

# The Wesleyan,

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Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,  
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No. 6

### TO THE FOSSIL FERN LEAF.

And thou didst wave beneath this very sky,  
Ere Adam sang his Eden hymn of praise,  
And far too beautiful a thing to die,  
Thou reappearst after many days.  
Many long days and months and years have  
been  
And ages countless in their ebb and flow  
Since first thou didst those pale green leaves  
unfold  
Hiding thyself the Canaanites below.  
The mighty forests waving proudly then,  
Now turn the paddle by the steamer's side,  
And reeds as lofty as the palm tree's mein  
Break into fragments for the pavements wide.  
When yet there was no man to till the earth,  
Thy leaf we with morn and evening dew;  
And ere the eldest Adamite had birth,  
New forests waved where once the fern leaf  
grew  
The fern leaf changed, transfixed on chang-  
ing clime,  
Entombed forever in its rocky cast—  
Destined to triumph e'er all age and time.  
And binding each creation with the past,  
Old leaf! thou hast outlived the world's  
young age.  
And things less frail and beautiful than thee,  
Yet here thou art upon the rocky page,  
And every fibre of thy form we see,  
O Thou! above all changed, unchanged by  
time,  
Outliving time, and reigning God forever,  
And that thou biddest live shall perish never,  
Lay to this body as to this frail leaf,  
Thou too shalt live when days are past and  
gone!  
Thy soul shall far outlive times ages brief,  
Thy body rise and put its glory on!

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

MR. SPURGEON AND HIS CHURCH.  
DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Mr. Spurgeon is just completing his twenty-fifth year as pastor of the church and people associated with the famous Tabernacle. It is not needful to attempt a description of the marvellous success which has attended his labors, or to describe the various important agencies for religious and philanthropic work which at present cluster around Mr. Spurgeon, and are liberally supported by his people. It was determined a little while ago, to mark the completion of the 25th year, by presenting a handsome testimonial, and the amount was fixed at about £5000. This Mr. Spurgeon was willing to receive, not for himself, even to the smallest portion, but as an endowment for the aims-positions connected with the Tabernacle, and in which a number of aged Christians are well provided for. Subscribers were freely offered, and a bazaar on a large scale has recently been held, so that at present the fund has attained to the sum of £6,500. In the midst of all this interest and joyous excitement, Mr. Spurgeon has been laid aside by severe affliction and is not at present equal to any pastoral work. His place is well supplied by his brother, who is the assistant pastor of the church; and occasionally by his two sons, who are both acceptable and able preachers. The great building is well filled with worshippers, and is a centre of much blessing and power. The famous minister is well worthy of the intense love and admiration which his own people lavish upon him, and in connection with this epoch in his career, the testimonies of his worth and extent and value of the work he has accomplished have been numerous and hearty, even from some who have widely differed in their views of his doctrines.

THE THANKSGIVING FUND is just now being presented to the various London circuits, each of which is holding a central meeting, and gathering up the smaller amounts, which were not likely to be presented at the great aggregate gathering at City Road. As far as these circuit meetings have been held the results have been very satisfactory, and the £33,000, which was at first promised has now swelled up to £40,000. Much more is yet to be gleaned in the two London districts, and probably the total for London Methodism will be £45,000. This is a grand start for the great Connexional effort, and has removed, or rebuked the fears with which many were led to regard the application to our churches for such an immense amount of money. The movement has stirred the hearts of many, and one good man, possessed of wealth, and anxious to do good in a permanent form, has offered £10,000 for the establishment of another branch of Mr. Stephenson's great work in the Children's Home, in the form of a Methodist Orphanage for the children of our own people who may be left destitute. The generous offer will be accepted, and further help granted from the Thanksgiving Fund, so that ere long we may hope to see the establishment of a home

for many orphans, and provision for their godly training in the church of their fathers.

### THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The new Pope has not yet made any great stir in the church or in Rome, neither has he exhibited any marks of distinguished ability. He appears to be carefully watching the course of events, in the hope that something may turn up, out of which he may be able to extract a little more prestige for his church, and for himself as occupant of the Papal Throne. His recent Encyclical Letter is a curious compound of the old high and ultra claims which Rome is ever putting forth, and at the same time offering refuge, shelter and peace to the distracted nations of Europe. It is not at all likely that they will be able to see in that light, or that they will be at all inclined to yield any of the hard earned privileges they now possess, for the very doubtful successor that the See of Rome is prepared to offer. All the while these overtures are being made, it is asserted that the supplies at the Vatican are running low. The amount paid in as

### PETER'S PENCE

for the sustentation of the Holy Father is very slim indeed. A necessity exists for some new departure, a new crusade in some direction, to excite fresh compassion and procure new and enlarged contributions to keep the costly Papal court in respectable and easy circumstances.

### THE WAR

is not in any way exciting at present. The troops are busy in fortifying themselves in the advanced position they have gained. The enemy is not offering any formidable or organized opposition, and our Government appear solely at a loss to know what to do with the territory which they have so easily conquered.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE

continue in a state of extreme depression. More bank failures are reported, and there is a feeling of great insecurity on every hand. The rigor of the weather has again pressed heavily upon the laboring population and closed many of the out-door employments, causing thousands to suffer want. It has so far been a most trying winter, by far the coldest, and the most depressed of the twelve I have spent in this country.

Jan. 15, 1879.

### BISHOP SIMPSON ON MINISTERIAL POWER.

(EXTRACTS FROM 6TH LECTURE.)

The spiritual force in its highest human manifestation is ministerial power. It employs and utilizes all other forms as its agents. It uses the power of thought, which is immense in its character—the thoughts not only of good men, but of angels and of God—thoughts which were from eternity, and thoughts which shall triumph when earth's history shall have closed. It uses the power of language in all its multifarious forms. Its tongue of fire is to preach among all nations, and to carry to every heart, through its own peculiar idiomatic expression, the knowledge of the power and love of God. It employs oratory in its highest efficiency, and how great is that influence which man may exercise over his fellow man! Listen to the eloquence of Demosthenes, as he stirred the people of Athens as a sea is stirred by the storm with his wonderful Philippics. See how Cicero moved the Roman people and the Roman Senate. Look at the power of Peter the Hermit arousing the nations of Europe to that fearful Crusade; the power which such men as Burke and Fox and Pitt and Sheridan displayed in the British Parliament; the power which Napoleon exercised over his soldiers by his short, fiery speeches as he pointed to the enemy on the battle-fields of Europe, or called them to behold how forty centuries looked down upon them from the top of the pyramids of Egypt. If there be, as it is claimed by some, a magnetic power which kindles in the eye and sparkles responsively from the speaker to the hearer, and from the hearer to the speaker—it there be some subtle current established between them which is manifested in the energy of the speaker and the rapt attention of the hearer—an indescribable force flowing in some way from the intensity of a soul speaking to souls, all that power is subservient to the true and faithful minister.

What, then, shall he do that he may be the most eminently successful?

First, there should be an entire consecration of every moment of time and of every power of body and soul to the service of God. If we expect the Divine Spirit to dwell in us, the heart should be made ready for his reception. Like the sacrifice of old, we, as living sacrifices, should be without spot and blemish. "Know ye not," saith the apostle, "that your bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost? If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." That Spirit is to dwell with us and abide in us. Every faculty, every power belongs wholly to God; and we, set apart for his service, have a grand and holy mission among men. Yet as Jesus took upon him the form of a servant, and cared for the sorrows and miseries of the wretched, so while our mission elevates it does not separate us from the masses of men about us. We are to mingle with them, to love them, to enlighten and to save them.

Secondly, there must not only be consecration, but earnest prayer. It is God's pleasure to be entreated. Prayer is necessary, not only that we might receive, but that we might be in a condition to receive. We must first feel deeply the need of the Holy Spirit, that we may ask it. Seeing the responsibility laid upon us, the magnitude of the work, and our own insufficiency, and that there is no power adequate but that of the Holy Spirit, we pray for it; we wait in earnest supplication as the disciples waited the ten days from the ascension to pentecost. So must we wait until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high; but we must wait as they waited, in the fulfillment of duty among the people of God in the temple worshipping, praising, and blessing God. We must wait expectantly, we must wait assuredly, not for any miraculous power, nor for consoling endowment, but with a full conviction that God will so take possession of our memory, reason and imagination, of our strength and of our learning, that each and all of them, vitalized by his own power, shall be made to glow with such heat that they shall burn their way by the truth to the hearts and consciences of those who hear us.

Thirdly, to intense prayer must be added fasting. If I am asked how fasting can bring spiritual power, I cannot answer satisfactorily. I simply know that Jesus hath said: "This sort cometh not out but by prayer and fasting." He had given his disciples power against unclean spirits, yet here was one brought to them which they could not cast out. It reigned only in the more fiery because of their efforts, and when Jesus came the sorrowing father applied to him. One word was sufficient, and the unclean spirit fled. The bewildered disciples asked the Master why they could not cast him out, and received the answer I have quoted. This implies different degrees of spiritual power—power sufficient to reach some hearts, but not all. But who that loves his Master does not covet a power sufficient to rescue the vilest of the vile, and to bring the strongest offender to the foot of the cross. While I cannot tell how the fasting operates, I can see that it is both a sign of deep feeling, and that it adds to its intensity. Who has not felt a sorrow that made him for the time regardless of food? Who has not been so absorbed that he has forgotten the hours, and passed beyond the time of his meals? With a dear one on the bed of death, how tasteless and valueless is food? So if there be an intensity of prayer that absorbs the soul, we become like him who said, "I have meat to eat ye know not of," and again, "My meat is to do the will of him that sent me."

### RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

As an indication of the rapidity with which Christianity is making its way in Japan, it is stated that one of the leading printing offices in Tokio has begun the publication of a paper in the interest of the Christian religion as a matter of enterprise. It is solely a native undertaking, none of the missionaries having anything to do with it.

### THE NEW METROPOLITAN BISHOP OF CANADA.

The newly elected Metropolitan Bishop of Canada, has been bishop of Fredericton nearly thirty-four years, and has had therefore a colonial experience connecting with the Church greater than any of his peers. A scholar of England's great-st University, a man of energy, talent and unaffected piety, he will worthily preside over the Anglican branch of the Church

of Canada. His Metropolitan See will be in Fredericton, where there is a Cathedral worthy of the Church. The Most Reverend John Medley is by birth an Englishman, and in his 75th year, but is as active as a man of sixty. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1826 with high honors. For some years he was vicar of St. Thomas, Exeter, where Rev. Mr. Swabey now is, and was prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. He was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton in 1845.—Herald.

### A PROTEST.—A protest has been entered against the election of the Bishop of Fredericton as Metropolitan.

Heretofore the Bishop of Montreal has been ex-officio Metropolitan of Canada; but the Bishops did not want to have to accept their head as a matter of course, a Bishop chosen for them by the Diocese of Montreal; and the Synod of Montreal did not want to have the House of Bishops refuse to consecrate the man of their choice as their Bishop simply because the Bishops did not want him for their head. So with the election of the new Bishop the present system came into operation. We presume that somebody who thinks that Montreal cannot or ought not to resign her right to the Metropolitan See has protested. It will amount to nothing, however.—St. John Globe.

