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THE DESIRE OF NATIONS. nations shall come "In Bethlehem of Judea.

"There went forth a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be eurolled. Margin of English Version.

Once, on the Imperial Palatine, Those arches of its pride around, I strove that chamber to divine Where once Augustus might be found, Setting his signet to a scroll That all the nations should enroll.

'Twas but his whim : 'twas done,'twas o'er ; The purblind despot never knew That what he did forevermore Should sound the world-wide nations

through; That thus the Age of Cloud was closed. And Numa and his nymph deposed.

As o'er the parlor's chequered board The ivory troops are moved at will, So Caesar sees his sov'reign word All lands with haste and motion fill He dreams not that his own proud hand Moves at a mightier Lord's command.

He dreams not, he whose nod is death, Far off, the Syrian hills amid, There is a maid of Nazare b, In a poor joiner's cottage hid, For whom he sets the world astir; For Him that shall be born of her:

As stretch the spider's radiant twines. So, from his throne of power and pride, The highways spread in thousand lines To west and east, afar and wide; And at their master's beck-'tis done ; Through all the world his herald's run.

Goes forth that edict near and far, Where sceptered satraps own his sway Where Danube's fierce barbarians are. Where Rhone and Rhine pursue their

way; To Spain and Britain sound the call, To Parthian's East and Western Gaul.

It shakes all nations, wonder fraught : It works unseen Jehovah's will, For thus the peasant maid is brought From Nazareth to David's hill; And thus it comes-of David's stem The Christ was born in Bethlehem !

Uplitt his cross-the idols fall: Descends the dove-the eagles fly; Another Caesar sounds his call To men and nations far and nigh, Proclaiming David's Son divine : Christ reigns upon the Palatine.

Hail, Prince of Peace ! bail King of Kings

were arranged so that it could be used thresting discourse from second epistle for worship. In the course of two or of Paul to Timothy, 2nd chap. and the This building for its time, was a credi- conclusion of the sermon, Rev. Mr. table one, and, with its galleries, seated Beattie delivered an excellent address. quite a large audience. Twenty-three In the evening Rev. A. W. Nicolson years ago this building was enlarged preached an excellent sermon from Zachby a piece, sixteen feet, being added to ariah 4th chap. and the last clause of its length ; a tower erected and a well- the 7th verse. At the close of the sertoned bell placed in it. With this end mon, Rev. W. H. Heartz, Pastor of the in view as little expense as possible Church, in a few earnest remarks tenhas been of late years expended upon dered the thanks of the congregation, congregation decided te "arise and isters who had assisted him in a very build." In September last the corner interesting opening services about to stone was laid; the building put up, close; to the strangers, of different deand the outside and basement immedi- nominations, present, and to the buildately completed. The old building was ing committee on the successful comsold and the purchasers made three pletion of their labors. In the course tenements of it. The latter part of of his remarks he paid a well deserved this summer, work was again resumed compliment to Mr. J. A. Brown, the and the interior of the auditorium fin. Contractor, for the excellent workished. THE EDIFICE.

The building is thirty six by fifty-six feet, with tower fourteen by fourteen. The basement contains a Vestry for S. School, lectures, social meetings, etc., and two class rooms. The entrance is from the front, and the auditorium, which is thirty-six by forty-four feet, and capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons, 18 reached by stairs on either side of the pulpit. ' The platform for the use of thechoir is in the rear of the pulpit, thus enabling the audience to face both the speaker and the singers. The , ews are circular in form and the wood-work of the interior finished in ash with black walnut trimmings. Three handsome black walnut chairs in gothic style and upholstered with green repp are on the platform in the rear of a very handsome desk. The walls are laid off in block work and

vear or two to finish the outside and minister, led in prayer. R v. C. Parmanship and superior materials used in the construction of the church. It was built to the entire matisfaction of the Committee and Trustees. The congregations at all the services

were large. The choir discoursed excellent music: and we may here remark that the handsome organ used on the occasion was built by the Annapolis Organ Company, at Annapolis and kindly loaned for the occasion.

On Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m., the sale of the pews took place, and 46 of the 50 were sold for the sandsome sum the building Committee. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Heartz read from subscriptions, sale of pews, etc, Italian suns, on the banks of the Neva to be only \$404.00. Upwards of \$300. was soon subscribed, and two or three of the gentlemen present offered to take the four pews unsold and furnish the amount wanted, which was agreed to by the Trustees, and the church was, consequently, declared free of debt. We congratulate the Methodist congregation at Granville Ferry on the possession of such a splendid church and trust that they may long be spared to worship the God of their fathers in

The most of our modern Christmas "I will shake all nations and the desire of all before this was accomplished rough seats ker, of Bridgetown preached a very in. observances can be traced back to the old worship of Odin. The names have simply been changed, and the custom has received the rite of Christian bapthree years the interior was finished. last clause of the 3rd verse. At the tism. The Christ-child with his gifts and marked attendants, is a product of the German antiquity. Mistletoe and holly, Yule log and Yule candle are classed in the same category. Decking the houses and temples with evergreens at Yule tide was a Druidical practice. Holly and mistletoe were the favorite hangings. The mistletoe was particularly venerated. Its berries of pearl were symbolic of purity, and were thus associated by them with the rites of it. and about a year and a half ago the in connection with his own, to the min- marriage. Chaplets of the mystic flow er were worn about the head, a practice to which the phrases "whispering under the mistletoe," and "kissing under the mistletoe," are alluslons. Our pagan progenitors also kindled bonfires upon the hills during this festive season, and in their homes burned great logs and a mammoth candle. Hence the application of these observances to the Christmas tide. The Christmas tree is also of German

Eleslevan. 401

origin. Its pagan prototype was the Ygdrasil, a great tree whose roots were hidden deep in the ground, but whose top reached to Wallballa, the old Ger. man paradise, where its leaves nourished the goat upon whose leaves milk fallen heroes restored themselves. During the Twelve Nights a fir tree to represent the Ygdrasil was decorated in honor of Berchta, the goddess of Spring. When Christianity was introduced in Germany Christmas usurped the customs of the Twelve Nights, and the tree of Berchta became the Christ. mas tree. So the evergreen tree, emblematic of spring time, became symbolical of an eternal spring. No longof \$3,355.00. In the evening quite a er the symbol of an heathenish princilarge number of the congregation met pal, it has been bourne wherever Ger-in the church to hear the statement of man civilization has penetrated. Laden with rich varieties of golden fruit and radiant with light, the tree has taken root, and now lifts its gay branthe items in connection with the cost ches under every sky, flourishing like of the church and the amount obtained amil Norwegian snows and beneath

THE STAR IN THE EAS!

I. About two hundred and seventyfive years ago, in December of the year 1605, the great astronomer K per saw a strange sight in the heav us, -a sight which occurs only once, or rather is repeated two or three times at one period, once in eight hundred years. It was the conjunction of the bright planets Jupiter and Saturn, close together at one point of the heavens. Five . months later, in the following March the wonder was repeated in a more wonderful way : Mars joined with Jupiter and Saturn, a fiery trygon in the fiery signs. The attention of the whole astronomical world was called to the sight; and this seemed to draw the notice to another sight-the appearing of a new star in the constellation of the Serpent. First seen in October, 1604, it grew more and more brilliant till it glowed like a planet; then its lustre waned, its white light turned to vellow. then to red, grew duller and dimmer. and finally, at the end of two years, had vanished altogether. These unusual occurrences led Prof. Kepler, who was as religious as he was scientific, to itlink that they might help to explain the strange star which the wise men saw in the east, and how it was that the star in the east led them to the King of the Jews; whether a conjunction of planets like this was the star in, the east, or whether it led them to see. and recognize the real star of the east, as this conjunction accompanied the new star which Kepler saw in the same part of the heavens, a blazing, burning world. The conjunction could occur but once in eight hundred years ; take twice eight hundred years, and it brings us to within one or two years of the date of Christ's birth, the exact date of which is unknown. Several great astronomers, since Kepler's day, have made the same calculations, Prichard of the Royal Astronomical So ciety, and Encke; and it rests on assured grounds, that about the time of and the Thames, the Hudson and the Christ's birth in the month of May, which showed the whole indebtedness Rio Grande. Formerly the distribuand Saturn, rising about three hours before sunrise, and therefore seen in the east. Suppose these wise men of Persia, the Far East, seeing this wonderful sight in their clear skies, had started on their journey about the end of May: it would require at least seven months. The planets were observed to separate slowly till the end of July, when they slowly drew together again. and were in conjunction in September, when the wise men would have reached the nearer East on the borler of the de sert. "At that time there can be no doubt that Jupiter would present to astronomers a very brilliant spectacle. It was then at its most brilliant apparition, for it was at its nearest approach both to the sun and the earth. The glorious spectacle continued almost unaltered for several days, when the planets again slowly separated, came to a halt, and then Jupiter again approached to a conjunction for the third time with Saturn, just at the time the Magi may be supposed to have entered the holy city. And, to complete the fascination of the tale, about half an hour atter sunset the two plan ts might be seen from Jerusalem, hanging, as it were, in the meridian, and suspended over B-thlehem in the distance."maidens coquettishly courting the kiss-Condensed from Upham. II. Mrs. Judith S. Grant, late misand so long as it does there is not signars to Persia, is buried in the court of a church in Ooroomiah, which the Nestorians believe to have been the residence of the renowned Z croaster, the great chief of the Persian religion. They say that Zoroaster was a disciple in great state. In former times "the of Jeremiah, from whom he learned bringing in of the boar's head" was about the Messiah, and taught of him to his disciples. As their tradition is emony. The custom originated, accor- remarkably corroborated by Abulpharading to tradition. at Queen's Coll ge. gius, I will quote his language : "Zno Oxford in commemoration of a students aster taight the Persians concerning bravery, who, while reading Aristotle Christ. He declared that in the latter days a pure virgin should conceive, and tacked by a wild bear, which he killed that, as soon as the child was born, a by ramming the Greek volume down star would appear blazing, even at the animal's throat. It is still observe mon tay, with undiminished lustre. ed among the Coristmas festivities at . You, my sons,' exclaimed the vener-Oxford, when the dish is brought in by able seer, 'will perceive its rising bethose "December liberties" born of the one of the student- who chants an old fore any other nation. As soon as you see the star, follow it wheresoever it leads you and adore the mysterious could-off ring your gifts to him with the protondest humility. He is the Almighty Word which created the hea-V-us." -- Memoir of Mrs. Judith S.



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braska, Aug. 22 1879

P. Marile

Who would not hail thy day of birth, Sunshine with healing in his wings, Light, love, and joy to all the earth ! Ouce more let all men be enrolled. Thou the One Shepherd-in one fold. Bishop Coze.-In Independent

> GRANVILLE FERRY CHURCH. Very interesting services in connec-

tion with the dedication of the new Methodist Church at Granville Ferry, Annapolis County, were held on Surday, 14th Decr. The Methodist denomination has held an important position at that place for about half a century. A little more than fifty years ago, Rev. Messrs. Williams, Pickles, Joll DesBrisay and Banister were the Methodist preachers stationed in this Province. The circuits were very large, embracing two or three Counties. These five itinerant preachers, probably, travelled over ground now occupied by twenty or thirty ministers. At the time to which we refer there was no place of worship at Granville Ferry, as the settlement was small and no denomination was strong enough to think

of erecting one; in fact there were few churches in Nova Scotia : those that existed belonged principally to the Episcopalians and Baptists. The ministrations of these faithful preachers were attended with gracious revivals, the services being held in the dwellings of the two or three Methodist families living in the vicinity. The interest of the Methodist cause increased so rapidly, and the necessity for a place of worship became so apparent, that an effort was put forth and an unused building purchased and removed to a site near the one on which the present edifice stands. This building being but about

and service of Almighty God. twenty by thirty ft. long, soon became too small for the rapidly increasing congregation. The village also began to expand and increase in population, and a larger house of worship was commenc-

ed. This building was thirty by forty feet, two storeys high. It required a vice Rev. F. Beattie, resident Baptist Paritanical Scotland to modern days.

painted in imitation of stone. The altar, pulpit, stairs and aisles are carpeted, aud three handsome chandeliers light the audience room splendidly. The edifice and its appendages cost \$4,404.00. It is one of the best built churches in the Province and presents a very handsome appearance.

THE DEDICATORY SERVICE. As the tones of the 11 a.m. bell died away, Rev. S. F. Huestis, President of the N.S. Conference, arose and said : it .- Wolfville Star.

DEARLY BELOVED, the scriptures teach us that God is well pleased with those who build Temples to his name. We have heard how he filled the Temple of Solomon with his glory and how in the Second Temple be manifested himself still more gloriously. Let us not doubt that he will approve our purpose of dedicating this house for the performances of ed, which the poets have celebrated as the several offices of religious worship, the Golden Age. Universal joy and and let us now devoutly join in praise to Almighty God that this godly undertaking hath been so far completed; and in prayer for his further blessing upon all who shall hereafter worship in this place. The hymn commencing as follows was unbounded. The lowest slaves had was then sung :

How pleasant how divinely fair,

O Lord of Hosts, thy dwellings are. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. W. Nicolson, ex-President of the N. S. Conference. After reading the lessons the President preached a very excellent additional days of sport and festivity. discourse from the words found in Nehemiah 2 chap., 20 verse, and 6 chap. and license of the Saturnalia are visible and 15 verse.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the 122 Psaim was read, the President and Ministers reading the verses alternate-

The Trustees of the church then came forward and said :

We present unto you this builling, to be dedicated as a church for the worship

The "Declaration" was then read by the President, and the congregation knelt and prayer was offered. An appropriate hymn and the benediction terminated the very interesting service. At the opening of the afternoon ser-

CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCES.

The Saturnalia were observed in commemoration of the peaceful and happy period in which Saturn flourishharmony prevailed during the time of the celebration. No serious business was permitted ; the schools were closed ; war ceased; and all kinds of amusement and indulgence prevailed. License a temporary equality with their masters. who patiently bore every freedom of remark from their menials, and even submitted to the keenest sarcasins. One day only was at first devoted to the celebration of the festival, but Augustus gratified the people with two The outcroppings of the freedom in many forms in Christian observances. In Italy at the present day, masters and servants meet at a common Caristmas table, and are seated together. And among the English aristocracy, at the time respecting which Scott sang of the Christmas tide, the "huge hall table'

" Bore them upon its surface broad No mark to part the squire and lord.'

The Feasts of Foals and Asses in France and England were more of same stock. In those grotesque Satur- halt-Latin ditty :-nalia every thing serious was burlesqued; inferiors personified their superiors, and sedate men became frolic som ... In a modified degree the idea has come down through Protestant England and

tion of holiday presents occurred on St Nicholas Eve, the fifth of December, but in order to invest the festival with additional importance in the eyes of the children it was transferred to Christmas eve.

