

L & CO.,  
ERS.  
gotiable Securities  
BERLING EXCHANGE  
TREAL, NEW YORK and  
in the above named Cities  
ic.  
ET.  
SURANCE  
classes of property at  
ie Companies.  
ANY,  
over \$51,000,000.  
COMPANY,  
paid over  
URANCE COMPANY  
HELD 1899.  
approved plans and at most  
ts. 165 Hollis Street.  
BRARIES  
uperintendents is directed  
es. In addition to these  
the BEST PUBLICATIONS  
an.  
we can confidently assure  
We are now selling more  
excelled in Canada.  
ESTIS, Book Steward.  
BRARY.  
Net.  
age cuts.  
in black and gold; prices  
of these books are  
SELECTION  
Prize  
Mountain  
Story  
rt  
ghter  
er  
entice  
O. 1.  
books, \$15.00 Net.  
te Darley  
ith and Patience  
illie Greyson  
ton Parsonage  
eneral Frankie  
rfect Light  
ny's Mills  
y Chester  
rce and May  
ward and Onward  
y a Dandelion  
igaret at Home  
icious tones  
pe Campbell  
dney Stuart  
neth and Hugh  
O. 2.  
oks. \$14.00  
k and Rosy  
nt, a true story  
ain Bertha Stories  
der the Pear Tree  
us on Earth  
le Threads  
es in The Basket  
atha Lee  
illy Douglas  
illing Freddie  
e Fountain of Living Waters  
chen and Gretchen  
den Fruit  
O. 3.  
y illustrated. \$9 Net.  
rey Glidden  
arl Necklace  
shine and shadow  
ry Bruce  
y Harding  
O. 4.  
ongly bound. \$9 Net.  
rim Street  
le Christie  
al Preston  
olie Lighted  
ward Path  
ESTIS,  
ect, Halifax, N.S.

# The Wesleyan.

65

F. HUESTIS, Publisher.  
E. WATSON SMITH, Editor.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE  
Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXIV.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

No 9

## THE "WESLEYAN."

OFFICE:—141 GRANVILLE STREET.

All letters on business connected with the paper and all moneys remitted should be addressed to F. WATSON SMITH.

Subscriptions may be made to any Minister of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Conferences.

### FROM THE PAPERS.

Yes, turn over that new leaf—and put the heavy weight of prayer upon it so that it will not soon blow back again.—*Christian at Work*

A correspondent of the New York *Mercury* says:—"I have found that those who have a pride in making their religion very broad generally get it amazingly thin."

The farther a preacher of the gospel departs from preaching the gospel, the fewer souls will he win to Christ. Finely polished essays, and eloquent periods do not convict of sin.

A preacher who chooses as his theme "How the Unknowable is Known to be Knowable" must have strange ideas of the needs of the human race; yet that was the subject of a recent sermon in this city.—*Christian Union*.

It would not be a bad idea to have the roll of Church-membership posted in the vestibule for everybody to read. There are so many people who will never be suspected of any religious professions unless they are advertised in some special manner.—*Central Baptist*.

The *Sunday School Times* says that the Christian religion has changed Charles Reade, the English novelist, whose conversion was announced something more than a year ago, from the most ferocious of egotists into a gentle and unassuming man.

The *Zion's Herald* says: "The noblest lives are the simplest—unassuming, never self-seeking, moving without detection in the providential lines indicated by a divine Hand. Such a one, at the close of life, will say like the late deceased Bishop James, 'I am not disappointed.'"

The *Religious Herald* wisely discriminates when it says: "The only use some preachers make of a religious newspaper is to tell of some little present they have received, or of some addition to their churches, or to have it help them get new places when the old ones fail them."

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia has adopted resolutions stating that the South ought to have an increase of fifty churches annually, whereas the increase is now only six, and requesting pastors, elders and parents to instruct the conscience of Christian young men in regard to the claims of the ministry.

So far as the law of our church is concerned, a local preacher not assigned to work is free to preach for any church. The editor of this paper once filled a Baptist pulpit for three months. To relieve the *Examiner* of any distress, we will add that he did not administer the Lord's Supper or baptize anybody.—*N. Y. Methodist*.

The Bishop of Honolulu is reported as having said, in an address in Chicago, that it was to be hoped that the Hawaiian Islands would yet be connected as intimately by spiritual ties with the United States as they were already by a commercial treaty. Why, we thought that already, by the evangelization of these islands by American Christians—but no matter what we thought. We forgot that they were not Ohurehmen, only Christians.—*N. Y. Independent*.

Pshaw! Why, it is hypocrisy. What? Why, saying you are too poor to give anything to missions, and going to the sea side the next week; begging to be accused, or throwing in a blank paper at the collection, and smoking tobacco; writing the fashionable gossip about hard times to your friends with a hand that sparkles with jewellery. Be consistent. We know there are thousands of poor people who can do nothing worth naming; for you are not one of them. "God looketh on the heart."

The *Liberator* (Eng.) vouches for the accuracy of the following: A country doctor, on receiving notice of the interment of a child of a Wesleyan minister in the churchyard [by a Wesleyan minister] in accordance with the provision of the Act, wrote—on the day after Christmas—the following note to the child's father:—"Sir, I rejoice to have received your notice of burial. It always has been to me a most painful duty to read the beautiful service of the Church over Christians. Yours obediently, —"

If you think it your duty to criticize the preacher unfavorably, let him be the first hearer. This is the honorable, Christ like course.—*Nashville Adv.*

"Law, accident and crime." Under this heading in the *Watchman* were found the name of one of our Irish ministers a few weeks ago. We were greatly relieved when we discovered that our brother had only been delivering a lecture on a neighbouring circuit; which was certainly not an accident, much less a crime, and could hardly be considered unlawful even in these stirring times.—*Irish Evangelist*.

Everybody knows of churches which seem to regard the parsonage as public property, to be used by the congregation very much after their own sweet will. But the first instance of the forcible use of a parsonage for dancing recorded in the history of the Methodist Church recently occurred in a country town. This form of amusement was kept up in spite of the minister's protest, and on the following Sabbath he returned the money presented at the donation with the request that it should be re-distributed among the donors.—*Christian Union*.

Watch the flight of a straw: theology leads in the list of books published in England last year. There were 945 of these theological volumes. Of course education came next; there were 680 educational volumes. And yet there are about 1,000 people in England (calling themselves Agnostics, Compuncts and Atheists) who make more noise than the 30,000,000 of people who read the old theology. The trouble with this little minority that imagines itself the whole world is not so much skepticism as a disorder known in the rural districts as "the big-head."

Mr. E. F. Cragin, of Chicago, says ten saloons in Chicago, which paid \$520 license last year had a murder committed in each. The expense to the county for trying these cases and the cases of other crimes committed in them was very great. He estimates that the extra expenses caused by the liquor interests to the city could not have fallen short of \$930,000. There were received for licenses from the 3,603 saloons of the city, a total of \$182,226, and for personal taxes less than \$12,000, making in all \$194,000. The excess, therefore, of expense over receipts was \$736,000.—*N. W. Adv.*

A good many curious settlements of the liquor question have been proposed, but perhaps the most curious of all is that which is actually in practice at Bergen in Norway. The monopoly of the sale of spirits is in the hands of a company which, after paying 5 per cent upon capital, devotes its surplus profits to educational and benevolent objects. Among the organizations which share in the plunder are the temperance societies; so Bergen presents the odd practical paradox provided by the fact that its habitual drunkards are among the largest pecuniary supporters of the cause of total abstinence.—*The Freeman*.

It is one of the penalties of greatness that its possessor is robbed of almost all privacy. Mr. Gladstone went the other Sabbath evening to hear Mr. Spurgeon, and the papers have been discussing the matter ever since. One sees in it a desire to strengthen the Liberal interest in the neighborhood of Newtonington—another sees in it an omen of impending Disestablishment—while the High Church papers are simply horrified at an Episcopalian like the Premier countenancing Dissent in such a manner. What a pity that people—and newspapers—have not a little more charity—and common sense.—*The Witness* (Ireland).