The pulpit took a free hand in the late Massachusetts election, the clergy manifesting their preferences and dislikes as distinctly as they could without calling names. Father Taylor, the well-remembered seaman's preacher of Boston, was in his day, more outspoken. It was on the occasion of an exciting contest, in which temperance was the absorbing question. Thus he wrestled with the Lord in prayer: "O Lord! give us good men to rule over us—pure men who fear Thee, religious men, temperate men, men whom we can trust, men who—Pshaw! O Lord! what's the use of veering and baulking and boxing round the compass?—give us George N. Briggs for Governor. Amen!" and the prayer was answered.

When we made an excursion in Southern Utah not long ago we were hospitably entertained by the Mormon bishop at Richfield. He was a Scotchman, and had been brought up a rigid Presbyterian. "Ah, well," said he, "they think well of me at home for changing my religion; but there was my brother Aleck who took it most to heart. He was on his way to California, and turned off the road a bit to see me, and try to bring me back into the fold. When he got here he spent the whole evening in lecturing me, and then went to bed. In the morning I gave him the best breakfast the country could afford—coffee and rolls, trout, beef and venison steak, and such like. Poor Aleck! he looked all over the table, and then turned upon me his sorrowful face, blurted out, 'Oh, Jamie, mon! Jamie, mon! did I ever think it would come to this? I could hae forgiven ye a' yer polegammy, but hae ye given up yer parritch?'"

### GENERAL ITEMS.

Siemens' electric light will, it appears be experimented upon at Redruth on Monday evening next, when a grand county football match is announced; the game to be played by "the light of the future."

The Japanese Government never until now has authorized any portion of the Scriptures to be published in that country. Recently it gave authority to a Japanese publisher to print an edition of the book of Genesis in the Chinese language.

Princess Louise has signified her willingness to become lady patroness of the Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec.

Following the example of her Royal mother who, in cases of triplets being born in her dominions, sends the parents three pounds, Princess Louise has presented Mrs. McNulty, of Montreal with that amount.

An English company proposes to construct a line of railway from Zanzibar to Lake Victoria Nyanza, at a cost of ten million sterling and launch steamers on the interior waters of Africa. A remunerative trade is confidently expected, and the wants of hundreds of millions of Africans will help to run the English looms and workshouses.

THE GREAT CLOCK OF MANCHESTER.—The great clock and carillons in the tower of the Manchester Townhall, the greatest work of the kind in the world, were started on Wednesday at noon by the Mayor, many thousands of persons crowding the square to hear the carillons. The big bell upon which the hours are struck weighs six tons nine hundred weight, and the other bells form an almost chromatic scale of twenty-one, reaching within half a note of two octaves.

Contemporary Review, that "if the word Protestant could be accepted as the synonym of anti-Papal, the people of Italy are at the present moment the most Protestant nation in the world." Go from one cathedral to another, and while you witness the pagant of the ritual, or listen to the richest music, you look about you and wonder at the absence of worshippers. The splendid churches remain, but the spirit which once builded them is gone. They remain, but instead of being thronged with eager worshippers, they are only vast ecclesiastical show-shops, and shrines for the worshippers of art alone. Indeed they seemed painfully like the mausoleums of a dead faith.

MR. SPURGEON.—THE REV. J. JACKSON WRAY AT THE TABERNACLE.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon arrived in Paris on Friday last, on their way to Mentone, in the south of France, where he intends residing for some three months for the benefit of his health. The services on Sunday morning at the Metropolitan Tabernacle were conducted by the Rev. J. Jackson Wray, of the Wandsworth Circuit, who read the following letter from Mr. Spurgeon: "Paris, Friday. Beloved friends, by God's gracious care I have journeyed thus far, and feel already that pain and sickness are losing their dominion over me. The weather has been extremely favorable, and if it continues so a few days longer I hope I shall reach my destination with comparative ease. This is enough about myself. Now may every blessing rest upon you all in my absence and may the esteemed brother, who in an emergency so generously consented to fill my place, have your hearty prayers, that his ministry among you may win many souls to Jesus. You have just lately brought all the tithes into the storehouse, and now you may look for a great blessing. Does not the promise so run? On arriving here to-night I have been greatly saddened by the intelligence of the death of the wife of our beloved brother Mr. Merrill. You know well with what diligence he serves the church and labors for all. He is greatly afflicted, for he has a tender heart. I pray you therefore, as you would wish to be upheld in the hour of bereavement, plead for him that the Comforter may cheer him. My love with you all, Yours for Christ's sake, C. H. SPURGEON."

When we made an excursion in Southern Utah not long ago we were hospitably entertained by the Mormon bishop at Richfield. He was a Scotchman, and had been brought up a rigid Presbyterian. "Ah, well," said he, "they think well of me at home for changing my religion; but there was my brother Aleck who took it most to heart. He was on his way to California, and turned off the road a bit to see me, and try to bring me back into the fold. When he got here he spent the whole evening in lecturing me, and then went to bed. In the morning I gave him the best breakfast the country could afford—coffee and rolls, trout, beef and venison steak, and such like. Poor Aleck! he looked all over the table, and then turned upon me his sorrowful face, blurted out, 'Oh, Jamie, mon! Jamie, mon! did I ever think it would come to this? I could hae forgiven ye a' yer polegammy, but hae ye given up yer parritch?'"

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GENERAL READING.

THE FIEND IN THE PALACE.

A light burns dim in the Deceit Halls
And the watchers come and go.
For the master within the castle walls
Combats a deadly foe.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The following statistics with respect to the leading religious denominations in Great Britain are compiled from official sources:
Church of England.—Two archbishops, 28 bishops, 3 suffragan bishops, 80 deans, 74 archdeacons, 610 rural deans, 25,000 clergy (fully one-fifth of which number have no parochial charge).

FAMILY READING.

WORDS are nothing to paint a mother's love, a mother's consolations. A baby's smile contains the divinest essence of all earthly solacement: a child's love soothes without weakening; its demands so much that in blessing it one is blessed unawares.

Here they were given an apple, there a generous slice of bread and butter, and sometimes a cup of milk, or a handful of plums. There was something beside this they were obliged to get and take out to the swarthy man by the roadside, or else he frowned and scolded them—that was money.

ductor held the strap ready to give the signal to go, the young gentleman looked on with astonishment, and there was an amused smile on the faces of those who heard the request and had seen the petitioner. The little face with the grime of the street upon it was turned up full of joyful expectancy.

BIBLE

INTERESTING
FIRST QUARTER
B.C. 44. LESSON
RIGHTEOUS.
Feb. 16.

A TOUCHING STORY.

Truth is stranger than fiction. The author of the drama "The Streets of New York" presents some incidents calculated to show the good qualities to be found among the poor of a city, but none of them is as effective as the following, which the Pittsburgh "Telegraph" gives as a fact:
A young man who had been on a three days' debauch wandered into the reading-room of a hotel, where he was well known, sat down, and stared moodily into the street.

A GLIMPSE OF THE KING.

An old general officer, a veteran in the service both of his queen and of the King of kings, when he was dying, (early in 1878,) seemed almost too languid and exhausted to reply to his son's tender inquiry, "Is there any thing you wish, dearest father?" save in the feebly whispered words, "Only to die. But suddenly this old man, in the last moments of mortal weakness, sprang to his feet from his bed, and clasping his hands, while a transport of joy illumined his face exclaimed, "I have seen Him," and the next moment went away with his Lord, "look him in the face with joy—forever." A glimpse of "the King in his beauty, and of the land that is very far off," was vouchsafed to the aged general, even before his immortal spirit had quitted its tabernacle of clay—reminding us of Stephen's dying utterance, "Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing at the right hand of God."

A GOSPEL KISS.

In Baltimore, we believe it was, that a young lady mission Sunday School teacher was most severely tried. On Sunday it was her custom to greet her class of girls with a kiss—an evidence of affection which had become quite precious to them. Walking down the street one week day, with a young gentleman, and just about to get in a street car, she felt a tug at her dress, and heard a voice say, "Kiss me before you get in." Looking down she saw one of her class, very far from being in the cleanly condition she was wont to exhibit on Sunday. For a second she hesitated. The car had stopped, the con-

HINTS ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

A child rolls down the stairs, or falls from a height, and in either case strikes its head with force. What shall be done till the doctor comes? We would give the following directions, as nearly as possible in the order in which they should be adopted. Raise the child carefully in the arms, and carrying to the nearest sofa or bed, place him on it—unless crying loudly, when he can be soothed quickest in his mother's arms. All the clothing should be loosened, especially about the neck, to afford the freest circulation of the blood to and from the head. To equalize the circulation and prevent inflammations the head should be kept cool and the extremities warm. Cooling lotions of ammonia or white hazel and water, or simply water, should be applied to the head on thin cloths, well wrung out so as not to wet the pillows and bed clothing. Not more than two or four thicknesses of linen should be used, because thick cloths prevent evaporation, and what was intended to cool the head acts as a poultice and makes the head hotter. Ice and ice-cold water should not be used unless the head is very hot, as it is believed children have been killed by the application of pounded ice to the head.

WITHOUT WORDS.

Two little Italian children accompanied a man with a harp, out of the city along the country roads, skirted by fields and woods, and here and there a farm-house by the way. He played and they sang at every door. Their voices were sweet, and the words in an unknown tongue. The old ladies came out to the doors, and held their hands above their eyes, to see what it all meant; and from behind them peered the flaxen heads of timid children.

THE INFANT PRAYER.

Perhaps the author of that sweet prayer, "Now I lay me," etc., is not now known. It has long seemed to me that the word and sentiment of the author have been a little perverted. In the second line it would seem as if the word "soul" has been substituted for the word "life." Intuitively we pray that our lives may be preserved while we are in a state of unconscious helpless sleep, and not our souls; for if there is a time when the soul is in a normal, sinless state in this life, that time is when one is a sweet, healthy sleeper. But when we die, to desire that the Lord will receive or take our soul, is in perfect accord with the theology and practice of the accepted, sainted Stephen, who ought to be regarded as good authority in these things. Therefore to our thinking that immortal prayer of childhood, that rivals the Lord's prayer in the frequency of its repetition, and is tenderly taught to nearly every child in Christendom, to convey the right sense should read,—
" Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my life to keep;
But should I die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

A GOSPEL KISS.

" Now I behold the morning light,
The Lord hath kept me through the night,
I lift my heart to Him and pray
That He will keep me through the day;
But should I die before 'tis done,
O God receive me through Thy Son"

A GOSPEL KISS.

In Baltimore, we believe it was, that a young lady mission Sunday School teacher was most severely tried. On Sunday it was her custom to greet her class of girls with a kiss—an evidence of affection which had become quite precious to them. Walking down the street one week day, with a young gentleman, and just about to get in a street car, she felt a tug at her dress, and heard a voice say, "Kiss me before you get in." Looking down she saw one of her class, very far from being in the cleanly condition she was wont to exhibit on Sunday. For a second she hesitated. The car had stopped, the con-

Guyboro'

ALAS! how little can human beings read each other. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddeth it not." yet, after all, why "Alas" Is it not better that it should be so, than that our inmost soul should be legible to all?—F. W. Robertson.

chaff is light and easily

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 444. LESSON VII. THE WAY OF THE RIGHTEOUS; or, The Holy Life. Feb. 16.