The English Christmas of the present time is hardly a shadow of its former merry, brilliant self, but doubtless its observance is far more ratian d and civilized than in the old days. It was but natural that the liberties of such a merry-making occasion should run into licence, especially when the lower-class could plead the example of their snperiors in vindication of their own riot. ous conduct. Hence we find at quite. an early date proclamations and statutes regarding Christmas festivities, and denouncing penalties against the excesses of the occasion. There is nothing of this rude license now : a proper spirit of decorum prevails among the high and the low. The Christmas tree throws its mellow radiance over a quiet but enjoyable scene. The Yulelog, the wassail cup, the rude carol have disappeared. Even the tradition. al mistletoe, which had so much of romance and poesy amid its mystic leaves, no longer looks down upon cov

es of their present or prospective lovers. One custom, however, still remains, wanting a spicy flavor of the old time feasting and frolic. The favorite dish at the Christmas dinner is a soused boar's head, decorated with rosemary and prickled bolly, which is served up attended with the most impressive cerin one of the walk of the park, was at

> " Caput ap 1 delero Reidens hud a domino. The boar's heat in hand- bring I With garlands gay and resemary. I pray you all singe meriy, Qui estis in convirio National Repository for December

Grant.

"THE HISTORY OF ANTICHRIST."

PEINCIPAL DAWSON'S LECTURE- THE PROPHECIES OF A TICHBIST FULFIL LED IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH -ANTICHEIST IN THE CHEIS TIAN CHURCH.

A very large audience filled Stanley street Presbyterian Courch, Montreal, on the occasion of the fourth of the series of lectures by Principal Daw-on upon the "Present and Future in the Light of Prophecy and History,"

in the two preceding lectures traced Danie's Fourth Empire, that is the Roman Empire, down to its c'ose as a heathen empire, and its final decline as a Constian empire, and also gone over the history of the ten kingdoms, they would consider the history of Antichrist, and in this he purposed using while Daniel knew that several empires many of the points set out in the former lectures. He wished it to be understood that by anticurist he meant that system of enmity, that more sham Chris hadry which it had pleased Satan work. This description of Paul was the saints of God. In the Apocal se to set up in the world as

A RIVAL TO THE TR"TH.

but the essence of the apostacy. The tion this again in his letter to Timothy. God. In the 18th verse of the 13th intionation of such a power was given in Daniel, vii. 8.

"I considered the horze and behold there came up among them another little horn; before woon there were three of the first forms pidekel up by the roots, and behold in this horn were eyes like the might be tully warned: the eves of man and a mouth speaking great things.

There was very great significance in this. The four great empires were signified as beasts, but one like unto the Son of Man was to take the Kingdom from them. Here, it was said, the little horn had eyes, doubtless signifying episcopal supervision, and a mouth speaking great things. In the 25th verse it was said :

"And he shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most ligh, and think to change times and laws, and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time.

The times known to the Jews were those appointed by God for the observance of their feasts. We were told that he should change times and laws, and that he was to last for the enormous time of 1.260 years, equal to the time of the four kingdoms, that had preceded him. There were Jews in Daniel's time, and Jews after Daniel, and early Christians who read this prophecy and understood that the first empire was the Babylonian, and that after it that it is the last time." And again in ern empire would be the Latin race. another should arise, and after that the third verse of the 4th chapter he Notwithstanding this they thought this another, and that after the fourth says: empire

THAT STRANGE, PORTENTOUS POWER called by Daniel the little horn, should The terms of the prophecy showed that this little born was to be manifested under what is called the here referred to, but a practical denial, Christian dispensation, after the time by setting aside God's laws and ordinwhen Messiah the Prince should ap- ances. The name that John gave it pear and be cut off. They might have read it just as we read of the great war was not generally understood, and failing off after the millennium. were accustomed to use the preposition It reached far back in the history of the Church of God, when the Jews were in captivity in Babylon, and reached far When applied to things it did mean into the future to the final destruction of that power. In coming to the New Testament and looking over Our Lord's teachings little reference to it was found, but there was enough to show that the prophecy of Daniel was before His mind in such passages as when He said He would go away and come again, and when He should return should He find faith on the earth? Doubtless, like some other things, He and the latter was called antipope, did not bring it clearly before the meaning that he was a sham pope. It minds of His disciples, because it would be too much for them to bear. It was. however, well known early in the apostolic age. It was very interesting to Christ." He has called himself anti- mark though so declared by some of notice this in Paul's Second Epistle to christ, and he did not know it. It the best interpreters of the apocalypse. the Thessalonians, from the third verse should be borne in mind that the anti- This mark implied external influence. of the second chapter. Doubtless when christ was not the open infidelity, but It was said that no man might buy or Paul was in Thessalonica preaching the insidious spirit which takes other sell, who had not the mark upon him, the Gospel for the first time he told them about this falling away; he be- in the temple of God. The prophecies would interfere with the social and civil Lieved in the prophecy, and knew that concerning antichrist presented it spe- relations of men. It was even said that it was

them

Principal Dawson said that, having FAR WORSE THAN THE ROMAN EMPIRE had. This was before the establishment of the Curistian. Paul consoled them by saying that at the end of its time it shoul i be consumed by the words of the spirit of God, and destroyed by the brightness of His coming. The difference between Daniel and Paul was that hying in the last of these, and he could see that the power was beginning to The two horned beast was to persecute set prophecy but called out by the Thes-He did not wish to speak of the persons salonians. It occurred to Paul to menand referred to but one particular fea-

> "Now the Spirit of God speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faitn, giving head to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocricy, having their conscience seared with a hot non; forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth.

The word here translated "departed from" the faith was exactly the same as that translated "falling away" in Ro. It might make him mans. The particular feature of the STILL MORE HOSTILE TO THE SCRIP-

apostacy to which he here referred was

"And every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God. And this is that spirit of antichrist whereof ye have heard that it should come, and even now already is it in the world."

It was not a nominal denial that was

which was hindering the development while the beast was one, there was a that they were living in the fourth. was to work miracles, false miracles in The testimony of early Christian the sight of men, and it was not to conwriters was that they did not wish the fine itself to miracles of merey like kings in their tyranny over their sub-

to keep all its to low rs united in one But even in the early church the Apos- ning their outcome. common bond, and this doubtless ex- tes could see the germ working, and They would require the the sur-

OLD ROMAN EMPIRE.

especially valuable because it was not a there were references to this, which he purposed noticing in the next lecture how they were to treat the witnesses for He spoke as to one who knew it well, charter of Revelations, John gives it a number, 666. The Greeks of John's time used the letters of the alphabet for numbers, and it was no unusual thing, when concealment was desired, to re-

present a person or place, by the numerical value of the letters in its name ; thus Jupiter and other of their gods had numbers, the value of the letters of their names or attributes. John instructed by the Spirit of God, had given such a name to antichrist, because it might not be safe to give the true name.

TURES. its asceticism. John also in writing and he might cut out that leaf also his first epistle, found it necessary to from the Word of God. The best way warn against this coming evil, and he to investigate the meaning of this name did a good thing in giving it a name was to go back to the time when the in the 18th verse of the second chapter. question of antichrist had not arisen. He said, "Little children, it is the last Irenens, a disciple of Polycarpus, said time (he was referring to Daniel's pro- the reading of it at the time was the phecy, of all the times that should come word "Latinas," or the Latin race, before the establishment of the King meaning that in some way or other the dom of God, and after that antichrist Latin race was to be connected with was to be revealed), as ye have heard this antichrist. Hypolitus also read it (they had heard about it .- it was the this way. This is very curious, because common doctrine with them) that anti- the Latins at this time were a very obchrist shall come; even now there are scure people. It was not then known are many antichrists, whereby we know that a time would come when the West-

was the reading. ANOTHER STRANGE COINCIDENCE

was that the date when the Pope Italian promu gated the encyclical letter, or lering the use of the Latin language in the church, was as nearly as could be determined in the year 666.

Again, this beast had a mark which was to place on its followers. It had

of this anti-christ. The prophet Danier it was like a lamb, it had the voice of a but was to last for 1,260 years. When mosphere, and if they did not, the dishad told them that the ten Kings were it was me a lamb, it had the state of the time from Nebuchadnezzar till the crepancies they would find between the to be contemporaneous with the rise of dragon. The old dragon was the old the nimet. to be contemporaneous with the rise of oragon. The out dragon the spirit which animations of the Roman Empire was con-this little horn. They knew the four serpent; it was the spirit which animation of the Roman Empire and the better and and these upon the pole stars of the sun this little horn. They knew the four serpent, it was the spirite memory and the sum and the serpent and the serpent is upon the sum empires should first pass away, and ed the four great beathen empires. It sidered, this time would be better ap-them to strike a fair mean to be a minimum in the serpent of preciated. Was this not strange that results, giving, as a modern astronomer the spirit of God would permit this multiple grouter would be results. long reign of darkness? Was it not method; and so they would be led to writers was that they did not wish the nue usen to minded of and so fjudg-Roman, Empire to be overthrown, for Christ and his apostles, but also of judg-the greatest triumph for Satan since he place the pyramid just where they did Roman, Empire to be overthrown, for Corrist and ms aposites, out at out pros-they knew that after it the anti-christ ment, such as calling down fire from tempted our first parents? In conclu-would be revealed, and would treat heaven. It was to aid and abet the ten sion, there were a tew practical thoughts builders calculated the position of there he wished to offer. He had said little work before beginning it is supported by jects, and it was its lf in its early days about who this antichrist was, but they the fact that the plateau of nock in which to be supported by hom. The ten all knew sell to what he had pointed. to be supported by 'hom. The ten all knew soll to what he had pointed, at that point, and the parallel of 35 kings though all represented as borns. He would not have them look altogether grees fronth data be as the on the beast were incoherent kingdoms, to the Romish Caurch. It was true on the beast were inconstant king out, to the interior out in its long history redge of the rick that they had t bank up apt to make war on ach other. The that it carried out in its long history redge of the rick that they had t bank up apt to make war on act order. The that it carrier order ins of prophecy, the edge with enable stones b fore begin

> common bond, and this doubless that it is confidence to give here of to-day fore of considerable extends and this was Saviour whom they loved.

tions, and would be happy to answer pole star at its lower culmination, and them, with any others which might be continuing the tunnel deep enough to sent bearing directly on the subjects, render the star visible by day. Exactly at the last lecture.

EGYPT'S GREATEST MARVEL.

POES THE PYRAMID FORETELL THE END OF THE WORLD.

SMTTH'S MEASUREMENTS.

Prof. Richard A Proctor's lecture on "The Great Pyramid : Its Purpose and called the well exists in the great pyramid. Meaning." was attended by a very large and intelligent audience. A very lively and those who interpret its meaning as something is to happen seriously involving the de-tiny of the human race ; perhaps the end of the world. This theory

was a power, of which they knew, all united in saving that it meant that STRIP HER NAKED AND BURN HER WITH latter two-thirds of that distance. It is which was hindering the development while the best was one, the beat was one, the beat was one, the apparent displacement of the beaten y bodies, caused by the refraction of the at two-fold warking of some sort. While This was not to be a thing of a day, bodies, caused by the refraction of the at two-fold warking of some sort. When more than and if there at the prophere are prophere and if the prophere at the prophere are prophere at the prophere at would do. greater weight to the pole star grees north datatole, is the Brand builders calculated it is so of so to the

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while Daniel knew that several empires should pass away before antichrist should come, Paul knew that he was A FICTITIOUS CONTINUATION OF THE no church in which there was not a A FICTITIOUS CONTINUATION OF THE NO church in which there was not a big did they level in the big did they level in the big did they level in the big big did they level in the big big did they level in the ho church in the leaven of antichrist. We should each beware lest while we looke 1 upon the there's quantum as they have obtained the leaven $\frac{1}{2}$ bey must have obtained the look by Rom sh Church we should have anti-the ding the whole spinse with water. Next corrist 1.5 our own hearts and churches. they would have the difficult task of set. The time had not far gone when the ting their building four-space to the kings of the earth had made the harlot points of the compass, and in this way raked, and Christians should beware they succeeded anniably. To obtain the naked, and Unristians should beware they bont they would naturally make harden, they harbored any of her daughters. They should cling still closer to the beneath the true pole in its diurnal cirtruth of God, and avoid anything that beneath the true pole in its dimension would be could derogate from the power of that true north. To do this they would tunnel into the rocky base of their proposed He said he had received several ques- pyramid, making apassing pointing to the such a tunnel exists in the rocky base of the great pyramid and is continued to the entrance point in the side. This tunnel leads deep down into the heart of the vast rock on which the pyramid stands, and ends in a rough, unfinished chamber, which some have viewed as symbolical of

> the place of this underground passage at. PROF. PROCTOR ARGUES THAT IT DOES the sarface above it, they would want to NOT, AND EXPLAINS HIS VIEWS OF drop a line down to it from that surface. ITS PURPOSE AND MEANING-PIAZZI and so they would have to hore a perpendicular hole through the rock until it met the underground passage. Such a hele,

the Bottomless Pit. In order to mark

reaching from the end of what is called the Great Gallery, in the heart of the interest has of late been excited in the pyramid, down to the rough chamber at great pyramid by the close approach of the foot of the underground passage. Acthe year 1882. According to Prof. Prazzi cording to those who believe in the pro-Suyth, the famous Scottish astronomer, phetic interpretation of the pyramid's mysteries, the end of the Great Gallery he does, the pyramid contains certain se- marks the year 1882, when the end of the cret signs which indicate that in 1882 world is to come, and the hole leading from this point downward is a by way to the Bottomless Pit.

