

# The Wesleyan,

259

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NEW YORK CHURCH SPECULA-  
TION.

"Metropolitan," writing to *Zion's Herald*, presents an interesting though gloomy view of several celebrated pastors and churches:—

"The Hanson Place Baptist Church, has a sort of miniature Tremont Temple on its hands. It had an elegant and cosy family church, large enough for some years to come, with Sunday-school and conference meeting rooms. To please Mr. Fulton, who promised to give them a Tremont Temple congregation, they pulled out the Sunday-school rooms, and added them to the audience-room, put in a huge gallery sweeping clear around the house, after the order of Spurgeon, and presented to the congregation church room for twelve hundred. The galleries were never filled, and three hundred was a large congregation. Eighteen months' services sufficed for the Church and pastor. Mr. Fulton then left taking with him a hundred of the membership. The memorial of his work in Brooklyn is a white elephant in the shape of a huge debt and a caravansery of a church. The membership is rarely excellent, and nothing is wanted but a prudent, rational and devoted minister. The society has some hope of securing Rev. Dr. Taylor of Providence. It is known that he will leave the First Church, as that is very conservative, and he is very aggressive. Both Strong Place Church and Washington Avenue would like to call the same man. It is not a little singular that the three leading Baptist Churches of the State of New York are without a pastor, and cannot secure one. Mr. Hepworth's Church have made money by their failure. A debt of ninety-five thousand dollars was wiped off at once, and the prospect is that the edifice, which was knocked down for one hundred thousand dollars, will be bought in by the society for fifty thousand dollars.

#### SELLING CHURCHES.

This seems to be the pastime of the hour. Dr. Carroll's elegant church which was built wholly on credit, has been sold under the mortgage, and the society disbanded. This Church was Dutch. A speculator run up an immense bill which he devoted to Presbyterianism. The thing was a real estate speculation from the corner-stone to the tarret. Of course it failed, and the Congregationalists, under Mr. Helmer, are trying to get a society, and can buy the church at a third of its cost. The Pilgrim Baptist Church has been sold to the Catholics. The Twenty-fifth Street Baptist Church is to follow suit. The Fifty-third Street Baptist Church has been sold under the hammer, and other churches heavily laden with debt will probably meet the same fate."

On Saturday morning the gentlemen in attendance at the Committees of Review at Nottingham were astonished to hear that Mr. Pope's medical adviser had recommended him not to attend Conference previous to the election of President. The announcement did not greatly surprise those who have conversed recently with the Didsbury Theologian. It is useless to prophesy about the Presidency, because when this is read in the *Methodist* it will be known who is first among his brethren. Just now those who hoped to see Mr. Pope in the chair look towards Dr. Riggs and Mr. Coley, and those who thought Mr. Pope's turn had not yet come—and such were not few—look with increased hope towards Mr. McAulay. The great comfort is that all of them are good and suitable men, and that the great Head of the Church is really our President.

It may interest his friends at a distance to know that his friends at Conference are not alarmed about the state of Mr. Pope's health; but they hope and expect to have

the great pleasure of hearing his voice during the debate on the subject of Lay Representation. He is quite expected to speak, and his speech will doubtless be one of the most noteworthy on his side of the house.

The attendance of laymen at the Committees of Review was, perhaps, not so large as usual. There can be no doubt that the feeling of laymen about their admission to Conference has become intensified, and it is rare to meet one in private conversation who does not declare himself in favour of the proposed change.—*London Methodist.*

#### CHARLIE ROSS.

A writer to the *Boston Post* promises definite and early information respecting this poor child. He gives a lengthy letter, a part of which we extract:—"The *London Times* of January, 1874, devoted eight columns to the Charley Ross abduction. As the *London Times* is not in the habit of devoting much space to trifles, it merely shows the interest felt and shown abroad in this sad case. As many Boston friends have been anxious to know the result of the investigations made by a Boston man, I would say to them that unless Charley Ross was dragged by two women between the death and burial of Mosher and Douglas, in all human probability

CHARLEY ROSS WAS CONCEALED IN BOSTON SEVERAL MONTHS.

The child was brought here by a sailing vessel by a partner of Mosher and Douglas. A picture of Charley Ross has been identified by several who knew the child referred to, as being a correct likeness, and as the writer feels confident the woman and child have never left the state, but are concealed within fifty miles of Boston, he proposed in his next letter to give a full and minute description of all the parties, in hopes that other papers will, in the interests of humanity, copy the description and thereby cause the arrest of the criminals. The reasons for thinking the right trail has been struck at last will be given also, and the public can then judge of the facts for themselves. I would here say one word in behalf of the much abused class, the detective. In Boston, Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia, the writer has yet to find a man on the force whose courtesy was not extended to the writer, and whose sympathies and hard work were not freely given to Mr. Ross and his afflicted family.

A writer to the *St. John Telegraph* gives this synopsis of the aims and objects of the Educational Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas, Vice-President of Canadian Methodism, in the absence of the President, Dr. Ryerson, presided at the deliberations of the Board. The objects and scope of this Educational Society are not only of especial interest to Methodists, but also possess a general interest for other denominations engaged in the important work of the higher education. Provision was made for the organization of this Society at the time Canadian Methodism was ecclesiastically consolidated into one Church "in order to combine in one effort the entire educational work of our Church." And for that purpose societies "shall be formed in our circuits, stations and missions" from Newfoundland to British Columbia, having a central aim and a common purpose; and are under the control of a central board. "The objects of this society shall be to assist in maintaining our Universities, Theological Schools and Higher Mission Schools; to defray the expenses of the examination of candidates for the ministry in our church; and to aid such candidates in obtaining an education." A subscriber to the extent of five dollars per annum is constituted a member of the Society. The Institutions under the control of the Central Board, are the University of Victoria College, Ontario; the Mount Allison Wesleyan College and Academies, at Sackville; the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal; and the Wesleyan Institute of Manitoba. The great purpose of the Methodist Church in founding the Society, is to provide permanent means to ensure an educated ministry. Young men, therefore, having the ministry in view, but, as is too often the case—unable from their slender means to give themselves that training necessary for their sacred calling, are to be assisted from the funds of this Society, so far as these funds will permit. The income of the Society for 1875-6 was \$7,569. Of this amount \$510 (net) was contributed by Nova Scotia, and \$445 by the N. B. and P. E. I. The expenditures for the same period to assist Theological students, was,

at Victoria College \$2280; at Theological Institute, Montreal, \$1540; at Sackville \$1440—in all, \$5,260. The entire expenditure for the year was \$10,739, being an excess of \$3170 over total income. This deficiency will have to be made up during the ensuing educational year. The number of students in training for the ministry last year, was seventy-one, so that these did not quite, on an average, receive aid to the extent of \$100 each. It was determined by the Board that efforts should be made this present year to raise \$16,000. It was thought the requirements of the Society would require fully that amount. Rev. Dr. Pickard thought the church should have at least one hundred and fifty young men constantly in training to meet the present demands of church work and that \$100 a year would be a fair average assistance to these young men. Of course those who are able to obtain an education for themselves either from personal means, or through their parents, are expected to do so. Still the average charge, making allowance for such, will be fully \$100. One thing transpired at the meeting, which, however, was previously known to many of our people, that the efforts to obtain a permanent endowment for Sackville, had been much more successful than a similar effort on behalf of Victoria University.

#### THE CROPS IN THIS PROVINCE.

Of late years crop reports have become interesting to others than farmers, and each season there is a desire felt and expressed to know how things will turn out, the popular idea being that if abundant harvests are secured times will be easy and comfort general, while if the crops fail trouble is sure to ensue. There is a good deal of truth in this idea, and although Nova Scotia is not yet as largely agricultural a Province as it may be made, the farming interest is sufficiently great to have much influence on our general prosperity. The impression has gone abroad a good deal that this season's crops would far exceed those of previous years, but unfortunately this is not likely to be the case to the extent anticipated, and a decrease may even be looked for. From the reports we have obtained we find that as regards hay there will be an average crop in good lands, being over the average on the dyke lands, but very much under it on the dry uplands and where the soil is poor. The hot dry weather which has prevailed has much to do with this result, and the probable deficiency will be a third of the whole crop, that is, of course, over the whole extent of the Province. On the other hand there is a good growth of after grass.

As a whole potatoes and root crops generally will yield a light crop on the light uplands, but in heavy soils potatoes are more promising than usual and as there is no indication of blight—and no reason to fear that it will trouble the farmer this year—the prospects of a heavy potato crop are generally good. Turnips are not up to the mark, being poor. Garden vegetables have prospered uncommonly well, ripening much earlier than usual and yielding in great numbers. Already cucumbers and squashes obtained from open air sowings, are plentiful, and the per centage of tomatoes ripening will be much above the average.

Early in the year there was every reason to believe that the fruit crop would be large, but as the season went on the hopes of growers diminished. The show of blossoms was superb and led every one to expect trees laden down in October, but apples and other fruits have fallen off most unaccountably during the months of June and July, the great heats have probably something to do with them. The brilliant sunshine is, however, doing good work now, the fruit coloring nicely under its influence.

The probability is, then, that the returns of crops of all kinds from all parts of the Province will show that the season has been a good one, although not by any means as good as was anticipated some time ago. But there will be no decided failures, if there is no increase, and with such a state of things we may well be content. Our farmers will as a rule, do well and need not fear

the coming winter. By the time all the crops are garnered, too, it may turn out that some have improved and that the result is on the whole favorable to the Province.—*Chronicle.*

#### AN IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT.

The *Journal and Messenger* narrates an impressive and suggestive incident which took place in the Centennial Board of Commissioners, Philadelphia, during the recent discussion of the Sunday question:—

After all had been talking on the question, and some were getting tired of the discussion, Mr. Haynes, of Nevada, rose and said: "Mr. President, before the question is taken, I wish to say a word. I feel like a returned prodigal, and I want to make a confession. More than twenty years ago, I went out from an Eastern home to the far West. I have lived since then beyond the Rocky Mountains, where we hardly have a Sabbath, and where other than the best moral influences are about us. But as I have listened here this afternoon, old memories have come back to me." The speaker struggled with strong emotions, and he continued with choking voice: "All these truths were familiar to me long ago, and it seems to me again, today, that I hear them repeated as I used to hear them from the lips of my sainted mother, as every evening I knelt by her side in prayer. I want to give my vote in favour of observing the Christian Sabbath."

#### THE STRANGE ACCIDENT TO MRS. PROF. PRENTICE.

I have just returned from a visit to Prof. Prentice, who is keeping watch over his suffering and slowly expiring companion. Immediately on recovering the body of his wife from the terrible chasm into which she fell, Prof. Prentice removed her to the house of his father, some two miles distant. She was in a state of complete unconsciousness meanwhile. It was thought by the physician first seeing her that the skull had been fractured, but further consultation and examination proved the contrary, and also disclosed the fact that not a single bone in her body was broken in that fall of over fifty-six feet. There were two contused wounds on the upper portion of the head, the scalp being almost completely torn off, and some other severe bruises on different parts of the body.

Shortly after reaching the house from which she had gone that morning in so dreadful a condition physically, she recovered her consciousness, which she has retained almost continuously since, save when the unavoidable use of powerful anaesthetics has interrupted it. But the entire lower part of the body, from the middle of the abdomen, has remained utterly paralyzed. She is able to move her hands and arms, and slightly her head, but in all other respects is as helpless as a babe. The physicians pronounce her recovery utterly impossible.

The locality at which this terrible casualty occurred is one of the most weird which the ruggedest geological regions often develop. By some tremendous convulsion of nature, an enormous chasm, of nearly a half mile in length, and something like a hundred feet in depth, and half that width, has at some not very remote day in the past been suddenly formed here. The perfectly vertical walls indicate the disturbance to have originated at a great subterranean depth, and the horribly confused condition of the bottom of the abyss presents a fearful picture to the imagination of the ponderous forces at work when such huge masses of rock were sent toppling down from above. Large caverns are left, many of them of the most fantastic form.