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his recent report as Inspector of Schools, bears testimony to the popularity and special value of poetical exercises. He recommends some of Mrs. Hemans's short pieces on the principle that the poetry chosen should have "real beauties of expression and feeling, such as children's hearts and minds can lay hold of." Mr. Arnold cautions teachers against passing over words not in common use and cites an instance of the word "steed" not being understood by children in London schools of twelve years of age. In another school only one in a head class of thirty scholars was found to know what a "ford" is.

Bishop Elliott, of Texas, in the *Churchman*, gives his idea of the "easy work" and an "encouraging place." A young clergyman once wanted to know if there was "any more encouraging work in Western Texas." "I wrote him that never since the days of the apostles had there been any difficulty in finding plenty of men to do encouraging work. When you come across such a sweet young person as that don't say, 'Go West, young man.' Give him a dear, comfortable little parish, a sweet little rectory, and let the ladies work slippers for him. I never will tell a man I have an easy place for him. If you want an easy place, come and make it."—

## MARKS OF THE LORD JESUS.

I used to meet frequently, years back, a crippled man. He could move his limbs but feebly; he could walk, but with a sad slowness. There was upon his face the look of a constant pain and weakness. It was disfigured, too, with scars; but all these things in him were the insignia of the noblest hero. He had been an engineer upon a locomotive. The road which he traversed was often lifted upon huge trestle-work, spanning deep gorges. One day, as he was driving his train, and was just about to pass upon one of the long, high bridges, he saw just ahead of him, and at the beginning of the trestle-work, a broken rail. He could not stop his train in time. Only two other possible courses were open to him. One was to jump from his engine on to the bank close by, and save himself, and let the train go thundering on, and—down. The other was to stick to his engine, whistle down breaks, go out with it upon that trestle-work, and when his engine struck that broken rail, go down with it, in the faint hope that the weight of the engine would break the couplings, and the train come to a stand-still this side the fractured rail, and so the passengers be saved; he had but an instant for decision. He did not hesitate. He chose the latter course. It turned out accordingly to his hope. The weight of the engine, as striking the broken rail it began to take its course downward, did break the coupling. The train, just then grasped by the brakes, did come to a stop just this side the broken rail. And he—he fell with his engine eighty feet into the gorge below, and was picked up bleeding, and shattered, and unconscious. He had "grazed the teeth of death" so closely that he was never a well man afterward. He was an almost fatally damaged man. He must henceforth bear the marks of that grand heroism. But were they not marks of honor? Could he not say even in the very spirit of what Paul says concerning his marks? "Henceforth let no man trouble me; henceforth let no man question my loyalty to duty, for I bear in my body the inextinguishable and certain marks of it."

The Apostle was a much scarred man. His body was branded with marks which he must carry to his dying day. He had been stoned at Lystra. He had been scourged and imprisoned at Philippi. He had been shipwrecked, and often battered through long struggle and vicissitude. Some false brethren, scattering dissensions among the Churches he had founded, tried to impugn his loyalty to Christ, and so lessen his influence over his friends. Said Paul, "These inextinguishable scars refute them; they are the brand of my true service; and since they were the brands of service to Christ, were they the evidence of the noblest honor?"

The lesson is this: Nobody can be a Christian and not have the results of being one written on him in some scars of sacrifice and loss. Christ said, "If any man will follow me let him take up his cross." A Christian man cannot be like one un-Christian. There is a legend that once to an ancient saint the prince of evil came, arrayed in jeweled robes. "I am Christ," he said, and demanded the saint's obeisance. But there was one mark of the Messiahship the devil either could not or had neglected to assume. The saint looked steadfastly at the sham, and then asked, quietly, "But where are the prints of the nails?" and Satan fled abashed. A Christianity without nail-prints is impossible. The mark of some loss and sacrifice a true Christianity must bear, for Christianity is the personal devotion to the Lord Jesus; and he hung upon the cross. Whatever things are wrong, the mark of their upyielding must be carried.

Well, this is what it comes to. Marks, scars, if not of body yet of spirit, upyielding, sacrifice, and so a joyless, meager life—that is the meaning of your Christianity, says somebody. Yes, friends, this is what it comes to. Marks, scars, upyieldings, sacrifices, and so not a joyless, meager life, but a larger, richer, nobler life, because of the very

scars we carry. For think of that engineer I spoke of. Do you not suppose that out of the consciousness of devotion to duty of which those scars were symbols, he drew through all the days a richer revenue of joy than he could have done had he been the healthiest and most uninjured man in all the world, and at the same time had had his heart pierced with the pain that when the crisis struck him he had been a coward, and devoted simply to himself?

The truest, deepest joy, the richest, largest, profoundest life, never can be in serving self; but can only be in the yielding of the self to that which is nobler than the self. Let us remember this, and when we are confronted by some pain of sacrifice for Christ, refuse to dodge it, but rather grasp it eagerly, and so make pain a sacrament, and draw out of it even the joy of heaven.—*Dr. Wayland Hoyt*.

## THE WIDOW'S MITE.

Rev. C. S. Long gives the following interesting account of the origin of the Seminary at Nagasaki, Japan: "Two years ago when I was taking leave of my friends in the chapel of the east Tennessee Wesleyan University, on the eve of my departure for Japan, 'a certain poor widow' placed in my hands two dollars, saying: 'I would love to do more for you, but this is all I have.' Not feeling disposed to use this 'widow's mite' for my personal benefit, I resolved after prayerful reflection to make it the foundation of a school in Japan. Accordingly I wrote private letters to brethren in the various Southern Conferences, asking them to assist me in accomplishing my purpose. Liberal responses came from both North and South, and in a few months the two dollars grew to \$500. The sum, increased by grants from the Mission, soon became \$1,200, with which we have erected during the past year, on a magnificent location overlooking the ancient city of Nagasaki and its far-famed bay, a beautiful two story house, 40 by 50 feet, containing twelve splendid rooms, which I now ask the Society to accept and recognize as 'Cobleigh Seminary,' in honor of the poor widow who gave me the two dollars, and in memory of her lamented husband, Rev. Nelson E. Cobleigh, D. D., LL.D., my old friend and teacher. Twelve young men have already matriculated and are studying English, Chinese and their own language with good success. All are required to recite a lesson from the Bible each day. The prospects for the school are all that we could hope for."

## FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT.

We need the gift of power. Yes, but what is this gift? Are we far from the mark when we say that it is "to be filled with the Spirit"? Filled. Good and believing men have the Spirit in some degree, but they are not filled with the Spirit. With this partial anointing of the Spirit, the Christian life and the Church life do not go out, and something is done, but it cannot satisfy the longings of the soul, nor meet the responsibility of the Christian Church. There must be this fullness of the Holy Ghost in believing men before the dry bones of a dead world can be shaken. Our attitude, in reference to this aspect of the spirit's work, may be more serious than we imagine. It is to believers that the admonition is given: "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." The seal may not be altogether broken at once, and yet the Spirit is grieved because we do not open our hearts to the fullness of his life and grace. He is grieved because we do not honor him in his divine personality and authority, and because we do not, with sufficient reverence and heartiness, seek his most abundant baptism. Not to be filled with the Spirit is, almost inevitably, to put upon him an affront, and to incur his just displeasure. If it does not lead to his departure, it leaves us where our spiritual twilight may gradually fade into gloom. Is God angry with his people? Does his displeasure rest upon Zion? If so, the cause is mainly in this dishonoring of the Holy Spirit.

We talk of revivals, we pray for them, we must have them or we die. But a revival is to be filled with the Spirit. When believers are thus full of the Holy Ghost, and the preachers are thus filled, there is a Pentecost. The outside world soon hears of it, is moved by it, and communities are aroused. One man filled with the Holy Ghost will be felt in a congregation, and ten or twenty will stir things, and turn things upside down. Having the Spirit in some measure, let this be our special quest at the throne of grace, that we may be filled with the Holy Ghost.—*N. O. Advocate*.