Having obtained the true north point, supposes that the great pyramid was the pyramid builders could easily set their erected by Divine aid, and that it was in- structure four-square to the points of the tended to preserve these prophecies compass. But the mere observation of through ages, until men, rightly instruct- the pole star through their tunnel would ed, should unravel their meaning. Prof. be of no value. That was only a means Proctor has no sympathy, it might al- to an end. It would be in the southern , most be said no patience, with this theo- heavens that they would seek to make obry. He began by saying that he did not servations, the object being, as in all propose any special theory to account for modern observatories, to observe the time the great pyramid, although he had de-cided opinions about it. It has been supposed that the pyramids were intended as time. The pyramid builders, then, as soon a protection against floods or sand storms; as they began to crect their pyramid made another tunnel, connecting at the base with the north tunnel, and sloping were intended as temples, and that they at the same angle to the south. In order to obtain this agreement of angles they probably used the principle of the reflection of light, in which the angles of incidence and of reflection are equal, by plugging up the north tunnel at this point of intersection with the south tunnel, p uring water into the triangular space at the junction, and observing the line of reflection of the pole star as seen shining down pose that kings would spend a large part through the north tunnel upon the water. Then this water was allowed to run down into the tunnel in the rock to the unfinished chamber before described either a temple or an observatory, it must as having been regarded by some as symbolical of the Bottomless Pit, and which Prof. Proctor regards as a mere place for rublish and for the waters which would be used perhaps once a year, as the pyrawe see it. The great pyramid was once covered on all its faces with smoothed After going a certain distance the south pointing passage enlarges into the great galley. Prof. Piazzi Snyth meaanred the distance from the entrage of the pyramid down the north tunnel to its intersection with the rising south passage, and announced that the number of inches corresponded to the number of years in Biblical history between the creation and the exodus from Egypt, Then he measured up the south passage to the beginning of the Great Gallery, and counted as many inches as there were years from the exodus to the beginning of the christian era. Next he measured the length of the Great Gallery, and found it to be 1.882 inches, whence the conclusion that in 1882 the Christian era will end, and certain curious small chambers beyond this point enclosed in the solid masonry were regarded as in some way sympolical of some great event in the world's history. But Prof. Proctor sees in the Great Gallery only a very ingeniously constructed chamber for astronomical observers. Certain peculiarities in its architecture he finds to be just what astronomers would have desired to enable them to make an accurate series of observations on the southing of the planets and of deal with the simplest possible angles in cortain stars. As to the ingenious measurements of Prof. Smyth and the cunto select a latitude for their observatory nections drawn from them, the lecturer said that it is always possible to make such measurements result in certain cointion of the pole and the equator of the cidences. Some one, to prove the untrustworthiness of the coincidence of measurements discovered in the pyramid, made a series of measurements of a pianoforte in is just what they did select. The position | his room, and found just as many strange of the great pyramid is so close to that coincidences. No account is kept, the parallel that it seems almost certain that lecturer said, of the cases in which concidences don't happen, and the measure doesn't fit. And, in fact, the coincidences Prof. Proctor ascribes an earlier date to horizon to the point overhead, and the the building of the great pyramid than

A THING TO BE DREADED

and warned against even in preaching the Gospel to unconverted Gentiles. These Thessalonians seemed to have got into their minds that the second coming of Christ was a thing to be looked for immediately, and were thereby unfitted for Christian work. He read the verses, and referred to several of the leading points in Paul's description. Paul called it a falling away, an spostacy, and this carried the idea that it was not a thing to originate with the heathen or among infidels, but among professed Christians. Even then it was a thing in germ in the Church, because the germ of this apostacy was in the heart, the remains of the old Adam in the converted man. Paul spoke of "this man of sin" who was to get control of God's law, who was to set himself above God. This was a very strange thing-a man setting humself above God-and yet inasmuch as God had given us laws, we set ourselves above Him when we disregarded those

laws. The anti-Christian was in its time to of opinion prevailed on the interpreta- She was to be the same persecutor of be the great Christian Church, that is tion of this. Many said it imported the God's people, represented by the terhe Church of the great majority of so- political and religious aspects of the rible emblem of being "drunken with called Chris ian people. The Apostle apostacy, others that itemblematized the the blood of saints." At last they were vated one third of the distance from the

was "antichrist," and this he thought We "anti" as opposed to, but the Greeks of John's time had a different use of it. " opposed to" or " against," but applied to persons it meant "in the stead of." implying substitution ; thus, it was some one who was to stand up and oppose Christ, but who was to put himself in the place of Christ. There was one little bistorical circumstance that This might strike them as a strange would be of interest here. There was

A TIME WHEN TWO POPES AROSE. had also happened that one very emipolitical and the other the spiritual or not worship it.

religious aspect. It was always well to begin at the earliest intimation of a It was called prophecy and trace it from that. In the 13th chapter of Revelation, after the description of the ten horned beast, John saw another beast arise, and the difference in the symbolism was worthy of note. It came to be two horns and two beasts, and in that way John gave additional information. First, the great wild beast with ten horns came up out of the sea, which doubtless ond beasts rises up out of the earth, representing those who were not the people of God, the unenlightened popular mind. The second beast was like a lamb. This was the symbol used for the Lord Jesus Christ, thus showing pearance of Christ to palm itself off on the world as the true church. Although.

LIKE A LAMB OUTWARDLY inward y it was only a wild beast like again she was not alone, she was the

Paul further informed them that there three great divisions of the church, but to get tired of her, to

pl ased God at the beginning of the church to send an angel down to put the seal of God upon the church that they should be known as his followers. So it behooved the anti-Christian church to have a mark. me did not wish to insist on any particular kind of mark. If they looked into this matter they wold find that

THE MARK OF ANTICHRIST WAS THAT OF THE CROSS.

thing, but until the third century after Christ it was never used. That was one in Rome and the other in France, not the way in which the early Christians gloried in the cross of Christ. Constantine set up the sign of the cross when he wanted to rally the Christian nent person had been pleased to call world against the heathen of his time himself "the vicar of Christ," or "vice He bowever, woul not insist on this things and sets them up for worship showing that the anti-Curistian church cially in two great divisions, one the it should put those to death who would

Later, another name was given to it.

THE "FALSE PBOPHET,"

showing that after the decade of its power it would trust more to new doctrines and less to mere external force. Another aspect of it was shown in the 17th chapter. Adultery bad always been held up to the Jews as the symbol of heathenism. It was now brought forward as one of the great characteristics of the anti-Christian church. The meant the barbarian inroads. The sec- harlot sitting on the beast was contrasted with the bride of Christ. About this harlot John tell us in the 9th verse of the chapter that she sits on seven Lills, thus connecting her locally with Rome. She is also represented as sitting on many nations. She was that this beast was to put on the ap- to be a church of many nations. In the other figure the two horned beast obeyed the kings, but she ruled them in the capacity of a harlot. Then

those Christ spoke of. It had two mother of harlots. There was one horns in its head, and a great difference great, church with many branches.

that they were built as tombs; that they served as vast treasure houses; that they were astronomical observatories - The notion that the great pyramid, or, as it is sometimes called, the Pyramid of Cheops, after the name of the king who built it, was a vast treasure house, led Al Mamoun to break into it at a great cost and labor, but he got nothing for his pains.

As to its being a tomb, the lecturer said, it does not seem reasonable to supof their lives and a vast amount of treasure merely in preparing tomos for themselves. As to the pyramid having been be said that the present condition of the work cannot be taken as an indication of what purposes it may have subserved before it was finished in the form in which stone fitted so close that not a crack was to be seen; but modern Egyptians have stripped off these facing st nes and used them in constructing their buildings, so that the buge flanks of the pyra aid have a rough and unfinished look, and its apex is gone.

The second pyramid, built by the brother of Cheups, is nearly as large as the other, but it is not constructed in the same way, and was not as fine a work. It is absolutely certain, Prof. Proctor said, that none but astronomers were the builders of the great pyramid, because the plan of it is so nearly perfect astronomically. If a modern astronomer had no telescope, but had unlimited command of money and labor, he would desire to erect just such a structure as the great pyramid is, to supply the place of the tele scope. It would give him what he would especially desire, a perfectly firm structure, and definite lines along which to look in a particular direction at the heavening hodies. Supposing that such was the ob ject of the pyramid of Cheops, the astronomers who had it constructed being, probably, unacquainted with logarithmic tables such as we possess, would wis 1 to their calculations. This would lead them that would not involve any difficult angles in observations depending on the elevaheavens. Theoretically the very best latitune that they could select would be the parallel of thirty degrees north ; and that the astronomers, its builders, obtained the latitude by observations of both the pole star and the sun, the former being ele- are not exact any way.

of Egyc there v marvel present.

ot that distance. hat they knew nothing of It is licement of the heaveniy y the refraction of the atif they did not, the diswould find between the servations upon the sun the pole star would lead fair mean between the as a modern astronomer weight to the pole star they would be led to aid just where they did behet that the pycamid ed the position of them nning it is supported by plateau of rock on which d stands ends abruptly d the parallel of 30 deas the pyramid ed it, is so close to the that they had to bank up. ble stones before begin-

mire a perfectly flat surde extent, and this was base of the pyramid. at 763 feet square, but evel it that, in the lectiny hal no telescopes, obtained the 1 vel by spise with water. Next he diffient task of setng four-square to the inpass, and in this way muchly. To obtain the would naturally make p pla star as it passed pole in its diurnal cirits direction would be o this they would tun-Base of their proposed passage pointing to the wer culmination, and unnel deep enough to sible by day. Exactly sts in the rocky base of and is continued to the the side. This tunnel ato the beart of the vast pyramid stands, and unfinished chamber, viewed as symbolical of it. In order to mark underground passage at it, they would want to o it from that surface, have to hore a perpenigh the rock until it met passage. Such a bele, ts in the great pyramid, e end of what is called y, in the heart of the the rough chamber at derground passage. Acwho believe in the protion of the pyramid's d of the Great Gallery 882, when the end of the and the hole leading wnward is a by way to

d the true north point, ers could easily set their uare to the points of the he mere observation of ugh their tunnel would That was only a means uld be in the southern would seek to make obbject being, as in all ies, to observe the time sun, the planets, and rder to obtain the true d builders, then, as soon

that given by some. In 2370 B.C. Alpha D aconis was the pole star, and calculation shows that at that time Alpha Cintauci, a resplendent star in the southern heavens, an i the nearest of all the stars to the earth, as far as our measurements show, was visible from the Great Galley It will not make you strong nor help through the southern passage in the pyr- you work. amid This is also about the date that . Egyptologists assign to King Cheops.

assumed that this great pyramid was built with such five facilities for astronomical observations merely for the sake were also astrologers, played upon the ig- beer is doing me good." norance of the kings, and professed to be abl . not only to read but to rule the stars, and the kings, who furnished the money and the men to build these vast piles, did it in the hope of learning, through the astrologers who were to use then. something of their future fortunes, which the astrologers professed to be able to govern

ficed in the building of these piles, and the old historians tell us that Cheops and his brother were held in detestation for generations afterward for the miseries they had brought upon their people in constructing the pyramids, and yet we are asked to believe that this work was in-spired of God! Prophetic meaning is ascribed to the construction of the p, ramil, and yet the meaning is not found out until the building has become so dilapidated by time and destruction that almost any theory could be fitted to it. If it had seemed that the lecturer had treated such a theory flippantly it was because he regarded it as an insult and a mockery ers. t the Almighty.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PYRAMID.

THEORIES ADVANCED BY PROF.

A cartoon of the Great Pyramid hung back of the speaker's desk in the lecture room of the Union Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, and despite the rain storm there was a large audience gathered to hear the Rev. Joseph Wild, the founder of the Lost Israel Identification Society, speak in answer to Prof. Proctor's lecture on the Pyramid. Dr. Wild, who expounds the theory that the Anglo-Saxon race represents the lost ten tribes of Israel, that St. Patrick was the Prophet Jeremiah, and that the Ark of the Covenant was confalls over his collar in curls.

"A few years ago," he said, " the Pyra-

dared to touch it. It stands upon a na-

tural bed of rock 130 feet high, and so far

The l-courser next said that it cannot be

by means of the stars.

Fens of thousands of lives were sacri- not do so much, nor hold out so long as

PROCTOR.

BEER MAKES FAT. Yes it does, but what sort of fat? Look at a piece of suet. That is the kind of fat beer makes. It is not muscle nor bone, nor nerve, nor sinew.

Beer makes the circulation sluggish. so that the waste matter of the system is not promptly carried off. It is tucked away in the corners between the muscles as fat, and it stuffs out the skin. of science. It is more likely that the as- and makes the drinker look plump, and tronomers who constructed it, and who he says: "See how fat I am! This

> The man is deceived. This fat is not like the plumpness of youth, which comes of good blood and the healthy juices of the system. Instead of that it is waste, dead matter which interferes with the p.av of the muscles and with all the vital action. The beerdrinking Germans in our late war, did

the lithe, active, water-drinking Yankee.

It is a part of the duty of the liver to cleanse the blood. Beer makes so much bad blood that the liver is over-taxed, b-comes diseased, and often grows very large, weighing ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty pounds. Perhaps you have seen some beer-drinkers that look like walking beer-barrels. This beer liver is by far the most frequent cause of this pitiful deformity

"But beer is good for nursing moth-

Well, what does it do for them ? Perhaps it never has occurred to you that the swill milk which does the children so much mischief is the product of bre we y slops. The beer is still worse THE REV. JOJEPH WILD'S REPLY TO THE than the slops, and will produce no better results when given to the mother of the child.

The mother "feels better" because the alcohol has lied to her. And the the shild is "so good" because it is boozy, half drunk with the alcohol. Here are the beginnings of many a drunkarl's appetite. In this way many a mother is laying up untold sorrows for herself and her child.

Is it worth while to procure beer-fat at such prices.

Beer is not bread. Beer-making destroys the food in the grain all the way cealed in the rains of Tara's Halls, in from the sprouting of the barley to the Ireland, is of medium height, and has decay of the sweet wort. The great long glossy whiskers, and long hair that aim is to make a drink with alcohol in it.

The best beer is about nine-tenths

mid stood a silent enigma, and no scientist water. If you wish to pull it to pieces and see what it is, put a pint of it in a pan several passage ways have been discovered over a slow fire. Just as it begins to in it, but it is probable that there are many more. The real door is 49 feet boil, hold your hands in the steam until above the base line, although in the ninth they are wet, and they will smell of alcentury Al Mamoun, an Arab chieftain. cobol. This alcohol is a fiery poison. dug another passageway. The original It is the same as the alcohol in gin, and rum and whiskey. It is not food.

THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1879.



An Excellent Medicine. SPRINGFIELD O., Feb., 53, 1577 This is to certify that I have used VEGETIME manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass. for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the ervous System, with good success. I recom mend VPGETINE as an electioni medicine for such

complaints. Yours very truly, C. W. VANDERGRIFT. Mr. Vandergrift, of the firm of Vandergrift & Huifman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Spring-field, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 16, 1677 MR. H. R. STEVENS, Dear Sir.-Three years ago I was suffering Dear Sig.-Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife solved me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeing a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited conserved by the greatly improves my digestion. greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully. Mas. A. BALLAHD.