The visitor in passing through the defile is alternately well nigh roasted and frozen, so that "Purgatory" was given it for a christening; and not in-

aply has one singular spot been called the "Devil's Bed-room," another his "Corn crib," and hard by is "Pulpit Rock." Ice, it is said, can be obtained at any time of the year in some of the many cavernous recesses, and, judging from the perfectly frigid currents of air striking through one's clothing, there is no doubt it is so. *Com. to N. Y. Advocate*

On the 2nd inst., Rev. Mr. Parent, Protestant Missionary at Oka, was warned officially to leave his house in twenty-four hours, in default of which legal proceedings were to be brought against him. The *Montreal Witness* gives a copy of the notice, and adds,

"The Indians, on hearing of the presentation of this document, were much excited and asked the Missionary to remain under any circumstances, and were willing, if necessary to defend him. He came to Montreal on Wednesday, to obtain legal advice, and is resolved to remain in Oka till he is 'carried across the river.' The next action on the part of the Seminary is anxiously expected, and will doubtless exhibit a little more of the true character of the men into whose charge the cure of the Indian souls was left, and who appear to perform this duty by starving their bodies.

It is a matter of interest to note that Hon. Mr. Laird, Minister of Interior, coming down from Ottawa, met Rev. Mr. Parent on the boat, and was informed of the last transaction.

On Sunday morning last three special trains, carrying Barnum's show, rolled and screamed into St. John from Moncton, where the concern had been exhibited on Saturday night. Perhaps if this had ended the Sunday work there would not have been much complaint. But after the trains arrived there was the noise and bustle of removing the property from the cars, conveying it through the streets of the city, shipping it a board a steamer to cross the harbor, and then placing it on the Consolidated Railway, which ran all day to take the show to Bangor. The quiet of the Sabbath was unjustly disturbed and the prayers of the clergymen in their forenoon services interrupted by the screaming of the whistles of the railways and steamboats engaged in the service of Mr. Barnum. That a certain amount of Sunday labor is unavoidable in some lines of business is a fact generally admitted. Newspaper-men have to plead guilty to a share of it. But it certainly should be the desire of all the authorities in charge of our public works, as well as of individuals in private business, to keep a check on this Sunday work and see that it does not go too far. We believe that many who look at the Sunday labor question from a very reasonable point of view will doubt the propriety of special Sunday trains being provided to carry a circus company and their property. It would have done Barnum's company no harm, but rather much good, had they spent last Sunday quietly at Moncton, and gone on to Bangor on Monday.—*Chronicle.*

A METEORIC SHOWER.—Some of our local astronomers who have heretofore made interesting observations of meteoric showers will be pleased to learn that the earth is about to commence its periodical plunge into the meteoric stream, or great shooting star shower, an occurrence that will be repeated with greater effect in November next. The August epoch continues five days, and we may therefore expect to witness during that period some fiery displays in the heavens. Owing to the prolonged and intense heated term of last month more than ordinary interest is taken in the anticipated phenomenon. The spaces through which the bodies of the solar system and the comets travel appear also to be traversed by other celestial bodies, comparatively minute and in numbers innumerable. Zones of these bodies, consisting of countless myriads of them, there is reason to infer, revolve about the sun, and certain astronomers consider that some of them have been minute satellites moons on a small scale to the earth. These smaller asteroids, when they approach within a comparatively small distance from the planet we inhabit, subsequently become the objects termed shooting stars, fire balls and meteors.

'WESLEYAN' ALMANAC AUGUST, 1876.

Full Moon, 5 day, 2h, 23m, Morning. Last Quarter, 12 day, 5h, 44m, Afternoon. New Moon, 19 day, 8h, 11m, Morning. First Quarter, 26 day, 2h, 3m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN (Rises Sets), MOON (Rises Sets), and HOURS (Morn, Eve, Night). Rows list days from Tuesday to Thursday for the week of August 1st to 3rd.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Falmouth, Cornwall, Exeter, and other places. High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax.

SAY "OUR FATHER."

BY REV. H. VARD SPAAGUE, A.M. The doctrine of prayer has gained new interests of late in both the religious and the learned worlds. It is indebted for this to the asserted inconsistency of prayer with natural laws.

No intelligent Christian denies the prevalence of law or quarrels with its control. He believes it would be ill for this world and for men if this were otherwise. He knows that the sins and miseries of men come largely from their ignorance of law in their disdain and defiance of it.

Apart from this feature of the case what that is new can be said about the nature, need, or power of prayer? As for its necessity, in all ages and countries men have prayed. It is an instinct of the human heart, in times of trial at least.

can never be silenced, and, while the world stands, care and grief and sin will bring their daily burdens to the God that answers prayer. And this deep-heaving heart of humanity which ever "crieth out for the living God" is stirred, as no other voice can stir it, by that word from the Galilean hills, "When ye pray, say Our Father."

That word lifts our thoughts adoringly to the Personal God, the only satisfying object of worship, trust, and love. There is no other portion for the soul. Atheism looks abroad over all the world of life and beauty, and up into the solemn heavens, investigates the laws of matter and mind, observes the adaptations that everywhere prevail, and says "there is no God."

No better for man is that fascinating theory, fascinating to destroy, which professes to worship God, but adds the explanation that all is God; or that God is that spirit of life and motion and beauty which impress the universe, and has no being apart from it.

Between Atheism and Pentheism the distinction is more verbal than real. The influence on character and life, on the man and the world, must be substantially the same.

Nor is there more of strength and hope for man in that dominant philosophy of to-day, which removes God's action as far back into the past,—makes the field of his action as narrow, and reduces himself as near to nonentity as possible, and retain his name at all; which relegates to rude and superstitious times all faith in God who "in the beginning created the heavens and the earth," and still presides over all.

"Our Father!" Son of the Father, we thank Thee for that word. It tells of pardon for our erring past; it professes strength to our failing hearts; it whispers comfort in our time of grief; and to our brief and burdened lives it promises heaven and home.—Christian Standard.

I WOULD BE GUIDED BY THEE.

BY MRS. BISHOP THOMSON. I would be guided by Thee, Blest Father! Though rugged each pathway be, I'd rather walk them with bleeding feet About Thee, Than trample on roses sweet Without Thee.

WHICH.

BY MARY B. LEE.

"Owe no man anything, but to love one another."

"Good morning, Mr. Anderson; pleasant weather for this climate. I've called on a little business,—in fact, to give you an opportunity to devote some of your means to a good work."

"Indeed, what is it?" "A new church for the English residents. You know we worship in a very mean building, and if the prosperous merchants, like yourself, will subscribe, say £200, and other smaller amounts, we can have a fine building, an ornament to the town. Come, I know you'll put your name down for £200. There's Tuttle & Wood, £200; Robinson & Sons, £200; Wheeler & Co., £200. Just write Anderson, £200."

"I must think over the matter first. I cannot put down my name for £200 as easily as those gentlemen you have named."

"Well, then I'll call again." "Let me see," said Mr. Anderson, when his visitor had departed, I don't like to appear mean, and the church is needed, but whenever I wish to be generous, that old text comes up 'Owe no man anything,' and I feel bound to be honest first. I must look at my list of debts. Ah! there's that old one of Nat Kirby's. How kind he was about it! He told me not to worry, but to pay it when I was able. He has never written so I have left it till the last. I wonder if I had better subscribe to the building fund or pay Nat. I don't like to refuse when all the merchants are contributing; Nat is a rich man and can afford to wait. I believe I'll subscribe and let the debt wait."

Still Mr. Anderson was not satisfied. The subject tormented him all that afternoon and the next morning. "Owe no man anything;" "Be just before you are generous," whispered Conscience, "Do as your neighbors do," said Pride. "Thou shalt not steal. That money is Nat Kirby's. You have no right to use it," answered Conscience.

Mr. Anderson made up his mind to pay what he owed first, help the church afterwards. He took Kirby's account, and calculated the interest and found the amount to be nearly £200. He wrote a note thanking Mr. Kirby for his forbearance and telling him of the draft enclosed.

Of course Mr. Anderson could not subscribe to the building fund of the church. He had the moral courage to appear mean rather than be mean. Some years before he had failed in business, and left England to retrieve his fortunes in the West Indies. He was prospering, but the payments of old debts prevented him from having anything to spare.

While the draft directed to Nathaniel Kirby, London, England, is lying in the mail-bag, with many other messages of joy and sorrow, Mr. Kirby was passing through a very sorrowful period of his life. He too had failed and left London for the United States. Times were bad and Mr. Kirby soon exhausted his means. Still he struggled and toiled and hoped for better days, till sickness laid hold of him and the strong man gave way. The terrible heat was very hard on Mr. and Mrs. Kirby, both weak and ill. There was no money to buy fruit or needed food. Everything valuable had been parted with, and debts had been incurred for the necessities of life.

Mr. Kirby lay very ill. Jessie Kirby, the oldest daughter, was fanning him, Mrs. Kirby lay in the next room, the second girl attending her. The small, close rooms were stifling, and Jessie sent her brothers and little sister out to find a shady place to sit. She kept fanning her father and weeping. She was startled by the postman's loud impatient knock, and ran down stairs, little dreaming of what awaited her.

The postman handed her Mr. Anderson's note to "Nathaniel Kirby, London, England." It was re-directed to Dey street, New York, United States. It had been across the Atlantic twice.

"What is it, Jessie?" asked Mr. Kirby, in weak tones. "A letter for you, father. See, it was directed to London, first, and then to New York."

"Open it quickly. The first direction is like Will Anderson's writing. I have been thinking of him all the morning. The money he owes would be a fortune to us now."

"Yes, father, it is from Will Anderson."

"Read it, I can't see."

"My dear Friend—With many thanks for your great kindness and forbearance when I was in such trouble. I enclose a draft for £150 with interest to date, amounting to £195. Hoping you and family are well, I remain your much obliged friend."

"WILL ANDERSON."

"Thank God!" exclaimed Mr. Kirby fervently. If Mr. Anderson could have seen the Kirbys after the receipt of his draft, he would not have had the least doubt about the wisdom of text "Owe no man anything, but to love one another." He had honored God more by paying a just debt than he would have done by contributing money which was not his, to the building of a church.

Good news is a great invigorator. Unseen, intangible, it effects the nerves. The Kirbys forgot the heat and began to improve. When the doctor came, he found his patients decidedly better. Mr. Kirby was soon up and about. Small debts were paid, food and clothes bought and a few hundred dollars invested in business.

It is astonishing how much a small amount of money accomplishes at critical periods. The payment of a small debt saved Mr. Kirby from ruin.

So Mr. Anderson felt that he had decided justly, and was repaid for being honest first, generous afterwards.—Demorest's Monthly.

THE DEACON'S SINGING SCHOOL.

"I am going to see if I can start a singing school," said the good man, as he stood buttoning up his overcoat, and muffling up his ears, one bitter cold night this winter.

"A singing school," said his wife; "how can you do that?"

"I have heard of a widow around the corner a block or two, who is in suffering circumstances. She has five little children, and two of them down sick, and has neither fire nor food. So Bonnie Hope, the office boy, tells me. I thought I would just step around and look into the case."

"Go, by all means," said his wife, "and lose no time. If they are in such need we can relieve them some. But I can't see what all this has to do with a singing school. But never mind, you need not stop to tell me now; but go quickly and do all you can for the poor woman." So out in the piercing cold of the weary night went the husband, while the wife turned to the fireside and her sleeping babies, with the glow of health on their cheeks, showed that they knew nothing of cold or pinching want. With a thankful spirit she thought of her blessings, as she sat down to her little pile of mending. Very busy and quietly she worked, puzzling all the time over what her husband could have meant by starting a singing school. A singing school, and the widow! how queer! what possible connection could they have.