EXPLANATORY.

Verse 1. Blessed. In the original this word is in the plural form, and the connecting verb is omitted, making the sentence an exclamation. "O the blessedness!"—Spurgeon. 1. "God's grace to men never fails to excite wonder from the converted soul."

A TOUCHING STORY.

Truth is stranger than fiction. The author of the drama "The Streets of New York" presents some incidents calculated to show the good qualities to be found among the poor of a city, but none of them is as effective as the following, which the Pittsburgh "Telegraph" gives as a fact:

A young man who had been on a three days' debauch wandered into the reading-room of a hotel, where he was well known, sat down, and stared moodily into the street. Presently a little girl of about ten years came in and looked timidly about the room. She was dressed in rags but she had a sweet, intelligent face that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each begging. One gentleman gave her a five cent piece, and she then went to the gentleman spoken of and asked him for a penny, adding, "I haven't had any thing to eat for a whole day." The gentleman was out of humor, and he said crossly, "Don't bother me; go away! I haven't had any thing to eat for three days." The child opened her eyes in shy wonder and stared at him for a moment, and then walked slowly toward the door. She turned the knob, and then, after hesitating a few seconds, walked up to him, and gently laying the five cents she had received on his knee, said, with a tone of true girlish pity in her voice, "If you haven't had anything to eat for three days, you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get some more somewhere." The young fellow blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the Sister of Charity in his arms, kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the persons in the room, and to those in the corridors and the office, and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over \$40, and sent the little girl on her way rejoicing.

2. His delight. The natural outflow of the righteous character is in the channels of right conduct. Luther translates, "His will is God's law." 8. "The work of grace is not complete until not only our duty but our desire leads us to the ways of God." Meditate. The first clause expressed his delight in obeying God's law—the second, his delight in studying it. 9. "We must meditate upon something; the thoughts cannot cease, and will find food." 10. "While sinful hearts revel in guilty imaginings, the pure find enjoyment in thinking of God's word." 11. "Thought is at once the index-finger that reveals the character, and the controlling hand that shapes it." Day and night. In moments of wakefulness at night recalling the promises and commands of the precious word.

A GLIMPSE OF THE KING.

An old general officer, a veteran in the service both of his queen and of the King of kings, when he was dying, (early in 1878,) seemed almost too languid and exhausted to reply to his son's tender inquiry, "Is there any thing you wish, dearest father?" save in the feebly whispered words, "Only to die. But suddenly this old man, in the last moments of mortal weakness, sprang to his feet from his bed, and clasping his hands, while a transport of joy illumined his face exclaimed, "I have seen Him," and the next moment went away with his Lord, "look him in the face with joy—forever." A glimpse of "the King in his beauty, and of the land that is very far off," was vouchsafed to the aged general, even before his immortal spirit had quitted its tabernacle of clay—reminding us of Stephen's dying utterance, "Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing at the right hand of God."

WHEN good men are inclined to complain, or be unduly anxious about their next appointments, it might be well for them to read that one day, a score of years since or more, Father Taylor was among the guests at the session of the Providence Conference, held in the city of Providence. At the close of the services preceding the reading of the appointments, the presiding bishop called upon the old hero to lead in prayer. He had a very free time, and began to soar upward in one of his flights of eloquence, as he invoked the Divine blessing upon the laborers about to receive their appointments. On reaching the climax, every one became deeply impressed by the words, "O Lord, send Thy servants up to Conference next year with as many sheaves as they can stagger under." No language can describe the effect produced. In the midst of responses and tears the Conference arose, and one strong man, kneeling near the writer, said, "I am now ready to go to Jericho."

image of the frivolity of the sinner. 2. The chaff is soon separated from the wheat, as the wicked from the just. 3. The chaff is useless and worthless. 4. The chaff is cast aside and destroyed. The wind driveth. A picture of the perdition which awaits the wicked, when his little hour of fleeting pleasure has passed away. "The chaff while united with the wheat enjoys some privileges for the wheat's sake, but as soon as divided from it is cast out for the fire."

5, 6. The ungodly shall not stand. They sometimes stand well among men, because indeed, by worldly standards of comparison with each other; but the day will come when they will sink away in terror from the face of the judge. The judgment. 16. "There will come an hour of judgment, when the line of decision will be drawn between the righteous and the wicked." 17. "If saints stand in the judgment only because sheltered by Christ's righteousness, how will the ungodly appear?" Sinners in the congregation of the righteous. As brambles may stand in a forest, as weeds in a flower-garden, as chaff with the wheat, so sinners may be seen among saints here; but "not so the ungodly, not so," in the hereafter. 18. "Membership in the invisible church is more strict than the visible." The Lord knoweth. Not only in the sense of notice, but also, and more especially, in that of providence and oversight, caring for his own as well as looking down upon them. "God's eye on our way should give us comfort in trouble, and admonish us in our neglectfulness."

GOLDEN TEXT: But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Prov. 4, 18.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The reward of righteousness. The next lesson is Psa. 2, 1-12.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPHTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S., June 12th, 1878.

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen employed in the forest, but one which has been taken from its native soil and established in the garden. 12. "The saint may be humbled in the recollection that his place among God's people comes not by birth-right, but by adoption." By the rivers of water. A reference either to trees set out on the banks of irrigating canals, or of streams; perhaps an allusion to the palm which grows in oases of the desert, beside the springs, which supply it with moisture. 13. "The Christian obtains his supplies of grace, not from occasional showers of revival, but from the steady streams of God's word." His fruit in his season. 14. "If the seed of grace be within, the fruits of grace will be seen without." His leaf also shall not wither. The tree which depends upon the rains may wither during the drought, but that which stands by the fountain will continue green. A beautiful illustration of the Christian life is found in the palm-tree, which, 1. Grows in the desert, yet beside the spring, as the godly man is nurtured by unseen fountains. 2. Grows steadily, through rainy and dry seasons alike. 3. Grows symmetrically, with erect and beautiful trunk, which will spring back to straightness, even after being loaded on one side. 4. Grows in usefulness: as the Arabs mentioned three hundred and sixty distinct uses for the palm. 5. Grows in fruitfulness, laden with abundant stores of dates. Whatsoever prosper. This does not always seem to be the case, for often the righteous appear to meet with misfortune, yet in the highest sense they obtain true prosperity (Rom. 8, 28) both here and hereafter. 15. "No man will fail who is on the Lord's side."

4. The ungodly. The Septuagint rendering is, "Not so the ungodly, not so." Not so. The ungodly are not so. 1. In conduct, for they walk in evil counsel. 2. In enjoyment, for they delight not in God's law. 3. In their thoughts. 4. In their likeness, which is not to the tree, but to the chaff. Like the chaff. 1. The chaff is light and easily blown about—

Yours with gratitude. ISAAC B. SPINNEY. Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 18th April, 1878. NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on American Invoices until further notice. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.



For several months past I have used FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITES in phthisis, chronic bronchitis and other affections of the chest. I have no hesitation in stating it stands foremost among remedies used in these diseases. Z. S. EARLE, M.D., St. John, N.B.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

Rev. E. Barrass, M.A., known as an active, entertaining correspondent of continental newspapers, and a General Conference reporter, has written a little volume—"Smiles and Tears"—suitable for a present or Sabbath School Library. It is neat, well written and quite cheap—50 cents. For Sale at the Book Room.

We "nod" assent to the point made against our allusion to Dr. Topp, by a correspondent in last week's "Witness." Curiously enough we mixed things considerably. Topp for Robb was inexcusable; but how was any one outside to know that "In most Presbyteries the brethren occupy the chair in rotation." This rotary process of government is something unique in modern ecclesiastical organization. How would it work in Methodist "Districts?"

The McCarthy murder case has taken a new and very curious turn. Annie Parker, accused of perjury, and having no counsel, has herself been engaged in cross examining witnesses. Eliza Osborne, under examination, indignantly denied that Annie's story of some months ago had a word of truth in it.

Montreal is passing through its visitation of disastrous failures. One—Mullarky & Co.—was reported last week for a very heavy sum—perhaps half a million—and it was supposed that several firms, dependent on this one, would have to succumb. Altogether it is a dreadful season in commerce.

France has been threatened with a revolution. President MacMahon found so much discontent with his administration that he yielded to the wish of the opposition and resigned. A new President was elected; but matters have been rather threatening. The Pope considered it necessary to warn his clergy against encouraging any rising among the people. The nation is always a difficult one to manage. Surrounding countries consequently look on with some degree of anxiety; for trouble in France might mean a disturbance of international amity in Europe.

Will the Visitor have pity upon us? We were under the impression that Calvinism was declining in the world. The Visitor startled us by the declaration that "Calvinism dominates modern religious thought." To satisfy ourselves that a very extraordinary delusion had not been holding possession of our mind, we begged the Visitor to relieve us by affording some little shadow of evidence. It went at once into a double-column fever of learned, literary and philosophical discussion. We looked to be convinced—overwhelmed; but because we innocently asked what compliments paid to Calvin by dead men had to do with the subject of Calvinism dominating modern thought; or how it was possible that a man could endorse an opinion uttered a hundred years after his death—the Visitor avers that we attacked Calvinism! This is too bad. In its own little hallucinations we have borne with the Visitor from time to time, as for instance in that glamour as to baptism; we have even helped it to its feet after a sorrowful stumbling. And here now is our recompense! Will our friend answer two questions?

- 1. What—in his estimation—is Calvinism?
2. If it be the genuine article, where, outside of the Visitor office, does it "dominate modern religious thought?"

This subject we see is agitating the papers in Toronto and Australia. But the "dominant" champions yonder attempt argument at least.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—This question is creating a good deal of discussion at present in Scotland. A majority of the Town Council of Edinburgh voted in favour of a petition to parliament to legalize such marriages, inasmuch as they are not "forbidden by the law of God or of nature." It is astonishing to find the Metropolitan city of Scotland thus petitioning. More surprising still, the United Presbyterian Synod of Edinburgh by a vote of 22 to 12 passed the following resolution:

"That marriage with a deceased wife's sister, being a matter in regard to which the law of Christ is the law of liberty, such marriages shall no longer be a bar to membership in the United Presbyterian Church."

The Aberdeen Presbytery of the same church decided in favour of allowing such marriages, by a vote of 5 to 2. The Presbytery of Orkney decided to the same effect.—Witness

Froude maintains that all such marriages are incestuous—contrary to the laws of God and nature. The Visitor believes in Froude as an authority. The Scottish people do not agree with Froude;—hence the Scottish people do not agree with the Visitor. That, we think, is good logic. Yet Froude was the only authority quoted by the Visitor to support the "dominating" theory.

WAVES.