1611 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

Bafe and Sure. Mr. H. R. STEVENS. In 1572 your VEGETINE was recommended to the and, yielding to the persussions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suf-training from general debility and nerrous pros-training, superinduced by overwork and irregular to perfect seemed to affect my debilitated yostem from the first dose; and under its per-tion properties seemed to affect my debilitated yostem from the first dose; and under its per-tion and the first dose; and the first dose; and under its per-tion and the first dose; and the first dose; and under its per-tion and the first dose; and under its per-and the first dose; and under its per-and the first dose; and under its per-and the first dose; and the first dose; and the first dose; and

VECETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mans-field, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present softle 1 in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEG-BTINE as a thorough cleanser and partier of the blood Hype PARK, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

blood. HYDE PARK, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876. M.I.H.R. STEVENS. Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the dipleting effects of dyspep-sis; nearly a year late rI was attacked by typhoid-fiver in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffer-ed great pain at times, and was constantly weak-enced by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, this to your effice, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, $a^{nd} = your kindness$ $passed through your manu_sory, noting the$ ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is pro-duced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some con-

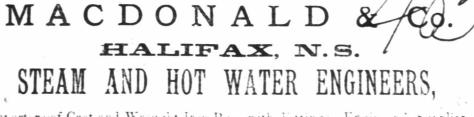
By what i saw and heard 'I ganted some con-fidence in VEGETINE. I commenced taking it soon after, but feft worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon feit it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired until I had het i did not see the results i deared until i nad taken faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured : and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in that time gained twenty-five ponds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now

than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it tevel with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble soon-rif I had taken larger down after having beshould have been cured of my main trouble con-er if I had taken larger doses, after having be-come accustomed to its effects. Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my jndgement, cure them.

hem. With great obligations I am Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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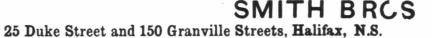
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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

IS THERE FOOD IN BEER?

crect their pyramid, nel, connecting at the h tunnel, and sloping to the south. In order eement of angles they principle of the refl.c. ich the angles of incition are equal, by plugtunnel at this point of the south tunnel, p urtriangular space at the erving the line of reflecar as seen shining down rtn tunnel upon the water was allowed to tunnel in the rock to amber before described rarded by some as symuless Pit, and which rds as a mere place for waters which would ice a year, as the pyrasoak away in.

certain distance the sage enlarges into the of. Piazzi Snyth meafrom the entrace of the north tunnel to its inrising south passage, t the number of inches e number of years in tween the creation and gypt, Then he meapassage to the begin-Gallery, and counted there were years from beginning of the chrismeasured the length ry, and found it to be ce the conclusion that tian era will end, and all chambers beyond in the solid masonry some way sympolical in the world's history. or sees in the Great ingeniously constructtronomical observers. es in its architecture st what astronomers ed to enable them to eries of observations the planets and of to the ingenious mea-Smyth and the conm them, the lecturer sys possible to make result in certain cointo prove the untrustincidence of measurethe pyramid, made a ints of a pianoforte in Just as many strange account is kept, the cases in which colden, and the measure fact, the coincidences

ibes an earlier date to great pyramid than

present.'

assageway is on the north side, three hundred inches east of the centre, which Ncbody can live on it. But myriads of is just the tilt of the axis of the earth. Prof. Proctor says this is an accident. It is too fine a thing to strike in that way. making the axis of the pyramid just the juice which digests our food, and it axis of the earth. The north pole star bardens the fruit and makes it more was the guide in the construction of these difficult of digestion, just as you see it passages. You ask why scientific men harden things which are corked up do not go and investigate these curious facts. There are difficulties standing in the way just as there are in seeking the ark in the ruins of Tara. Prof Smyth, the Astronomer Royal of Scotland, spent many months at the Pyramid, and made investigations which cost him \$30,000 ouf of his own pocket. No doubt the These remains look very much like Governments will some day take it up, and make appropriations to send scientists there. The investigations of Prof. Smyth demand the attention of the world; but Prof. Proctor rejects his discoveries, although Prof. Smyth is a man of more brains and of greater moral

or religious character. This building bears the stamp of Divinity upon it It could not be built today unless it was torn down and raised upon the same spot. Remember it covers 133 acres, rises 4863 feet, and contains 5 000,000 of tons of hewn stope. It stands in the centre of the land surface of the carth, and is the best zero point to determine latitudinal and lougitudinal measurements. Prof. Proctor says that it is a happy coincidence that it stands in the centre of the earth, including America flour as can lie on the point of a table and Australizsia, which were unknown then. Those who built it knew that it was in the centre of the earth's surface and they put it where they did to bring it under the direct influence of the polar real nourishment in a six cent brown star. Prof. Proctor conjectured that the loaf than there is in a barrel of Alsopp's LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT that day to view the stars as they had no sixty-five gallons.' telescopes. He said that he would have done the same thing, if he had been without a telescope. Prof. Proctor would never have dug a hole if he hadn't seen one dug. If those chambers were made for astronomical observations partly through the superstructure ? The Babylonians, who were the great astronomers, nowhere dug a hole in the earth for their observations. If

such a thing would have occurred to Prof. Proctor, why should it not have occurred to some millions of men before him? Is the pyramid was for astronomical purposes, why was as much built above the ily should be without the Anodyne in the grand gallery as below it? Wuy was the hole out of which the observations bouse.

were made closed up ? No The Bible To partial y atone for our many sins says it is a sign, and a witness, and a pilduring the year now closing we wish to lar, and Issiah wrote of it in his day that expose a fraud. We refer to the large God had set signs and wonders in the land packs of horse and cattle powders now of Egypt, standing to his time. It stands sold. Sheridan's are absolutely pure and there with divinity stamped upon it, the marvel of ages past, the wonder of the immensely valuable. This statement is true.

people have died from the effects of it. In the stomach it destroys the gastric with it in a vial.

The alcohol will soon boil out of the beer, but keep it over the fire until the water is nearly gone also, and you will have left a very little sugar, a little hop tea, and a spoonful of gummy matter. shoemaker's wax, and are about as much like food You would not think of tasting the wretched stuff. Serve the next pint of beer you get in that way, and it will pay you much better for your five cents than it will to drink it.

"Beer, makes you feel good ?" Yes, but the charm is in the alcohol, and that tells you lies. When that is gone, you can see the true filthin ss of the beer, All there is good about beer is the water, and that you can get much cleauer and cheaper in some other

Liebig, the great German chemist, says: "We can prove that as much kuife is more nutritious than nine quarts of the best Bavarian beer." Dr. Lees says: "There is more

Pyramid was built by the astronomers of ale, containing three hundred and

"The doctors say it is strengthen-

Yes, there are some doctors that are deceived as well as other people. They have not studied into it. But here is why were they not carried deeper one who has studied and observed, and into the rock instead of being built he says: "It is a mistaken notion that ale, wine or spirits communicate strength, and it is disgraceful to see

April 12. medical men propigate the error.'

Valuable information-Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent diphthesia that most to be dreaded of all TAILORING dreadful diseases. Don't delay a moment prevention is hetter than cure. No fam-

and at Wholesale by brown and Webb an Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co



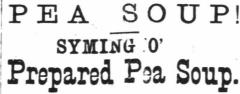
rrsens' Purgut' First make New Rich Blood, will completely change the slood the tipe on in three months. Any perso ho will ake pill hight from 1, 12 w ks may be restored to cond if such a thing be sai le. Sen 'y mail of such a thing be sai le. Sen 'y mail of such a state of the second s Sen 'y mail or



An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, save that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He 273 that Specidan's Condition Powders are absolute pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will nake ens lav like Specialan's Condition Powders.



Johns u's Anodyne Li"ment will pesitively prevent this to oblight the mean will positively "n.s nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a momen. Pre-vention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNS N & CO., Banger, Maine.



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Agency for New York Fashions E. A. BORDES.

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

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

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

GENTS- I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites during the past year and egard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, C C. LOCKWOOD, M.D. plat a ble and efficacious.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last year I have used in my own family, and **MESSES.** SOUTH as DOWNE-OCHARMENT Which the fast year a nave used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with Hy-POPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is ag-reable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. A H SAXTON M.D. Baltimore

Yours respectfully.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scorr's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest pre-EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest pre-paration of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wait-ing diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 19th, 1878. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M.D. Nam (etc.)

MESSES SCOTT & BOWNE :- Gentlemen:-In September 1877, my health began to fail and my phy-sician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blo-d and rapidly grow worse. In May last : was taken with a violent bleedin: which b onght me to my bed and my life was despained of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then or-leved Co Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good I lost all hope of tite, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emel-ties, and was all taken I was better I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disap-peared, strength returning, and my weight in treased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shal continue its use until I am perfectly well I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I an-MESSES SCOTT & BOWNE :- Gentlemen:-In September 1877, my health began to fail and my phynave taken no other meeticale since containing with your ENCLESION and shall continue its use unti-I am perfectly well -1 frequently meet some friend on the street, who asks, what cured you and I'an-I am perfectly well is incluently meet some triend on the street who asks, what cured you and I'm-swer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improvand says that it is local and includency is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I ea ing now wonderfully My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I ea to make known your valuable medicine Very truly yours, HF SLOUUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMPLSION, and at that time I was so promated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a 6 w days at most I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literary starving I commensed the use of the ENTLATON in small doses; it was the stomach and was interary starting. I commengent me use of the root letters in small doses; it was the first thin; that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining fiesh and strength rapidy. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already strength rapid v. I have advised other parties to try it. ried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. I am yours tried it. R W HAMILTON, M.D.

SCOT F & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE. ONTARIO

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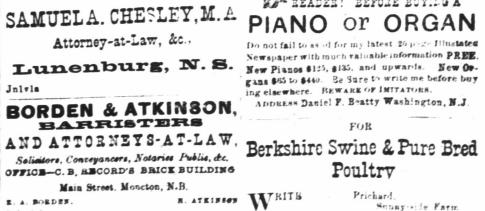
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Messrs. Scott & Bowne:

October 12, 1879.

READER! BEFORE BUYING A



Sunny-sile Parm. Box 54. StJ.

THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

THE CHILD JESUS.

its way into the hands of several thou- in which the things of this world are real sands of its readers on the day set apart and are important. But "passing away" by the Christian world as that of the is, nevertheless, written upon every thing Saviour's birth. We can never, by study of earth. The things that are invisible, and contemplation, too fully comprehend that belong to the spiritual realm, that the divine love, the infinite wisdom, and mould human character, that affect the the surrassing wonder which are appar- destiny of man-the things that eye can ent in that scene at Bethlehem. The in- not see, nor ear hear, nor hand touchspiring theme must continue to be, to the these are of transcendent importance, and mind and to the heart, ever tresh and in- of eternal interest. Do we estimate aright exhaustible.

ment is peculiarly significant. It indi- those things as to be saved from bondage cates that when the Messiah would come the heart of the fathers should be turned to the children, and the heart of the children to the fathers. How remarkable that in the birth of Christ, and in his helpless infancy, as the opening records of call to us, as another dying year is passthe Gospels show, we should have the ing away, to prepare to meet our God. great means for the continuous fulfillment of those words of the Hebrew seer.

In every Christmas season there is a symbolical fulfilment of the ancient prophecy-the hearts of the parents are turned toward the children. As wise men brought their choice gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh and presented them to the promised and promising babe. so, now, everywhere, throughout all Christian lands, do parents, in honor of that babe of Bethlehem, make this season the most joyous of the year, and crown its joys by presenting gifts to the growing children of the day.

The incidents connected with the incarnation are thrillingly wonderful. How strange that birth in poverty, and that cradle in a manger. How suggestive that there was no room for Mary the mother of Jesus in that wayside inn. How remarkable that no lodger of that crowded inn had offered his apartments to Joseph and his young wife on that Decemper night. An inn is supposed to welcome and to entertain all comers ; and vet neither for Joseph, nor for the young mother of Je-u-, nor for the babe who was Immanuel-God with us, was there any welcome, or entertainment, or room in the jun.

The same Jesus comes again. He has of bacchanalian gatherings. been coming through the ages. He comes to us. He comes now. Are not our hearts like an inn? Do we not welcome and entertain many a guest? Jesus has stood at the door and knocked. Have onr hearts been so filled with other guests that there has been no room for him in the TTP All round the world, at this of Fredericton, and who, also, was a France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and to a season, and in almost every land, the imagination of mankind is stirred, the emotions are excited, and the heart beats quicker, because the mind of man has grasped the truth that God, in Christ the babe of Bethlehem, was manifest in the flesh. It is not enough, however, that men intellectually shall receive the glad announcement. It is with the heart that man receives the Saviour unto righteous-Have we welcomed him to the ness. heart? guest?

away, and another year is coming, we oracles of God.

This issue of the WESLEYAN will find There is an important sense, of course, the fashion of this world which passeth The closing prophecy of the Old Testa. away? Have we learned so to look upon and fear and trembling concerning the future? How brief to all of us is the journey of life. How unexpectedly short is time to some of us. How thick throng the coming changes. How many voices Every tick of the clock strikes off an emphatic homily. Every beating pulse tells that the endis drawing on apace. Blessed are they who, when the bridegroom cometh, have the lamp trimmed and burning.

WHO SLEW THEM ?

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was introduced into New Brunswick in April 1847. York Division, Number Two. was instituted on the fourteenth day of that month in Fredericton A few months later another branch of that Order known as Brunswick Division, was organized

there: The summer and autumn of that year were remarkable because of the inslaves of intemperance. The wrecks that longed to every class, and to almost every men who once had high hopes, bright

Order. Amongst this number was a titles, to pay the balances of the trade. young Englishman whom we will call The martial attitude of Europe is one

a sorrowful listener tingle. George was reinstated in his member- usual kinds. ship in the Order. But he quickly broke

There was another one-a fair young mills. heart whose life seemed bound up in him, A considerable quantity of the iron is and in his fate, who thereafter refused to sold, in its "pig iron" condition, for be comforted, and who nevermore appear- foundry purposes, in different parts of the ed to smile as she had hitherto been wont Dominion. Some idea of the extent of to do. In six months more her strength the business of the Mines may be interred had failed, and her heart was broken, and from the fact that the company pays the we, with others, lowered the lifeless re- Intercolonial Railway an average of \$10,mains into the resting place of the dead, 000 per month, all the year round, for as, in the previous May, we had helped freight of coal, and other materials, to to perform the same sad office for her Londonderry. This amount does not in-

suicide.

other, without thinking of those friends of bion Mines village is about three thouour youth, and of their fate; and of how sand five hundred. About six hundred bitter a tragedy may grow out of a New men are employed by the Company. Dur-Year's call, and a glass of wine.

Who slew those young persons?

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Europe, as the year gathering, into those organizations, of 1879 is approaching its close, is far from many persons who had long been, more being satisfactory. The whole continent or less completely, the victims and the is suffering from the effects of poor harvests, and unremunerative labour, and strong drink had made in that town be- commercial depression generally. A few years ago the American cities consumed. age, in the community. There were old to a large extent, the products of Europe. men there who were tottering on the American gold was sent in immense quanbrink of the drunkard's grave. There tities to pay for European products. Now were middle-aged inebriates whose race a change has come. The United States was nearly run. And there were young and Canada have become much greater producers, relatively, than they were a prospects, and manly vigour, but who few years ago. Their grain, their cattle, had learned to drink of the sparkling cup, and other products, conveyed by quickand to revel amid the perilous excitements sailing steamers, can be landed on the shores of the old world, and can be put Many of those who had been wounded upon its markets at prices with which the by strong drink, were induced to abandon old world producers can not successfully

the inebriating cup, and to secure enrol- compete. The gold of Europe must, therement in the membership of the youthful fore, come to America, in increasing quan-

George, who, at that time, was a resident of its most deplorable features. Germany, somewhat notorious drunkard, and who, great extent England, are bristling with

Within fifteen minutes thereafter George cious structures containing the puddling may give ourselves to contemplative was drinking brandy in a Regent Street furnaces, and rolling mills. Here we moods, and seek to test the relative value bar-room. Within another fifteen minutes saw the pig iron melted; puddled; conof the seen and the unseen, by those modes he was staggering in the crooked ways of verted into balls about the size of a half busof measurement which we find in the the drunkard on the snowy streets. With- hel basket; then put through the rollin another hour the sad tidings of the ing process; then drawn out between the downfall of George-the first known viola- wheels of various kinds, and sizes, into tion of the Sons of Temperance pledge in bars of round iron, varying in thickness Fredericton-had made the ears of many from a quarter of an inch to six inches. and into bars of flat iron of the several In June last, owing to the depression

away again. He was again placed upon in the iron business, the Company sushis feet in the brotherhood. Nothing, pended their works at the mines almost however, it appeared, could save him. entirely. The recent advance in the The winter passed away. The spring price of iron, has led to a resumption of time came. In the month of the following the business. And now the work is May, demoralized, and despairing, he, thoroughly manned, and the business is under the overmastering power of deliri- being carried on extensively, day and um tremens, plunged into the waters of night. The blast furnace turns out about the Nashwaaksis River, near Fredericton, tifty tons of pig iron per day. From twenand thus met the untimely fate of the ty-five to forty tons per day pass through the puddling turnaces, and the rolling

lover. We have never once, since then, clude charges for freight of iron from seen a fair hand pass the wine cup to an- the works. The present population of Al-

ing the last two years Mr. Jamme has fiuits or flowers, should take a paper exbeen the chief manager of the works. He | clusively devoted to these subjects, as is has the reputation of being not only thor- "Purdy's Fruit Recorder, and Cottage oughly devoted to the interests of the Gardener,"-a monthly of 16 prges, at stock holders of the Company, but of be- \$1.00 per year, published in that great ing highly esteemed by his many em- Flower City and truit section, Rochester, ployees, and of being very popular in the | N. Y., but controlled and edited by community generally. A. M. Purdy, of Patmyra, N. Y., a

ed. at those rates.

highly satisfactory.