At last she grew tired of the puzzling thought, and said to herself: "I won't bother myself about it any more. He will tell me about it when he comes home. I only hope we may be able to help the widow and make her poor heart sing with joy." "There!" she exclaimed, "can that be what he meant? The widow's heart singing with joy? Wouldn't that be a singing school? It must be; it's just like John. How funny that I should find it out!—and she laughed merely at her lucky guess. Taking up her work again she stitched away with a happy smile on her face, as she thought over again her husband's words, and following him in her imagination in his kind ministrations. By and bye, two shining tears dropped down, tears of pure joy, drawn from the deep wells of her love for her husband, of whom she thought she never felt so fond before. At the first sound of footsteps she sprang to open the door.

"Oh John! did you start the singing-school?"

"I reckon I did," said the husband, as soon as he could loose his wrappings; "but I want you to hunt up some flannels and things to help keep it up."

"Oh yes! I will; I know now what you mean. I have thought it all out. Making the widow's heart sing for joy

is your singing-school. Why! precious work, John! 'Pure religion and undefiled is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction.' My own heart has been singing for joy all the evening because of your work, and I do not mean to let you do it alone. I want to draw out some of this wonderful music."

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR EDITOR.—Allow me the privilege of saying a few words in reference to the difficulty between Dr. Pickard and the N. S. Conference. Having written the report to which he takes such strong objection I deem it a duty to all concerned to state what I feel and have felt in reference to it. I do not enter at all into the questions discussed—those must be settled by the parties themselves. I simply confine myself to the charge brought by Dr. Pickard against the Conference of establishing what he deems to be an unnecessarily injurious and offensive report.

You stated in your last issue that the account of the proceedings as furnished by the reporter was a correct one. Let me state my own impression—I will endeavour to do so fairly. I felt when reading the report when published, as doubtless many of my brethren also felt, that although it might be true enough as a statement of fact, that still there was danger that it might prove very incorrect so far as its general effect was concerned. My fears in this respect have been confirmed by Dr. Pickard's letter. He concludes at once. I do not say whether or not the report was sufficient grounds for such a conclusion. Perhaps it was—that there was a desire and deliberate attempt on the part of the Conference to injure his reputation and standing. In this so far as I know he is utterly mistaken.

There is no need to deny or conceal the fact that there was great dissatisfaction with the course of the Financial Agent that the Conference felt that this position was untenable and injurious to itself, and it meant to record distinctly its disapproval of his action. So far as the report conveys this impression I have no apology to offer. No account which was faithful to the Conference could have ignored these facts or put them in such a form that the report would have been acceptable to the censured party. This Dr. Pickard himself could not expect, and to say that the report if properly written should not have appeared is simply to say that such a resolution should not have been passed.

Any one can understand however and no one better than the Financial Agent himself, that words may be spoken and statements made in the warmth of debate, as the effluence of feeling, which would pass harmlessly by if simply listened to but, which, if hastily written and stereotyped into a report would convey, and perhaps, unless read in the most charitable light, could convey no other idea than that of intentional injury. This accounts for the circumstance to which reference is made by Dr. P. himself whose previous intercourse with our officials does not appear to have left him in a mood for the most unbounded exercise of charity, and which was unquestionably a fact that no friend of his, and he had many in the Conference, was found to raise his voice in his defence. There was warm feeling and strong language but there was not manifest, nor, I believe felt by any one much less by the Conference collectively any desire or intention to hurt a hair of his head or to affect injuriously his honorable standing among his brethren and before the world. In so far as the report makes any such impression upon the Financial Agent or any one else the blame should rest not upon the Conference but upon the reporter.

I make this statement as a simple act of justice not only to Dr. Pickard, but more especially to the Conference whose officer I was at the time, and whose reputation so far as any official act of mine is concerned I would even hold sacred. It has been violently assailed with imputations under which it has no right to lie. I suppose however that in so far as the report gave occasion for those it would have suffered in silence, but blame should ever rest upon the right shoulders whomsoever they be.

One word in reference to myself. I will be censured, by some severely, perhaps for permitting a report so coloured and pointed, or at least, so crude and liable to misconception to pass from my hand, especially when I realize to some extent, at least the necessity of care in such matters. I simply reply, that to enable the matter to be fully understood would require a somewhat lengthy explanation I do not feel at liberty to give. Even if given, it could only in part perhaps relieve me of the blame. The matter must rest where it is for the present with this simple assurance that it was done, or, more correctly speaking, happened inadvertently and not by design on the part of any one.

It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong, consequently no one regrets the appearance of the report in the form which it assumed or has more cause to regret it than

B. C. 1000. OF WISDOM

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY—SUNDAY—TOPIC—Truly Wise—GOLDEN—Dan. 1.—for gold, no—Doctrines—104. 24; R—

In our last describing a life of obscurity, or the actor and co-actor in the TRUTH TOPIC statement in the Years of Eternity great the Text: If thou shalt suffer for the OUTRAGED which are TRINE follow and Giver—

1. Mr. So his child, wisest and best kind of the tenderest, as expressing in v Moral teach the heart lov is the only Matt. 15. 7. 8.

3. For LE peaceful life true wisdom For a wise h refrains from perance, and ease and best of physical h and self-com higher natur Christ. Such of things w prolong life.

4. UNDER of others res that he who will FIND, both GOD A and man's A ward.

5, 6. Second LOED WITH an idea of an hovah, and upon him for heart is not no blessing. Our own stre find no other pines. God us. IN ALL only, but in pleasant, eve and act, in ligious, and KNOWLEDGE H and ruler, s his guidance HE SHALL thee rightly. would have c will prove the long run, not know; b word, spirit, s

7. Third pr OWN EYES—against self-w self-conc. hand, FEAR T ence for his than our wis turn away fr

8. Third re —Bodily heal much on our ance of sin.

9. Fourth p Worldly poss od. 22. 29. devotion. O as stewards. and gains sho vice of the

BEREAN NOTES.

B. C. 1000.] LESSON VII. THE VALUE OF WISDOM. Prov. 3. 1-19. Aug. 20.] HOME READINGS.

MONDAY—The Lesson. Prov. 3. 1-19.

TUESDAY—"God understandeth." Job 28. 1-28.

WEDNESDAY—"Purposed in his heart." Dan. 1. 8-21.

THURSDAY—"Discreet and wise." Gen. 41. 37-45.

FRIDAY—A Sabbath song. Psa. 84. 1-12.

SATURDAY—Wisdom. Prov. 2. 1-17.

SUNDAY—Beatitudes. Matt. 5. 1-12.

TOPIC.—Years of blessedness for the Truly Wise.

GOLDEN TEXT.—It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. Job 28. 15.

DOCTRINE.—The wisdom of God. Psa. 104. 24; Rom. 11. 33, 34; 1 Cor. 1. 25.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In our lesson the teacher of wisdom is describing some of the blessed results of a life of obedience and striving after wisdom, or the highest style of human character and conduct. They are summed up in the TITLE: The Value of Wisdom. The TOPIC states the particular value prominent in the lesson, which is long life, as Years of Blessing for the Truly Wise. How great the value is we find in the GOLDEN TEXT: It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. The OUTLINE sets forth, 1. Its rewards; 2. Its preciousness; 3. Its sufficiency, all of which are in the lesson. The DOCTRINE follows, taking us up to its Author and Giver—The wisdom of God.

1. MY SON—The father is talking to his child, whom he would lead into the wisest and best, and, therefore, the happiest kind of life. It is the admonition of the tenderest love. MY LAW—My teaching, as expressed in the injunctions beginning in ver. 3. THINE HEART KEEP—Moral teaching amounts to little unless the heart love it. Obeying with the HEART is the only truly acceptable obedience. Matt. 15. 7, 8.

3. FOR LENGTH OF DAYS—A long and peaceful life is the reward of walking in true wisdom. This naturally follows. For a wise life obeys God, and therefore refrains from vice, dissoluteness, intemperance, and other sins which create disease and hasten death. It obeys the laws of physical life, and is temperate, chaste, and self-controlled. It cultivates the higher nature, and aims at a likeness to Christ. Such a course tends to the order of things which God has established to prolong life.

3. MERCY—A loving gentleness toward others. TRUTH—Truthfulness in character, the contrary to pretense and hypocrisy. With this spirit the conduct toward others will be loving and true. BIND THEM—That is, the MERCY AND TRUTH. See Deut. 6, 8, for the allusion. They will thus be cherished as valued ornaments. WRITE... HEART—Let them be impressed upon the soul, and so become a part of ourselves. Let it be in early life, before the heart and character are hardened, as they afterward become. This is the first precept.

4. UNDERSTANDING—The good opinion of others respecting us. The meaning is that he who obeys the precept just given will FIND, as his reward, the FAVOR of both GOD AND MAN. He is God's child and man's brother. This is the first reward.

5, 6. Second precept. TRUST IN THE LORD WITH ALL THINE HEART—Here is an idea of an absolute consecration to Jehovah, and a hearty, entire dependence upon him for all blessedness. A divided heart is not pleasing to him, and brings no blessing. LEAN NOT... THINE OWN—Our own strength is weakness, and we can find no other way than Gods to true happiness. God needs no helper in blessing us. IN ALL THY WAYS—Not in a part only, but in every thing pleasant or unpleasant, every thought, plan, purpose and act, in personal, family, social, religious, and business life. Phil. 4. 6. ACKNOWLEDGE HIM—Recognize him as Lord and ruler, submitting thy will and way to his guidance and control. Second reward HE SHALL DIRECT THY PATHS—Guide thee rightly. It may not be just as we would have chosen for ourselves, but it will prove the best, safest and happiest in the long run. How he will do it we may not know; but he will surely do it by his word, spirit, and providence.

7. Third precept. NOT WISE IN THINE OWN EYES—A caution to humility and against self-wisdom, which is only a proud self-conceit. Rom. 12. 16. On the other hand, FEAR THE LORD; cherish a reverence for his authority and will as wiser than our wisdom. If we do thus, we shall turn away from evil.

8. Third reward. HEALTH... MARROW—Bodily health and strength depend very much on our regard for God and avoidance of sin. NAVEI—Body.

9. Fourth precept. THY SUBSTANCE—Worldly possessions. FIRST FRUITS—Exod. 22. 29. The Jewish law required this devotion. Our property is in our hands as stewards. A portion of all our earnings and gains should be set apart for the service of the Lord, and with a desire to

HONOR him. This is counsel to the prosperous.

Fourth reward. BARNS FILLED—Ample harvests, both in the grain-field and in the vineyard. Them that honor God by the consecration of their wealth, he will honor by a larger prosperity that they may do more good with it. Many give only of their surplus, or what is convenient.

11. Fifth precept. The teacher now turns to those in adversity. CHASTENING AND CORRECTION, the object of which is discipline and instruction, may come by sickness, bereavement, losses and calamities of various kinds. We are not, on the one hand, to DESPISE it, to regard it lightly, or as of no account; nor, on the other, may we be WEARY of it, faint under it, and sink into murmuring and gloom.

12. The fifth reward. FOR—See the reason. Heb. 12. 5, 6. THE LORD LOVETH—All afflictions come from God. Not a stroke can fall on us outside of his permission. He means them for our better discipline. They should be taken as proofs of his love. Here is the call for faith, as ver. 5 requires. Learning to recognize God in all our troubles, and so being led to a greater holiness, is a great gain.

13. FINETH WISDOM—Wisdom in its fullest sense, and so embracing the highest. It takes in all relations of life, both for earth and heaven. It refers to attainment of the noblest, purest, holiest grandest manhood and womanhood. He is a HAPPY man who has gained it, and blessed indeed.

