borne, and should be persevered in for quarter-hour sittings out of every hour, and at first out of every half hour, only allowing three or four hours for sleep. At the same time some one or more of the aforementioned articles should be used as a gargle or wash for the throat, and should be applied as thoroughly as possible. The alcohol may be used in diluted form, or the permanganate in the proportion of 1/2 to 2 grs. to the ounce of water, as a gargle when the age will permit, and syringed into the mouth and against the fauces in more youthful patients. If chlorine water is used the solution may be in the proportion of one part to from 3 to 7 parts of water. The advice of the physician should always be sought, and he should control the treatment: We do not claim infallibility for this treatment, for unfortunately in some cases the infection seems to be so intense as to kill the patient almost during the surprise of the attack, but it will be found I think the most successful of any at present known in all cases of severe and true diphtheria. It is that recommended by those who are the best able to give advice on the subject, and who are and have been pursuing the study of this disease at the risk of their own lives. D.

St. John, Feb 5, 1877.

ANOTHER M.D. ON DIPHTHERIA.

REV. SIR.—I write because I think that I may give some ideas, which may enable my Medical Brethren to save life in Diphtheria (I have had 30 years experience in old England and 9 years here.) I had to leave my own locality and go where medical men gave it up. I saved all, when not too late, of course. I never confine myself to any particular plan, but treat my patients according to circumstances; I struggled with it for months successively. I always carried with me a solution of Argent Nit., 30 grs. to the oz. (in a bad case in a man's throat I touched with Caustic) I mopped the throat with the solution, then in about half an hour I gave a gargle for frequent use, composed of 2 or 3 drops of Medicinal Carbolic Acid 1/2 grain of Ext. Belladonna to the oz. after gargling to swallow it, in some cases not so much acid, but Chlorate of Potash as well; when accompanied with inflammation, I also gave pieces of Ext. Thromoria to such frequently, and supported them with suitable Medicines according to circumstances. Some got well quickly, other cases were tedious. I had a young woman who had it in her nostrils, as well as in her throat, I oiled the nose freely and put up the nostrils on the finger end a little powder, composed of Camboaga and Sy Sugar; with children too young to gargle, I used a spray on the end of a syringe. I think if any one has obtained any special light on this disease he ought to make it known, by the interchange of ideas we might probably arrive at some thing more certain and effectual. I forgot to state, that I always kept a solution of Carbolic Acid in a Basin in the sick room, and frequently sprinkled the apartment with it. But the most effectual preventive is to drain all wet and heavy land 4 or 5 feet deep and 2 rods apart, that would cause health and wealth to flow into the laps of Farmers. I am Rev. Sir, Your's truly, P. E. I., Feb., 1877.

DIPHTHERIA CURE.

FOR THE DOCTOR'S SCRUTINY. REV. A. W. NICOLSON.—Sir,—I saw an appeal for a cure for Diphtheria in the WESLEYAN a few weeks ago, I sent one that has done good service in New Brunswick and in my own family. My daughter sent to me, asking me to obtain it, as the children were dying round her of it, and she did not think her doctor understood the disease. My Dr. kindly furnished me with it, saying he was anxious to obtain all the statistics relative to this remedy. He has written several articles upon it for the Canada Lancet, one for this month. If you think proper you can disseminate it through the different prints through the ministers; but it is a remedy I would not give into unskilled hands.

PRESCRIPTION FOR DIPHTHERIA.

CHLORINE WATER.—Take an 8 oz. bottle with tight filtering cork, place in it two drachms Chlorate of Potash, pour on this one drachm pure Hydrochloric acid, cork tightly. As soon as effervescence has ceased, fill the bottle with water, keep in a dark place. Dose in its pure state one tablespoonful to all patients over 7 or 8 years, dose to be reduced under that age. Repeat every 4 hours.

YEAST FOR SORE THROAT, PUTRID FEVER &c.

In the life of Rev. R. Trefry, the beneficial effects of yeast in inward inflammation is mentioned. This has been proved to be good in several cases in Guysboro, N.S. One instance was of a child suffering from inflammation of the lungs, for whom all available means had been used, but to no purpose, and at last a friend took him from his mother, that he might not die in her arms. The mother bending over him to listen, could just notice a faint breathing, when suddenly she remembered reading of the yeast. Mr. Trefry's memoir was consulted and the yeast tried, and though at first it seemed impossible to make him swallow at all, yet finally her persevering efforts were successful, and the child, after repeated small doses, grew better and recovered.

Again at the Strait of Canoe a man very ill of inflammation of the bowels, far from all medical help, and quite given up by his friends, was visited by a lady, who heard of his extreme case, and knew something of the virtues of hop yeast. Taking the remedy with her, she administered it herself, and he was speedily relieved and soon in his usual health.

In one of the Sterling Tracts No. 321 entitled "Medicine for the many"—an English clergyman tells of a putrid fever that prevailed among his parishioners. He was visiting one family trying to prepare them for the death of their son, a lad of fourteen, when, while talking to the mother, he noticed a tub of wort working, and at once he recollected that he had read of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by suspending it over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation. He thought the yeast might in like manner correct the putrid nature of the disease, and at once gave him two large spoonfuls, telling his mother to repeat the dose every two hours. On returning a few days after from a distant part of the parish, he found the boy quite well.