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the Rural New Yorker in another. column, (which is a 16-page illustrated agricultural weekly.

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1880

Every subscriber to that paper will receive a package of the plants and seeds of the great Seed Distribution.

A full illustrated description of the seeds and plants will be sent to all who apply for a sample copy to the Rural New Yorker, New York City. Below we give a condensed list of the seeds and plants that are offered : FIRST-The Cuthberth Raspberry-Two Plants FIRST-I he contact in the poor is - i we Finnts E. P. Hoe, says of it: "As far as I can now judge, it seems to me the most valuable Rasp-berry, and I have planted five times as many of this variety as of all others put together."

Judge Parry says: "The Cuthberth is far ahead of all others in abundance of fruit, size of berry and hasdiness."

T. S. Force says: "No Raspherry can be more highly recommended for general purposes SECOND-The Telephone Pea. The new Eng.

lish Pca. At present held in England at \$30 pe bushel at wholesale. THIRD-Mold's Ennobled Oats. Mr. Mold of

England, is the introducer of this variety. On the farm of the Rural New Yorker it yielded last eason, at the rate of 86 bushels per acre. FOURTH-Ables Sibirica-One of the handlest

and most beautiful evergreens known. FIFTH-Seeds of Magnolias, Soulangeanna, Lennei, Aouminata, Frascri, Glauca and Umbrel.

SIXTH-Seeds from Seedlings of the new Iris

Kæmpteri. Hardv SEVENTH-Seeds of the spiendid Pipe Vine-Aristolochia Sipho. Hardy

EIGHTH-Seeds of the Man Root. Ipomera les tophylla. Hardy.

NINTH-Seeds of Bebb's Now Aguileginsbearing the largest flowers of any of the Columbiucs.

TENTH- Hybrid Pentstemous. New beautiful herdy. N.B.- The above rare collections of seeds are estimated to be worth \$2,50. Many of them can-not at present be purchased.

EVERY PERSON, engaged in growing

We were somewhat startled on arriving + life-long fruit grower and florist, and now at the head-quarters of this extensive having over one hundred acres into truits manufacturing and business industry. to flowers, &e., and editing his paper from a find posters announcing that the price for practical daily experience, and years of tickets of admission to a lecture, on that | close observation and study. Send to him, evening had been fixed at twenty-five at Palmyra, N. Y., for a specimen copy, cents each, and forty cents for reserved It will speak for itself. Or by sending on seats. We were even more astonished to the subscription price now (\$1.00) you find, on going to the hall, that it was fill- get the full volume for 1880, and either of the following premiums, post paid, now

Our energetic and successful minister or next spring, as you may choose : The there, Rev. R. B. Mack, had his Anniver- three last numbers for 18,9, or Purdy's sary Missionary Sermons preached on the 64-page Small Fruit work, or either his last Sabbath. The financial results were beautiful Fruit or Flower piece, 13x16 inches, or four assorted pot grown roses. or four assorted geraniums, or ten papers assorted choice flower seed, or one strong root of the most beautiful, hardy, and The circuit lists are now coming in ra- fragrant Honeysuckle grown-the H lepidly. The Halifax South Circuit list | ana, or 25 strawberry plants of the best shows a total of \$999 50. The Andorer sorts grown for this latitude, or six assort-Circuit list, Conference of New Bruns- ed hardy rasberry plants, or six best hardy gooseberries In the North American Review for January, M. Ferdiand de Lesseps examines the different schemes that have been proposed for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darsen, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He pronounces the Nicaragua Canal project to be inadequate, and insists upon the necessity of a canal baving one level of water from ocean to ocean. The Nicaragua route is in the first place too long, being two hundred and ninety-five kilometers; then, its twenty-one locks would make navigation so slow that there would be practically no saving of time, and great steamships could more profitably go round Cape Horn. Even were the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed, M de Lesseps holds that it could never be anything else than a channel for inferior navigation : it could never accommodate the large vessels which now carry the world's commerce. The second artical is by Francis Parkman, who reviews the arguments adduced in lavor of woman-suffrage by five advocates of that measure in the November unmeet of the Review. When the great mass of womankind demands the right of suff age, it will be accorded, says Mr Parkunu; but with all the agitation of this questi a during several decades, the female sex is still content to be represented in politi al affairs by their male relatives. Novertheless, woman may exert a very great pow r in the common wealth. If they are s u d in body and mind, impart this soundness to a numerous offspring and real them to a sense of responsibility and duty, there are no national evils that we cannot overcome. Mr. Froude, in the latter balf of his article " Romanism and the Itisk Bace in the United States," recount - the history of English rate in Leiand. They but if is, according to uim, a succession of bit ders on the part of the success ve English governments. The one English ther whose policy might have resulted in good both to England and to I can , was Uiver Cromwell. If the links people and been subject to such and so his for te generations, they would in a discubled Lave followed the examine on the state Hilanders, and become Colorests Herry James, Jr., contributes an archeronic life and letters of the emineut French cutic Cainte-Beuve, one of the most interestorg author ana yzes wi h rare semitte m ht i constitution of rainte Beuve, exhibiting the remarkable combination of quantica possessed by him, namely, a pass a f scholar hip and an intense sympatry with ander Wincheli on "The Metaphysics of Science" goes to demonstrate the existhe principles of science are dependant

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS.

PASSING AWAY.

This issue of our paper is the closing number of another year, and of another volume. The last hours of the year 1879 are rapidly passing away. Such a season must, to the thoughtful mind, suggest the essential transitoriness, brevity, and decadence of the things of this life. From the contemplation of these swift-flying moments we should look upon our life, our purposes, and endeavours in the light of the eternal world. What is our life? Is it simply an every-day struggle for food and raiment, for the acquisition of property and position, for the gratification of selfish aims and desires; or is it an unceasing striving after better things, and an earnest toiling for the upbuilding of Here he was again invited to take a glass the Redecmer's kingdom in the earth?

nassing away we can scarcely tail to re- ness did not urge her temptation; but, is manufactured is of a very valuable member that for us, as individuals, there will come, ere long, the end of all earthly him upon his noble resolution, and exthings. How are we affected by our connection with these things that perish with the using? When we look upon the pic- made another call, where, again, was a dents, or "captains," of the mines are ture that rises up before us, do we recog- young lady acquaintance presiding over Cornish men, and brothers, namely, Capnize, as its background, the eternal and the drawing room, and over the wine cup. tain John Bryant, and Captain Nicholas invisible world? What to us are the real Here, also, he was asked to take the flow Bryant. and permanent things; and what the ing wine Here, likewise, he declined The buildings in which are the blast failing interest.

gard those things that we see as the sparkling bowl. He still declined. "But," the top of the blast furnaces, and of wit- lines of traffic. things that are real and permanent. How same she, "you will drink just one glass nessing the depositing of ore, coal, coke, many things appear to us to be immu- of wine with me-George, wont you?" and limestone at the top of the furnace. table. We speak of the "everlasting on poured on the temping drink. She We saw also the molten liquid drawn hills," of the "unwasting sun," of the handed it to the frail young man. Before from the lower end of the furnace, and "unchanging natural laws." Those the tremendous power of that terrible then cast into moulds, thus making what is things that we can appreciate with the crisis, his resolution and his manliness called pig iron. eye, and the ear, and the touch, we think gave way. George broke down : he ignoto be real. But when one year is passing bly tell; he drank the fatal wine.

several times, had been brought to the bayonets. The number of men who are enter upon a career of sobriety, and honour, and usefulness. Month after month, all went well, Those days, for temperance workers, and for many a reformed man, were what we called palmy days. On the first day of January, 1848,

lady, at whose residence he had called that day, invited him to take a glass of have come. wine. He declined, with thanks, stating that he had not drank a drop for months, and intended to drink no more. The young lady did not press her invitation; but, wisely, commended him for his

worthy purpose. In a few minutes more George had called at the residence at another young lady. ot wine. He again declined with apolo-When we realize that another year is gies. This young lady, knowing his weaklike the former one, also complimented

gates of the grave in *delirium tremens*, taken from the plough, and the work-George was then only about three and shops, of those nations, amounts to severtwenty years of age, He had unusually al millions. Those millions of men are favourable, social, and educational ad- not only non-producers, but are a terrible He was a general favourite in the circles those countries. When will those nations in which he moved. No young man in the learn to have war no more? When will town had fairer prospects than might have they see that the nations of Europe been his. But he, so early, had become a ought to be so united in a commercial, Is he now with us an abiding drunkard. Earnest temperance workers and political, Zollverein, or federation, secured his admission into Brunswick Di- that a war between any of those countries vision. The reclaimed youth determined would be really a civil war, against which now, apparently, with earnest purpose, to every civilized land should lift its voice in intelligent and emphatic denunciation ? When those mighty armies shall dwindle into a few skeleton brigades, and the millions who are now building fortresses, and gethering together the munitions of war, shall turn to the avocations of peace-George followed the custom of the place ful industry, then, indeed, to that continin making New Year's calls. A young ent that now almost trembles beneath the tread of its armed hosts, will better days

ACADIAN MINES.

We visited the Acadian Mines on Saturday 13th inst. This locality is about two miles from Londonderry Station, on the Inercolonial Railway, and is in a picturesque valley of the Cobequid Mountains. It is the centre of the operations of the Acadian Mines Iron Manufacturing Company. A branch railway leads from Londonderry to the mines. The ore from which the iron quality, containing a large percentage of iron, and is taken from two mines, one at pressed a hope that he would never fall. the east side of the village, and the other Again, in a short time more, he had at the west side. The two superinten-

young lady, however, with fascinating etc., are very extensive. We had the

containing the blast furnaces are the spat I they have charge.

wick and Prince Edward Island, shows a total of \$15.37. There are upwards of 600 circuits vet to be heard from.

The Treasurers have received since former acklowledgements, from Charvantages. He was attractive in manners, burden upon the toiling tax-payers of lottetown, per Rev. H. P Cowperthwaite. \$200.00; from Halifax South, per Rev. S. B. Dunn. \$304.00.

> The cash receipts to date are within a fraction of \$20,000.

CHRISTIAN WORK BY AND FOR BAIL-ROAD MEN, OR CHRISTIAN MEN AT WORK.

The International (Y. M. C. A.) Committee have just issued an interesting document in the shape of a Report of the recent Conference of Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations held at Altoona, Pa. 116 Christian Railroad men from all grades in the service were present.

Papers approving and advocating the work were read, from Messrs. C. Vanderbilt of the New York Central; F. R. Myers and R. F. Smith of the Penna System of Roads, and other prominent R. R. Managers. The aim of the International Committee has been to organize Christian Railroad Men, at the leading R. R. Centres, and to open Reading Rooms, placing them, and the social and religious work conducted in them under the charge of competent Christian men called Railroad Secretaries.

There were present at Altovna, Secreturies and Delegates from New York, Chicago, Cleaveland and Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Detroit and other Railroad centres.

Full reports were made of the methods and usefulness of the work. and this pam phlet gives account of seventy of these organizations of Christian Railroad men. No one who reflects upon the vast interests represented by the Railroads of the country can fail to be interested in things of lesser value, and of fading and with thanks the proffered beverage. This furnaces, puddling furnaces, rolling mills, the details of this useful work which contemplates the benefit and best welfare of How great the danger that we shall re- persuasiveness, pressed upon her guest the pleasure of ascending, by the elevator, to the vast army of men engaged upon these figure in the anna s of the atment. The

So strongly does this work commend itself wherever it is wisely prosecuted. that in almost every instance were Railroad Secretaries are employed the Rail. human life. An article by Prot. Alexroad Companies and Officials co-operate in the support, and in the maintenance of A few hundred feet from the buildings the social and religious work of which the data of physical science, and on which

attention to the advertiseural New Yorker in another s a 16-page illustrated agri-

ber to that paper will receive e plants and seeds of the great

ted description of the seeds e sent to all who apply for a ne Rural New Yorker, New low we give a condensed list plants that are offered :

hberth Raspberry-Two Plants fit: "As far as I can now me the most valuable Rasplanted five times as many of ill others put together." ays: "The Cuthberth is far

in abundance of fruit, size of "No Raspherry can be more

d for general purposes. elephone Pea. The new Engnt held in England at \$30 per

nnobled Oats. Mr. Mold of oducer of this variety. On al New Yorker it yielded last f 86 bushels per acre. ibirica-One of the hardiest vergreens known. Magnolias, Soulangeanna,

Fraseri, Glauca and Umbrel-

m Seedlings of the new Iris

of the splendid Pipe Vinef the Man Root, Ipomœa lep

Bebb's Now Aguileginsowers of any of the Colum-

'ent-temous. New beautiful

rare collections of seeds are h \$2.50. Many of them canthand. -

, engaged in growing hould take a paper exto these subjects, as is Recorder, and Cottage withly of 16 prges, at published in that great truit section, Rochester. trolled and edited by Patmyra, N. Y., a wer and florist, and now undred acres into fruits editing his paper from a perience, and years of and study. Send to him. , for a specimen copy. self. Or by sending on price now (~1.00) you for 1880, and either of mining, post paid, now you may choose : The tor 18,9, or Purdy's lit work, or either his Flower piece, 13x16 orted pot grown roses, eraniums, or ten papers wer seed, or one strong beautiful, hardy, and ekle grovn-the H lerry plants of the best is latitude, or six assortplants, or six best hardy

for al their validity. Science may pronounce with authority upon questions purely phenomenal; but when it assumes to utter conclusions on themes which lie within the realm of metaphysics, it transcends its limits. Mr Cuthbert Mills, in his closing paper on "The permanence of Political Forces," considers the question of the currency. His conclusions are first, that so long as financial questions are an issue in national politics, no resting place will be found till it is finally determined whether coin or an inconvertible paper currency is to be the money of the country; second that the Greenback organization will never be anything but a third party, and as such will go to pieces: third, that the result of the agitation will be a decision, either by constitutional amendment or otherwise, that the national government shall not under any circumstances issue an inconvertible legal-tender paper money. The literary notices are by Richard Henry Stoddard, who reviews three volumes, viz: Arnold's "Light of Asia," Dr. Joyce's "Blanid," and Bayard Taylor's "Poetical Works.

The "Review" is for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers.

facturing Company, of Cincinnati, O. In addition to description, prices, etc., it contains some 1500 testimonials from purchasers throughout the United States and Canada. The bells are warranted two years. The prices are comparatively low, and w thin the reach of even feeble communities. Churches needing bells-and none should be without-would do well to write for the Catalogue.

THE BEST READING .- As a source of profitable entertainment for the family no paper exceeds in interest the Youth's Companion. It has recently been enlarged, and is illustrated by our best artists. It employs the same writers as the English and American Magazines, and no other publication for the family furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price.