14. MERCHANDISE—Trading. It is more advantageous than the trading which brings large gains in silver and gold.

15. MORE PRECIOUS—The most precious things on earth are less precious than this WISDOM. RUBIES—The most costly among precious stones. Some think pearls are meant. Ah! how many sell their souls for a trifle!

16. The sixth reward. Here wisdom appears as a beautiful queen, with both hands full of gifts, long life in one, RICHES AND HONOR in the other. The truly wise man, other things being equal, has the best chance of obtaining them, for his wisdom teaches him purity, temperance, industry, frugality, economy, liberality, and the fear of God.

17. PLEASANTNESS—She requires nothing that is unpleasant to rightly disposed minds, and gives abundance of true pleasures. PEACE—Both in the final result and in the way to it; peace of soul, and peace with God. The Lord graciously takes care of this.

18. TREE OF LIFE—Comparing her to a TREE, her FRUIT gives life so all who eat of it—life physical, mental, spiritual, and eternal.

19. THE LORD BY WISDOM—God's infinite wisdom is shown in the creation of the universe. The wisdom which he gives to men, and which they are to seek, find, and get, is like his in its character and essential features.

LESSONS. 1. No one can be truly wise who does not become a Christian. One may be very wise as a man, a scholar, a statesman, or in business affairs, but if he neglects religion he is very unwise, for he leaves out of view his relations to God and eternity, which are more important than all others. Job. 28. 28; Psa. 2. 10, 11; Prov. 8. 36; Luke 12. 20, 21; James 3. 17. 2. How great blessedness is for the truly wise man, who, while making for the most of himself for this world, is more careful to do it for eternity, and so seeks Jesus Christ first of all. Long life and other temporal blessings fall to him here in the order of God's providence, and eternal years of blessedness in heaven. With Christ is every thing. Deut. 4. 5, 6; Prov. 2. 6, 7; Dan. 12. 3; Matt. 6. 32.

A WARNING TO ILLEGIBLE WRITERS.

[Horace Greeley to M. B. Castle, some years ago.]

DEAR SIR: I am overworked, and growing old. I shall be 60 next February 3. On the whole, it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that errand—certainly not now. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

[From M. B. Castle to Horace Greeley.]

SANDWICH, ILL., May 12. HORACE GREELEY, NEW YORK TRIBUNE: DEAR SIR: Your acceptance to lecture before our association next winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to translate it, but we succeeded, and would say that your time, 3rd of February, and your terms, \$80, are entirely satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in this immediate vicinity. If so we will advise you. Yours respectfully, M. B. CASTLE.

The telegraph, a few days ago, reported the occurrence of a furious snow storm on the heights of Pike's Peak; and it is now stated that, at the same time, the thermometer stood 94° in the shade at the base of the mountain. Of course there is a considerable difference between the altitude of the Peak and the surrounding plain, and as great a difference in the barometrical pressure, but the storm was nevertheless one of the most peculiar meteorological disturbances of the month of July.

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C. W. WETMORE, President. THOMAS MAIN, Secretary. May 25.

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WESLEYAN

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces.

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

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As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM IT HAS NO EQUAL in these Provinces.

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

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing to change their address for the "Wesleyan" will please send their old, as well as new address, plainly and correctly written, so as to save time and trouble.

POORLY PAID, BUT PATIENT.

Looked at from any standpoint, the condition of a certain class of Methodist ministers is anything but creditable to the body of which they are most worthy members. Young men, with small families, buoyant spirits, firm faith and a good conscience, may meet exigencies easily, and readily overcome them. But ministers who have attained to more than middle life, surrounded by ample households, and but small salaries—of which they are often sadly deficient—may well yield betimes to despondency. We fear the full facts of such cases never come properly to the knowledge of the world. The persons immediately affected are gentlemen and gentlewomen, never parading, but strictly concealing, their discomforts and deprivations. Any one disposed to make the most of such charity as God enables them to dispense, would do well to make a tour of parsonages of the class referred to. How genius and economy combine to put a bright face upon scanty fare and furniture; how libraries suffer as to their utter isolation from the companionship of modern books; how some fugitive magazine or newspaper is devoured, while stores of literature remain unread upon the counters and tables of the rich; how, amid all this, pastors and pastor's families plod on as the rulers and guardians of morality and religion—this would be for the benevolent a fine study.

We must wake up to the necessity of doing more for needy ministers. Old arguments in regard to relative conditions of preachers and the other professions, may as well be abandoned. Doubtless there are ministers sufficiently remunerated. One here and there has reached as high a position as he deserves—higher than if he had remained in humble life. But a large majority are neglected shamefully. They are in the midst of times so distressing that saving is out of the question, and the ruling question with them is—What measures can be adopted for the preservation of our character, with due regard to respectability and honesty? Some kind of "Merciful Fund" would here be a great blessing. There need be no difficulty in ascertaining who of the needy really are most deserving. A fortune was never so remuneratively invested as would be this of placing money in the hands of trustees for the benefit of honoured but neglected ministers.

THE Eastern war takes new aspects almost every week. Turks and Servians, if news despatches are to be credited, have been conquering by turns. It has been rumoured that the new Sultan has been sick, that he was preparing to resign, that he was to be removed for incompetency. As to the surrounding nations, a spectator can attach but little value to such statements as are made respecting them. The quarrel is on ground and between diplomats that afford no very direct information. Latest reports leave victory with the Turks.

By a large majority the British Parliament has again sustained the obnoxious "Social Disease Act" in its entirety. The Churches have been moving with great energy for a change in this law, which licenses and holds under the wing of the British Government an evil most corrupting to society. Our fathers in England sought the aid of such moral strength as their brethren in the United States could afford them in combating with this difficulty. But it has all gone for naught.

For oppressive heat, sultry and enervating days and nights, the Maritime Provinces have seldom known anything equal to the past week or two. Strangers who had fled from the South and West to the sea-shore of Nova Scotia were overtaken by the same distressing climate which made life burdensome at home. Some such experience made Sydney Smith desire that a man could lay off his flesh and sit in his bones. Certainly, to white men, and they of much corporeality especially, it has been a memorable week.

Last Saturday we spent at Stellarton, witness of the sad effects produced upon those great mining interests by hard times. Not for several years can coal mining reach its former vigor. Religious interests suffer, of course, more or less in consequence. Methodism is reduced to a low figure of membership, owing to removals. If a reaction should not set in shortly, it will be difficult to keep up that mission. Our sympathies were greatly stirred by the conditions which oblige Bro. Tuttle and his amiable family to abide the consequences of such rapid decline in the strength of their congregations. But they are in God's work and under His direction.

The Sabbath we spent in Pictou, preaching morning and evening in an atmosphere heated beyond description. The little interest in that town continues to gain strength, notwithstanding commercial discouragements. Mr. Jost and his partner are greatly beloved. They dwell in peace among the churches, Mr. Jost interchanging frequently with Presbyterian pulpits.

NEWFOUNDLAND Presbyterianism is a tree of slow and feeble growth. The population adhering to the Presbyterian Church, according to the census of 1869 was 974. It is in reality considerably more than that; but it is probably not over 2000. We are much to blame for not having more diligently fostered the Presbyterianism of this fine colony. Had there been ten or twenty thousand of our people there the island would not to-day be cursed with the blight of sectarian schools. The neglect of the past should be vigorously repaired.—Presbyterian Witness.

The influence of Presbyterianism in Newfoundland, though its numbers are really inconsiderable, is very marked and salutary. Had that Church anything like a wide possession in the Island, things would really be different in regard to the school question, as the Methodist voice, potent though it was, could not make itself heard above the storm of sectarianism. The worst feature of such a system as that now enacted in Newfoundland, is its tenacity of life. Its overthrow will be a difficulty for the coming generation. Yet the very best is made of it, we are quite sure, within the Protestant lines. Providence overrules for good even defective and selfish legislation. No better field for educational enterprise exists to-day than in that fine old colony.

INDIAN troubles are seriously threatening the American Government. Ever since the recent slaughter of Custer and his too brave associates, most mischievous signs have appeared among the Red men. How far Canada may be involved, should the fugitive Indian seek shelter on this side, no one can see. But there is great danger, as the policy now seems to be one of extermination, and the Indians so understanding it, will likely flee for their lives.

"THE attractions of a circus are too great to be at all withstood by Haligonians, even if it is only the outside show, which is to be seen from the streets, that is in question. Barnum's great moral show arrived there yesterday morning, and bank clerks, Government officials, and all, locked up their offices in haste, and made tracks for a place from which they might get a good view of the display, kindly furnished by the Prince of Humbugs. While the simple-minded and easily attracted people were thus following the bent of their inclinations, others were engaged in more serious business, and when the Government clerks got back, they found that the treasury had been relieved of \$1000 and valuable papers. This was nothing to what the bankers discovered when they could tear themselves away from the entrancing sight. Some designing schemer had obtained an entrance to the office and relieved it of \$17,500 in notes, which had been laid out on the counter but not for him. No traces of the robbers has yet been discovered, and they are stated to have both been strangers. No doubt the were. If they had been natives, "to the manner born" they would have been in the proper street, looking at the

circus passing. Or at least they would have been too innocent to ever think of such devices for becoming suddenly rich. The only thing we can suggest to prevent such occurrences in future is that the Provincial Government and the banks should procure offices fronting on the street through which the circus passes.

The above is from the Montreal Witness. There is keen sarcasm in the paragraph, which would be intolerable, but that the facts were so disgraceful. Doubtless our public had strong reasons for desiring to see Barnum's Circus. There is a charm about the man's name which few can resist. Though he has been professedly aiming at notoriety, and speculating upon the gullibility of mankind all through his marvelous life, the very success of his humbugs makes him a hero, even though they be at the expense of the public. The religious world has been lectured by Barnum himself, as well as by the papers he so generously patronized, against narrow-mindedness and in favour of charity; but it seems impossible to deny that Barnum's side shows were the most daring in blasphemous caricature of sacred things, and the most glaring in lascivious exhibitions, of any that has ever travelled through this country. And here is the special danger of this princely sham of humanity:—he carries enough of zoological charm to excite and fascinate, but sufficient evil to corrupt a nation. Instead of \$19,000, the bank really lost, it is now averred, \$30,000. A heavy price for a show!

SOME of our Methodist brethren are disturbed about the judgment passed upon Dr. Whedon, the Methodist commentator, by Spurgeon. It is to this effect:—"Dr. Whedon lacks common sense, and is no expositor. He is furiously anti-Calvinistic, and as weak as he is furious."

We are disposed to come to a milder judgment than Mr. Spurgeon; but it is true that Dr. Whedon is furiously, and we may say ludicrously anti-Calvinistic. In this respect he affords a striking contrast to the late Dr. McClintock.—Presbyterian Witness.

Spurgeon and the Witness should agree to let "the dead bury their dead." If there be such a creed as high Calvinism to-day, the world is scarcely aware of it, excepting as it may survive in books. The world is a hundred years ahead of Calvinism, if by that word is meant the ultra and unreasonable thesis over which battles were waged between Fletcher and Toplady. As to moderate doctrine, certain views of Calvin enter into the creed of Wesley's followers, and certain others of Arminius into the theology of the disciples of John Knox. We meet on fair, medium ground in most things. But let the old standards be unfurled—let the thunders of stern old Calvin reverberate through the churches of any body of Christians in our time, and a revolution would follow which would injure the Calvinistic foundations far more than any other. Thank God, we are all coming more and more to the Bible and to our knees, and less and less to definitions, which usually mean not quite as much as heated controversialists imagine.