Within a few weeks past several reports of sudden death have appeared in the newspapers. It is generally noticed that fatalities of this kind follow each other with startling rapidity for a few days, and then cease for a period. It is in accordance with a law so often quoted—"Misfortunes seldom come alone; they travel in twins and triplets." But who knows anything as to the operations of that mysterious law? One fascinating but fallacious philosopher, Buckle, built up a theory upon this fact in human circumstances. By comparing dates in connection with extraordinary conditions of life, he found that not only accidental deaths, but deaths by personal violence, occurred at intervals more or less regular all through human existence. He found Historic waves, so to speak;—Waves of mania in the direction of duelling and suicide; waves of speculation, when men went mad over money-making, and tulip-raising, and the transformation of metals. He found—or thought he did—that at certain intervals people killed themselves with the same kind of weapons, or chose other similar methods for self-destruction; that at other intervals people were soberly disposed and contented. On these facts—real or supposed—he built up a theory, very much akin to many other sophisticated theories which ruled the true God out of the universe and erected a throne upon which to establish the god Fatalism, or Chance.

Our Christian conclusion is that God works by periodical laws in human affairs, as it is plainly seen. He works in other departments of his great realm. "History repeats itself."—that is a saying founded in fact and is admitted by every one who has any knowledge of the national affairs of the different ages. There are historic waves which are tremendously sweeping and, fortunately for humanity, recur but at long intervals—waves of revolution, of popular phrenzy. Other conditions would be more welcome, but are held in perfect subjection to human good, and so return only in their regular order.

Our Commercial waves are so well defined that shrewd business men can almost anticipate their rise and fall, without being actually wise enough as to how they may avail themselves of these opportunities to turn them to safe account in making riches. That privilege God does not give ordinarily. It was not the waves but a "tide" in the affairs of men to which Shakespeare alluded as sufficient to bear men on to fortune. Commercial waves do bear men on to prosperity, but only because they happen to be in the way and throw themselves on the breasts of the passing billows. Could we so far directly, positively foresee the periods at which good times shall come in and go out, that we could reckon safely upon investments and speculations, our world would soon be controlled in finance by a few thousand-millionaire monopolists. God holds us all to the conditions of industry, promising only a regular recurrence of seasons and opportunities, and commanding all to be watchful and prudent. Men are blind to a great degree, and so must always depend on Providence. It is in disappointment that God's hand and voice are specially tender; and the day will never come when human affairs may be tabulated in advance, thus shutting out all defect of human genius and foresight. In other words, we shall always have opportunities of appreciating the love and mercy of Divine, compensating Providence.

Atmospheric waves are among the most recent discoveries of science. Waves of Heat, and Waves of Cold, travel at intervals, starting from known points, and now usually announced by telegraph to the ends of the civilized world. There are Waves of Light, also, and waves of Electricity, pervading space, doubtless under regular laws, as yet but imperfectly understood. What connection may exist between epidemics and certain waves of atmospheric agitation, no one can explain; but it seems quite certain that sickness and death to man and beast and plant-life are intimately

associated with atmospheric laws.

Nature, in its inanimate elements, is subject to the same universal wave-law. The sea heaves in three successive billows, followed by a period of calm. Who that has stood by a foamed rock on the sea shore has not noticed this? Earthquakes are but waves of a tremendous sea of gases pent up in the internal caverns of this planet. And so, it may be observed, does this law work in Nature throughout.

Are there Religious waves—periods of special intensity of spiritual thought, when whole communities become obedient to one gracious influence? It would be easy to find in ecclesiastical history indications in favour of the theory—a theory, indeed, which has been advanced in various quarters, though not always with devout dispositions. But in conflict with it are those established conditions upon which mankind hold their relation to God and salvation—the freedom of the will, the powers of obtaining an increase of spirituality by an exercise of faith. On the other hand, there is nothing in our belief inconsistent with the idea that periods of revival may follow each other at intervals; indeed, it would seem that greater condemnation is visited upon mankind because these special visitations form a part of the spiritual economy.

How great is our God in his methods of regulating this universe! How awful the Being who thus surrounds Himself with a cloud of mystery into which no eye can penetrate! "Lo these are parts of His ways; but how little a portion is heard of Him; but the thunder of His power who can understand?"

THE WASTE OF INTELLECTUAL STRENGTH.

To nine out of every ten persons born into this world God has given the ability of attaining to great and abiding knowledge. They are rare exceptions that could not master several languages if disposed. A fair mathematical discipline—which means educating the mind to processes and habits of systematic and vigorous thought—is within the reach of most men and women. There can be no doubt of this—dwarfs in intellect are abundant, not because they are devoid of powers of thought, but because their actual abilities are not cultivated.

Nor are opportunities for cultivation by any means wanting in this country. There are places where mankind generally are doomed to the curse of toil—a curse only where the pleasure of work never comes in. But with us there are long evenings by winter, and precious hours of quietness by summer; for, with moderate industry, this favored land offers to every toiler frequent hours of repose and relaxation. Yet it is painful to see how such golden hours are frittered away. Bring the young people of a village together and what are their occupations? Do they attempt any improvement of their mental tastes or capabilities? In a few instances perhaps they do; in most, they indulge in frivolous conversation.

Look again at the treasures of knowledge within the reach of our people almost everywhere. Books of the richest sort, by good authors and with excellent narrative or precept, are cheaper than the commonest staple articles of life. These are neglected, while stories of adventure and love and sensational literature generally, are sought with eagerness. This shows how much mental training is neglected.

It is with getting knowledge as with getting riches. A little added every day makes a good accumulation in the end. And the habit once acquired in both instances is sure to bring success, all other things being favourable.

Let our young people form a correct estimate of their strength, and of the possibilities of life. Given an ordinary brain, with steady application as opportunity offers, and excellence in knowledge is quite possible. In other words, if a man remain ignorant and uneducated it is either because God

has withheld from him a common understanding, or because he is himself culpably indolent and unambitious. Fools by creation are few; fools by self-neglect are numerous.

THE APPROACHING CENTENNIAL OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Centennial of Sunday Schools, to be celebrated next year, is one of those events that punctuate the moral and religious history of mankind; and is of itself sufficient to make as well as to mark a distinctive epoch. From the proud summit of a century of years, the mind looks down upon many noble monuments that have been reared by patient and devoted toil; but none among them all surpasses, either in comeliness or magnificence, the institution of the Sunday-school, whose rapid growth is, confessedly, one of the marvels of Christian achievement, and whose influence to-day cannot be estimated. A mere handful of waifs, gathered by the loving care of Robert Raikes, of precious memory, from the streets of Gloucester, England, have multiplied until they now number upwards of twenty-three million Sunday-school scholars, receiving regular Christian counsel from the lips of some two and a half million teachers. But wonderful as is this numerical progress, what is still more wonderful is the marked change that has passed upon the character of the Sunday-school institution itself. From a purely philanthropic agency, whose special aim was to gather in the wait and the strayed and the ignorant, that they might be brought under secular instruction, with which was mixed in homeopathic doses, higher instruction for the soul, this institution has now become "the school of the Church," where the tender mind is taught the principles of true piety and of Christian virtue. The Sunday School is no longer looked upon as a separate organization; nor yet as a mere appendage; but it is regarded rather as a part and parcel of the church itself. A development is seen also, in the nature of the motive that actuates Sabbath School workers. At the first, and for some time, Sunday-schools were conducted by paid teachers; next followed a lengthened period when a kind of pity, or philanthropic benevolence, was the prevailing motive; but to-day the noble band of Sabbath-school workers have chosen this sphere of labour, as presenting a suitable field for the exercise of their gifts and graces, and also as promising the most remunerative spiritual results. And so the Sunday-school is now regarded as not only an important, but also an essential department of Christian work. Consequently it has assumed a cosmopolitan character; for every section of the Christian church and every country of Christendom, has its Sunday-school agency. In the United States alone, there are between seven and eight million Sunday-school scholars; the Methodist Episcopal Church numbering one and a half million scholars. Our own Methodist Church of Canada can boast of more than seventeen hundred schools, having nearly sixteen thousand teachers, and more than a hundred and twenty-two thousand scholars. Mention might be made, too, of the gigantic proportions which this institution has assumed in England, and of the progress it is making on the Continent, particularly in Germany and Denmark. It would seem, indeed, that the Sunday-school, as a distinct agency for the promotion of the work of God in the world, is just attaining the maturity of its strength; and what with a peerless hymnology for the school, and numerous Conventions for the special benefit of the teacher, and all the help afforded by a uniform system of International Lessons, the future of this institution is singularly hopeful. Its existence is a necessity. So long as the education of the weak is insufficient; and while the influence of the family is inadequate; and if sacred knowledge is to be leveled and equalized, like the waters of the ocean, by the impartation of such knowledge on the part of the more enlightened mind, the Sunday-school cannot become either defunct or effete. And what rich fruit

has been gathered already. When it is remembered that such men as Anderson and Patterson, who have been so eminently useful in regard to the Bible cause in Europe; and Dr. Morrison, missionary to China, and who translated the whole Bible into the language of the Chinese, are the fruit of Sunday School teaching, who can tell what the full and final harvest shall be? The influence exerted upon our world by twenty-three million Sunday-school scholars, must be immense. These children are like the myriads of tiny leaves that play such an important part in the economy of nature. A single tree has been known to have a leaf surface of twenty-two thousand square feet, and to exhale seven and three quarter tons of water every twelve hours. According to this calculation what must be the influence of a forest upon surrounding nature? So is it with the children; they are ever exhaling a mighty influence upon human society; and therefore it is very essential that the moral character of these millions of scholars should be carefully cultivated. The generations to come will be moulded by the race that is under the care of the church and the family to-day. Just as Sparta was made warlike by the bellicose institutions of its great philosopher, Lycurgus; as also Attica inherited its civil and literary instincts and temperament from its famous law-giver, Solon; so the future of our world will receive its character and bent from the instructions that are imparted to our youth. May our Sunday schools abundantly prosper!

"PARSON BROWN."

A letter has reached us from the author of the treatise above named. From a careful estimate, its matter would occupy more than three columns of this paper. Some space is certainly due to him, but he would not himself be gratified, we are quite sure, with the result, should the entire letter be published. We have given him cause for this opinion. The author, contrary to all our inferences, wrote with an honest purpose, with a high and proper ambition. We accounted for the endorsement of a brother minister given to the book, by the fact admitted on its cover, that much of the writing was added subsequently. It would have been specially painful could we have believed that to some of the expressions used by the author, any evangelical minister would append his signature. Indeed the author will allow us to say, that a consultation with some ripe theologian would have secured for his little book all the attention which its originality and ability really merit, and the excision of words which no one having sacred regard for our Lord's divinity could possibly accept. Those whose names he furnishes with his treatise would have been amply sufficient for this, had they seen the manuscript in its entirety.

Our friend is youthful. We can sympathize with him, having gone over the same ground in early life, and having tasted something of the same experience. Only a soul here and there feels its way through religious difficulties by the energy of thought. Mankind are too often christian on trust; and where a young man threads his own way amid the breakers, older heads should nod approval where they possibly can. We say to the author then—With time, and means and application, much is possible to one whose ambition is elevated and who possesses genius. There are but two lessons which we would urge:—1. Handle the mysteries of our religion with great fear and reverence. The profoundest thinkers have uncovered their heads in presence of the awful truth of Christ's incarnation. 2. Trust your brethren in literature. Editors of religious papers would long hesitate before discouraging an author whose name was placed confidently in their hands. An anonymous treatise, assailing or disputing fundamental truth, is always justly regarded as a challenge, and treated accordingly.