The following is a part of the contents of THE PREACHEE AND HOMILETIC MONTHLY for Dec. No. Sermonic-'God's Providence,' by A B Jack, D D; ' Christ's Texts as a Preacher,' by Joseph Parker, DD; 'Holy Love Superior to Gilts,' by Rev A H Coolidge; 'God's Presidency over All Things.' by R S Storrs, D D; 'The All-Sufficiency of God's Help-Illustrated by Scriptural History,' by William T Findley, D D; 'Divine Faithfulness in the Promises,' by John Miley, DD; ' Limitations of Human Greatness,' by J B Thomas, D D ; 'Christ the Smitten One,' by Rev Challes H examined being bewildered, would say and Spurgeon ; Ordination Service : 'The In- do that which would beerk up the mono aposth adequacy of Human Culture,' by Rev tony by ploy king a burgh-oat who can-Wilsam Chilmers; The Lecture Plat- not recall the orders of an examination, form : 'Abelard and St Bernard,' by R S the nervousness and excitement, and Storrs, D.D. Also. The International though now amused, deeply sympathize? Sunday-school Lessons - Homiletically Considered,' by Rev D C Hughes; 'Bro- by the visitors to be excellent, some of theily Talks with Young Ministers-Paper No III,' by Theodore L Cuyler, D D: Elements of Mr Moody's Fower as a bearing upon ministerial work attracted Prescher and Christian Worker,' by Rev our closest attention, and as students of David Winters; 'Prayer Meeting Ser- this class are in part (we regret so small a vice-Themes Considered,' by Lewis O part, and wish the time may come when Thompson; Prayer Meeting Topics for 1880'; 'Ministers and Money Matters, First Paper, by Chas F Deems, D D, LL course at Sackville) supported by the D; Sermonic Criticism - 'A Sermon funds of our Church, we would assure the Criticised'; 'Originality in the Pulpit'; friends of the Educational Society that A Sermon not a Work of Art'; 'The True Test'; 'Conventional Speech.' Vocal Culture-' Questions answered'; Our National Thanksgiving- Hints at Facts Inscitutions for training, do not turn out for Addresses'; Preachers exchanging well, the fault must be traced to the Views-' Hints as to a Pastor's Library': A Busy Clergyman - An Interview'; Clergymen's Sore Throa?-A Remedy': Cheap Stationery,' etc, etc. This Monthly has attained to great popularity among clergymen of all denominations. I K FUNK & CO., New York. \$2.50 per year; 25 cts. single number.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 20, '79. MR. EDITOR,-At the request of Rev. Mr. Weddall, I write to let you know the amount subscribed by Carleton Church toward the Relief and Extension Fund, viz., \$197.75; this, of course, includes collection at the meeting held in the interest of said Fund. Yours, &c., J. MCA HUTCHINGS.

AVONDALE. Dec. 19, '79. Rev. G. O Huestis, of Burlington, lectured for us on Thursday evening, the 18th inst, subject, "Our Young Men." The lecture abounded in good thoughts, clearly and forcibly expressed, interspersed with amusing anecdotes and hu-morous remarks. The attention of the audience was held throughout. We purpose next week, holding a Xmas Tree. The proceeds to be appro-

priated to Sabbath School work. R. A. D.

POINT DE BUTE, Dec. 20, '79. We were made the recipient of a splendid Ulster Traveiling out, by some of our thoughtful and warm-hearted Method-CHURCH BELLS .- We are in receipt of ist friends of Point de Bute a tew days the B-li Catalogue of the Blymer Manu since. This was to us a grateful and pleasant surprise. Yours &c., GEO. W FISHER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COLLEGE AND ACADE-MIES, SACKVILLE.

It was our privilege for the first time. to attend the examinations in connection with the above instituti n. on Monday and Tuesday last, and it is with pleasure we send a few lines to the WESLEYAN relative to them. What we write is not bare. providence, by the departure of our friends ly our own apini n. but also that of those who are much better qualified, because of their higher at annuer ts in scholarship, to pronounce upon such matters, and lest the encouraging and appreciative remarks made by them sheuld not go beyond the precipcts of College and Academics we record the mead of praise.

As the (Xaminations (Oral) were in progress, and we listened to the various classes as they were tested as to the attainments they had made in the various branches of their studies, the conviction was pressed upon us that the system of teaching was not a mere cramming of knowledge, and a memorizing of text books, but such a training as enabled the student to by hold of and retain the idea, All the examinations were pronounced the classes doing remarkably well. Those having, however, more directly the studies

as fifteen submit to the knife, all unconscious however through that God given boon e her (not cloroform, the word is hardly heard in these parts,) but ether, said to be barmless as water, and under the influence of which you know as little as the sleepers in the grave yard. Thus 29 M it is that cancers and tumors fly apace. Stricture gives way, and arms and legs drop off at short notice-" all that a man hath will be give for his life." Some leave after examination who are hopelessly diseased. Some die from the operation. and many are cured and leave rejoicingand may this last be the experience of your humble servant, T. M. LEWIS.

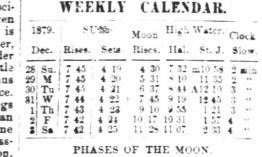
YARMOUTH, N.S., Dec. 8th, 1879.

MY DEAR BRO. LEWIS,-In the last week's Herald there was a notice referring to your long sickness, and saying that you were now fully convalescent, which announcement so filled me with gladness that I could not easily refrain from troubling you with a line to express my joy in the hope that we may all see your face again in restored health and soundness of

I am fully aware that should your departure be the will of our Heavenly Father would be all well with you, and you would only have passed a little sooner to your heavenly rest, but then we want you to stay awhile longer in this world, and I know of no request that I can make at a throne of grace with more earnestness than this, that you be spared and restored TERMINAL EXAMINA (IONS OF again and made whole every whit to your loving family, as well as to society general-I, who would feel deeply the loss of your removal to Heaven our home, for while we stay h as we want you, as well, and feel that your loss to society would be very great, whil, at the same time we know that G id can and ables make up the breachthat result from dispensations of his

otherwise. You have been brought to feel deeply affection's sore distress-and long continuance of the same, this is just what we are all subject to each of us. It is easy enough to concede this when all is well with us, but alas how hard to bear pas tiently sometimes when it comes upon us; I hope however that you have been mercifully sustained in spirit by the grace of our Heavenly Father, and under a consciousness of his presence and love, while thus suffering to much pain and anguish, I feel like saying to you what you know so well already, that all these things have an end, and when the toil and suffering is wallowed through we shall proably realize that what now seems to be and present it with some degree of original so rouch against us-while really and ity-of course you would thear the graditurily be found to work out for us a far thing" in originality now und again, the in ore exceeding and eternal weight of

> with my connest and sincere sympathy for you in all your suffering and sorrow, and also to your beloved companion, Mrs. Lewis who is with you, (so I am tola). M iy the grace of our God be fully sufficient for you both under all your trials, and that he will in his own time manifest his love and beneficence to you in a large degree in your restoration, so that like Job your last days may be better than the first, and your life be one of still greater userulness is the hope of your sincere fellow worker. * * *



Fall Moon 28th, 11h. 51m. a.m., N., W. Last Quarter 5th, 2b, 34m, a.m. New Moon, 11th, 6h, 25m p.m. First Quarter, 19th, 2h, 26m, a.m. Full Moon, 27th, 5h, 58m, a.m.

28 Mary Queen of William III, died 1694 28 Thomas Babington Macaulay, d. 1859 29 Sir Archibald Allison, Historian, b. 1792 30 Titus, Roman Emperor, b. 41. 31 Chas, Ed. Stuart, younger Pretender, b. 1721 Jehovah Magmided 31 John Wycliffe, reformer, d. 1384 1 Edmund Burke, b. Dublin, 1730 2 General Wolfe, hero of Quebec, b. 1727 2 Titus Livius, Roman Historian, d. 18 3 Marcus Tullius Cicero, b. B.C. 107

BORN.

On the 16th November, at the Metholist Parsonage, Greenspond, Newfoundland, the wife of Rev. S. Lister, of a daughter.

MARRIED

On December 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. McArthur, Mr. Daniel J. Mc Mullan, of Greenhill, to Miss Susan D. Crowell, of Greenhill. At Sambro, on the 17th December, by Rev. J H. Davis, Mr. George Henry Nickerson, of Sambro, N.S., to Charlotte A. Yeadon, of Harriet's Field. By the same, same date, Mr. Joseph. Merrioti to Susan C. Gray, both of Sambro, N.S. At Mr. Michael Reid's, Tower Hill, Charlotte

Co., N.B., on the 17th test, by the Rev. W. Wass, Mr. Hugh Young to Miss Margaret J. Little, both of Brockway, York Co., N.B. By Rev. G. W. Fisher, on the 11th inst, at the

DIED

At the residence of John H. Mair, Moncton, on the 13th inst., of diphther, tic croup, Har y Eng-land, aged 7 years, and on the 18th, Lucy Creighton, in the 18th year of her age, below d childre of Capt. James M. Allen, Maitland, Hants Co.

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX SUNDAY, December 28th, 1879.

11 a.m. Brunswich St. 7 p.m Rev. W. H. Evans Rev. S. F. Huestis do Life and Letters Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, by him-
 11 p.m.
 Kaye St.
 7 p.m.
 self-3 vols
 7
 3 25

 Rev. S. F. Huestis
 Rev. D. D. Currie
 Methodism, History of, Abel Stevens, LL.D., 450

Haim Charles St. 7p.m Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. W. H. Evans



Lachine & Cornwall Canals

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED FENDERS addressed t the under-Signed, and endorsed "Tende: for Timber for Methodist Mother, Rev. W. H. Withrow Lock Gates," will be received at this office us til the Methodist Hymns Book [New] and Its arrival of the Eastern and Western M-ils on MON-DAY the 29th day of DECEMBER is stant, for

125 GRANVILLE STREET List of Books for December 1879. (CONTINUED.)

METHODIST BOOK

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		lation to the (irse of Lecture			
Cairn	and others			1	50
John K	nox			1	1
Junios.	Letters of			1	1
John D	enton's Frie	nds .		- 0	-
Junior	letk. The			0	-
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Kingley, Chas. Memory of, 2 vols. slightly dama ed-roduced from 10.75 to S King and Commonwealth. The Story of the Groat Rebeilion 2nd edition 1 Kingdom of Judan, by author of Wide, Wide World 5.00 1.00 World Knight of the Ninetcenth Century - Rev. E 1 25 0.30 P. Roc Karl Krapp Lie of the Prince Consoit. Martin 3 vols 600 200 Lectures on Preaching-Phillips Brooks Do, do, do, Bishep Simpson 70 1 (0) Love Entirened Di Steele 1 50 Laura Linwood, or the Price of an accou-1.50 pli-hment Lapsed but not Lost- by author of Schonberg 1.50 Cotta Family Leofaine the Savon 1 75 ighthouse. The-A Tale 1.50 Lifethiouse, the each tare Life in the Poets Life in the Red Brigade--Elustrator Leisure Hours with London Divines Living Ejustas--Rev. E. H. Dewart Lithingy of Methodist Church of Canada Labor Stanks, a Condex Ford $\frac{1}{1}\frac{10}{00}$ 0 .0 1 (1) 11 000 Labor Stands on Golden Feet 6 (2) Light on the Grave Long Life and Peace - Mem. of M.s. Shaw 1 153 Little Women - Miss Alcott Little Women Married 0.50 0.50 Life's Emblems () (1) residence of the bride's tather, P-int de Bute, Gil-bert Hoeg, of Maccan, N.S., to Sarah M. Mitts, Last Look (The) A Last Last Look (The) A Tale of the Spanish Reformation

> LIBRARY OF HISTORY AND TRAVEL. Mung + Parks Lite and Travels Drake and Dampiers Voyage Round the

W orld Cooks Coyages Round the World Bruces Travels in Abyssinia The Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 Ansons Voyage Round the World The Mutiny of the Bounty ca 70 cents

Macaulay's History of England-5 vols. 4 50 6.0 Selected Essays and Miscellaneous Writings do Life and Letters 1 10 2 00 in Maccle-field 1 75 History of, in Eastern British in ore exceeding and eternal weight of givery to transmit here with my connection of the solution of the solut Modern Prophets and other Sketches 1 25 Model Preacher-W Taylor Much 1 reav, the Irish Scripture Reader Modern Speaker and Reciter Missionary Stories, Moister Moral Philosophy, Outline of – Dugald Ste-1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 wart Men of Faith-Wiseman Methodist flymn Book and Its Associations 1 00 Mothers Recompense—Grace Aguilar 1 00 Melancthon-Philip-W. H. Rule, D.D. 0.90 Mariborough, Life of Miller, Rev. W. E., Mem of Methodist Mother, Rev. W. H. Withrow 0 60

Writers

0 60

THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

erican Review for Jande Lesseps examines nes that have been proruction of a ship canal of Darien, connecting acific oceans. He proagua Canal project to insists upon the necesing one level of water ean. The Nicaragua t place too long, being ninety-five kilometers; ne locks would make that there would be ng of time, and great ore profitably go round n were the Nicaragua ucted, M de Lesseps never be anything else nferior navigation : it odate the large vessels he world's commerce. by Francis Parkman. uments adduced in 1aage by five advocates he November unmoer ion the great mass of s the right of suffrage, says Mr Parkman; ation of this question des, the female sex is epresented in political relatives. Nevertheert a very great pow r b. If they are s u. d upart this soundness ing and rea: them to ility and duty, there that we cannot overin the latter balf of sm and the Itisk Race recoun - tachistory eland. They hist 17. A succession of blaibe succ. sa ve English one English ruler bare resulted in good to Lean , was Oithe linkh people and ini s is his for two pulo in the likelihood amperiant is a diffe ur Calanasis Henry es au arocie ou th emineut French critic the most interesting of hierature. The rare sgui the month. te Beuve, exhibiting omation of quanties amely, a passion to lease of upati y with icle by Prot. Alex-The Metaphysics of monstrate the exisbought deeper than clence, and on which ence are dependant

POSTAL CARDS.

ST JOHN'S, NFLD., Nov. 28, '79. Our Sabbath School anniversary was held last Sabbath, Nov. 23rd. Sermons were preached by the Rev. G. S. Milligan. M.A., and Rev. J. Shenton.

In the afternoon a public meeting was held in Gower St. Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The body of the church had nearly 600 children in it. while the triends filled the galleries. The following was the order of addresses :---Rev. J. Shenton, G. P. Story, S. March, Esq and Rev. L. G. McNeil. The children sang hymns specially suited and adapted to the occasion. It was altogether a most successful anniversary. The collections amounted to \$128 for

HILLSBURG, Dec. 20, '79.

MR. EDITOR,-I did not expect to send another card so soon after that of last week. But the great kindness of my people deserves this acknowledgement. We were favoured on Monday evening last with a genuine surprise party. On re- two others being exceptions. Yesterday turning from an evening engagement, I found the parsonage tilled with kind friends, who left us cash and other valuables to the amount of over forty dollars. May our Divine Father abundantly re-C. J. ward them.

the Sabbath School Fund.