THE Preparatory Committees of the British Conference have not this year been so well attended as usual by Laymen. They were marked, however, by very able and earnest discussions. On the subjects of Education, the Theological and other Institutions, Sabbath Observance, and Candidates for the Ministry, there was spirited debate. This latter, the number and qualifications of Ministerial Candidates, gave rise to a protracted, rather controversial, discussion, in which it becomes evident that even English Methodism is undergoing change of sentiment with regard to Local Preachers. What effect any discouragement of that hitherto greatly honored class may have upon the progress of the Church at home, cannot be judged from this standpoint, perhaps; but the history of Methodism everywhere recognizes the Local Preacher as an important factor in the marvellous gains it has always counted. The preservation and efficiency of so essential an agency, is a subject worthy of much thought and prayerfulness.

Mrs. Jewry, of Charlottetown, residing at No. 10 Creighton St., Halifax, possesses an inhalant fluid for Asthma which has recently come to her notice, and which she is desirous of recommending to sufferers of this severe disease.

In view of the District Meetings, it would be well to keep forecasting as to the probabilities and necessities of our Mission Circuits. We usually go to such Meetings rather to listen than to suggest. It is certain that much economy and prudence must be brought into practice if due justice is to be given our Ministers and their charges.

OUR present issue contains the explanation of the Reporter of the Nova Scotia Conference, anent the debate which has recently challenged so much discussion. We wish Mr. Borden were more faithfully represented by the type-setting. The proof-reader, who attends to such matters during our absence, while we were called to another part of the Province, did scant justice to this letter, though he asserts to having followed copy. Mr. Borden is a clear and systematic writer, and, while our readers may hesitate as to the construction of some sentences which appear in the letter, they will yet understand his meaning, and acquit him of inability to compose correctly. By arranging certain duties of the Office so as to admit of more care in revising proof, we have been avoiding recently such aggravations as this of Mr. Borden's letter, and will endeavour to do so more particularly in future.

Civic honours, too, are falling to the lot of the Methodist Ministers. Mr. Alderman Hadley, lately elected sheriff of London and Middlesex, has followed the example of Sheriffs Lyoett and M'Arthur in nominating as his chaplain a Wesleyan minister the Rev. Dr. Punshon.—London Methodist.

PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH CONFERENCE—REV. A. MCAULAY.—As will be seen by an extract elsewhere, Mr. Pope was prevented by illness from attending the Conference, and significantly says the report—"his medical advisers recommended him not to attend Conference previous to the election of President." That Mr. Pope would have been a candidate there can be no doubt. His presence would have called out a heavy vote, even had he been pronounced too ill to serve in a very responsible position. As it is, Mr. McAulay has taken the chair, by a majority of nine votes over Dr. Rigg. The Doctor follows thus closely, and Mr. Coley not far behind. One may thus fore-read the course of Presidential events for a few years to come. The votes stood as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Alexander McAulay (146), J. H. Rigg, D. D. (137), S. Coley (126), H. W. Williams, D. D. (11), E. E. Jenkins, M. A. (2), H. W. Williams, D. D. (235), J. H. James, D. D. (32), J. H. Rigg, D. D. (23), S. Coley (8), R. N. Young (9), J. Bush (5), F. Greeves (5), M. C. Osborn (3), W. O. Simpson (2).

ATTENTION to the advertising columns this week will show that Dartmouth Circuit is moving onward. We hope a large company will go to Lawrencetown. Any who cannot go may do a good thing by sending their substitutes in the form of a few dollars.

THE BANK ROBBERY.—The examination in the case of the two men calling themselves Watson and Hampton, charged with robbing the Bank of Nova Scotia, was resumed yesterday, and, after three witnesses had been examined, was again adjourned until Thursday. A telegram received here yesterday states that about \$20,000 of Canadian paper money, principally Nova Scotian, was offered to a broker in New York, but not purchased. Detective Hutt, who is in New York telegraphed that he had secured the arrest of a man who had attempted to pass \$400 of money answering to the description of that which was stolen, but the man could not be legally held. As there is now no Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it is not easy to see what good can be effected by arresting men in New York. The theory of the prosecution is that the parties now in custody belong to a gang who planned the robbery, and that several of the members escaped to the States with the money. The directors of the Bank have given notice of dismissal to the two tellers who were in charge of the money, and the accountant, who was acting as cashier has resigned.—Chronicle.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL

has taken possession of the new and magnificent church which has been erected to take the place of the old and famous Surry Tabernacle, distinguished as the scene of the ministry of Rowland Hill and James Sherman. The new sanctuary is to be known in all coming time as

CHRIST'S CHURCH,

a name which is considered to be most appropriate, and which is interwoven with the design and embellishments of the whole structure. I have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the splendid pile of buildings, but all accounts agree in speaking of the grandeur and value of the edifice that Christian liberality and voluntarism have presented to the service of God. The Lincoln Tower is an interesting feature in the design, and speaks of the fraternity existing between the churches of England and America, and the honor paid to the work and memory of a great and good man. At the dedication services there was an assemblage from all the churches, adhering to a Protestant Confession, and leaders from each have been selected to preach and take part in the simple but impressive rites by which this Christian temple has been set apart for the worship of God.

THE OLD SANCTUARY

has about five years left ere its lease expires, and the plan for its demolition is carried out. The untiring brethren of the Primitive Methodists have secured the use of the building, and will use it actively and well while it is in their possession. The entire outlay upon the new building scheme is about £16,000, and it is nearly all secured or paid.

JOHN BUNYAN

is not only lovingly remembered in the town of Bedford, but substantial and valuable works testify to the fact. The Duke of Bedford, who took such a deep interest in the erection of the beautiful statue of Bunyan, has presented another gift in the form of massive bronze doors, the panels of which are filled with sculpture, exquisitely wrought; representing scenes in the Pilgrim's Progress. The doors are presented to the Bunyan Chapel, and will form part of an imposing portal to that famous place of worship. The "setting up of the doors" was duly celebrated by ceremony and oratory. The event was not as imposing as that of the unveiling of the statue some two years ago; but yet it was worthy of grateful recognition, and the gift from the Duke is one of which the Church and the town may well be proud, as doing honour to the immortal Dreamer.

C. H. SPURGEON

is tolerably well again, and has resumed work in his usual fashion, which is about equal to that of two or three ordinary men. His Students College and Orphanage, together with all the care and interests of the mighty Tabernacle sit lightly upon him when he is in ordinary health, and leave time enough for carrying on several important literary enterprises. But my purpose in referring at this time to Mr. Spurgeon is that I may draw attention to the action taken by him and his people in placing the Tabernacle, on certain Sabbath evenings, at the disposal of the public. All are free to go; the seat-holders freely yield all their places and claims on those evenings, and thus there is gathered from the streets and surrounding courts a great mass of hearers to whom Mr. Spurgeon preaches with all his eloquence and zeal, the fullness of the ever-blessed Gospel. It is a fine arrangement, and one that might be advantageously adopted by many other churches and chapels in London.

THE CONFERENCE OF 1876

has been inaugurated by the assembling probably for the last time, of the "Preparatory Committees of Review." My letter must leave too early for any report of their proceedings, or even for any indication of the way and temper in which the work was done. The coming changes will be a great relief to the lay gentlemen, and the decisions at which they may arrive will have authority and weight, which they never can have while constituted merely as Committees of Review.

THE STATIONING COMMITTEE

sat for three days, and although under recent arrangement, an amount of preparatory work is ready to their hand when they meet, yet report says their work has been unusually heavy and anxious, owing to a number of impending changes in official quarters, the sickness of some highly popular men; and the necessity for efficient men, as superintendants of important circuits. The "first Draft" as now issued gives but little information as to what the final decisions will be. The Conference must settle many great questions as to offices and retirement, character and reception, before the Revised Draft comes out, and even after that not a few changes are made, frequently to the great surprise and annoyance of circuits and men. July 24, 1876.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR, I have to remind the Chairmen of the several Districts of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference of the following suggestion made at the Conference.

"That at the ensuing Financial District Meetings a deputation be appointed to visit each Circuit on which the full allowance for ministerial support has not been obtained, and arrangements be made for holding meetings, if possible, at every preaching place on such circuits, with the view of stimulating our churches and congregations to additional giving, and, as far as possible, to an adequate provision for the ministry and for the connexional schemes of our church."

J. HART, Jour. Secretary.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

St. Martin's, St. John, N. B.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It is with feelings of a somewhat peculiar and humiliating kind, that we make this "urgent appeal" to our brothers and sisters in the bonds of Christian fellowship,—and the friends of Methodism generally. We do not believe, sir, in sitting down, and with our pen "appealing," "crying," and "beseeching" thus to help us, before first trying to help ourselves; but, when we have tried—done our utmost, and failed to accomplish our task, we think that we may with confidence state our case, make our "appeal," beseech and cry, as much as circumstances require, and good manners admit. In the picturesque and pleasantly situated village of St. Martin's, we have a partially erected Methodist church, which has remained untouched for the last few months, because that for which the lawyer pleads, the editor writes, and the builder builds—viz. money, was not forthcoming. The bazaar has done good service; the collector has gone his rounds, and the tea meeting resorted to, and these things have realized the noble sum of \$1,203. Our friends have done well, and to all concerned great praise is due. At a recent meeting of the "building committee," it was estimated that in order to complete the outside of the church, fit up the inside properly and perfectly, and erect the much needed school and class rooms, about \$1,800 more will be required. We are conscious that this sum cannot be raised here, and therefore appeal most respectfully to our friends outside. Still we are doing something, one collector is abroad, and every Friday night a sewing circle meet on our account, and from five to thirty-five of the fair and lovely sex, "deftly ply the needle bright," etc. Dear friends and brethren we crave your help, as the church in its present condition is actually beginning to spoil, and the hall in which we now worship and for which we pay rent is not in every sense convenient for us.

Now, dear reader, our story is told, our case lies before you, our expectations are from you. We wait with great anxiety your response. Is this much needed church to go to ruin or decay, or be finished? Which, remains with you. If you love Christ, precious souls, and your brethren, let that response be prompt, let it be liberal! Any amount from \$100 to \$1000 may be safely forwarded to, and will be thankfully received by any one of the undersigned, and duly acknowledged in the WESLEYAN. I remain, dear sir,

Yours respectfully, W. R. PEPPER, SAMUEL BELL, Secretary. THOMAS CASSIDY, Treasurer. August 1, 1876.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The miners strike at Sydney has ended. They have volunteered to resume work at former rates. All will not get employment. Already forty have been dismissed. It is said that the miners will be compelled to take an oath to act true to the company. The house and barn of Mr. John Swin, of Selkirk, Cumberland county, was destroyed by fire on Friday week. The house was in course of construction and was to be finished this fall. Mr. Swin is a poor man who deserves the sympathy of all. The "Eastern Chronicle" says a new and what promises to be a very valuable deposit of copper has been discovered near Ross Lake Guysboro' Co. Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of the firm of Robt. Taylor & Co., of Halifax while fishing at River Inhabitant, ascended a tree to disentangle his gear, and the branches gave way, throwing him to the ground and severely injuring him. He is recovering. Sgt. Thomas Weightman, late of the 52nd Regiment, who was at the battle of Waterloo and was wounded there, died at Port Hastings, C.B., recently. So far there is nothing new to report in the matter of the Bank and Treasurer's office robberies. Mr. E. Gourley, of Brookfield cut himself very severely with a scythe. The instrument, it would appear severed and laid bare the knee joint, inflicting a most painful wound. A telegram received from England states that Capt. Barker late of the barque Capri, who was committed for trial for having, it is alleged, neglected to take proper measures to save a boy who fell overboard, has been acquitted. Among the Nova Scotians who are at present visiting Halifax from the States, is Mr. Higgins (from the celebrated Stewart establish-

ment, New York) who was one of the lucky ones named in the millionaire's will. A Soldier of the Royal Engineers was found lying in a drunken stupor on the Western side of Citadel Hill—his head pillowed on his left arm, and his right lovingly embracing a horse which had laid down beside him. He was taken charge of by the military police. The influx of Pickpockets into Halifax during the stay of the circus, must have been large. Several cases of pocket-picking are reported in the papers.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