## GOSPEL TEMPERANCE.

The two popular movements of the country which are now gathering strength rapidly are the Gospel Temperance Mission and the Salvation Army. The latter agency is, of course, distinctly evangelistic. The former is remarkable as associating the Gospel with Temperance. In regard to the Army, we have observed that by witnessing its proceedings cultured and thoughtful men have been changed from critics into defenders. When a detachment of the Army marches into a city and in a few weeks is the means of the conversion of 500 degraded characters, criticism is silenced. The Gospel Temperance Mission is really a converting agency; and it is a great success. The Bristol mission, conducted by Mr. R. T. Booth, has been an extraordinary success. 30,000 people have taken the blue ribbon, and many have found salvation through Jesus Christ. And in a quiet town in Cheshire a mission was held a few years ago, held without any external help, and over 400 took the blue ribbon. What is the meaning of these movements in the populations of England? Has the expression of the Gospel from the pulpits of our country become so philosophical and ethical that the popular mind cannot take it in? If so, there must be a return to simplicity. By keeping well in sympathy with the above-named movements the Churches will gain far more than they will lose. They are Methodist movements to all intents and purposes, and we must not look coldly on them by any means. We observe that the Church of England is proposing to have a Salvation Army. Churchmen are afraid of a new Methodist agency which will sweep away crowds from the Church. It is amusing to see the National Church competing with the free movements of Nonconformity. It has yet to learn how to sway the masses. No doubt it will lose through the Salvation Army and through Gospel Temperance. Ritualistic services will not hold the people against the burning evangelism of free organizations.—*Methodist*.

## AMONG THE JEWS.

In the Christian worker named some of our readers will recognize a former minister of our Canadian Conference: The Rev. Jacob Freshman, a young Christian Jew who, since January 1st has been preaching to a small but regular congregation of Christianized Hebrews in one of the small halls of Cooper Union, announced at his service yesterday afternoon that they were ready now to organize a Hebrew Christian congregation. He had previously said to the converted Hebrews who have attended his meetings that when ten of them were ready to give him their names they would organize into a society. The names had now been obtained. He had set the number at ten, because in the Jewish synagogues that was the number established as necessary to the formation of a society. Mr. Freshman had invited a number of Christian ministers to be present, and the Methodist pastors, the Rev. Mr. Draper of Washington Heights and the Rev. Mr. Clarke of Brooklyn, were there. Mr. Freshman read letters of encouragement also from the Rev. Dr. Prime, the Rev. Mr. Park, Wm. E. Dodge, and the Rev. E. S. Fairchild. Of the beliefs which he sought to teach he said he had the Old Testament as God gave it, and believed that the ful-

filment of its prophecies was recorded in the New Testament. He read from the report of the Evangelical Alliance the dogmas which he proposed as the doctrinal basis of the new organization, and said that he had determined to read the Apostles' Creed as giving in effect what they believed.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke said that the Rothschilds held mortgages on Palestine, and as the Turks never paid their debts he thought the mortgages would have to be foreclosed, and that the Jews stood a good show of getting back their Holy Land again. New York, he said, is full of isms, and a man with a hobby has only to come here to get a following. But New Yorkers have been "sold out" so often that they are righteously suspicious, and so he was present to testify to his knowledge of Mr. Freshman, whose father, as well as the son, he had known and esteemed. It was the popular idea, Mr. Clarke said, that the Jews had crucified the Saviour. That was all a mistake. Gentiles were equally responsible. A Gentile Judge signed his death warrant, a Gentile nailed him to the cross, a Gentile pierced his side.

A venerable Jew, with long white hair and white beard, who spoke in broken German, asked how Christian Hebrews who are already members of churches in the city were to devote their energies to this organization, too, if it also were called a church? Mr. Freshman said they did not yet aspire to calling it a church, but were simply banded together to reach the Hebrew people in New York with their newly adopted gospel.

A Gentile present offered himself as a member. Mr. Freshman said they wanted first to get together their Hebrew brethren, but that they could hardly refuse the fellowship of Gentiles. An old Hebrew thought there should be no distinction, and he said further that if Brother Freshman excluded Gentiles he would have to exclude first his own wife.

Mr. Freshman announced that at a future day the ten members would appoint a committee to which all names of persons desiring to come into the organization might be sent. After next Sunday services will be held in the lecture room of Dr. Crosby's church, Fourth avenue.—*N. Y. Paper*.

## A HEAVENLY ARREST.

The newly-appointed vicar of St. Mark's, Tolington Park, North London, in the course of a written sermon related an incident which happened before him while a missionary in India. A man had ascended a palm tree for the purpose of fixing a receptacle for the juice exuding from the tree, when he beheld beneath him a sight which filled him with the greatest alarm. A woman placed beneath the tree a child, which she was evidently about to trample to death—in the spirit of mad infanticide formerly so common in India. Quick as thought the man in the tree raised a loud and piercing outcry which so startled the woman that she instantly fled, leaving the child behind her. The local authorities investigated the case, but as the woman could nowhere be found, the infant was handed over to a wife of a missionary, who tenderly accepted the little waif as a gift of Providence, and taught her, while yet a child, to know the love of the Saviour. As she grew up she gave evidence of having been soundly converted, and was greatly blessed to the spiritual good of many native girls and women. She is now twenty-two years of age, and, as the wife of a missionary, gives herself up entirely to Christian work, in which God continues to honor her in the conversion of sinners and the building up of believers. Verily, He who watched over Moses in the ark of bulrushes, and delivered the infant Jesus from those who sought his life, still reigns and makes even the wrath of man to praise Him.—*Christian Herald* (London).

A great humbling is a great blessing to the soul. Sometimes it comes direct from God, but oftener through man as His instrument. In this case how happy it is to bear.

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

EVENING PRAYER

I come to thee to-night In my lone closet where no eye can see, And dare to crave an interview with thee, Father of love and light.

THE ATHEISTS TORN BIBLE.

John Moulton was the proprietor of a "general" store in a small village in the County of New London, Connecticut. He had the reputation of being shrewd and close in all his business transactions, and people who knew him well said he had a peculiar faculty for turning everything into good solid money.

him and his godless associates when such parcels were put up. John Moulton was sadly disappointed. He fully expected that in sacrilgiously using the Bible for wrapping paper he would speedily provoke the expostulations and censure of the minister and the deacons and sundry devout women in the parish, and thus have a fine opportunity of airing his infidel ideas that he had imbibed from his various readings from Thomas Paine down to the latest scientific and pantheistic diatribe against the Bible and the Christian religion. He felt himself to be safely entrenched in his position and fully able to defend it.

Pointing to that last verse, the letters of which now seemed to him to stand up from the crumpled page, he asked her with trembling voice and blanched face, "What shall my lot be at the end of the days?" "Alas, my husband, that you should ask me such a question, and that I should be utterly unable to help you!" she replied, bending in turn over the leaf. "This verse has marginal references, I see, to Isaiah and to the Psalms and to Revelation. Let us look them up," and she turned to the coverless mutilated old Bible. He knew nothing, and she very little, of the order of the books, but after considerable search they found that the two first-named books were missing. Presently they came to Revelation and eagerly read the thirteenth verse of the fourteenth chapter: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

ligion in her father's house spoke and prayed in the social meetings, and other men joined with them; but the women who had had the separate conversation there were silent here. "It is the same every where," thought the poor child; "the men are Christians, but are there no Christian women?" And the question was worse than perplexing—it was a real stumbling-block. She desired and hoped to be a Christian herself, but she found herself a girl and not a boy; and, though she did not quite think it would be impossible for her to be both a woman and a Christian, she did not quite see how it was to come to pass.

Of course, her question was asked in ignorance, and did injustice to her mother and the other women whom she knew; but was it a strange question, and could they have expected her not to have such thoughts? There are many ways of showing a Christian heart, and doubtless this child's life at home was very different from what it would have been if her mother had had no love for the Saviour. But no one can say that her perplexity was to be wondered at. If the women were marked off as separate from the men by silence on the subject, and by the omission of religion from the household when they were left alone, how could the child fail to wonder whether the religion was not all with the men?