ACADIAN MINES, Dec. 22, '79. We were tayoured a short time since by a visit from our esteemed editor. On the 13th inst. he lectured for us, and gave perject satisfaction. All were delighted. They say it was the best effort ever made

at the mines. On Sabbath evening he preached a most acceptable and profitable sermon, after which subscriptions were received for missions

this place again.

Our people are still leaving for localities where they can receive higher wages. | fore executed in the hospital. Saturday Our Methodist ranks are greatly reduced. , is the day of high carnival-it is princi-R. B. MACK.

the work in this department is thoroughly done, and if young men after having been received by the Conferences, sent to the young men themselves; for the zeal and energy of the Theological Tutor and Professors generally are untiring in their desire to fully, so far as they are able during the short time they are present, equip them for their life-work.

Several features pleased us very much. One, the almost importunate request of the Professors to have the visitors question and cross-question the students, and that the questioning by the examiners was of such a character to test the student. Another .- The very kind and cordial reception given by all connected with the Institutions to visitors attending the examinations. A third.-The complete adaptation of these Institutions to do the

work contemplated, We pray that the abundant blessing of God may rest upon this most important last, just after the morning service. Dework of our Church, and that parents and fective chimney. Partly insured. guardians of children may by patrouizing these Institutions show their faith in the work, for here the moral as well as the intellectual is well eared for. Already too lengthy we close. G. W. T.

Wed. Dec. 17.

MASSACHUSETTS GENL HOSPITAL. Boston, Dec. 13, 1879.

DEAR BRO. CUBRIE,-Since being in shis institution, I have received scarcely a letter from home except such as were of a domestic or business character. A nice long one from Mr. Texedale and one or an unrecognized address appeared which proved to be from a Baptist deacon, and its contents if you publish it, will tend to er in Yarmouth. I should like to give sary. you an article concerning my experiences in this horrid and yet blessed place, but may be it would not be of general interest. This is a wonderful institution, where are found some of the most eminent surgeons on the continent, and where are perform-

ed some of the most wonderful operations, and where are effected some of the most wonderful cures, ever realized. Here you will see that giant of bone surgeons. Bidgelow, and Cabbot. and Hodges, and Beach, (my own surgeon-all honor to him.) Bro. Currie will be gladly welcomed to and Warren, and Porter a rising man, who has this week it is reported performed an operation in a case of rupture never bepal operating day, and sometimes as many

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROVINCIAL.

the first Thursday in February. Rev George Young, D.D., left Toronto for Emerson, Manitoba, on the 16th inst. The Princess Louise has arranged to sail for Halifax on the 23rd January. The conviction of Sir Francis Hincks has been quashed by the Supreme Court of Quebec at Montreal.

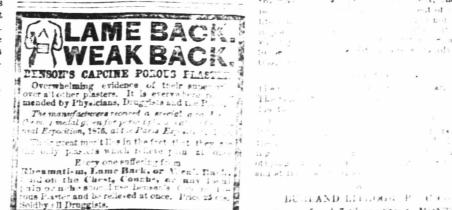
Thermometer on Sunday, Dec. 21, in Halifax, 15° below zero. Chatham, N. B., 25° below. Winnipeg 47° below. Montreal 20° below. Fredericton 32° below. The Methodist Church at Annapolis was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning last, just after the close of the morning service. Prompt efforts saved the building from destruction.

A Methodist church at Richmond Hill, Ontario, was burned down on Sunday Mr. Geo. R. Sangster, the popular propriet of the Moncton railway restau. rant, formerly of Kentville, has a seal lock invention, for which he has applied for a patent.

Robert Marshall, Esq., M. P. P. for St. John, N. B., has been appointed a member of the N. B. Local Government.

of the har of a set of the set of the Musical Her 12 Co. Strong Har of store, Muss. Send A Company has been formed in Monc. ton for building a Sugar Refinery in stam, it that town. It is not intended to erect extensive works. The capital stack will 20 All be \$200,000, divided into 2,000 chares (" \$1:0 each. A stock book has been open-Sard ed. and placed in the hands of a Committee. The enterprise will be pushed forward with vigor. THE CANADIAN IELUSTRATED NEWS

Rev. John McDougall attended Missionary Anniversaries within the mail few a show the spirit in which brethren of dif. days in the several Methodist churches in tistic day ferent denominations estimate one anoth- St. John, and also the Moneton & ever. all corre-



dby ill Druggists.

the turnishing and delive ing, on or before the 1st day of June, 1880. If Pine Lumber, sawn to the limensions required, for the construction of Gates for the Upper New Locks on the Laching Canal and for the New Locks on the conwall Canal. The Dominion Parliament will meet on the dimensions stated on a printed bill, which will be supplied on applicatio , personally or by letter, at this Office, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained. No 1 ayment will be made on the timber until

it has been derivered a the place required on the respective Canals nor until it has been examined and approved of by an officer detailed for that service

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THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON H.-JANUARY 11, 1880.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT .- Matt. 2: 13-23

TIME -In the winter of B. C. 5, January or February, when christ was a few weeks old.

PLACES .- Bethlehem of Judæn, Nazarett in Goldee, and Egypt, probactly the town of Ma a c'ea, a tew miles north-ast of Callo. It is near Leoutopoins, where, later, the Jewish temple of Omas stood. PERSONS .- Herod the Great; Joseph.

Mary, and the child Jeans; and derod Archela'us, son of Herod the G eat, and succeeding to halt his dominious.

RULERS -Angustus Cæsar, emperor of Rome, 23d year; Herod tue Great, 34th and last year as king of Judea, &c.; and Herod Archelus his son, first year.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY .- The census (Luke 2; 1 still in progress. Herod tails sick and dies at Jericho, April 1, B C 4, aged 70 years, five days after he had excuted his own son Antipater. Archelaus his son greeted as king, April 2. Riot and massacre of the Jews in the temple at the passover, April 10.

THE CONNECTION.

The wise men had returned to their own Far East country. Mary and Joseph had before this gone to Jerusalem, and presented the could in the temple, according to the law, when he was forty days amme (so that Augustus was reported old, and returned to Bethlehem. It is to have said that it was better to be "Herquite possible that Joseph had, during his on's swine than son") .- it might well be protracted stay in his paternal town, wen that he gave such a command as this reasons for concluding to make it the among the cruel and reckless acts of the place of his future residence.

EXPLANATORY. 13. And when they. The wise men of the east. Behold. How long after the departure of the Magi, is unknown, but it must have been very soon. The (an) angel of the Lord. When the word of God announces the min.stration of angels, bearing warning, consolations, messages of wisdom, the heart receives the doctrine, even against the cautions of sceptical reason. The long line of heavenly visitants shines in unsullied bright ness as high above the beliefs of an early age as the stars are above the vapors and the dust of earth. While patriarchs, prophets, and apostles show all the deficiencies of their own period, and are stained with human passions, the angelic beings, judged by the most fastidious requiret ments of these latter ages, are withusspot or blemish. Flee into Egypt. In Egypt the fugitives were safe. It was, moreover, almost another Judea. Of the five quarters of Alexandria. with 300.000 free citizens. Jews occupied more than two. They had a temple of their own at Leontopolis, in the Delta, for about 160 years, though they preferred to go up to that at Jerusalem; the Greek translation of the Bible, which had already widely taken the place of the Hebrew original, had been made in Egypt. Nor would it be difficult for Joseph to find support, as the different classes of Jewish workmen in Egypt were associated in gands, which maintained those out of employment. Egypt. As near as a noman Province, and independent of Herod, and much inhabited by Jews, was an easy and convenmay have one fulfilment, and then an. while they looked back to one signal

16. When he saw that he was micked. Foiled, baffled in the plot. Wroth. Angiy, in a lage. Slew all the children; i.e., male children. The population of Bethleven could hardly have been more than 2.000, and the number of children under two yeas of age in that number would be between 20 and 30. It was an act eve y way in harmony with Herod's character. Tormented with incurable disease, and yet more incucable suspicion ; so fiendish in his ciucity that he gave orders for the execution of many of the leading men of Juca: immediately upon his own death. that there might at least be some genuine monrning at his funeral; adding, as his last act, the death of yet another son. Antipater, to those of the two sons of Marilast months of his life. The coasts thereof.

The borders, i. e., the country in the immediate vicinity. Two years old and under. So as to include the infant Jesus. The time...of the wise men. When they had seen the star, which was probably within a year; at least, not before the anunclation to Mary. "But crue ty overran the limits of space and time alike." 17. Spoken by Jeremy. Jeremiah, chap.

31 : 15 18. Rama. A small town in the tribe of Benjamin, and six miles north of Jeru-

salem. It was the birth-place and burial place of Samuel, and the spot where Saul was anointed king. 1 Sam 1 : 19, 20; 2 : II; 8:4; 19:18; 55:1.) Not far dis tant from Ramab, yet south of Jerusalem and in the more inmediate vicinity of Bethlehem, was the tomb of Rachael and the supposed place of her burial. (Gen 35 : 18-20; 48:7) The passage in Jeremiah refers originally to an event which occurred very soon after the prophecy was delivered. Jerusalem was captured by Nebuchainezzar the king of Babylon; Zedekiah, the king of Judæa, was taken captive, all his sons were put to death before his face, his eyes were then put out, and he was carried in chains to Babylon ; the walls of Jerusalem were broken down, and the chiefs of the city were carried away into captivity; and Jeremiah bimself was taken in chains as far north as Ramah, the first station where the captives with their guards would rendezvous, where he was released (Jer. 39; 40: 1-6. 2 Kings 5). It was in reference to the event that the prophecy in Jer. 31: 15 was uttered. The figure was a typical prophecy of the grief in Bethlehem. Rachael was the ancestress of the tribe of Benjamin, which was always identified in fortune with Judan. She well represents the mothers of Bethlehem, near to which she aied in childbirth, and was buried. The sound of her lamentations is carried beyond Jerusalem and heard at Ramah. Divine prophecies," says Lord Bacon. being of the nature of their Author, with whom a thousand years are as one day, are not punctual y fulfilled at once. but have springing and germinant accomplishment throughout many ages;" and Dr. Wordsworth adds, "bave, at length, their summer blossom and autumnal ripeness in Christ."

bendage is their deliverance from the multilude who slew not less than 3000 was for him, and he allowed his brothyoke of their Egyptian taskmasters. Archelaus became so intolerable that But the words of Scripture being both Jews and Samaritans complained of words of God, and, therefore, deep him to the Enperor, and ne was deposed, words, which take their stand at the and banished to Gud. Into the parts of heart of things, look many ways, Galilee. Galilee, the northern province of Palestin., was the best and satest place other, and another, and at last a crowning for bringing up the child Jesus. Herod fulfilmen. So that the words of Hosea Antipis, the tetrarch, though not a good were so overruled by the Holy Ghost, that man, was a person of mild, disposition as compared with Archelaus, with whom he mercy of God, they looked on to a far was on terms so house that there was greater mercy, but one of exactly the not the least likelihood that he would, same kind, with an inner as well as an even if deuranded, give up the infant outer resemblance. The Words of H isea Christ into his power. This is the Herod were not accommodated to Christ, but named throughout the Gespels (except in were most t uly fulfilled by him-a double Matt. 2: 2. Nazareth Nazareth is fulfinment, one more glorious than the twenty miles east of the Mediterranein, and sixtgen miles west of the Sea of Gali-

lee; distant only two miles from Esdraelon. Fifteen gently-rounded hills "seem as if they had met to form an enclosure for this peace ul pasin : they rise round it like the edge of a shell to guard it from intrusion. From its very position this unwalled town seems to covet obscurity and seclusion. The modern Nazaveth is one of the better class of Eastern villages, and has a population of three or four thousand. All the inhabitants of Galilee were looked on with contempt by their wealthier and more cultured neighbours of Judæa: but Nazareth suffered under special opprobrium. That it might be fulfilled. God so willed it, irrespective Jisepu's design of settling there. Spoken by the prophets...Nazarene. The name "Nazarene" denoted one exceedingly despised. The reference is not to any particular passage, but to various predictions of the Messrah as the lowly and despised one. Isa 49:7; 53; 1-9.

A&CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Saviour now in highest glory, Seated on thy Father's throne ; Help us as we sing the story." That thy wondrous grace made known,

When in meekness. Thou did'st come from glory down.

Holy Spirit! give thy blessing, Show us all the Saviour's love, Who the Father's love professing, Yet descended from above, Veiled, in meekness.

That his strength we all might prove.

Father ! breathe thy benediction, Let us see thee in thy Son ; Let us know thy great salvation

God and min in Christ made one. With the Father, First the glorious work begun.

Father, Son and Holy Spirit, One in purpose as in name; Only one in grage and merit, To-day as yesterday, the same.

All the Godhead, Meeting in the blessed Lamb!

Bending lowly by the manger, We would bring thee gifts to-day; Gladly hall the infant stranger, At his feet our homage lay.

Blessed Jesus ! Take our hearts, we humbly pray.

nas had k-pt his boxes to himself, for the whole lot isn't worth its weight in saw dust."

gifts.

Will you give it up?" said Fritz's STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. mother.

That I will with all my heart; and I

Caris mistree, lighted up with many

tapers, and all the presents ranged in

order. At last the time came, and all

stood around the illuminated tree' by

sents to first one and then another.

Fritz, who was leaving up against the

door, wondered why his name was not

called off; but after awhile, sure enough,

his mother caded out his name, but

sent: here it is beneath the Curistmas-

tree; it is this heavy box, which you

must carry yourself, far I am sure that

Fritz thought to h mself : "Now that

is really too bad. Just see what bright,

shining presents my brothers and sisters

have, and what a miserable old box this

However, he thought, perhaps, there

was a fine suit of clothing in it, or

open it. It was covered over with can-

vas, which was sewed so closely that it

was not an easy matter to undo it. But

he had a sharp kufe in his pocket and

when he could not pull a stitch out, he

would cut the canvas, and at last, got

the box out of it. But he now seemed

only a little nearer than he was before

to finding out what was in the box.

However, he took courage, and deter-

top off, he found a large bundle, which

was tied and strapped all around. He

cut the straps and strings, pulled off

the thick paper, and found inside of

finding boxes, though with great labor,

"Now," said he, "I shall stop this

business; it is too much for the patience

of Job, and my fingers are all bleeding

from this hard work. I wish Uncle Jo-

until he cane to the tenth one.

he was going to get.

is for me !"

I cannot carry it to you."

The next attention Educit role up bendage is their deliverance from the multilate who siew not not not pression of ers and sisters to continue that kind of into the yard upon a heautiful back work to their heart's content, while he pony, and veryboly who saw if de arlolled on the sofa, and atmost felt asleep. Ed toey not never some a tradesmer me By and by as the evening came on, in their fives. So he get on Construes he seemed to be quite as wile a wake as gift more than he experies he can be can be any of the rest, for at eight o'clock, they was in fustments, and if the get one less were all to enter the Caristmis-room BECAUSE HE WAS LAZY. together, when they would see the

-SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

NO 6 44 LETTERS

which Fritz's mother sat and called out 17, 23, 9, 39, 3, 11 a musical wind inthe different names, handing the prestrument known to the Jews.

19. S. 29. 25 a religibility observice . 83, 15, 39, 11, 18, 32, 3, 5 a species of bean much used in cooking on the East.