The searchers after gold behind the Strait Shore have discovered what appears to be the breast bone of a human being. A thief who boarded the St. John schooner Ella at New York lately was struck and knocked into the river by Wm. Maher, the mate of the vessel. It is supposed that he was drowned. The St. Stephen "Journal" St. George correspondent writes.—"Fires have been raging in the woods in this vicinity causing a serious loss of property. Several telegraph poles were burned down on the St. John Road. On the first day of August inst., the men employed in Chas. F. Todd, Esq's., mill, in Milltown, tried the capacity of the gang saw mill which they have run daily all this season and in eleven hours sawing turned out and put on the cars, all surveyed and marked ready for shipment, 49,866 superficial feet of hemlock boards. A number of young men from Queen's county have lately returned from California and say that the times are dull and money scarce. The St. Martins and Upham railways are being pushed along fast. There are sixteen miles graded, and twelve miles of masonry done. The sleepers are all out, and the road cleared and grubbed throughout. About 200 men are employed. Mr. S. E. Gerow, of St. John, found on Wednesday last at New River, Charlotte Co., fifteen pearls some of them very fine. One of them is as large as a large pea, and is pronounced by an expert to be worth at least \$100. The pearls were found in the fresh water clam which abounds in New River. The bells and belting of Messrs. H. & J. B. Russ's gang saw mill at Kouchibouguac were stolen from the mill on Thursday night of last week. Mr. J. H. Bell shipped from Richibucto last week to Charlottetown, P.E.I., there to be transhipped to London, England, five hundred cases of Lobsters valued at \$3,000.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Eleven thousand and sixty emigrants, of whom 400 were Menonites and 400 Icelanders, passed through Montreal to Manitoba. La Rochelle, a pilot, was drowned off Lachine, August 3. Three coffins were discovered in an excavation at the Lachine Canal Works. There are great fires raging at Gatiacau and River Lenerie. There is considerable excitement about a wild man of the woods near Ottawa. The Royal Commission under the seal of Canada, authorizing an investigation into the affairs of the Northern railway, was issued on the 4th inst. The Grand Lodge of London, United Temperance Order, met at London, on 4th inst. A committee was named to consider the establishment of a Mutual Benefit and Life Insurance Company in connection with the order, to report at next session. Fredricton was chosen as the next place of meeting, on the second Friday of August, 1877. Three men were killed by the falling of a scaffold at the new French Cathedral, Montreal. Hughes, the Gatiacau murderer, who escaped from Alymer Jail has not been recaptured. The Methodists of Georgetown are about to build a handsome brick church. A brick church has just been completed for the Methodist congregation at Rockview. The corner stone of a new Methodist church was laid the other day in Omemee by Hon. S. C. Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russia is sending troops to the frontier. The Eastern prospect again looks very gloomy. In the house of Commons the Irish Public house Sunday closing bill was proposed in committee and talked out; consequently the bill is lost for this session. Ireland, the missing safe maker, has been traced to Lawrence, insane, but has not been found. The yacht Madeline is being rapidly prepared for her contest with the Countess of Dufferin. Congress will probably be adjourned next week, and Robeson's case will go over. The Cuban insurgents have captured half a million of booty at Villa Clara. The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Hamburg, South Carolina, massacre charges prominent citizens of South Carolina and Georgia with murder, and warrants for their arrest are in the hands of the authorities. A flat boat on which were sixteen persons, sank suddenly near Hillside, Michigan, and nine of the party were drowned. The public debt of the U. S. was reduced \$1,138,033 during July. Barnard's stables, on Chestnut, Boston, were burned August 2nd, with three valuable horses; loss \$10,000. Thomas Conyngham, a prominent business man of Wilkesbarre, is reported a forger to the amount of \$200,000 and has fled. A fire at Nos. 283, 285, and 287, Devonshire street, Boston, Aug. 4th, in the stockery of George Frost and Co., destroyed \$13,000 worth of property. A heavy gale on the coast of Scotland and northern England are reported with less of life. Vanderbilt's death is hourly looked for. One hundred and ten cars in one train landed 5000 passengers from Philadelphia in one day. President Grant wants no pension and his losses attributed to him. Charlton & Co., of Stranton Iron Works, Hartlepool, G.B., have suspended liabilities \$900,000; assets greater. The Indians in front of Gen. Crook are breaking into small war parties.

New Zealand, it appears, is going ahead at a rapid rate. In 1856 its population numbered 46,540 persons. On the 31st of December its population amounted to about \$75,000. Something like 75,000, comprised in that number, were added during the previous eighteen months. New Zealand, we believe, is destined to play an important part in extending English influence and power in the Southern Seas.—St. John News.

P. E. ISLAND NOTES.

THAT DESTRUCTIVE PEST, the army worm, has made its appearance on the Island. A short time ago a large number of them was seen on the farm of the late Mr. Stool, near Cardigan wharf. When discovered there were three large masses of them, each about 3 feet long, one foot wide, and about two inches in height, all moving slowly along on the ground. Not only their days, but their hours were numbered!

MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday night, as the steamer Alpha, Cap. Thomas Walsh, was nearing this port, a smothered cry was heard astern of the vessel, and it was soon found that a man had fallen overboard. The boat was launched, and efforts were made to rescue him, but in vain. The man belonged to Murray's Circus.—Economist.

Late accounts from the fishermen around the coast are very discouraging. The expectations of many engaged in mackerel fishing have not yet been realized. Some of the trading merchants who made expensive preparations for a successful return appear to say that they have entailed a heavy loss in the employment of men and laying up necessary supplies.—King's County Advertiser.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The election of a Mayor and five Councillors for the representation of the city of Charlottetown, took place on Thursday, the 1st inst. Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., was re-elected Mayor, and the following gentlemen elected Councillors: Ward 1, Thomas Morris, re-elected; Ward 2, John Quirk, re-elected; Ward 3, Richard Hartz, in place of W. B. Allin, Esq.; Ward 4, C. F. Harris, re-elected; Ward 5, H. B. Smith, re-elected. Hay making has fairly commenced in all parts of the country, and from the abundance of the crop little fear need be felt for the coming winter so far as providing for the sustenance of the brute creation is concerned.—Souris Times.

The operations at the Breakwater are rapidly progressing, ballasting is going on with vigor, and by the energetic manner in which the work is prosecuted, we may expect a large amount of shipping done here this coming autumn in the grain trade.—Ibid.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—Three fishermen were overtaken off Lion's Head in a squall, with but one oar, and that a broken one, and had to resort to the spirit of the sail to paddle themselves to the shore, after toiling until the day was well spent and caught nothing. They at last made the land thoroughly exhausted and in need of refreshment, and landed at the fishing station at Little Harbor, where they were sumptuously regaled on fresh fish and new potatoes. After being refreshed they went on their way rejoicing, with grateful hearts for their narrow escape, and the substantial repast received at the hands of the lady superintendent. May she long live to aid always shipwrecked fishermen, and relieve the necessities of the unfortunate who may be cast upon this shore.—Ibid.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. F. M. Pickles, conducted the services in the Methodist Church, St. Andrews, N. B., on Sabbath last. The Rev. gentleman was born in the shiretown of Charlottetown.

GOOD TEMPLARISM IN GIBSON.—GIBSON, N. B., Monday, August 7th, 1876.—In response to an invitation from the County Lodge of British Templars at its last session the Rev. Robert Wilson preached a sermon on the subject of temperance, in Sairs Hall, Gibson, on Sabbath evening, the 6th inst. The hall was literally packed with deeply interested hearers, among whom were several from Fredericton, Marysville, Douglas and Robinson, whose presence indicated their interest in the cause as well as respect for the speaker. The text was—1 Peter, 3rd chapter, 15th verse, and the subject was "Why we abstain." The reasons assigned were of an economic, physical and moral character, each of which was presented with much force and clearness. His appeal to young men was very effective, and the picture he drew of what they might make this great Dominion was truly inspiring. He urged upon all the necessity of avoiding all that is harsh or ungenerous in speaking of or dealing with the drunkard or vendor, and closed by rendering in fine style the beautiful piece, "Deal gently with the erring." A number of amateur singers, with an organ accompaniment, discoursed sweet music on the occasion, whose efforts were

highly appreciated and largely contributed to render the service so very interesting.

The Portland Methodist Sabbath School Picnic was held on the grounds of Mr. Domville, M.P., at Rockland, on the 3rd inst. There was a large attendance, the excursionists being carried in the steamer "May Queen." There were many kinds of sports on the grounds and all appeared to enjoy themselves. The members of the Committee were indefatigable in their efforts to secure the comfort of every one.

In another place the Rev. W. R. Pepper acknowledges the receipt of a cash testimonial from friends in Derby. The Rev. gentleman's many friends in this quarter wish him every success and happiness in his new field of labor.

The Rev. James Strothard, so well and favorably known in this section, is at present paying a visit to his friends in Miramichi. The Rev. gentleman will conduct Divine Service in the Methodist Church, Newcastle, on Sunday evening next. Newcastle Advocate.

BRIGUS, N. F. — Rapid advances are being made by the Protestant Churches of this town. During the past week there has been erected in the new Wesleyan Church a very fine organ. It was built by Revington & Sons, Soho, London, G. B.; and contains four hundred and ninety-two pipes, and has ten stops. The tone of the instrument is excellent and its appearance is such that it is an ornament to the church, and a credit to the Wesleyan community. On Sunday the opening services of the organ were held. Two sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Harris, ex-President of the Conference. J. T. Ayre, of St. John's, presided at the organ; and the ears of the congregation were delighted by its rich and powerful tones shown in the choruses (Handel's "Hallelujah," Mozart's "Benedictus," and others) which were given by the performer during the interval of the services. Great praise is due, and the thanks of the entire congregation are given to Mr. Ayre for his services in the erection of the organ and the rich treat on Sunday.

The Episcopalians are now erecting a new church in this town. The old one looks dingy and small in contrast with the fine building belonging to the Wesleyans; but the new one, if the builder acts according to plans and specifications, will be an ornament to the town and in no way inferior in appearance to any church in Conception Bay. The contractor is Mr. George Jerritt, of Brigus. The fishery is so far, on the whole, a failure. Nothing is being done by trap, seine, or hand fishing. Fish cannot be had for eating. Such a summer (according to the statement of the oldest inhabitants) has never been known in this harbor. Yesterday, several skiff loads of herring were taken in this and adjacent harbors. Squids are getting plentiful.—Com. to Public Ledger.

THE WESLEYAN PIC-NIC.—The Picnic of the Wesleyan Sunday School was a most pleasant affair. The procession in the morning was a beautiful sight. There were in it over 700 children. It required two trains, each of 11 cars, to take excursionists to Freetown. They could not have contained fewer than 1100 persons. The children of the Margate and Kensington Sunday Schools, joined the Pic-Nic at Birch Grove.—Charlottetown Patriot.

HARTLAND, N. B.—I am requested to announce to you the death of a respected and beloved member of our Church, Mr. Daniel A. C. Hatfield, on the 13th of July, in the 63rd year of his age, after a long and painful illness. He was a native of Nova Scotia, but has been residing for many years at Coldstream in the parish of Brighton, Carleton County, N. B. The funeral was at Hartland, on July 15th, and was conducted by the Rev. W. Dobson, who preached a very impressive sermon from the text chosen by the deceased, Timothy iv. 7-8. Also of Miss Ella Taylor, fifth daughter of Alonzo Taylor, Esq., of East Florenceville, who died of consumption on the 19th of July, in her 21st year. She had for some time been a member of our Church, and her end was with peace. Yours very truly, F. STREBBINGS.