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"The blows, however, which the Parson deals out against Mary-worship crack and unsettle that entire system of mischief at which they are aimed, and I will require a dexterous writer to repair the damage done by the Parson to that particular idolatrous practice."

One thing more. You required some assurance that the unknown author had authority to use the names of certain ministers mentioned in his letters. Rev. Messrs. Jost and Smallwood were the ministers named. Rev. Mr. Jost's certificate, respecting the merits of the work, is printed on the back of it; Rev. Mr. Smallwood's in the front. The work being a Charlotte town publication, he was a bold scamp to have forged testimonials of Charlotte town clergymen, and Sandwiche's Talk between them. True, the copy of the book you got was without Father Smallwood's—the first completed copies were—but I sent you a printed copy of the letter. I again solicit the insertion of it, entire, in the WESLEYAN, also Rev. Mr. Jost's. You may have mislaid Mr. Smallwood's testimonial, Messrs. Buckley & Allen, Booksellers, Halifax, can furnish another copy.

And now for a shake-hands all round. Let there be, I pray, no unseemly strife between thee and me, and between the venerable Judge and his servant, for we be brethren—by Adam at least. And let there be, I pray, no ill feeling between the editor of the "Christian Messenger" and his servant. Let him choose all the plain of Jordan, if he will, and the waters thereof as well; if Canaan be my portion I shall therewith be content. And let there be, I pray, no ill will between the editor of the "Presbyterian Witness" and his servant—in truth he has manifested none to me ward—although Parson Brownism is not Presbyterianism pure and simple. See page 83 of my book. A new heart, not a new head, is God's good gift to men if they will accept it; hence we need not expect to see alike, nor yet to think alike; but this we can do, love as brethren—fight and make up.

Yours with good will,  
THE ACTOR OF  
"PARSON BROWN: HIS TALK."  
Charlotte town, P. E. Island,  
January, 1879.

Dr. J. D. Fulton, recently of Fremont Temple, Boston, the champion of ultra-Baptist views in the Northern States, was suspended from membership in the Baptist Ministers' Conference, New York, until he withdraws some offensive remarks concerning the Rev. Dr. Sampson, of the same Conference.

There is consternation among cattleshippers in the West. An order announced in England to prohibit the importation of American cattle, has been taken to mean Canada as well as the United States. This trade from Ontario to England had reached very large proportions.

OUR CHURCH WORK.

DEAR SIR:— Referring to your notice of the Barack Street Mission Sunday School, in a former issue, might I solicit you to publish the average attendance during last month as mention of the number enrolled is not the most accurate way of intimating the strength of a school.

And oblige  
A SUPPORTER.

The choral union of German Street Methodist Church, assisted by friends, gave a very pleasant entertainment last week in Ring's Hall, which was well filled.

Children's Sunday in Fredericton was a day of great pleasure. S. D. McPherson, Esq., Superintendent of the Sabbath School, conducted matters to great advantage, while Rev. W. Brewer delivered very eloquent discourses.

Rev. M. R. Knight, A. B., has been lecturing on "Tennyson." At Carleton last week a fine audience listened to this lecture with much gratification. To Mr. Knight the subject would be thoroughly congenial. The St. John papers give extended notes of the address, and speak of it with much approval.

MR. SANKEY IN ENGLAND.—As soon as it was rumored that Mr. Sankey purposed returning to England for a short time, the Committee of the Noon-day Prayer meeting in Newcastle-on-Tyne—composed of about one hundred ministers and laymen of the various Evangelical churches—telegraphed to Mr. Sankey an invitation to commence his labours there.

The first two services were held on Sunday, Jan. 5th, in the Circus, which is said to hold from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. Although admission was by ticket, and the tickets were distributed principally among the working men of Newcastle, the building was crammed to excess. During the whole of that week services were held in some of the largest chapels in the town, which were not only crowded, but an overflow meeting was held each evening in another chapel, which was also well filled.

On Sunday, Jan. 12, the Circus was again crowded to hear Mr. Sankey sing and the Rev. T. Champness preach.

During last week services were held every night in Brunswick-place Chapel, and an overflow meeting in the adjoining Presbyterian Church. The immense congregation which assembled each evening gave the most earnest and solemn atten-

tion to both the address and the singing, and large numbers of anxious inquirers remained each evening to be spoken to. Beside the evening meetings, there has been a noon-day prayer-meeting each day attended by from 500 to 800 people; two large meetings of mothers connected with the various mothers' meetings in the town, attended by from 800 to 1,000 mothers; and two dinner-hour services in Sir W. Armstrong's Ordnance Works. The Circus has been taken for Sunday next for the concluding services of Messrs. Sankey and Champness, but it is expected that Mr. Sankey will be staying over another week, as the interest is so great and there are so many inquirers. Mr. Sankey is working on the same lines as Mr. Moody, and will not make any engagement except on the condition that all the churches unite.

BRUNSWICK ST. SOCIAL.—The members of Brunswick Street Church Wesleyan Institute held a social re-union in the basement of the church last week. A very large audience was present and the whole entertainment was a decided success. Full justice was done to the eatables, after which a choice programme was given. Mr. W. H. Hill gave one of his famous readings and was again called out. Miss Campbell's piano solo, and Mr. Thomas Mitchell's songs also received encores. Mr. S. Chesley and W. K. Angwin gave very acceptable readings. Miss Richey contributed a song which was very well received. An original paper by J. M. Geldert, a trio by Messrs. Black, Mitchell and Smith, and a recitation by Mr. J. E. Hills, all meritorious efforts went to complete the programme. "God Save the Queen" concluded the entertainment about 10.30.

At a Quarterly official Meeting recently held at Marysville, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Stationing Committee be requested to appoint the Rev. W. W. Brewer as Superintendent of the Marysville Circuit for the next ecclesiastical term."

A very gracious influence has been associated with special services held in Brunswick Street, Grafton Street, and the Mission Churches, Halifax. At Grafton Street Church a considerable number of penitents have been seeking peace. Several cases of very clear conversion have been reported. Ever since the week of prayer a hallowed atmosphere has pervaded most of the means of grace in the churches and occasions of union services in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Last Sabbath afternoon, the Grafton St. Methodist Sunday School presented an address and testimonial, a handsome silver fruit stand, to the Hon. S. L. Shannon, on the occasion of his retirement from the superintendency of the school, after a service of nearly 30 years. The presentation was made in the presence of a full attendance of teachers, and a large collection of scholars, by Edward Lloyd Esq., who, after a few appropriate remarks, read the address. The Hon. Mr. Shannon replied in very feeling terms, briefly reviewing the period of his connection with the school, and expressing his sincere regret that he was compelled by increasing age and other engagements to retire from the position of Superintendent, but, at the same time announced his determination to continue his interest in the work. He trusted that the school would prosper, and concluded by thanking his kind friends and associates in Sunday School work for their address and valuable present.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.—The plague which, commencing in Russia is reported in our telegraphic despatches to be travelling westward, is what is known as the "black death." This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that show themselves at one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought to have had its origin in China, in 1333, some 16 years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for 25 years, while drought, famines, floods, earthquakes, that swallowed towns and mountain, and swarms of locusts spread devastation everywhere. Three years passed from the date of its appearance; in Constantinople before it crept by a huge circle into the Russian territories. Statistics were not obtainable then, but it is estimated that in China alone 13,000,000 people died, and in the remainder of the East 25,000,000; while in Europe 26,000,000 souls perished, making a grand and terrible total of 64,000,000. Persons attacked with it are said to die like flies, and the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, are so terrified by it that many are thought to have perished of pure fright. Already international sanitary regulations are being devised to prevent the extension of the disease to Western Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The British Medical Journal publishes the following: The Vienna Medical Chirurgical Central Blatt of January 24th states that the origin of the pestilence in Russia is as follows: A Cossack, returning from the war to Wetzlianka, brought his lady a shawl. The girl wore it two days, sickened with symptoms of the plague, and died. During the following four days other members of the family sickened and died. The disease spread rapidly, but the local authorities did not pay any attention to it till half of the inhabitants of the village died, and those remaining alive were unable to bury the victims. To prevent its spreading further the authorities have since then exerted themselves to make up for lost time, as the only way of arresting the disease is to prevent all communication between districts whereto reigns and others which are healthy. A double cordon is being formed, firstly in the towns and villages shutting off the streets where the plague reigns from the rest of the place; and secondly by surrounding the places with troops, so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. Quarantines are also being instituted on the borders of the infected governments and are strictly watched. The population is said to take an active part in the prevention of the crossing of the sanitary line, which begins at Samyanowsk and runs upwards on both borders of the Volga to Botograska. Four quarantines have been founded—in Serepla Iwanowka, Otrada and Zaritzin. The great drawback is the want of medical men. The panic in Russia is almost incredible, every class and station in life have petitions for the cessation of all intercourse, even postal communication between the rest of Russia and the Volga. Letters sent from Aetraochan and Zaritzin are not received by persons to whom addressed, some people even refusing to take paper money, fearing that the germ of infection will be communicated. It is almost impossible to describe the terror which has taken possession of the people.

A Vienna correspondent says that the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg has advised his government that the plague is spreading rapidly. It has passed the limits where, according to the official accounts, the last cases were reported. It urges Germany to take immediate and energetic measures to repel it.

THE PRINCESS.—AS SHE APPEARED AT NIAGARA FALL.—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, stood alone upon the very summit of the mound. She is of medium height, has an exceedingly petite figure and is very attractive. Her hair is rich brown and her eyes are liquid blue. She bears a strong resemblance to her Royal Mother, Queen Victoria, and can be recognized by persons who look upon her even for the first time. Her dignified bearing and majestic mien betoken her royal birth, and whoever she appeared yesterday volumes of honest praise were showered upon her. Of course these complimentary remarks were unheard by the Princess, but the pleasant welcome which she was awarded everywhere did not pass unnoticed by her. Her simple manner conquered everybody, and her first visit to the United States was certainly an auspicious one. Her dress was as simple as her personal bearing. She wore a short walking suit made of black silk, and wore no ornaments except magnificent pearls in her ears. She is in full mourning, her dress trimmed with ermine. She also wore a costly sealakin sacque, lined with plucked ermine, a magnificent garment. Over this she wore a soft Red River robe or ulster, which was banded on either arm with a broad band of ermine. Upon her head she wore a jaunty seal skin cap and a white nubia was carelessly thrown around her neck. Her hands were incased in fur-lined buckskin gloves, while her wrists were protected with a heavy pair of soft woolen Mitts. She wore heavy English walking boots protected by English Arctic overshoes. Her size is number three and her foot is very pretty. Her step is elastic and firm, and she knows how to use her feet to the best possible advantage. Her Royal Highness is thirty-two years of age.—Buffalo Courier.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.—It has been suggested that the 70th year of Mr. Gladstone's life should be signalized by his political admirers by a substantial recognition of his services, and a committee has already been formed to promote a holding of a Gladstone banquet in the Agricultural Hall, London, sometime in the early part of this year for which tickets to admit about five thousand representatives of Liberalism throughout the country will be issued. It is also intended to promote a subscription to raise and dedicate a national memorial in the shape of a hospital or wing of a hospital, or otherwise to Mr. Gladstone's memory. For this object it is thought that at least £20,000 can be obtained, and towards which one gentleman has offered five hundred guineas.

DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—With the expiration of the year 1878 the custom of awarding good conduct gratuities to soldiers has been abolished. The money realized by fines for drunkenness in the army has hitherto been appropriated for this purpose; but it has been found of late years that the amount falls short of that expended upon good conduct gratuities. While therefore, it is to be regretted that this encouragement to worthy men has been discontinued, it is a source of congratulation to the military authorities that drunkenness in her Majesty's army has so far diminished as to materially reduce the amount of fines inflicted for this offence.

The ship Thomas E. Kenny before reported founded at sea, was a vessel of 1558 tons register, built and registered at Maitland in 1877, owned by Messrs. T. & E. Kenny of Halifax, Mr. A. Putnam, of Maitland, her builder, Capt. W. Grant, who commanded her. She is insured for \$40,500 in Halifax, and \$15,000 in country offices.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

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North Sydney harbor is still open, and vessels can pass in and out without any interruption.

The other day a little boy of George Torry's, of Manchester, while playing about the kitchen, ran to the stove and inhaled a full breath of scalding steam, from the effects of which he died in two hours.

There can be no longer any doubt but that Mr. Donald Nicholson, of Amherst Shore, perished in the late storm, while attempting to reach his home from Pugwash. Large parties of men are daily searching for him, but without success. Some traces have been found showing that he wandered from the road helpless and bewildered in the blinding storm. A genial, kind-hearted and hospitable man, his sad fate is deeply lamented.

Messrs. Frank Meuse and Dennis Meuse killed an enormous black seal on a cake of ice off Sirocetti's Island, a field of ice drifting against the cake closing the only avenue of escape. It was a female, and although as large as an ordinary sized cow, measuring about 6 feet in length. Diphtheria is very prevalent in the district. A son of Mr. Leon Doucette, who was chopping wood, drove the blade of the axe into the instep of one of his feet, severing an artery, and causing him nearly to bleed to death.

Several changes have been made in the management of the Intercolonial Railroad. Mr. C. J. Bridges is succeeded by Mr. D. Pottinger, for many years connected with the Intercolonial. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber has been appointed Chief Engineer in place of Mr. A. McNab. Mr. Geo. Taylor is to take charge of the Freight Department in place of Mr. Luttrell, who we hear, is to be offered another position. Mr. George P. Black is to be appointed Travelling Agent, Mr. A. B. Bligh, of this city, is appointed to the office of Shipping Master of this port made vacant by the death of Mr. Cummins.

Mr. Ellershausen has sold his paper mills at Ellershouse to a company, chiefly Americans, but Mr. E. holds a large share.

A pilot for the "Northern Light," left Pugwash on Saturday for Georgetown via Cape Tormentine, with the intention of trying to steam up the Gulf to the open water, between Pugwash and Crapan.

On Saturday morning Feb. 1st, the three-story house at Bridgewater, occupied by Messrs. Robert Hunter and Alex. Nelson, was discovered to be on fire. The fireman and citizens were quickly on the spot and went to work with a will. At one time it was thought impossible to save the building, but by cutting holes in the roof and flooding it with water the fire was finally extinguished. The furniture was considerably damaged while being hastily removed. We have not learned the extent of the damage to the house, but it must be considerable. Goods and furniture from adjacent houses and stores were hustled around in a lively manner. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stovepipe.—Lunenburg Progress.

Dr. J. J. Mackenzie, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Physics in Dalhousie College, died on Sunday morning, Feb. 2, at five o'clock, after an illness which, although it had manifested itself at different times over a considerable period, did not present alarming symptoms until near the close. He lectured daily to his students till the 25th January, when he was required by his medical attendants to desist from all work.

The bargentine George E. Corbett, is to take a second cargo of Apples from Annapolis to Glasgow.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 4.—The examination of Annie Parker was adjourned till 10 a. m. on Wednesday. The cross-examination of Eliza Osborne brought out nothing new. She answered all the questions put by Mr. Wells, counsel for the defence, quick and to the point, only when objected to by Mr. Smith her counsel. The people of Moncton are much surprised at the evidence given by Harry and Eliza Osborne, inasmuch as it is very corroborating, with the exception of a few trifling discrepancies. The court room was crowded this afternoon with people all anxious to hear the evidence of Harry Osborne. Harry answered all questions in a prompt and manly way. He stood a rigid cross-examination.

Mr. W. C. Coles, driver on the Northern Division, reports a most singular occurrence in which a fox lost his life for his pains. Mr. Coles was proceeding north with his train, and when near Carleton he saw what he supposed to be a dog on the track ahead running out on warning the animal it proved to be a fox. He steamed up and so did reynard; and thus they proceeded for more than two miles, when the train overtook and ran over the fox, killing it at any time, but strange to say he kept the rail looking back at intervals as if he enjoyed the race.—Moncton Times.

Several criminal cases have been disposed of at the high court, Charlottetown. James Crosby has been found guilty of larceny, Abraham Rapson stands convicted of arson; and John Lynch of bigamy. Patrick Lamb and John Cavanaugh have been found guilty of house breaking. Abraham Rapson, the fire raiser mentioned above, has been convicted of cutting and maiming horses, the property of Mr. Sellar and Charles Deckendorf of shaving horses tails. James Milliner and Louis Johnston were brought up to stand their trial for the murder of George Kelly. This case will occupy a long time. Judge Hensley presides.

A very important and rather excited meeting of the Common Council was held to-day.

at which sweeping reductions in the salaries of officers of the corporation were voted, after a lively discussion. Bills to carry out these votes are to go before the Local Legislature, and also a bill to prevent the corporation taking money voted for one service and using them for another.—St. John's Telegraph.

On the 1st January, there were 40 inmates in the Poor House, Charlottetown. During the year 1878, there were twenty-six persons admitted, and eighteen discharged. The number of deaths for the same period was 10, and one was sent to the Insane Asylum. Out of the entire number over 100 years of age, there was one person over 100 years of age, ten over 80, ten over 70, seven over 60, and the others under 45 years of age. The youngest inmates are the most helpless. Three of the number are blind, one is a lunatic and one a helpless cripple.

Capt. J. H. McLeod, of New London, P. E. I., has been the recipient of a testimonial from the Dominion Government, through the Minister of Marine, &c., for his humane exertions in rescuing the captain of the barque Jas. H. Myrie, on the 21st of Nov. last. The testimonial consists of a handsome silver watch. On the outside case is engraved the initials J. H. McL., on the inside, "Presented by the Government of Canada to Captain James H. Myrie, of New London, P. E. I., in recognition of his humane exertions in rescuing Captain George Dowell from drowning, 21st of November, 1878."

Several men have been discharged from the machine shops of the N. B. Railway, and the wages of all the employes of the road, it is said, are to be decreased.

Following in the footsteps of the Grand Trunk, the Moncton "Times" says, the New Brunswick Railway Company have issued circulars to their employes, to the effect that any employe seen going into or coming out of any tavern shall be dismissed, and any employe who shall have the knowledge that the above rule has been violated by another employe and does not report him, shall also be dismissed.

Several weeks ago some boys in the parish of Sackville, N. B., got into a row. While two of them are having a set-to, another lad, by the name of Deans, interferred, when he was fiercely assailed by one of the combatants, and so badly beaten that he took to his bed and died from the effects. The "Borderer" complains, very properly, that no inquest was held.

The death is announced of Mrs. Julia A. Thomas, who was, at the time of her decease the oldest member of German Street Methodist Church.

Messrs. Reardon & Walker, have just completed a very handsome colored glass window for Rev. T. Richey's Church, at Summerside, P. E. Island. It is composed of three panels, each bearing very handsomely colored scriptural pictures, with suitable bordering and groundwork. It is said to be equal to stained glass, and costs about one-fifth of the price.

Mr. James Dunlap, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Moncton, died very suddenly at his residence on the 29th ult.

The late storm was the severest felt for years. The railway has been badly blocked with snow. The Soudra branch has not been cleared and no trains have gone over it since the storm.

The Grand Jury at Charlottetown, P. E. I., have found a true bill against Milner and Johnson for murder. This is the case in which a colored youth was shot by two men in a cab in September. It was supposed that manslaughter was the most serious crime they would be charged with. Several other prisoners, charged with less serious offences, had true bills found against them. The murder case is now being tried.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(FROM CORRESPONDENCE TO HALIFAX HERALD.)

Your correspondent must necessarily be brief for the lack of interesting information. If yours was a strictly religious paper, I might tell you of the very successful week of prayer in the united services of the churches. But I must pass that subject by. There is a scarcity of business news, as only a few vessels are loading for foreign voyages. The latter that shipbuilding is going on in many places around the coast, and perhaps 130 vessels will be ready by spring.

The subject of Confederation does not receive much attention, as it is understood to rest till the people decide it.

I find these Governmental changes in the personnel of the Government necessitated by the recent elections. Messrs. Donnelly and Warren are to change offices. The latter gentleman, who lost his seat for Bonavista, is to take the former gentleman's place in the Upper House, and become Financial Secretary. Mr. J. O. Fraser is to assume the portfolio of the Chairman of the Board of Works, rendered vacant by the retirement to a Magistracy of Charles Duder, Esq. Michael Knight, Esq., well known to many of your N. Scotia traders on the Labrador, as Magistrate and Customs officer, assumes the chief clerkship in the Board of Works, vacated by his present chief. The speaker of the latter House is to have a seat in the Executive, and Alexander McNeill, Esq., is the gentleman who is to be the first Commoner. Messrs. Edwin Duder and Charles R. Ayre, two representative "all solid men," will ably fill as many vacant chairs in the Legislative Council. Hon. J. J. Rogerson yet presides at the Treasury. May he long enjoy his honors. No doubt, with Whiteway, Winter, Rendell, Rogerson, and other good men, and true, the country will safely keep its head above water.

On Monday last the annual examination of the pupils of the General Protestant Academy took place in St. Andrew's School-room. Among the visitors present were the Rev. G. S. Milligan, Inspector of Schools; Rev. M. Harvey, Rev. T. Hall, Hon. B. Thorburn, G. Brown, Esq., J. Goodfellow, Esq., and A. M. MacKay, Esq. The answering of the pupils in the various departments was very creditable, and showed that an enlightened and efficient system of education is carried out, and that the pupils are making good progress. The order and discipline of the Academy appear to be excellent. Under Mr. Bargez, who has recently been appointed Principal, the institution promises to be prosperous. The number of pupils in attendance is fifty-eight. The Directors are building a classroom sufficient to accommodate fifty scholars, and have secured the services of an efficient primary teacher. At the close of the examination, the Hon. R. Thorburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors, distributed the prizes, and brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Milligan, Harvey and Hall. It was announced that the Academy would re-open after the Christmas holidays, on Tuesdays, January 1st.—Charlottetown, Dec. 28.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1879.

Full Moon, 6 day, 9h, 57m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 13 day, 2h, 30m, Afternoon. New Moon, 20 day, 11h, 49m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data for February 1879.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Hartford, Conn. High water at Portland, Me., is 2 hrs and 11 minutes later than at Hartford.

IN MEMORIAM.

List! angels sing, another one safe landed. The perils of the way forever o'er. The weary tones of life's sad lamentation.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS SAVED!