There have been reef-building corals found at a depth of 1000 feet, but they were dead—drowned by being carried below their depth. This confines them to coast lines and submarine banks. Corals will not grow where the temperature is lower than 68 degrees at any time—that is the ocean, not the air. Therefore they are confined to the tropical regions. They will not grow except in clear salt water; hence there is always a break in reefs opposite the mouth of a river. Finally they demand free exposure to the beating of the waves. The more violently the waves beat, the more rapidly the corals grow, because the agitation gives them ventilation. Corals will grow in the face of waves whose beatings would gradually wear away a wall of granite. The four kinds of coral reefs found in the Pacific ocean are fringing reefs, barrier reefs, circular reefs, enclosing lagoons in the ocean, and small lagoonless coral islands.

don't care, and I'll swear as much as I've a mind to." Willie said, "Well, you'll swear without me," and picking up his tops he put them in his pocket and moved on for home. Johnnie saw Willie would do as he said, and feeling somewhat ashamed at his conduct, called out, "Willie, if you'll come back and play, I won't swear any more." Willie came back, and saying, "Johnnie, my Sunday-school teacher says swearing is very wicked and wrong, and I dare not play with any boy who is wicked," resumed his play.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

No great thinker ever lived and taught you All the wonder that his soul received; No true painter ever set on canvas All the glorious vision he conceived.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

No musician ever held your spirit Charmed and bound in his melodious strains, But he sure he heard, and strove to render, Feeble echoes of celestial strains.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

No real poet ever wore in numbers All his dream; but the diviner part, Hidden from all the world, spoke to him only In the voiceless silence of his heart.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

So with love: for love and heart united A twin mystery, different, yet the same; Poor indeed would be the love of any Who could find its full and perfect name.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Love may strive, but vain is the endeavor, Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

THE UNEXPRESSED.

Things of time have voices, speak and perish Art and love speak, but their words must be Like sighings of illimitable forests, And waves of an unfathomable sea.

GIVING THE HEART.

"Mother," said a little boy who had numbered only a few summers, "what does it mean to give your heart to God?" The mother put down her sewing, and looking at her boy, said, "Charles, do you love any body?" "With a look of surprise the child answered, "I love you, I love my father and my sister and Henry." Then you give your heart to your father, to Henry, to your sister, and to me, and you show that love by doing all you can for us and obeying our commands." The child's face looked bright with a new thought. "And you ought," continued the mother, "to love God best, because he gave you your father and mother and all your friends and comforts; and he gave you his dear Son, Jesus Christ, who came from heaven to die that you may live forever.—"I do want to give my heart to him, mother! how shall I do it?" The mother taught him to tell Jesus his wants, and led him by her example into the good way. His child-life did not disappoint her hopes. He always tried to live like Jesus. Charles is now one of the best of men, and he says he had one of the best of mothers.—Mother's Friend.

BETSY'S LESSON.

"Oh, dear! Nobody cares for me! Nobody loves me, it's 'Bet, do this,' and 'Bet, do that!' all the livelong day!"

These were the words which proceeded from the mouth of a little girl, apparently about ten years of age, who sat in the shade of a very large tree twisting the strings of her sun bonnet. Her father was dead, and as her mother had six children and no hired girl she had more work to do than many little girls of her age. A neighbor had come in for a minute or two; and as her mother had gone into the other room Betsy slipped out of the back door to the old tree, where she had been sitting for five minutes when her mother called out, "Betsy, child, come in the house! Don't be loitering around the e!"

She got up and was going towards the house when her mother said, in a very loud voice: "Hurry in here, quick, or I'll be after you!"

Betsy hurried into the house and set about her daily task of taking care of baby and rocking him to sleep. While she was doing this she thought: "I believe I'll go down to Mrs. Wright's house after the baby goes to sleep, and see if she wants me to take care of her baby. It'll be better than taking care of five children."

So she sung to baby, and finally he went to sleep, and laying him in his crib, she put on her sun-bonnet and hurried down to Mrs. Wright's house on her errand. After she had rested awhile Mrs. Wright heard her story, and then wisely said: "My dear, while your mother has six children and no servant, I have one child and two servants; who needs your help more, your mother or I?"

"Mother does, of course," said Betsy.

"You are more fortunate than many little girls, who have no brothers and sisters to take care of," added Mrs. Wright.

Betsy did not like the way in which Mrs. Wright had been talking to her, and without one word arose and left the house. When she reached home she went and sat under the old tree. She was thinking of hard work, when all at once she happened to think of what Mrs. Wright had said and went into the house, resolving on the way that she would try to do better there after. She was such a very good girl for all the rest of the day that her mother noticed it and wondered at it, till at last one day Betsy told her all about it; and it made her so happy that Betsy felt amply repaid for being so good.—Probyterian Banner.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

YOU'LL SWEAR WITH-OUT ME.

Several boys in the upper part of New York were playing with their tops, and one of the number, feeling chagrined at his inability to come up to the skill of his playmates, began to swear roundly.

A Sunday-school boy promptly said, "Johnnie, if you swear I won't play with you."

Johnnie very early answered, "I

ARE THERE NO CHRISTIAN WOMEN?

BY DR. W. N. CLARKE.

A child's questions are worth regarding, and it often happens that they go to the heart of matters much more directly than the slower investigations of their parents. I have placed at the head of this article a child's question that I lately heard. It was an honest question, and one that caused no small perplexity to the child who meditated long upon it. Extravagant as the question was, it might have stirred up some sharp thinking in the women who occasioned it, if they had known it at the time.

The story is this, as the lady herself told it to me a few weeks ago. Her home was a pure and quiet Christian home, and both parents were members of a Christian church. She was a thoughtful child, and many of her thoughts were turned towards Christ and his religion. She listened on the Sabbath, and watched at home, and began to feel that she must some time accept the Saviour and live the Christian life. But she became perplexed. When her father was at home, they always gathered about the family altar for prayers; but when he was absent the family went to its various work without praying. When he was at home, God's blessing was asked upon their food at every meal; but when he was absent no thanks were returned to the Giver, and no blessing was invoked. The neighbors were of a neighborly kind, and would often come in at evening; and at such times the men would form a group on one side of the room and talk about the Church and the interests of religion, while the women would make a separate circle on the other side, and their conversation would turn upon their families, and their work, and the affairs of the neighborhood. She went to church on Sundays, and did not wonder that the preacher was a man; but she went also to the prayer-meetings, and it was there just as it was everywhere else. The men whom she had heard talking of re-

CORALS AND CORAL REEFS.

Professor Joseph LeConte, in a recent lecture on corals, corrected a wide-spread misunderstanding respecting corals and coral reefs. The popular idea is, says M. LeConte, that these animals are little insects; that they build like ants and bees do, and when they are alarmed they disappear into their little burrows, and these reefs are accumulations of millions of these little insects in generation after generation. The fact is the coral animal is a polyp belonging to the group of radiata; that it consists of limestone deposits in the shape of a hollow cylinder with top and bottom discs, surmounted with tentacles, containing a stomach and enveloped with gelatinous organic matter. The tentacles or arms are provided each with a mouth for the absorption of food. The coral is coralline limestone after the gelatinous organic envelope is decayed and removed. The animals which build reefs are not much larger than pinheads.

Reef-building corals will not grow at a depth of over 100 to 120

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MARCH 12.

POWER OVER EVIL SPIRITS.—Mark v. 1-20.

Ver. 1. Gadarenes Whether it should be Gadarenes, Gergesenes, or Genesenes, has been much disputed point. The Revised Version has Gerasenes here and in Luke, but Gadarenes instead of Gergesenes in Matthew; so that the Revisers have not done much to settle the matter. It is clear that the incident cannot have taken place either at Gadara or Gerasa which were both situated S. E. of the Sea of Galilee, and at a considerable distance from its shores. The place was a city which has been variously called Geres, Gnersa, Gersa and Kersa, the ruins of which still exist on the eastern side of the lake.