POST MOURN.—The Methodist Parsonage here was broken open on the night of July 27th, and trunks belonging to the Rev. John Johnson rifled and ransacked throughout. A young man, aged 15 years, son of Mr. Michael McDonald, was drowned at Port Jollie, while in bathing on Sabbath last. A lad who was with him threw off his clothes and swam to him, he grasped him round the waist and swam within a few strokes of safe landing, when the young man's hold gave way, and was no more seen until life was extinct. Yours fraternally, J. E. PATZANT. Aug. 2, 1876.

Between 700 and 800 attended the St. John Centenary Sunday School Picnic at Hampton, on 3rd inst. The day was fine and every one seemed highly pleased with the day's enjoyment.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson gave an able discourse in the Temperance Hall, King St., last Sabbath at 3 o'clock, from the following text: "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable, unto God which is your reasonable service." Romans 12, 1. The Rev. gentleman's address was attentively listened to. He will speak again next Sunday.—St. John News.

DONATION AND WEDDING AT ALMA, A.C.—Notwithstanding the hard times, the people of Alma don't forget their ministers. Three weeks ago they presented Rev. I. W. Carpenter with \$55, and on Tuesday last Rev. Mr. Howie with \$65. On each occasion the Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, at the back of the pulpit a large steel plate of the "Three Graces," and over it in the wreath, "the greatest of these is charity."

On Tuesday 25th, the marriage of Miss Deborah Strong to Mr. James Laferty, opened the proceedings of the evening. After which a sumptuous tea was provided for the small charge of 25 cents each. The result of this, together with a small collection were presented as a donation to the minister. The balance of the evening was filled with speeches and music alternately, and brought to a close by the National Anthem.

Not the least interesting feature of these donations was the entire absence of sectarianism, indeed, we were disposed to think that the people anticipating the final happiness of association in Heaven "Determined to know its worth, By starting a branch establishment; And running it here on earth."—Telegraph.

SUSSEX METHODISM.—The Methodist Chapel, recently removed from the upper corner to the site near the Sussex Station, will be re-opened on Saturday, Aug. 13th inst. Several talented speakers will be present. The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. D. D. Currie, ex-president of N. B. & P. E. I. Conference. The interest taken in Methodist matters and the beauty of the locality will doubtless attract a large gathering. Rev. J. Prince, the new pastor, is a very zealous worker in the cause.—News.

SABBATH SERVICES.—The Rev. Dr. McKeown, of Boston, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church in this city, on Sunday last, morning and evening. The sermon at the morning service was founded on a portion of the 18th verse of 6th chapter of Ephesians, "with all perseverance." The eloquence of the Doctor in portraying to the large congregation present, the various incentives to a diligent perseverance in all things, secular and religious, was highly appreciated by his audience. We would be probably doing the Rev. gentleman injustice, did we attempt to furnish our readers even with an outline of the many arguments and reasons adduced in order to encourage his hearers to unflinching perseverance in all things. One argument in favor of his theme, suggested no doubt by his long residence in the neighboring republic, was, that the northern troops in nearly every conflict succeeded in making the bold and dashing southern troops succumb to their indomitable perseverance.

At the evening service the Doctor was greeted with one of the largest audiences that has been seen in the church for some time, when he chose for his text the 14th and 15th verses of the 15th chapter of St. John's gospel, "Ye are my friends &c." The theme was a noble one, and in the hands of the Rev. gentleman elicited from him many original and beautiful ideas of friendship in the various walks of life, which was clearly illustrated by anecdote, and logical reasoning. The greatest friendship of all, was in the power of each individual to possess—the friendship of our Saviour—by obedience to his commands. In the course of his remarks he made quotations from Shakespeare and Macaulay.

The Rev. Dr. McKeown is a gentleman of fine intellect, and fluent delivery, and is at present the popular pastor of a large church in Boston. He is now returning from a visit to his native Province, Nova Scotia, whither he proceeds during his vacation every year. The Doctor is a brother of the resident pastor of the Methodist church in this city.

The Rev. H. McKeown preached in the Free Baptist Church on Sunday evening last.

The Y. M. C. A. prayer meetings are largely attended every Sunday night, and the crowds about Fisher's corner previous to the opening of the service is as large as usual.—Fredricton Reporter.

## THE KING AND THE PEASANTS.

Gustavus III. king of Sweden, who perished by the hand of an assassin in 1792, one day, after reviewing his troops, rode through a village in the garb of a common traveller, and there saw a young bare-footed peasant girl drawing water from a well. On asking her for a drink, she replied, "Most readily sir," and then handing him the water in the most touching, innocent, and polite way, she added, "but you will pardon me for not staying with you long; my mother wants my services, and I cannot be back too soon."

"Your mother, then, is living?"  
"Yes, sir, happily for me; but my mother is poor and has nobody to wait upon her but myself."

"Where does she live?"  
"Down yonder, sir."  
"What, in your miserable cottage?"  
"That's our dwelling, sir."

The king dismounted and led his horse by the bridle.

"Well, my dear child I will accompany you, that I may be introduced to your mother, to whom you are so cordially attached."

"Oh, I love my mother from my inmost soul; if I could only be so happy as to afford her a proper evidence of my love!"

Having reached the wretched cabin, Gustavus who had already heard the mother's groans outside, entered with the girl. She approaching a poor couch, said: "Dear, mother, here is a gentleman to whom I gave a drink of water, who wishes to see you." The king already affected by all the appearances of helpless poverty, was still more wrought upon by beholding an aged woman, tortured by pain stretched on a miserable pallet of straw.

"Poor mother!" he exclaimed, "how I pity you!"

"Ah, sir," replied the patient, "my condition would be far more deplorable if God had not given me this dear, tender-hearted daughter, who labors by all the means in her power to alleviate my miseries. Would you believe it? she works day and night, and to her industry I am indebted for my continued existence. God bless her!" she added with tear-streaming eyes.

"A worthy daughter, truly," cried Gustavus, being himself melted into tears. "Listen, my dear child; would not you like to go with me to Stockholm? There I will make you happy, and procure a good husband for you."

"Oh, sir, I sha'n't leave my mother, though I were made queen there," The king, smiling at her sharp reply said:

"Well, then my good Miss, since you insist on staying here, and refuse to be separated from her to whom you owe your life, I will, notwithstanding, reward your fidelity—here, take this purse."

"Money, sir? Shall I accept it, dear mother?"

"Don't be afraid, dear child, but take this feeble token of my esteem."

"Oh, that's designed for my mother," and immediately she handed the purse to her.

"You need not hesitate to take this money," continued Gustavus, "I have the right to assist and support you; I am your king."

"Our king!" exclaimed both mother and daughter, in one breath. While the former was about attempting to fall at the monarch's feet, the latter was already on her knees before him, Gustavus, hastening toward the bed, compelled the patient to remain there.

"Stay, good mother. Yes, I am your king, your father, and will furnish you with proofs of my love." Then addressing the girl, he said: "Continue thus to care for your mother," and taking a condescending leave of them, he said: "Dear, good souls, you have caused me once more to feel the luxury of being a king, and I will afford you substantial evidence of my commiseration and approbation of your integrity." The king, when he arrived at Stockholm, settled an annuity on these two noble characters.—*Christian at Work.*

## WINNIE AND WALTER.

"Warm weather, Walter! Welcome warm weather! We were wishing winter would wane, weren't we?"  
"We were well wearied with waiting," whispered Walter wearily. "Wan, white, woe-begone was Walter, wayward, wilful, worn with weakness, wax-

ed, waxing weaker whenever winter's wild withering winds were wailing. Wholly without waywardness was Winifred, Walters's wise, womanly watcher, who, with winsome, wooing was well beloved.

"We won't wait, Walter; while weather's warm, we'll wander where woodlands wave, won't we?"

"Walter's wonted wretchedness wholly waned. 'Why, Winnie, we'll walk where we went when we were with Willie: we'll weave wild-flower wreaths, watch woodmen working, woodlice, worms wriggling, windmills whirling, water-mills wheeling; we will win wild whortleberries, witness wheat winnowed.'

"Wisbeach woods were white with wild flowers; warm, westerly winds whispered where the willows were waving; wood-pigeons, wrens, woodpeckers were warbling wild woodnotes. Where Wisbeach water-mill's water, which were wholly waveless, widened, were water-lilies waxen white. Winifred wove wreaths with woodbine whitethorn, wall-flower, whilst Walter whittled wooden wedges with willow wands. Wholly without warning, wild, wet winds woke within Wisbeach wood, whistling where Winifred wandered with Walter; weeping willows were wailing weirdly, wagging war with wind-tossed waters. Winifred's wary watchfulness waked. 'Walter, we won't wait.'

"Which way, Winnie?"  
"Winifred wavered. 'Why, were were we wandering? 'Wisbeach woods widen whichever way we walk; where's Wisbeach white wicket; where Winston's water-mill?'

"Wistfully Walter witnessed Winifred's wonder. 'Winnie, Winnie, we were wrong, wholly wrong, wandering within wild ways. Wayfaring, weather-beaten waifs, we're well-nigh worn out.'

"Winifred waited where, within watted woodworks walls, waggons, wheelbarrows, wains were waiting, weighty with withered wood. Walter warmly wrapped with Winifred's well-worn wadded waterproofs, was wailing woe-fully, wholly wearied. Winifred, worn with watching, well-nigh weeping, was wistfully, wakefully waiting Willie's well-known whistle, wholly wished Walter's well-being warranted. With well-timed wisdom, Walter was wound with wide, white worsted wrappers, which wonderfully well withstood winter's withering, whistling winds. Wholly without warm wrappers was Winifred, who, with womanly wisdom, was watching Walter's welfare, warding Walter's weakness.

"When will Willie wend were we wait?" wearily wondered Walter.

"Whist! Walter," whispered Winnie, who was whooping?"

"Whereabouts?"

"Welcome whistling was waking Wisbeach woods when winter's windy warfare waxed weaker. 'Winnie! Walter! Winifred's wakefulness was grounded. 'We're well, Willie; we're Winston's waggon's wait.' Without waiting, Willie was within Winston's woodwork walls. 'Welcome, welcome, Winnie! Winnie was weeping with weariness, with watching Walter, with wayfaring.'

"Why, Winnie! wise watchful, warmhearted Winnie, Willie whispered weedingly, 'we won't weep; Walter's well, what were Walter without Winnie?'

"Wholly wonderful was Winifred's well-timed, womanly wisdom, which well warranted weakly Walter's welfare. Whenever wandering within Wisbeach woods with Winnie, Walter would whisper, 'What were Walter without Winnie? wise, watchful, warm hearted Winnie?'

## OVERWORK.

Dr. Routh, who published a second and enlarged edition of his striking and impressive essay on "Overwork," declares that if one of our ancestors of but one hundred years ago were suddenly resuscitated and made to undergo the toil and mental labor of our days, he could not endure it. "The life of an intellectual man," he says, "who would keep on a level with his contemporaries of the present day, would be equivalent to at least a dozen lives of a former age." Dr. Routh remembers the time when three months' cramming could enable a young man to pass the Royal College of Surgeons. Even Newton ignored the scope of mathematical science which a senior wrangler must now possess. Where formerly one Sir

Henry Halford and one Sir Astley Cooper could command, the first nearly the whole medical and the latter the whole surgical practice of London, now there are scores in the metropolis whose knowledge surpasses that of these great men. It is not to be wondered at that there should be a serious increase of cases of mental decay from overwork. Nor is this confined to persons of advanced or middle age. "I have seen it," says Dr. Routh, "in children and boys who have been overworked at their schools. I almost smile, but am forced to add, I have seen it in babies whose precocious intellect has been unusually encouraged, whether by some injudicious parent or ignorant nurse." The over-excitement of over intelligent infants is often, it seems, followed by tubercle of the brain or hydrocephalus. The essay is one which ought to be widely circulated for the warning of this quick and restless age.