BY DR. W. C. PALMER. "Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not." Jer. xxxiii, 3.

increase of grace in his own soul? If this course is energetically and prayerfully pursued, before one week is passed, you will find that your revival has most gloriously begun.

The great work of subduing the world to Christ is the work of the Church. As the army of the living God she is called to march herself under the banner of Christ for this work.

Grace, to be retained, must be used. The smallest particle is a precious, priceless trust purchased by the blood of Jesus, and can only be retained on condition that it be used.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE FISHERMAN'S BOY.

When the present Duke of Edinburgh was twelve years of age, and then called Prince Alfred, the Queen and Prince Albert were spending the autumn months at Balmoral.

and the prince ran away, followed by his attendant. One of the royal servants who had gone in search of the young prince witnessed the assault, and coming quickly to the rescue, took the poor boy into custody, marching him to the castle, and telling him on the way the enormity of his offence, he having dared to strike a prince of the royal family.

"I dinna ken wae the gentleman was, but he spilt a' my cockles," said the boy, sobbing.

The young prince thought over the affair, and told the attendant that he was more to blame than the lad, and he had better let him go; but the attendant thought otherwise, and marched his prisoner on, and the rumour ran round the castle that Prince Alfred had been seriously assaulted; but that royal youth, with wise resolve, went to the Queen and told her what had happened and that the boy was not in fault.

The poor little prisoner was taken to an ante-room in the castle, where, trembling all over, he awaited his sentence. Presently a reverend gentleman made his appearance; he was one of the Queen's chaplains; and in a gentle, encouraging tone, he asked the boy his name, where he lived, his occupation, and all the circumstances which led to the encounter; and to the surprise of the attendant he ordered the boy, by the wish of Her Majesty, to be taken into a comfortable room and given something to eat.

In about half an hour afterward the same reverend gentleman returned and told the little boy that the Queen was satisfied that he had done no wrong; that Her Majesty deemed it the duty of her subjects to protect themselves when ever they were oppressed; she had taken into consideration the value of the cockles and the time lost, and had sent him five shillings as compensation.

GENERAL READING WILLIAM HARVEY.

By far the most physiological discovery in any age was that made less than three hundred years ago by the English physician, William Harvey.

Harvey was born in Folkstone, Kent, on the first of April, 1588. He received a grammar school education at the Canterbury school, went to Caius College, Cambridge in 1593, there took his degree of B. A., and went to Padua about 1599, where he attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and other eminent professors of medical science, graduating in 1602.

After the battle he accompanied the king to Oxford, where he was made Warden of Merton College, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physic. Here he devoted much attention to the subject of Generation, as according to Aubrey, "he came several times to our college (Trinity) to George Bathurst, B. D., who had a hen to hatch eggs in his chamber, which they opened daily to see the progress."

On the surrender of Oxford to the Parliamentary forces, he returned to London where he resumed his duties as lecturer to the college of physicians. In 1652 he received the honor of having his statue placed in the college hall, with an inscription testifying to the value of his discoveries, which he acknowledged by building an addition to the college, and endowed it with his paternal estate.

This year is the three hundredth anniversary of that event was celebrated in April last.

which it is distributed to all the parts of the body.

The facts first clearly demonstrated, in connection with the system by Harvey, are; 1. That the movements of the heart are similar to those of the muscles of the limbs as regards the parts producing them; 2. That the arteries become full the moment the ventricles expel the blood they contain; 3. That the pulmonary artery receives blood at the same instant that the aorta and other arteries do, and therefore that the two ventricles contract and expel the blood at the same time; 4. That the two auricles contract simultaneously, and that their contraction precedes that of the two ventricles; 5. That when the flow of an artery is stopped by pressure the vessel becomes distended with blood between the place where the pressure is applied and the heart, and empty in the other parts, thus showing that the blood comes from the heart into the arteries; 6. That if pressure be applied in the same manner to a vein it extends in the portions further away from the heart, and disappears in those between it and the place where the pressure is applied; 7. That the valves—previously discovered—in the veins prevent the blood from flowing in the wrong direction.

The theory will be better understood by those who have not given any attention to this subject, in reference to a diagram taken from Chambers' Encyclopedia. The shaded part of the figure represents structures filled with venous blood, while the unshaded portion represents parts in which pure, arterial blood occurs.

Harvey was, during the last two years of James I., royal physician extraordinary to that king, and in 1632 was appointed physician in ordinary to his successor, Charles I., and followed him through good and bad fortune for many years. He attended him on his various expeditions, and was present with him at the battle of Edgehill.

After the battle he accompanied the king to Oxford, where he was made Warden of Merton College, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physic. Here he devoted much attention to the subject of Generation, as according to Aubrey, "he came several times to our college (Trinity) to George Bathurst, B. D., who had a hen to hatch eggs in his chamber, which they opened daily to see the progress."

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This year is the three hundredth anniversary of that event was celebrated in April last.

KOSSUTH'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Writing in the Midwinter Scriber of "Parsons," and especially of the eloquence of the sailor preacher, Father Taylor, Edward Eggleston tells the following anecdote of Kossuth: Mr. Emerson compares Taylor with Kossuth in this gift of natural and unchecked oratory.

TEMPERANCE.

FOOD AND INEBRIATION.

Liebig's theory that liquor-drinking is compatible with animal but not with farinaceous diet seems to have been corroborated by an English scientific man, who has been trying the experiment on twenty-seven liquor-drinking persons. A striking instance of reform was shown in the case of a man of sixty, who had been intemperate for thirty-five years, and was in the habit of taking a spree about once a week.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

A BARK THAT MAKES THE DRUNKARD HATE LIQUOR.

The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, which not only cures intemperance, but leaves the drunkard with an absolute aversion to spirituous liquors.

Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Medill about this wonderful discovery, during which he said: "This is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. Dr. D'Unger has actually cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance. He takes men debauched by liquor for years—takes a used-up demented loathsome sot, and in ten days makes a well man of him, with a positive aversion to liquor."

"Yes, repeated citizens became years ago. He grew old by women, as at the last man's friends. In four days in a week he hands and checks and it. He had not actively hates children are reformed and tried again to leave home a y. "Is this not a "No not at practicable, one, and may his discove him, and he. Armed with on Dr. D'Ung "You are I'm just go who, though bawful don't steady drink weeks he has child. His has been ta days." "Is Mr. as we give "Oh, no, I walk in!" And there but mentally asked him if he said: "N the best me eaten in five depressed. taken drink "Oh, doctor she took bot George, and her eyes fille "Will that asked the de "No, I've cinchona rub They hate th "Now Doe give this pati me in plain F is, how yu p may give it, so kard—I mea yard, what do "My medic bought at any red Peruvia Quinine is fre Now, there s bark. I use t of the red va quill bark, be about the siz "How do y "I take a p red Peruvia der it, soak i Then I strain a half pint— any one can y "How do y "I give the every three ho his tongue be second days. patient can te to a quarter s and a five drop "How long "From five cases to thirt average." "Now, plea the medicine and how you covery." "Well first ease. It bec cells; or if tal say it become ganglia. I fo of a man who that the cells or the cells th were in an un while within d discovered a y "Now, I aske deposit, and v look of the cell after much re of the alcohol side of these c continued the take four hou tive organs, b be passed to t the brain is f it will go stag minutes. Th digested. It one fluid elect sensitive nerv wire, straight cells, which it

ROSSUTH'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Writing in the Midwinter Scriber of Parsons, and especially of the eloquence of the sailor preacher, Father Taylor, Edward Eggleston tells the following anecdote of Rossuth: Mr. Emerson compares Taylor with Rossuth in this gift of nature and uncheated oratory. I remember an incident that happened during the visit of the Hungarian progress through this country. In Madison, Indiana, he spoke the church of which my step-father was pastor. After his address in English to the Americans were all turned out to the room for the Germans, but I climbed boy-like, from the parsonage yard through the church window, and got a peep on the steps of the high, old-fashioned pulpit, where, hanging over the asters I saw, rather than understood, the wonderful oratory of Rossuth. The Germans were wrought into a frenzy of excitement, but just as the speaker, denouncing the coming liberty of Germany, reached the summit of his tremendous declamation, and while the throng of Germans crowding every inch of floor galleries was swayed to and fro in rhythm by wind, a child held in arms of a woman in the very middle of the church took fright at the applause and began to scream so frantically as to render further speaking impossible. I took some minutes to get the mother child out of the jam; the break was passing, and I felt very sure the speech would be spoiled. As the child's voice at length went out into the open air, the appointed and now depressed audience turned to the orator, who swept his hand through the air and said, vehemently, in German—"He may cry now for Germany, when he is old he will laugh!" The ground was covered by this single act, and the audience was at white heat.

TEMPERANCE.

FOOD AND INEBRIATION.

Wiegand's theory that liquor-drinking is incompatible with animal but not with vegetable diet seems to have been corroborated by an English scientific experimenter, who has been trying the experiment on twenty-seven liquor-drinking swine. A striking instance of reform is shown in the case of a man of sixty who had been intemperate for thirty years, and was in the habit of taking a spree about once a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in obtaining insurance on his life. After an attack of *delirium tremens*, which nearly proved fatal, he was induced to live upon farinaceous food, which, in seven months, entirely removed his desire for liquor, and he became perfectly sober. He took a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (*Cinchona rubra*), powdered it, soaked it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—so it is a pound to a half pint. any one can prepare it. "How do you give this medicine?" "I give the drunken man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then to a quarter spoonful, then to fifteen, ten and five drops." "How long do you continue the medicine?" "From five to fifteen days and in extreme cases to thirty days. Seven is about the average."

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

BARK THAT MAKES THE DRUNKARD HATE LIQUOR.

(Chicago Correspondence New York Sun.) The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, which not only cures intemperance, but cures the drunkard with an absolute aversion to spirituous liquors. Mr. Joseph Hill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, is one of the strongest indorsers of the new remedy. Dr. D'Unger has had many scientific articles published in the Tribune about it, and has often devoted editorial space to make known to the world that there is a simple remedy which can save him. Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Hill about this wonderful discovery, and he said: "This is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. Dr. D'Unger has actually cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance. He takes men debauched by liquor for years—takes a used-up demented, almost insane man, and in ten days makes a well man of him, with a positive aversion to liquor. You have seen the medicine tried, Mr. Hill?"

"Yes, repeatedly. Why, one of our first citizens became a common drunkard a few years ago. He fell to the lowest depths. He grovelled in the dust. His wife, a lovely woman, got a divorce from him. But at the last moment, when ready to die, this man's friends tried this wonderful remedy. In four days his appetite came back, and in a week he gained the use of his tongue, hands and brain. The color came to his cheeks and in two weeks he was a cured man."

He had no longings for liquor. He positively hates the sight of it. His wife and children are delighted, and to-morrow this reformed and cured drunkard is to be married again to the loving wife who had to leave him a year ago."

"Is this medicine a secret?" "No, not at all. Dr. D'Unger is a regular practitioner. He tells the secret to every one, and many of our physicians are using his discovery. I will give you a note to him, and he will tell you about it."

Armed with Mr. D'Unger's note, I called on Dr. D'Unger at the Palmer House.