2, 3. Dr. Thompson says that there is an immense mountain immediately above Kersa in which there are remains of tombs. It is still common in the east to find outcasts and outlaws living in such places. "Out of the tombs"—The direction in which the man came was from the tombs, not from the town. He did not live in the town—see next verse.—A man.—Matthew makes mention of two. Nothing is more likely. There were no asylums for the insane in those days. The unhappy sufferers were scattered about; and sometimes individuals, possessed of peculiar interrelations of susceptibility, would draw together. There had been two thus associated in the neighborhood of Kersa. But the personality of one had been so strikingly outstanding that the other had been apparently a mere semi-servile appendage. Hence Mark and Luke take notice only of the one. It is evident from this that Mark was no mere copyist and epitomizer of Matthew.

6, 7. "The spirits who had possession of the poor man's body wielded his organism of speech as if it were their own. It is a mystery that would not be greater mystery by the wielding of the same organism by the human spirit itself." This wretched man was possessed by so many evil spirits that he gave his name—for he himself seems to be the speaker here—as Legion. This word seems to have been popularly used to express the idea of a great number. The idea of many spirits is not inconsistent with the use of the singular number. "There is, all through the narrative, to a greater or less degree, an inter-blending of reference to the man, and to the spirit or spirits who were in possession of him." The legion was under the command of one who spoke as the representative of the others, and who was addressed by Jesus Christ in that capacity.

10-13. At the foot of the mountain was a herd of swine feeding on a spot which travellers show is still specially adapted for that purpose. "A verdant sward is here, with many bulbous roots which swine might feed upon. And on this I observed what is an unusual sight—a very large herd of oxen, horses, camels, sheep, asses and goats all feeding together. It was evident that the pasturage was various, and enough for all; a likely place for a herd of swine feeding on the mountain."—Rob Roy. The reason why the devils asked to be permitted to enter into the swine has been variously stated. It may have been from a mere spirit of wantonness, or eagerness for anything on which to vent their rage. Or there might be cunning malice in their intent—malice toward Christ and toward all the other parties concerned. Perhaps it was their wish to produce exactly the result which was produced—to make the people anxious for Jesus to depart from their midst.

15-19. The contrast between the man's present and former state is striking. These people had no doubt of his identity; he was the very same man, but how changed! The sight filled them with awe, and when those who had witnessed the whole incident described it in all its details, these ungrateful people besought Jesus to depart. They had been disturbed in the prosecution of an unlawful calling, and had lost a great deal of unlawful property; and so they wanted no more of Him, though He had rid their neighborhood of a constant source of terror. With how many is it thus. We will not have Jesus because we must then give up our swine!

"This history is decisive against those who would resolve the possessions mentioned in the New Testament into cases of madness. For here the whole conversation is evidently carried on, not with the afflicted ones themselves, but with some other beings using their organs. For could these men, if mere lunatics, have known the Lord? Or, if they knew His person, which is unlikely, how should they have known Him to be "the Son of God," and give Him his most appropriate designation? What could insane men mean by being "tormented before their time?" Or how could they impel the swine into the sea, when they remained still present with Christ perfectly cured, as appears from St. Luke? Such forced attempts at interpretation, in compliance with the proud but vain hypothesis of man, more become an infidel than a professed Christian exponent. On the contrary, the circumstances of this miracle appear to have been minutely recorded in order to demonstrate the reality of these possessions. The devils being permitted to enter the herd of swine, whilst the men they had before possessed remained at the feet of Jesus, calm and still, was a visible proof that a number of distinct though invisible beings had previously employed their malignant agency upon the subjects of our Lord's mercy, but who were rebuked and driven away.—Abridged from Sunday-school Magazine.

VENTILATE CLOSETS.

Soiled undergarments or the wash clothes ought not to be put into a closet ventilated or not ventilated. They should be placed in a large bag for the purpose, or a wicker basket, and then put in a well aired room some distance from the family. Having thus excluded the vile and noxious odors of bad odors in closets, the next point is to see that the closets are properly ventilated. It matters not how clean the clothing in the closet may be, if there is no ventilation, that clothing will not be what it should be. Any garments, after being worn for awhile will absorb more or less of the exhalations which arise from the body, and thus contain an amount of foreign matter which is but a matter, which free circulation of pure air can soon remove.—The Sanitarian.

USEFUL HINTS.

To get the correct blending of flavor, use double the quantity of carrots you do of turnips.

The average of the pulse in infancy is one hundred and twenty per minute; in manhood, eighty; at sixty years, sixty. The pulse of females is more frequent than that of males.

After vegetables are cooked, do not let them remain in the boiling water; but drain thoroughly and keep hot by setting the covered dish on top of a saucepan of boiling water.

Great milkers pay as they go, but seldom carry much flesh on their bones. It is not good policy to allow a cow to lose a single pound of flesh; it costs money, and will cost more to replace it.

Pop-overs for tea, when the bread is out and there is not time for biscuit, may be made in this way: One cup of sweet milk, one egg, a bit of melted butter, flour enough to make a stiff batter, and a little salt. Have the oven hot, and the pop-overs warm, and the tea cakes will be light and tender.

For barley soup, take one pound of shin of beef, four ounces of pearl barley, one potato, salt and pepper to taste, one quart and a half of water. Put the ingredients into a saucepan, and simmer gently for four hours. Strain, return the barley, and serve. An onion added is an improvement. This is a good soup for invalids.

In grafting the grape vine the old vine should be cut off below the ground early in the spring and before the sap has started, and cleft in the same manner as an apple or pear stock. The cutting is prepared and inserted in the manner usual with other grafts. The stock is bound up, and the earth replaced. The cutting should have one eye left above the ground.

Some person writes: My wife read the account given by some one about pouring wash water and soap suds around cherry trees, so she commenced in the spring, and every wash day she poured the wash water around a half dozen young cherry trees that we have growing in our yard, also throwing slops around them, and the result has been the most vigorous growth and luxuriant foliage that I have ever seen. One tree was not treated in this way, and you cannot imagine the wonderful difference. The trees thus treated have made more than double the growth of this one: in all other respects the treatment, soil, and all were equal.

INFORMATION.

CUTS.—The best thing we know of to heal a cut or wound is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated in Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is the most wonderful internal and external remedy known to medical science.

ISAAC R. DORAN, M.D., of Logan Co., Ohio, says: ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medical properties, I freely use it in my daily practice and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY are at their best among animals and poultry that have their feed mixed with HAYVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS, which destroy all disease and result in health, strength, fatness and prolificness. Make your stables and barn yards pay. These great specifics are for sale everywhere.

MR. JOHN POWERS, Mispoc, N.B., had severe pain in his back for five or six months until he used GRAHAM'S PAIN EXADIATOR and was cured by it, and he has since used it with success. He says he has seen remarkable cures of Bruises, Cuts, etc., of those in his employ about his saw mill, and keeps it constantly on hand for use in cases of emergency.

DAVIE'S INSTANTANEOUS MUSIC for the Piano or Organ, by which any child or person can play any of the popular airs by note at sight without study, previous practice, or even musical talent. Seven pieces of music with instructions mailed to any address on receipt of \$1. Catalogue of tunes mailed free. Agents wanted.

DAVIE'S MUSIC Co., P. O. B., 211, Amherst, N.S.

We caution all persons not to buy the extra large packs of dust and ashes now put up by certain parties and called condition powders. They are utterly worthless. Buy Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders if you buy any; they are absolutely pure and immensely valuable.