## A SUMMER DREAM.

Mellow moonlight faintly glimmers,  
Gold starlight fills the sky,  
White pale flowers sleeping lie,  
And through the shade the brooklet slumbers.

On such a night in years now past  
I dreamed a dream of perfect joy,  
A phantom bliss without alloy,  
A vision far too fair to last.

It seemed the golden age restored,  
All ranks and nations equal met,  
Each seemed old grievance to forget,  
And wrong was here no more deplored.

No longer rolled the rich in state  
While abject hunger trod the street,  
When cold and hunger sadly met,  
And paupers thronged the noble's gate.

Heaven's gifts were free to all, or those  
Who had the more the more bestowed;  
And charity bore misery's load  
Turning the tide of human woes.

No longer closed were grand old doors  
In churches built for song of praise,  
Which even dumbest voice may raise,  
To all but woe-worshippers.

But free as air the noble aisles  
To every earnest seeking heart,  
The power of pride had here no part,  
While gold dispensed not frown or smiles.

Brave toiling hands had highest praise,  
That no man from necessity  
Need toil or hunger all his days.

But such as labored for mankind,  
Seeking to add to general good,  
With philanthropic fire imbued,  
The higher stood in public mind.

Then love was strong, and pure as true,  
And no false chord was ever heard,  
When with affections strains was stirred,  
The ambient air, neat heaven's blue.

But heart with heart and hand in hand,  
Were joined the noblest souls and aims,  
While each firm heart preferred its claims,  
Secure in trust those claims would stand.

The sun forever rose and set  
On peaceful vales and glorious woods,  
The pale moon lightning shining floods,  
Which in their course no misery met.

Such was my dream, and should you ask  
What power could all these ills remove,  
The only answer would be "Love,"  
The only power for such a task.

—Eugene.

## SUMMER SONG.

BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.  
Very slowly dies the sweetness of the long, bright  
Summer's day,  
Very slowly from the mountain fades the glory-  
light away,  
And my working day is lengthened by new hours  
of pain and strife,  
Till my heart is weary waiting for the dawn of  
deathless life.

As I look upon the beauty of the glowing Summer  
skies,  
Very wistful are the longings that within my soul  
arise,  
For I know that in the evening, with my face  
turned to the west,  
I shall see the Saviour beckon to His home of per-  
fect rest.

But, you tell me, life is happy in these golden  
glorious hours,  
And you bid me look about me at the crowds of  
joyous flowers:  
All the merry world is ringing with the sounds of  
joy and praise,  
And men's hearts are wild with pleasure in the  
Summer holidays.

But I think of those who loved me, and kept Sum-  
mer-time with me,  
Who have passed away for ever to the land beyond  
the sea;  
And I cannot see my Father, as they see Him, face  
to face,  
In the safe and happy shelter of the heavenly meet-  
ing place.

So I cannot help the longing for the evening of my  
day,  
When the white-winged host shall call me to arise  
and flee away;  
For I know the flowers are blooming, where they  
need not moon nor sun,  
And where I shall rest for ever when my working  
day is done.

Ah! the clouds begin to gather, and the shadows  
darker grow,  
And I listen in the gleaming for His voice whom  
well I know!  
I will praise Him for the beauty He has scattered  
far and wide,  
And His tenderness which gives me so much light  
at eventide.

A PHILOSOPHICAL COLOURED MAN.—  
An elderly coloured man, with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, was squatting upon his bundle on the hurricane deck of one of the western river steamers, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently in a state of profound meditation. His dress and appearance indicated familiarity with camp life, and it being soon after the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, I was inclined to disturb his reveries, and on interrogation found that he had been with the Union forces at that place, when I questioned farther. His philosophy was so peculiar that I give his views in his own words as near as my memory will serve me: "Were you in the fight?" "I had a little taste of it, sa." "Stood your ground, did you?" "No, sa, I run." "Run at

the first fire, did you?" "Yes, sa, an' would have run soon had I know'd it was comin'." "Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage." "Dat isn't in my line, sa; cookin' is my professhun." "Well! but have you no regard for your reputation?" "Reputation's nuffin to me by de side of life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?" "It's worth more to me, sa." "Then you must value it very highly?" "Yes, sa, I does; more dan all dis world, more dan a million dollars, sa; for what would dat be worth to a man wid de bref out of him? Self-preservation is de first law wid me." "But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?" "Cause, sa, different men set different value upon der selves; my life is not in de market." "But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country." "What satisfaction would dat be to me, when de power of feelin' was gone?" "Then patriotism and honour are nothing to you?" "Nuffin' whatever, sa." "If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up de Government without resistance." "Yes, sa; der would have been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scales 'gainst any Gubernment dat cher existed, for no Gubernment could replace de loss to me." "Do you think any of your company would have missed you, if you had been killed?" "Maybe not, sa. A dead white man ain't much wid dese sojers, let alone a dead nigga; but I'd a miserd myself, and dat was de pint wid me."—*American.*

## THE VALUE OF SMALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Everything you know how to do, that is done in a home, is something spun and woven and laid upon the store; something acquired for a life-time, that will last as those beautiful old linens used to last; something that you will never have to spin and weave again.

I do not mean something that you have done once, or once in a while, or that you think you know how ought to be done. I mean something that you have got at your fingers' ends, till it does not seem hard to you, or cost you the least thought or toil and anxiety. Something that you can handle as you handle your crochet-needle, or run your fingers up and down the piano keys, playing your scales. Something that you can do as you "do your hair," or tie a bow knot in your cravat; with turns and touches that you do not measure or think about but have got so used to that the right thing comes of it—the result that is nice and becoming, and full of a skilful grace that cannot be analyzed or got at by method or receipt, but that you have just grown into, forgetting how.

Every bit of a woman's work in a home when she takes it up as a strange thing, or like tying a bow-knot for the first time, or like sewing or knitting or crocheting to one who has never touched the implements before. When you think of trying one such task after another, day after day, in all the complex doing that "housekeeping" implies, with your very living depending upon it all the while, you may well fancy how it is that American girls break down under the physical and mental strain that comes upon so many of them with the fulfillment of their happy hopes—the having and ordering a "house of their own." There is no help for it, but just the making all these things, in their knowledge, such parts of themselves as the alphabet and the multiplication table and the consciousness of the parts of the day and week and year are; things that have been used till they are like limbs and senses—natural furnishings, that you feel as if you were borne with. Then you can take hold of life and live. You have not got the whole way and method to invent for yourself.

And the best of all is, that one thing grasped in this way is the essential grasp of a great many more. Every side of a honeycomb cell is the converse side of another; every row of knitting is half a stitch all along for the next row; in all kinds of building and making, that which is completed is already the beginning of the further structure.—*Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in St. Nicholas.*

## THE CARE OF SHEEP IN SUMMER.

A flock of sheep require but little care during the summer months, except that they have plenty of good feed and salt, and are watched to see that none of them get sick or diseased. The principal work to be done in this season is to raise a suitable quantity of roots, &c., and to cut in the proper season, and well cure and store the necessary supply of hay and grain. Roots, apples and pumpkins are necessary to some extent in the winter, not only on account of the nourishment they contain but to supply the lack of green feed and to keep the sheep in a healthy condition.

The cutting of the hay in proper season, and well curing and storing the same, is one of the great essential points in sheep husbandry. If from any cause we fail to do this, our sheep the next spring, are usually poor and weak, and we have bad luck in raising lambs, the sole cause of which is, that the sheep during the winter have been eating poor hay, and vainly endeavoring to obtain from it the necessary amount of nourishment which the hay did not contain. Coarse and rank timothy makes fair sheep hay, if it is cut a few days before it begins to blossom, and is well cured. Nearly all kinds of low lands and swamp hay is good, if cut in season and well cured. Sheep prefer a variety of

good hay instead of being confined to one kind only.

Lambs should be weaned when they are four months old, and turned into good feed. If they are fed daily, in addition to good grass and hay, one pint of oats and shorts apiece until they are turned out to grass the next spring, they will make a good start toward making sheep with good constitutions. I believe that, if we would raise sheep with good constitutions, we must supply them liberally during their growth with that kind of food that will furnish them with the necessary amount of bone and muscle.

Sheep and lambs in particular, should be housed during cold storms in the fall and be fed with hay, which they should learn to eat before they are entirely deprived of grass. All kinds of sheep and breeding ewes in particular, should come to the barn in good condition in the fall. This is necessary in order that they may be able to well develop their lambs. All kinds of sheep should be allowed to run out upon the ground daily in the late fall and early winter as long as the ground is bare. This is necessary for their exercise, which promotes health, strength and vigor. A reasonable amount of exercise is necessary for sheep during the entire winter and spring. Sulphur and ashes should be fed to sheep with their salt during the winter. Sulphur promotes health and is offensive to vermin.

Ashes are also essential for breeding ewes. I presume some of you have seen lambs that, when first dropped, were strong, and their dams gave a good quantity of milk, yet in a few days the lambs would begin to droop, and finally die. If you were to open the stomach of such lambs, in some cases you will find it packed and distended with a hard curd, which was the cause of their death. The remedy for this is to feed the breeding ewes with some kind of a mild alkali like ashes for some time previous to their lambs being dropped.

Sheep should be turned out upon the ground daily, as soon as there is a spot bare that is large enough for them to stand upon, for the air in their pens and stables is generally impure, and no amount of good feed will supply the lack of good air and exercise.

There are various diseases which sheep and lambs sometimes have, and there are troubles to encounter in breeding sheep. There is a cause for all of these. It should be one of the studies of the sheep breeder to learn what those causes are, and avoid them; when we do that we will have good luck in sheep husbandry.—*Cor. New England Farmer.*

## PRESERVING SMOKED MEATS IN SUMMER.

We have been asked to give directions by which a farmer having no tight smoke-house may preserve hams, bacon, and smoked beef through the Summer from the attacks of flies.

We do not consider the smoke house, as ordinarily built, to be the best place to preserve cured meats. Our July and August suns are generally so hot as to cause the fat parts to melt more or less, and this destroys the integrity of the whole.

The very best way we know is to wrap the meat in thick brown paper, and enclose each piece separately in sacks made to fit. Sew tight; dip them in a preparation of slacked lime, of the consistency of ordinary paint. Then the pieces may be packed in barrels, with plenty of ashes, or better, pounded charcoal, and kept in a cool, well-ventilated cellar, or in the coolest place in the barn.

Another plan is to wrap in paper as before directed, then in an outer layer, and pack in barrels with some good absorbent.

Still another plan is, after wrapping in thick brown paper, to pack in barrels with plenty of dry cut straw, examining them occasionally to see they do not mould, if the weather is damp for any considerable length of time. By this plan, however, it is difficult to keep the meat from contracting mould if entirely excluded from light and air, and where light and air may enter, insects and mould are pretty sure to follow.

A smoke-house built so as to prevent the admission of light, and at the same time insure ventilation and a degree of coolness so that the meat will not mould, may be had by placing it under the shade of a spreading tree. It should be built of brick, with an ample flue on top, protected with blinds at the sides, and a wire gauze at the bottom, to prevent the admission of insects, the gauze to be removed when smoking the meat. Another flue at the bottom protected with gauze allows the admission of air. Thus the house may be kept cool and well ventilated, and by throwing it entirely open occasionally at night, when dry, meat may be kept perfectly for a long time. This smoke-house may be used for a variety of purposes, as for the keeping of ashes in districts where wood is used for fuel.—*Western Farm Journal.*

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