Afterwards a son of this clergyman while suffering from a severe ulcerated sore throat, consequent upon scarlet fever which would not yield to medical treatment, thought of his father's remedy, and the doctors in attendance giving a reluctant, and sceptical permission the yeast was tried. The soothing effect of the first spoonful was immediate and a second spoonful completed the cure. Might it not be equally good in Diphtheria? Guysboro Jan. 1877.

GREETINGS FROM THE WEST.

TRENTON, Ont., Jan. 31st, 1877.

REV. A. W. NICOLSON.—Dear Brother: when I subscribed for your paper, which I did on the cars, returning from the General Conference in 1874, I had no intention of becoming a permanent subscriber, but wishing to know how the union, of which I was and am a great friend, was received, and would work in the eastern section, I decided on taking it for a year. At the expiration of which I found that it had created an appetite for its now continuance. The luxury has become a

necessity. How should I hear of the Bermudas, Newfoundland, the coasts of Labrador, and of your interesting provinces, I mean the work of God therein, without the WESLEYAN. "No pent-up Uscia is ours," and although we cannot add, "The whole boundless continent is ours," we have a large share of it, and a good sea port the year round. I think it is not too soon to say that we shall have a respectable advance in the missionary receipts this year in this part of the field. The church was never more loyally determined to maintain all its interests. In this village of two thousand six hundred inhabitants, we shall in a few months dedicate a Methodist Church worth fifteen thousand dollars and which will when supplied with galleries comfortably seat eight hundred persons. I think it would be well if more of the Western Ministers and the people would take the WESLEYAN, and more of the Eastern Ministers and people took the Gleaner. Let us enlarge reciprocity in this particular. Perhaps you have had a little more than your share of visits from Western men. We should be glad to have you try our hospitality a little longer the next time you come. Some of us are as fond of black tea as you can be. Above all we should be delighted to hear you tell of the glorious work of God among you, and of the many who have been added to the church. Enclosed I send my subscriptions for 1877. Yours fraternally, W. YOUNG.

WHAT ONE YOUNG MAN DID

This is vouched for as an "unvarnished tale." A number of young men in Mr. Hepworth's Church pledged themselves to do some work for Christ each day. The next morning one of them met a man, on the way to his place of business, standing on one of the railroad bridges. He was a tall, handsome, yet sad-looking man, with an empty sleeve hanging on his other side. The young man said, "Pardon me, sir, but are you a friend of Christ?" Apparently surprised, but not annoyed, the answer came, "Not an enemy, but, as I understand you, I am sorry to say I am not a friend."

"Sorry! you think you ought to be; your intent to be, perhaps. Why not now?" "Ah! why not?" and he turned away. Seeing the stranger was indisposed to say more, the young man added: "We have a meeting" (pointing to the church) "every evening. Come in, it will do you good!"

That night the man with the empty sleeve was there, and also the night following. The third night he arose and said: "I have been a wicked man, an ungratefully man. I have riches and earthly honors, but life has been to me lately a weariness. The other morning early I went out restless, and wretched, and longing. It was a solitary place, but God sent a man to speak to me of Christ, and lead me here; and I have found Him my soul loves, and my trouble has been taken from me. I ask your prayers, brethren, and that you will take me in. And here are my father and mother and only sister. God has been dealing with them, too, and I speak for them also."

That was the beginning.

LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS.—The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters: 1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.—Carus's Life of Simeon.

THE BEST FRIEND.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—Lesing.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

There was an old woman who lived in a hut About the size of a hickory-nut; The walls were thick and the ceiling low, And seldom out doors did the old woman go. She took no paper, and in no book Of any sort was she seen to look; Yet she imagined she knew much more Than man or woman had known before. They talked in her hearing of wondrous things, Of the dazzling splendour of Eastern kings, Of mountains covered with ice and snow When all the valleys lay green below. They spoke of adventures by sea and land, Of oceans and seas by a cable spanned, Of buried treasures; but though she heard, She said she didn't believe one word! And still she lives in her little hut, About the size of a hickory-nut, At peace with herself, and quite content With the way in which her days are spent. Little it troubles her, I suppose, Because so very little she knows, For keeping her doors and her windows shut, She has braved up in her hickory-nut. And you, my dears, will no longer grow If you rest content with what you know; But a pitiful object you will dwell, Shut up inside of your hickory-shell. Josephine Pollard in Feb. "Wide Awake."

PINKIE'S TEA PARTY.

"Mamma, are you in real truly earnest?" "Yes dear; you can take your choice between birthday present and a tea party." "Oh, I chose the party the moment you mentioned 'bout it. But am I to do all my own inviting?" All my own self?" The family were gathered in the room for worship, and mamma only had time to nod "Yes" before the books were given out and the reading was begun. Pinkie sat still as a mouse, thinking whom to invite to her party, until papa, in whose lap she sat, read in his turn: "Then said He also to him that had them: When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense he made thee; but when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind."