Paralysis. My son, aged fifteen years became affected with a weakness of the limbs, which first began to manifest itself about four years ago, gradually growing worse until he became unable to walk and a complete loss of physical power was threatened despite the best medical treatment. In this condition about two years since we tried Graham's Pain Exadiator, using about three bottles, and within four months he was completely restored to health and strength, which he still retains. WILLARD EVERTS, Augusta, Grenville Co., Ont. Aug. 1878

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION. When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this Recipe free, only asking two three cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. Jan 13.—161na.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—Brown's Household Panacea has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The production of a remedy that "may truly be said to alter the prospects of the Consumptive as to give hope of cure in not a few cases, and of much prolonging of life in by far the greater number,"—the only remedy worthy of the name, which, if carefully and faithfully used may arrest and cure the disease, and is pretty sure to retard it and prolong life more than any other known remedy," is a great desideratum. Yet, this desideratum is fully met in ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which is universally acknowledged, wherever introduced, to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant, and which, if "carefully, faithfully, and persistently used, will rarely fail to produce marked beneficial results." Prepared solely by Harrington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION.—Chesterfield, N.H., March 26. Messrs. Seigh W. Fowle & Sons: Gentlemen—I feel my duty called upon voluntarily to give my testimony in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I was taken sick last October with a lung complaint, accompanied with a very serious cough; and after having been treated a number of weeks by the best physicians, they gave me up as an incurable case of consumption, and for about six weeks my friends expected I might die any day, having entirely despaired of my recovery. At this time I read the advertisement and certificates of the WILD CHERRY BALSAM, and was induced to try it myself. I have taken five bottles, and from the commencement I have been gradually recovering. My cough has now entirely ceased. I have regained my flesh and strength, and am feeling quite well. I attribute the cure to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as I have taken no other medicine since I commenced taking that.

Very respectfully yours, MRS. MILA S. SMITH.

Gentlemen—Mrs. Smith gives me the foregoing certificate of the efficacy of your medicine in her case. She is an acquaintance of mine, and took the BALSAM on the strength of my certificate, which she saw in the papers. Her story is literally true. Yours truly, W. H. JONES, 50c-nts and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

THE HORSEMAN'S FRIEND FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

for lameness in horses, stands pre-eminently above all other preparations used by horsemen as a remedy for Splints, Spavins, Curbs, Ringbone, Sidebone, Strains of the Back, Sinews, Hock, Knee Fetlock, Pastern and Coffin Joints, etc. Every well regulated stable should keep a supply of the ESSENCE on hand.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES which are genuine, and the parties will be happy to furnish any information by mail.

St. John, N.B., October 27th, 1881. MESSRS FELLOWS & Co.: Dear Sirs.—FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE is without question a great remedy for most cases for which it is prescribed. I have used it successfully for a series of years and I know of many others who speak of it in the highest terms as a most efficient cure for Ringbone, Spavins, Strains, etc.

A. PETERS, Proprietor of the Victoria Livery Stable, St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., July 8th, 1881. MESSRS FELLOWS & Co.: Sirs—I will gladly bear testimony to the efficacy of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE as a cure or helper in many cases of Splint, Ringbone, Spavin, Strains of the Back Sinews, Stifle, Fetlock, Pastern and Coffin Joints, etc. Every horseman should have a supply of the ESSENCE in his stable.

S. T. GOLDING, Livery Stable, St. John, N.B. St. John, N.B., Jan. 18th, 1882. MESSRS FELLOWS & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have used FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE for several years past with great success, and therefore most cheerfully recommend it as one of the very best remedies in use in all cases for which it is prescribed.

J. B. HAMM, Proprietor of Livery and Sale Stables, St. John, N.B.

LAME HORSES. FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE will cure Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Swellings and Stiff Joints on Horses. PRICE 50 CENTS.

SPAVIN CURED.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 6th, 1880. Dear Sirs—In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say: About one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin, for the cure of which I tried a number at the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend of mine recommended me to try FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE. I acted upon his advice, and now, I am happy to say, the lameness has ceased and the Spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE as being the best remedy in the market for all lameness that horses are subject to.

Yours truly, THOMAS F. FRY RINGBONE CURED. AUGUSTA, ME., March 8th, 1880.

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE on a horse so lame from a Ringbone that I could not use him. I have been using it about three weeks, and find it does all you claim for it, as the lameness and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few more days will make an entire cure.

Respectfully yours, JAMES T. PARKER. FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE

has been in use by horsemen for more than 25 years, and thousands of valuable horses that otherwise would have been rendered useless, have been cured by the timely application of this ESSENCE in cases of lameness from Splints, Spavins, Ringbone, Sidebone, Splints, Strains, Bruises, etc.

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE is sold by all druggists and general dealers, Price 50 cents. Full directions on inside wrapper.

Valuable Truths. If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure you. If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, GOLDEN ELIXIR will revive you. If you are a minister and have overtaxed yourself with pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, GOLDEN ELIXIR will restore you.

If you are a man of business or laborer, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, GOLDEN ELIXIR will strengthen you. If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, or any disposition or indigestion, or are being and growing too fat, as is often the case, GOLDEN ELIXIR will relieve you.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system is overtaxed, or needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING, GOLDEN ELIXIR is what you need. If you are old, your blood thin and impure, your pulse feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, or have Neuralgia, Rheumatism, or Gout, GOLDEN ELIXIR will speedily cure you. If you have a painful, dangerous cough, caused by derangement of the Liver, often taken for and called Consumption, GOLDEN ELIXIR will speedily cure you. If you are a laborer—whether man, woman or child—your cheapest, best and only safe preventive and cure for all sickness or disease, incident to your hard labor or confinement in impure, hot air of factories and close rooms, is GOLDEN ELIXIR. It purifies the blood and cleanses the system from all humors and cause of disease whether of the skin or internally, from whatever cause, no matter how serious or long standing.

MACDONALD & CO., HALIFAX, N.S. Steam and Hot Water Engineers, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF BRASS AND COPPER WORK ALSO VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos. 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

1881 - FALL - 1881

SMITH BROTHERS WHOLESALE

25 Duke Street, - - - - Halifax, S.

OUR IMPORTATIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON ARE NEW COMPLETE, AND WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THE CONTENTS OF OVER 700 CASES AND BALES STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Purchased principally from Manufacturers direct in FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Books on Holiness. ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION; containing Wesley's plain account and Fletcher's Practical application of the Doctrine. 30 PERFECT LOVE. By Rev. J. A. Wood 1.25 LOVE ENTHRONED. By Dr. Steele 1.25 CHRISTIAN PURITY, or the Heritage of Faith. By Dr. Foster .75 MILESTONE PAPERS. By Dr. Steele 1.00 THE CHRISTIAN'S SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE. By Mrs. Pearsall Smith .30 THE TONGUE OF FIRE. By Rev. Wm Arthur .30

STEPS ON THE UPWARD PATH; or Holiness unto the Lord .75 KEPT FOR THE MASTER'S USE. By Frances Ridley Havergal .30 MEMORIALS OF FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL. By her Sister 1.75 LIFE OF MRS HESTER ANN ROGERS 3.00 LIFE OF MRS MARY FLETCHER .30 MEMOIR OF WILLIAM CARVOS-O .30 FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM HALIFAX, N.S.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY ESTABLISHED 1826. Bells for all purposes. Warranted satisfactory and durable. MENEELY & CO., 1880 WEST N. Y.

DIPHTHERIA! JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

JUST PUBLISHED. BELC HERS' ALWAC, 1882. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. METHODIST BOOK-ROOM HALIFAX, N. S.

THE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE FIRM STONE & WELLINGTON, have an Agent in this city selling ORDERS FOR NURSERY STOCK—don't fail to secure their NEW GRAPE POCKLINGTON which is the Grape for our Climate. Our people will do well to patronize them. Address or inquire for J. O. CHRISTIE, No. 137 North Street, July 20.

M. A. DAVIDSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, 117 GRANVILLE ST., - Halifax, N.S.

HAS secured the services of a first class CUTTER, Mr. McKay, who for many years was a partner in the firm of M. McBreath & Co., and who guarantees a perfect fit to customers without their being put to the trouble of trying on. sept. 23—ly

CARD. The Subscriber is about to engage in the practice of Dentistry at Halifax. His rooms will be at No. 70 Granville St., over the office of the Hon. Dr. Parker, where on and after the Tenth of January he will be prepared to make appointments. J. E. MULLONEY.