Fritz was at a loss to see what it was 1, 3, 11, 39, 37, 39, 44 a village east of Jerusalein, on he road to Jericho.

His mother said to him: "I am sorry 22, 8, 25, 26, 34, 14 a measure. 43. 6. 39. 4. 10. 16 a vessel used in the Fritz, that I cannot hand you your pre-

service of the temple, 13. 39. 7, 34. 42 a to vn of Galilee not-

ed as the residence of the witch whom Saul consulted on the eve of the battle in which he perished.

1, 41, 24, 44, 2 the name of a precious stone, of a green color.

40, 28, 42, 24, 26, an aromatic gum which exudes from a tree known in in Arabic and Abyssinia.

something else that was very nice, and 14, 8, 89, 39, 31, miraculous food. he slowly went to the box, and dragged 43, 20, 35, 38, 36 a measure derived it over to a corner, and began to try to

from the length of the lower arm and supposed to be about eighteen inches. 8, 21, 87, 35, 31, 5, 36, 27, 42 a substance which in ancient times was manufactured into vases or boxes used to hold perfumes.

37, 29, 8, 12, 15, 32 brother of Joah distinguished for his swiftness in running.

After a good deal of trouble, he got the The whole is a part of the sermon on box open, and behold ! inside of it was the Mount.

still another box, which was nailed very Answers have been received to tight. He was now perspiring as if he Enigma No. 4, as follows :--had been at work half a day in the field,

Aaron. Jonah, Poilippi, Elisha, Rose, and got out of patience many a time Nisan, Tyre, Lois, Ephah, Wheat, with Unele Jonas and all his Christmas Thyine, Hornet. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy -Psalm 126:5. By J. S. Harding, Liverpool, N. S.; mined to persevere until he found out Nettie E. H. T., Apohaqui, N. B.; E. what was in the box. After getting the Windsor: A. Tuttle and E plack, River Philip; Meade P. Harrington, Liverpool; H L. Vroom, Clementsport; Arthur L. Robinson, Moneton; J. M. M., Halifax; Mitchell Street, that another box. And so he kept on Halifax.

> TO VENTILATE A ROOM .- To ventilate a room without draught, make a hole through the wall to the outer air, in a corner of the room just above the skirting. Through the hole put one arm of a tube three inches in diameter, and bent at right angles. The arm of the tube reaching to the outer air should be in length equal to the thick-

ness of the wail, and the other arm

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uge. Until I bring thee word. What thou shalt do (vers. 19-22). Al! things were not revealed to Joseph at once, and thus his faith was exercised, as was Abraham's. For Herod. Will seek ... to destroy. Herod was wicked enough to kill any number of his fellow men that he himself might reign. It was a vain policy. All wickedness is useless. No permanent good, no solid advantage, was ever secured but by good and righteous means .- Christ came to die, and not to reign, or but to reign by dying. Herod's wiath did, therefore, but subserve the real purposes of God.

14. When he arose. In the morning. Note the prompt and wise obedience of one who trusted in the Lond. He took the young child and his mother. The form adopted here, as in the preceding verse, is significantly reverential. In a narrative of common life the natural expression would have been " his wife and the young child." By night. Lest they should be discovered. Departed into Egypt. It is left to Apocryphal legends, immortalized by the genius of Italian art, to tell us how, on the way, the dragous came and bowed to him, the lions and leopards adored him, the roses of Jericho blossomed wherever his footsteps trod, the palmtrees at his command bent down to give them dates, the robbers were overawed by his majesty (and owed their preservation to Disimas, one of the band, who was afterward the pentent thief of the crucifixion), and the journey was miraculously shortened. They tell us turther, how at his entrance into the country, all the idois of the land of Egypt fell from their pe destals, with a sudden crash, and lay shattered and broken upon their faces, and how many wonderful cares of leprosy and demoniac possession were wronght by his word. All this wealth and prodigality of superfluous, aimless, and unmeaning miracle furnishes a strong contrast to the truthful simplicity of the Gospel naria. tive. S: Matthew neither tells us where the boly family abode in Egypt, nor how long their exile continued ; but ancient legends say that they remained two years absent from Palestine, and lived at Matare 'ëb, a few miles north east of Cairo. where a fountain was long shown of which Jesus had made the water fresh, and an ancient system under which they had rested.

15. Until the death of Herod. On the first day of the following April. How long they remained after this, is uncer-Fulfilled which was spoken by the tain. Lord. inspired, and what inspiration is : namely. it is the Lord speaking through men. By the prophet. Hos. 2: 1. Out of Egypt ...called my son It is evident that in him by that title. Afraid to go thither their primary intention these words do The character of Archelaus was as cruch not refer to the child Jesus, but to the and treacherous as that of his fathe ;; children of Israel collectively regarded as and within a few months after his acces-

19. When Herod was dead. He died within a few weeks after this. See on ver. 15 An angel. See on verse 13.

20. Arise, &c. The stay in Egypt is variously estimated. Ellicott thinks that not over a for night elspsed between the flight into Egypt and the death of Herod. Greswell allows seven months; other writers make it still longer. For they are dead. A general expression, or indefinite plurai, perhaps quoted from Exod. 14 : 19. It may include Herod and his wicked son Antipater, who was killed five days before his tather.

21. He arose. Another instance of prompt and cheerful obedience. The hand of Israel. A general term for the Holy Land -Palestine.

22. Archelaus. On the death of Herod the Great, his kir dom was divided between his three sons. Archelau., Antipas, and Pning. To Archelaus fell Idn um, Julies, and Samaria. His proper title was etunarch. Reign in Judea. The term used in the first clause, in the original, that Archelaus was king, or reigned in singly power. And it is objected that this is not exactly correct, for that Archelaus never was king. The case is this: As soon as his tather was dead, Archelaus delivered t) the soldiers a letter from the deceased king, in which he thanked them for their fidelity and services, and requested them to continue faithful to his son Archelads, who was to be his successor. Herod's will was at the same time publicly read, and Archelaus was hailed as king. I'uis is surely sufficient authority for the statement. Aud although, in fact, Archelaus abstained from tormally assuming the r gai title, as it was necessary that the will of his father should be first couff, med by Augustus, and although eventually be only obtained from Rome the inferior title of ethnarch-yet it appears from J .-

Showing that the prophets were sephus, that his own subjects did not trouble themselves with these reserves and limations, but continued to style him "king" from the time they hailed

LAZY FRITZ AND HIS CHRIST. MAS GIFTS.

CHRISTMAS

Little Fritz was a lazy fellow, and everything he had to do seemed too much for him. He would almust begin to perspire beforehand as soon as he hear i there was any work

to be done. Consequently, he learned very slowly, and was one of the dullest scholars in the school. I do not know what would have become of him if his parents had not had several servants in the family, for Fritz would scarcely do anything at all for himself. He even thought it was too much to comb his own hair. If ever a button hole seemed a little bit too small for his buttons. or his cost seemed to get on a little harder than usual, or his boots got a

little dry by being wet the day before, he invariably made a loud complaint about it, and got somebody to fix them for him. Even at the table, he grum. bled if the food was not prepared just as he wanted; and, if his piece of beef seemed to be a little tough, he would scarcely tou h it until somebody had cut it for him. Many a time he had been told by his parents and teacher that, if he continued his lazy habits in that way he would not be a successful man. But still this same lazy Fritz expected his fine clothing and his handsome presents just as much as any of his brothers and sisters, and no sooper . paper." was Curistmas talked about than his eves began to brighten up, of course, he expected, if not the best, at least one of the best presents that were made | these: Every year great calculation was made on ord Uncle Jonas's Christmas presents, for he was a kind hearted old man. who had no enddren of his own, and BUG UI-CES.

in December 24th, 1863, a large ex. press wazgon drov- up in the yard, and it was almost plied with Christmas presents from old uncle Jonas. Fruz's father knew what the express waggon was there for just as soon as he saw it. but he determined that more of the children should see the presents until his keeping." that night, which was Curistmas eve God's dear son, and the calling out of sion he sent in his horsemen to disperse a that he soon got tired of guessing what by his own indolence.

hope that Uucle Jonas will keep his his presents to himself after this.

" Then is there anybody else that will keep on undoing the boxes till he gets the last one?"

There was silence for a moment, when Ernest volunteered to commence on

the labour. He went to work with a will, patiently took off the top of the box, and found another one inside. But he did not get discouraged, and found one box inside of the other until he had unpacked four, and now he came to a little one no larger than a good sized inkstand. " This must be the last one," said be. So taking off the top of that he found something inside of it wrapped up in a piece of white satin.

When Fritz saw this, he began to feel sorry that he had not kept on; but it was too late. He had given up the milk warm followed by warm water, in job, and whatever there was inside of the same manner that carpets are that piece of satin must be for his bro- cleansed. They should be rubed ther, and not for himself. Erpest unrolled the piece of satia, and found a then again wet over with a sponge little gold box with a lock and key. As dipped in milk, and immediately dred the key was hanging to it, he unocked it. and rubbed with a flannel till the pal sh and when the top flew open, he saw nothing in it but a piece of paper.

"Only a piece of paper !" exclaimed Fritz ; I have got ten times more paper than that in my portfolio."

" Never mind," said Ernest, "perhaps there is something written on the off the paint. Cleaning mirrors and

So Ernest took the piece of paper. ran to his mother, and asked her to read aloud what was on it. The words were

Whoever is willing to-labor hard. At last shill be given his just reward. Then under these words were:

"He who has been the first to take took great pleasure in making hand. this slip of paper in his hand may presome Christmas presents to his nephews sent it to Mr Jostman, the proprietor of the large livery stable in the adjoin

ing town of C----. When Mr. Justman receives it, he will please deliver to the person the small black pony has been suffered to gather it must be which has been placed in his keeping immediately removed by covering the until he received the note. He will also deliver with the horse the new saddle, bridle and martingale which he has in

Ernest was now almost beside himwhen they would at together, with solf with joy, and poor lazy Fritz was the names of the own ratio them, either iso sours that he did not continue his lahanging on the Constmant ree of placed bour that the tears begun to stream on the table near by. The children down his face. You can imagine betmide guesses as to what uncle Jonas | ter than I can describe his feelings, and had sent to them, but Fritz was so lazy how well he saw the extent of his loss

should be two feet long, standing vertdically in the corner of the rooms if desired, it can be covered with paper of the same pattern as that on the wall. A tube of the diameter given above is sufficent to ventilate a room of moderate size.

A FEW HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.-If the covers of sofas and chairs are dirty they may be cleansed without being removed, by first washing them over with a flannel; then before they are dry, sponge them over with a strong solution of sait and water, in which a small quantity of gall has been mixed. The windows of the room - hould be open so as to secure a perfect drying, and the freshness of the articles will in this way be restored. Floor cloths may be cleaned with a mixture of magnesia, only with dry flaunel until nearly dried, is restored. This is a process much to be preferred to that of rubbing the cloth with wax which leaves it sticky and lis-

able to retain dust and dirt for a long time. Very hot water should never be used in cleaning floor cloths, as it brings polished steel articles is an easy op ration, when rightly understood. The greatest care should be taken in cleaning a mirror to use only the softest articles, lest the glass should be scratched. It should first be dusted with a teacher brush, then washed over with a sponge dipped in spirits to remove the fly spote; after this it should be dusted with the powder blue in a thin muslin bag, and finely polished with an old silk bandkerchief. Polished steel articles, if rubbed every morning with leather, will not become dull or rusty; but if rust steel with sweet oil, and allowing it to remain for two days; then sprinkle it over with finely-powdered unslaked

lime, and rub it with polishing leather. -Germantown Telegrap ... From the steady, firm and regular heat of the heart, replacing interrupted and feetle action of that organ, decomonstrated in a variety of cases. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is known to exert a powerful tonic effect on the

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rnoon Ernest role up pon a beautiful black ody who saw it deelarr seen a handsomer one So he got oue Coristmas le expecter, because he a id Fritz got one less HE WAS LAZY.

RAL ENIGMA.

44 LETTERS.

11 a musical wind invn to the Jews.

ligious observine . 8, 32, 3, 5 a species of and in cooking in the

9, 44 a village east of he road to Jericho. . 14 a méasure.

6 a vessel used in the mple. to vn of Galilee not-

nce of the witch whom on the eve of the bat perished.

name of a precious n color.

, an aromatic gum om a tree known in Abyssinia. miraculous food.

a measure derived of the lower arm and thou: eighteen inches. 5, 36, 27, 42 a subn ancient times was nto vases or boxes fumes.

32 brother of Joab or his swiftness in

part of the sermon on

been received to follows :---Puilippi, Elisha, Rose, is, Ephah, Wheat, They that sow in n joy -Psalm 126: 5. ig, Liverpool, N. S.; Apohaqui, N. B.; E. uttle and E Dlack, eade P. Harrington. . Vroom, Clements-Robinson, Moneton; ax; Mitchell Street,

A ROOM .- To ventilout draught, make a wall to the outer air, room just above the h the hole put one e inches in diameter. angles. The arm of to the outer air h equal to the thickand the other arm feet long, standing corner of the rooms be covered with paper n as that on the wall. neter given above is e a room of moderate

THE WESLEYAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.



tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTON.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypephosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

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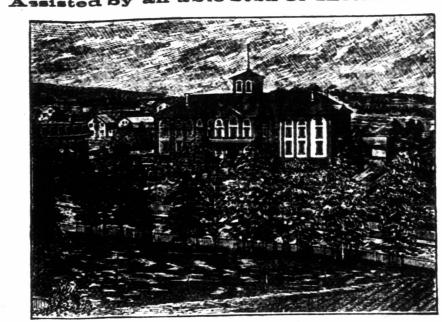
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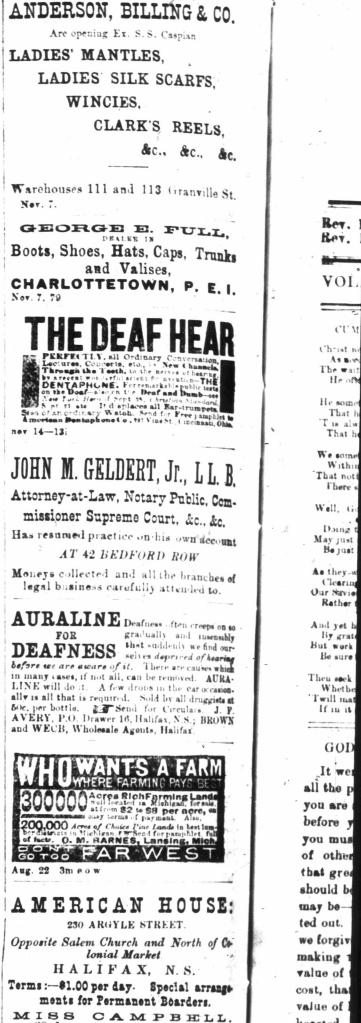
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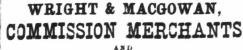
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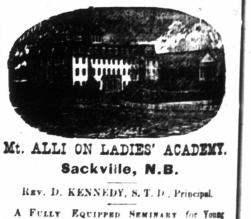
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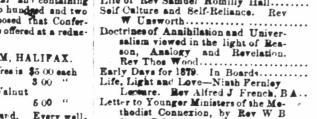
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