Pinkie was very attentive all the rest of the time. As they rose from their knees she whispered eagerly to her father: "Who is He? The One that said who to invite to your party?" And when he answered; "The Lord Jesus, darling," she said, 'musingly, "I s'posed it must have been. Nobody else would ha' thought of it, would they?" and, without waiting for an answer, off she ran.

The girls were all very loving in school that day. Jannie Davis in the strictest confidence—"Promise you'll never tell; so long 's you live, never"—had told half the girls (and they told the other half) Pinkie May was going to have a tea-party to-morrow, and her mother said she could invite just whom she pleased. Human nature in small girls is strikingly like the same thing in big people. Pinkie was overwhelmed with offers of jujube paste, liquorice root, popcorn, and, from a few choice spirits, slate gum-arabic; to say nothing of pencils that were showered on her when she couldn't find her own. But she bore her popularity with a good deal of dignity. A girl nine years old to-morrow mustn't act like a pack of children any more," she told Jennie Davis, who admired and agreed.

To-morrow came, bringing with it many kisses and good wishes for Miss Nine-Year-Old, from big sister Maggie down to brother Jack. "What time does the party begin?" asked papa at the breakfast-table. "Five o'clock," said mamma. "Whom have you invited, Pinkie?" "Mamma, please don't ask till you see them come in. You know you promised. And I haven't 'vited 'em yet;" and she hurried off to escape from that provoking Jack, who marched slowly after her, singing, "pink and blue, I'm coming too!" which Pinkie said was not poetry, "because 'blue' and 'too' don't end with the same letter."

Three o'clock came, and no Pinkie. Half-past three! Four! Half-past four! Mamma looked grave, and Cornelia put on her hat and went round to the Davises' to see if the child hadn't forgotten the time, talking over the

With Jannie. Back she came in great excitement.

"She hasn't been there at all, mother; Jennie says she has invited her or any of the girls."

Mamma is very anxious, and sister Maggie, who had just come in with a bundle that looked like books,

was offering to go out and make a thorough search, when the door-bell rang.

A piercing shriek was heard from Katy as she opened the door, and then Pinkie's voice rang out, loud and clear.

"Come in! Come right in the parlor. Its just exactly five o'clock. I guess the party's most ready."

"No, Miss Jane Davis, I ain't cause—I'm sorry to mention it, Jennie—but last week when I was at your house,

THE DEVIL AN' BILLY BRAY'S TATTURS. "I was goin' to tell the story that I heard from dear old Bill Bray."

"Friends, last week I was a-diggin' up my tatturs. It was a poor yield, sure 'nough; there was hardly a sound one in the lot."

"I don't, says he, 'and I'll tell 'ee what for; if your Father loved you, Billy Bray, he give you a plenty yield o' tatturs, so much as ever you do want,

"O' course I wasn't goin' to let him talk o' my Father like that, so I turned round 'pon him; 'Pray sir,' says I, 'who may you happen to be, comin' to me and talkin' like this here?'

"I don't, says he, 'and I'll tell 'ee what for; if your Father loved you, Billy Bray, he give you a plenty yield o' tatturs, so much as ever you do want,

At the same time she was sending her eyes round the room, as if in search of some one who would be likely to be of service to her.

The success that these medicines have met with since their introduction to the public some years ago, proves plainly to the most skeptical that they are medicines that perform what they are advertised to.

"No, Miss Jane Davis, I ain't cause—I'm sorry to mention it, Jennie—but last week when I was at your house,

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EDUCATIONAL MEETING, YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

Yarmouth S.—Local arrangements.—Deputation appointed by Conference—Rev. J. Reed, Deputation appointed by District—Rev. R. Tweedie, T. M. Lewis, Esq., and others appointed by Local arrangements.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. A. W. Nicolson Rev. R. Brecken 11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m. Rev. Godfrey Short Rev. W. H. Hearts.

MARRIED.

At Feltz South, Lunenburg Co., by the Rev. Thomas Rogers, on January 6th, Mr. Cornelius Knock and Miss Catherine Wagner.

DIED.

At Barrington, on Tuesday, Jan. 30th, John Pike, aged eleven years.—"Happy in Jesus."

NOTICE.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers the undersigned will give a regular DISCOUNT OF 5 Per Cent. on all sums of \$2.50 and upwards, from this date.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN," for week ending Feb. 7th, 1877.

Table of receipts for Wesleyan magazine, listing names and amounts.

RECENT BOOKS, RECEIVED IN FEBRUARY.

Table of recent books received, including titles and authors.

REGENT BOOKS, RECEIVED IN FEBRUARY.

Table of regent books received, including titles and authors.

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General AN Sabbath A SP A SAD

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CHEALED TENDERS addressed to the un design at Moncton, N.B., and marked "TENDER FOR FENCES" will be received until six o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, 16th instant, for the erection of about twenty-eight miles of Fence, between Halifax and Pictou Landing, and between Dorchester and Painsce, and for about four miles of fence on the Windsor Branch.

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