Standard Biography of PRESIDENT GARFIELD. 650 Pages. Able Authors. Fine Illustrations. New. Authoritative. Complete. His early life, true into prominence as a Soldier and Legislator, election to the Presidency, the formation of his Cabinet, his political career, the attempt on his life, his surgical treatment and death, all fully discussed. The Standard Selling Book of the Day. AGENTS WANTED Everywhere. For full Particulars address at once, J. W. BURD & Co., Philadelphia.

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Painless Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. His remedies are the outcome of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure. Rev. T. CHILDS, Troy, O.

Agents wanted for "Our Western Empire" - Just issued, by almost Geographical scholar, County Maps of every State and Territory in which every Railroad and Town beautifully illustrated. Tells of Mining, Farming, Homestead, Salt and other Lands, Transportation, Prices, Social, Educational and Religious Statistics. Nationalities represented: Ontario, Nova Scotia, West, all Trades and Professions, all Statistics, Army, Navy, Railroads, Maritime, British Columbia, Alaska, Texas and every section. Sells to every class. BANGOR, CANADIAN & CO., BRANFORD, ONT. CANADA.

JOHN WOODS & SON, SHIP OWNERS IMPORTERS OF STEAM AND HOUSEHOLD COAL General Commission Merchants, CONSIGNMENTS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. WATER ST., EAST ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

JOHN M. GELDERT, JR., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c. &c. Has resumed practice on his own account, No. 42 BEDFORD ROW. Money collected, and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

THE WESLEYAN FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

WORTH PRAYING FOR.

In two distinct notices of revivals reported in an English Methodist paper of recent date special allusion is made to the conversion of several members of the choir. Such conversions are worthy of special mention. No announcement, save that of the salvation of some preacher who had entered upon the most hallowed work on earth in ignorance of the power of the Gospel, should arrest more attention.

We need a revival in many senses, but not least of all in the spirit of true religious worship. Till this revival is enjoyed the Church can never rise to the heights of gladness indicated in Holy Scripture, nor can the world be won by the joy of the sanctuary. What a glory would attend our solemn gatherings if in "the whole musical portions of our church services the single ends aimed at were the worship of God, and the edification of the worshippers. We shall never know," says one, "the joys of the sanctuary until there be poured out upon us a new baptism in regard to fellowship of adoration, love and praise." In the conversion of the members of our choirs, and the complete consecration of taste and harmony to their highest possible purpose, every Christian should see a cheering indication of "latter-day glory."

The relation between the pulpit and the choir is very intimate. Thorough harmony between them, not only in action but in feeling and motive, is indispensable to the prosperity of a church. A church in which the pastor preaches the Gospel heartily and intelligently, and the choir sings the Gospel with equal earnestness and intelligence must conquer all opposition. If the motto of each preacher and singer of the Gospel were, "This one thing I do," the world would fall before their united efforts. The spirit of Christ would soon carry them out into the highways and hedges, beyond the limits which mere etiquette prescribes as the allotted place for preacher and choir.

Have we not here a suggestion for a fresh topic in prayer? Would it not be quite in order to pray for a baptism of holy spiritual influence upon those members of our churches and congregations who, often with greater self-denial than they receive credit for, take the lead in our services of song. The pastor, the official members, the officers and teachers of the Sunday-school, our rulers and legislators, our missionaries, our soldiers and sailors and all travellers by sea and by land, the prisoner and the captive, in fact "all sorts and conditions of men," are prayed for, but who in our Sabbath or week-evening services ever heard a petition breathed in behalf of those whose power of leading in the singing of the Gospel is so closely connected with the success of the Saviour's purposes on earth? Let prayer for their conversion and thorough sanctification be no longer neglected. Consecrated choirs will be the forerunners of more glorious days, when the Church will attach more importance than she has yet done to the strange power of music.

Says J. W. Alexander, on this subject: Is it a vain fancy to think that such days will come? Nay, brethren, unless we live in perpetual delusion concerning the latter glory of the Church, there will be such a renewal of the spirit of worship, as in a thousand places the voice of joy shall be in the tabernacles of the righteous. Then shall God's praise—the highest employment of human tongues—ascend with such richness and volume that a day in God's courts shall be better than a thousand. Then shall worshipping multitudes go up to the sanctuary of God, their exceeding joy, with as much eagerness as they press in throngs to amusements and festivities; but O, with how great an increase of holy pleasure! Then shall the world without see and know that God is with us of a truth, and recognize that there is happiness in glorifying the name of God.

THE LATE DR. RYERSON.

Leading papers of the West, both religious and secular, have borne ready testimony to the important work of this departed minister of our Church. From the Globe we copy a sketch of his busy life which to our young men, even in widely changed circumstances, ought to prove an inspiration. Respecting his personal reliance, in the hour of supreme test, upon the Gospel he had so long preached, the Christian Guardian gives the pleasing report that he "rested with simple faith on the great truths of the Gospel, and all his expressions in reference to his own state were marked by humble but unflinching confidence in

the atoning sacrifice and prevailing intercession of Christ his Saviour." During his last hours the members of his family and intimate friends were near him. After his death kind letters and telegrams reached his relatives from many sympathizing friends, among them one from the Governor General of the Dominion.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon. Many had previously called to take a last earthly look at the face of one they had so highly esteemed. A crown of immortelles and a chaplet of flowers lay on the casket, which bore the inscription: "Egerton Ryerson, born 21st of March, 1803; died 19th of Feb. 1882." Devotional services at the house, at which among others Bishop Sweetman, Sir Wm. Howland, and a number of ministers of the Canadian Conference were present, were conducted by the Rev. Richard Jones, of Coburg, and the Rev. J. G. Laird, President of the Toronto Conference. After the family had been left in quiet possession of the room for about five minutes, Dr. Hodgins, Rev. Dr. Nelles, Dr. Aikens, Rev. Dr. Rose, Rev. Dr. Jones, and Mr. James Patison as pall bearers, and preceded by Rev. Dr. Potts, bore the body to the hearse. Not fewer than three thousand five hundred people are supposed to have been present during the services in the Metropolitan Church, where hundreds could not find standing room, even in the gallery. His Honor the Lieut. Governor, the Speaker of the House, and members of the Legislature were in the places assigned to them. The members of the City Council and Board of Education were also present in a body; and the pupils of Ryerson and Dufferin schools marched into the church in procession, wearing mourning badges on their arms. From the church, at the close of an eloquent address by Dr. Potts, the remains were borne to the Mount Pleasant Cemetery. No greater marks of respect could have been desired for this eminent minister; no less were deserved by one who has left such permanent impressions for good upon the future of his native land.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual Report of the Superintendent of Education reaches us at a date when serious demands are made upon our space. It is of too much importance to be laid aside; we only regret that we must say less than a subject so vital deserves.

With unusually favorable opportunities for watching the teachers of a somewhat earlier day, the writer is struck with the great general improvement in the members of the profession. The word "general" is advisedly used, for with all their lack of modern helps, there were yet "grants" in those days. We congratulate the present Superintendent upon his success. We know that he entered upon the duties of his office with an intention to elevate the teacher's profession and improve the pupil's advantages, and we believe that in spite of many hindrances, he is working with success. The education of our people in proper educational views is not to be accomplished in a day.

The report is in itself a study, but a few of the more important points may here be indicated. A new and important feature is the "Course of Instruction." For lack of such a guide the early years of many hundreds of children have been largely wasted. The best teacher may find it difficult to mark out a judicious plan and adhere to it steadily, especially when trustees are inclined to carry the itinerant idea to so great an extent. Next in importance to a proper provision for their mental training is the necessity for some enactment which shall "secure a better attendance and rescue from illiteracy thousands of innocent children, the victims of parental ignorance or indifference." It is to be hoped that those members of our Legislature who this session voted to postpone the measure on Compulsory Education for a year, meant just what they said when naming a certain period. The total expenditure of last year for Public Schools amounted to \$563,379. When a province thus pays over half a million dollars it has a right to expect that such a use of it shall be made as shall not involve a repetition of any part of the sum in the shape of jail expenses. A proper outlay of our Provincial grants for education can never be made until attendance, under wise restrictions, is compulsory. A contemporary says that "compulsory" is a "hard word." So it is, but often hard words only conceal blessings.