"You are just in time," said the doctor, "I'm just going to call on a patient now, who, though a rich man, has been a debauched drunkard for three years, and a steady drinker for fifteen years. For six weeks he has been in bed as helpless as a child. His memory has even gone. He has been taking my medicine for four days."

"Is Mr. ——— in bed?" asked the doctor as we gave our hats to the servants.

"Oh, no! he's in the parlor reading—walk in!"

And there was this drunkard, still weak, but mentally cured. When the doctor asked him if he had any longing for liquor he said: "No, none whatever. I have eaten the best meal this morning that I have eaten in fifteen years. I am not mentally depressed. I am strong, and I wouldn't take a drink of liquor for the world, and—"

"Oh, doctor!" interrupted his wife, as she took both his hands, "you have saved George, and we are so happy!" and then her eyes filled with tears of joy.

"Will that man ever drink again?" I asked the doctor.

"No. I've never had a patient cured by *Cinchona rubra* return to drink again. They hate the sight of liquor."

"Now Doctor," I said, "what did you give this patient? or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitual drunkard—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, exhausted by habitual drink."

"My medicine," said the doctor, "can be bought at any first-class drug store. It is red Peruvian bark (*Cinchona rubra*). Quinine is from the yellow bark (*Cinchona*). Now, there are eighty varieties of this bark. I use the bark from the small limbs of the red variety. Druggists call it the quill bark, because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (*Cinchona rubra*), powder it, soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—so it is a pound to a half pint. any one can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?" "I give the drunken man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then to a quarter spoonful, then to fifteen, ten and five drops."

"How long do you continue the medicine?" "From five to fifteen days and in extreme cases to thirty days. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of the medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happened to make the discovery."

"Well first a habit, finally becomes a disease. It becomes a disease of the nerve cells; or if talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease of the sensorial ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man who had died of *delirium tremens* that the cells of the quadrigeminal body, or the cells that send the nerves to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves I discovered a yellow, yeast-looking deposit. Now, I asked myself, what is this yellow deposit, and what causes this abnormal look of the cells? It is caused, I learned after much research, by the ethereal part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. Now, if I drink milk, continued the Doctor, "or eat food, it will take four hours to pass through the digestive organs, be taken up in the blood, and be passed to the nerve cells, from which the brain is fed; while if I drink alcohol it will go straight to the nerve cells in three minutes. This shows that alcohol is not digested. It is not food. It is a poisonous fluid electricity, which goes over the sensitive nerves as electricity goes over a wire, straight to the outside of the nerve cells, which it stimulates artificially, when

they should be stimulated naturally through the blood." "If the spirit part of alcohol," continued the doctor, "were digested like soup, the kidneys and liver would extract from it the poisonous properties as they extract the poisonous salts from our food, and this poison would never reach the brain. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whiskey, the nerve cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whiskey or seventy grains of morphine a day. *Cinchona rubra* stops the call for alcohol."

"Does not red Peruvian bark and alcohol both stimulate the nerve cells? Then why can one cure the other?" I asked.

"Well, alcohol is a fermented, distilled stimulant, with poison in it, while my medicine is a natural stimulant, containing no poison; so my medicine stimulates the nerves, and not being poisonous, always inflammation—that is, it holds the cells open until the morbid deposit is forced out, and they accustom themselves to receive their stimulus naturally through the arteries. It stops all craving for alcohol."

"Please explain the passage of food and poisoned alcohol to the brain again," I said.

"Well, when a man drinks alcohol it goes, like electricity, straight to nerve cell; thence to the eye through the optic nerve; then to the brain, making a man talk lively; then to the spinal centre, lumbering the back; then to the muscle system; and when it finally comes to the stomach, he vomits. Food goes just the opposite way. Food goes to the stomach first, then into the blood, then to the heart, and finally through the arteries to the brain."

"Then red Peruvian bark stimulates and builds up the nerve cells until they begin to receive nutrition from the blood?"

"Yes, that's it. The only credit I claim is making this discovery and discovering the location of the disease known as dipsomania."

"How did you discover that red cinchona bark would cure drunkenness?"

"Well I first discovered it down in Maryland twelve years ago. An account was published in the *Sun* at that time. I had a case of a drunkard, Bill Stevers, who also had intermittent fever. It was a hard case of fever, and so I tried red Peruvian bark instead of quinine. To my surprise it not only cured his fever, but he never wanted to drink whiskey afterward. When he went into a saloon and the boys asked him to drink, Bill said:—"

"I can't boys. That dogon red bark the Dr. gave me, not only killed my fever but it spoiled all the whiskey in Maryland for me."

"What conspicuous cures in Chicago can you refer to Doctor?"

"Well Dr. S. B. Noble. He had the alcoholic disease. His nerve cells were poisoned. He was once President of the Illinois Dental Association. He got to be a hard drinker. His mind began to be affected, though a scholar and a gentleman beloved by everybody. He tried red Peruvian bark three weeks ago. He is a well man now, and everybody in Chicago looks at his cure as a miracle. Dr. Noble knows it was a disease, and don't object to be referred to."

I am satisfied that if the physicians in New York will give Dr. D'Unger's discovery a trial they will do more for temperance in a year than Gough and Murphy have done in all their lives. It is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

ELI PERKINS.

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CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

Table of contents for The Teacher's Bible, listing materials for Bible lessons, geographical information, and other resources.

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- List of books priced at thirty cents each, including 'The Tarnside Evangel', 'The Meadows Daisy', etc.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1879.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Location, Preacher. Lists services for Brunswick St, Grafton St, Key St, Charles St, Cobourg St, and Dartmouth.

MARRIED.

By the Rev Isaac N. Parker, January 29th., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Richmond, N.S., Mr. John Robinson, of Welford, Kent County, N.B., to Miss Mary Fine, of the same place.

DIED.

Suddenly, at Milton, Yarmouth, on the 20th ult. Capt. B. S. Kimball, aged 62 years. At Chegozgin, on the 22nd ult., Debra, wife of Capt. Samuel Corning, and daughter of Mr. Rufus Churchill, aged 32 years and 6 months.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a continuance of the same, and on entering upon a New Year

- begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, which are as follows, viz: 1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

232 Argyle Street

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD for the PIANOFORTE.

This very popular and good Method has had a thorough trial at the Conservatory, and has been largely used in other places.

It differs from other Methods in being composed of Three Parts or Books. PART I. for the First Grade of Learners, has 72 pages the Elements, Five-finger and other Exercises, easy Studies and Tunes, and is in itself a good, easy Instruction Book.

The Musical Record, Dexter Smith, Editor, mailed for 6 cents. Circulates 20,000 per month. Music, News, &c., \$2 per year.

Intercolonial Railway. THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

On and after Monday, the 3rd February, Pullman Cars will run to Montreal without change.

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 5, 1879. INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Lists various contributors and their amounts, totaling \$82.00.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

The Maritime School Series.

THE MARITIME READERS Profusely Illustrated

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction to be used in the Public Schools of Nova Scotia.

Table with 2 columns: Book Title, Price. Lists First Primer (3 cents), Second Primer (6 cents), First Book (15 cents), Second Book (23 cents), Third Book (30 cents), Fourth Book (38 cents), Fifth Book (45 cents), Sixth Book (60 cents).

AN ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA.

104 pp., 12 Maps, and 26 Illustrations. Price 40 cents.

NEW PRIMERS

The Maritime PRIMERS and WALL CARDS, just issued are on an entirely new plan. The PRIMERS consisting of parts 1, and 2, are sold at 3 and 6 cents each respectively.

THE SIXTH READER, NEW EDITION

The Publishers of the MARITIME SERIES at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for advanced classes but acting on the advice of several experienced teachers of Nova Scotia, they determined to enlarge the SIXTH MARITIME READER in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced book, without troubling parents and guardians to the expense of a separate volume.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!!

Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper and Envelopes

In great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes CHEAP AMERICAN STATIONERY, ENVELOPES from 90 cents per Thousand Note Paper from 90c pr. ream SLATES AND PENCILS

EXERCISE AND COPY BOOKS BLANK BOOKS BLOTTERS BOOK SLATES, &c., &c., PENS, AN EXCELLENT SELECTION, Lead Pencils from 12c per dozen

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

EX S. S. "NOVA SCOTIAN." Black Dress Silk Buttons, Black Velvetens, Colored Satins, Winceys, Fancy Flannels, Hosiery, Etc. 1000 3-Bushel Grain Bags.

BUCKETE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bell of Copper and Tin. Specialties for Churches, Schools, Farms, etc. Address: DANFORTH & TITZ.

PARIS, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878 GOLD-MEDALS' do. do., 1878 GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Mechanics' Charitable Association, Boston, 1878 SILVER MEDAL (for cases) do., 1878 MASON & HAMLIN

MACDONALD & JOHNSON BARRISTERS. Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. 152 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

PIANOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollars Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dollars Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost 80 dollars only 125 dollars.

BLUMYER MFG CO BILLS. Catalogue with 100 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free. Blumyer Manufacturing Co., Ottumwa, Ia.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Lists Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Mutton, Pork, Beef, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Hides, Calveskins, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, Apples, Straw, Hay, etc.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

If any of our readers visit St. JOHN'S, NEW-FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216 Adelaide Street.

Three Desirable and Conveniently located

PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

No. 1—Situating at Lower Middleton, consisting of Two Acres in high state of cultivation a very fertile young orchard of over 100 trees, best varieties and quality of early and winter fruit.

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Rev. A. W. NICOL Editor and

VOL. 1

THE NAME OF

There are words that speak of the heart and soul. And accents that tell of the life that never dies. There are soft words that dear lips, Far richer than any But the sweetest we heard Is the blessed name

Oh, magical word! From the lips that Nor melt away from That even would be Was there ever a name Will there be such The angels have seen For the holy name

BISHOP SIMPSON

EXTRACTS FROM This baptism of changes in the churches, and manifested in the hearts of true where. First, it in ties a high degree Their high duty was They no longer de- a-saints, but sta proclaiming the p the Lord Jesus. prions negotiating, necessarily an tagonism of the They proclaimed, spiritless whom the in the act. No m could end. He blood upon our He even scourged the ishment wit' y th ed worthy to suc Impressed for ths are boldly the next were astonished w heroic firmness i money to the truth. all of them but of death for their At The clear convict ion still gives the tion for his hero voice which said to the Almighty G and be their perfe viction of duty w arch from Mes which sent the pre sion, and inspired works in the heart has heard the voice and it has been a This is usually a young minister, a those who, under great distress and in the discharge of ly, as we become ministry, and are fortiorable circumst of the divine mis and adding. He Stir up the gift uncover the coats imbedded in ashes heaven may man sparkle. All minist under all circum viction. Every t put it with shou of God, sent with sent to that sp Among modern m is one of its str He is a Calvinist but his Calvinism special form. He designated from a the gospel in that was sent by divi holy message to t appointment. He form with this a work as if he had me to say, and tion of his congru manner, and by h in the subject. Without this en mission why shou hear us? and how ation or reuel And her element tion of the pres The apostles had as Jesus ascended the in and unlock They had seen T they lived part The Spirit which heart of the mini Invisible. Its ho he avens, myriad, d unseen messon, ency is to attrac