We must deal briefly with statistics—not because statistics are dry. Here they are full of meaning, as is every thing relating to the training of our coming men and women. The number

of schools in operation during the summer and winter terms was greater than in the previous year; and the attendance at these—98,184—was nearly 4500 in advance of the previous year. Different causes, in particular, perhaps, the prevalence of epidemic diseases, have led the average daily attendance to be much smaller than it should have been. Let parents, wherever possible, keep their children regularly at school. Irregular attendance means discouragement to the teacher and sad loss to the pupil. Advance is yet needed in salaries of teachers. The better class of men, those possessed of energy and tact, will not remain in a profession which needs the worthiest qualities of heart and mind, while elsewhere they can receive a support which school sections grudge them. If the 87 Normal School students who received professional certificates during the year have gone forth to make their profession a means to an end their worth as teachers will be lessened. "This one thing I do,"—we make the quotation reverently—should be a motto for the teacher as well as the preacher. The work of one borders on that of the other. That of the teacher is not limited by time; that of the preacher is not confined only to eternity.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

The republication of Professor Proctor's "Familiar Science Studies" may re-awaken in some minds the anxiety that was lately lulled by the failure of some well-known and silly prophecies. The article, "A Menacing Comet," found in Mr. Proctor's volume, has called forth a somewhat startling article in the London Spectator, under the suggestive heading, "The Astronomical Notice to Quit." With some others, Mr. Proctor thinks the comet of 1880 identical with that of 1843 and 1663, and looks upon it as likely to return about 1897, when its possible fall into the mass of the sun would cause heat sufficiently great to burn up the animal and vegetable life of the solar system, that of the earth not excepted. It is pleasant to remember, amid the "ifs" and "perhaps" of science, that scientific men have made great mistakes in predictions respecting the end of the world. In this they must share in some degree with the less honored class of star-gazers—the astrologers—the blame of much of the terror and suffering with which some in every age have awaited the end of all things.

In speaking of the possible results of the conversion of the momentous mass of a large comet's head and nucleus into heat, a result which he deems quite possible through the increased diminution of its distance from the sun at each return, Mr. Proctor states his opinion that the outburst of the so-called "new star" in the Northern Crown in 1835 is attributable to the action of some large comet. In reference to such action upon the earth, he says: "It might well be that the effects thus produced would be but transient. In a few weeks, possibly in a few days, or even hours, the sun, excited for a while to intense heat and splendor, would resume his usual temperature, his usual lustre. Such, indeed, was the nature of the change which affected the so-called "new star" in the Northern Crown. For a day or two it shone out with several hundred times its usual heat. Then gradually its fires cooled, its lustre diminished, and after a few weeks had passed it shone, as it had shone before for hundreds of years, with the lustre of a ninth magnitude star only. But it is certain that, if there are planets circling around that remote sun, and if the ordinary light and heat of that orb sufficed for the requirements of the inhabitants of those orbs, the abnormal light and heat during the outburst in 1835 must have destroyed all living creatures from the face of each one of these worlds."

One cannot thoughtlessly dismiss some further remarks of Mr. Proctor, called forth by the same supposed catastrophe: "Without saying that I consider there is absolute danger of a similar outburst in the case of our own sun when the comet of 1843 shall be absorbed by him (a result which will, in my opinion, most certainly take place), I will go so far as to express my belief that if ever the day is to come when "the heavens shall dissolve in fervent heat," the cause of the catastrophe will be the downfall of some great comet on the sun."

"Who knows," says a contemporary, "to what extent science may become a revelation of the power and ultimate purpose of the Almighty? The scientists of the day are now absorbed in investigation. But surely this process is to lead to something. We are not to confound the process with the ultimate result. Such an article as that of Mr. Proctor's sends us to the last chapter of the Second Epistle of St. Peter."

ST. JOHN AND THE SCOTT ACT.

On Saturday morning the Sheriff of St. John made public the official return of the vote of the previous Thursday on the Canada Temperance Act. The numbers, as previously stated, stood 11,074 in favor of the Act, and 1,074 against it; the result therefore, in the absence of any scrutiny, would be a tie, or defeat of the Act, which must be carried by a majority of the votes cast. We understand that the Executive of the Citizens' Committee for the promotion of the adoption of the Act has decided to demand a scrutiny of the ballot papers before the Judge of the County Court, as provided by law, and has already engaged legal assistance.

Whether, as now seems probable, a legal contest may result in victory for the friends of right and freedom, or whether such issue shall be delayed, the temperance workers of St. John may be most heartily congratulated on the vote polled. Their fellow-workers at Yarmouth in their congratulatory telegram only gave expression to the feelings with which temperance men throughout the Dominion have watched the struggle. With some former temperance workers arrayed against them, with money power which everywhere wields potent sway brought to bear against their unselfish purposes, and in a fight against men whose own existence seems only to be maintained through the ruin of others, the advocates of the destruction of the liquor traffic have performed wonders. We are glad that they are giving increased attention to their Reform Clubs, for after all a victory at the polls, unless won with overwhelming numbers, will do little if the strong moral sense of the community is not arrayed against a party who have every motive to prompt them to a continuance of a great evil.

A respected minister of our Church, who with his colleagues in that city has done his duty nobly, speaks of the contest as a "drawn battle." In numbers it may be said, but in point of fact it is far more than this for temperance men, when considered as not merely a fight with distasteful and unwholesome "principals and powers." To us it seems one of those drawn battles which presage victory. The worth of a position is known by the tenacity of the attacks upon it. Men do not marshal forces and expend thousands in demolishing a shadow. If the Scott Act can be held upon the Statutes of the Dominion—and every possible effort will be made to remove it thence—it will afford to the true friends of the race, when certain provisions shall have been all but a grip upon the enemies of the good among men such as few Governments have yet put in the power of their people. To preserve that power until it can be used with full effect is the duty of Canadians in every city, town, village and settlement in the Dominion.

The Rev. Samuel Dunn, whose name is connected with both pleasant and sorrowful passages in the history of Methodism in England, closed his earthly career at Hastings in January last. Previous to 1849, when his immediate connection with the Methodist Conference ceased, he occupied an honorable position in that body. His friend William Griffiths, who was separated from his brethren at the same time, was a member of the recent Ecumenical Conference; it is not therefore necessary to dwell on the history of a period when agitation of a most vigorous kind was carried so far that pastors were broken down in health, churches were divided, and many thousands were estranged from the communion of their fathers, only a part of whom ever returned to it or aided in the formation of a distinct branch of Methodism. Several years ago he came to America and joined the New York East Conference, but afterwards returned to England where he continued his ministry so long as advancing years and abated strength permitted. His remains rest in Abney Park Cemetery, London, near those of a "galaxy of Protestant Nonconformist names" such as, a contemporary remarks, "can be found, we suppose, in no other acre of God."

An example worthy of imitation is furnished by a gentleman in this city who during the past week has forwarded to our office a check for nearly one hundred and fifty dollars, to pay for copies of the WESLEYAN sent from the office to a large number of persons to whom he makes an annual gift of a year's subscription. Will not others, if on a smaller scale, do the same? We are persuaded that much good, perhaps beyond the arithmetic of earth to compute, might be done in this way. We shall be most happy to aid any others in this method of doing good.

Mr. Girouard's bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed its second reading in the Canadian House of Commons by a majority of 137 to 34. The text is very brief:—

"(1) All laws prohibiting marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife are repealed as if they had never been enacted; (2) this Act shall not affect in any manner vested rights." No debate took place; the House in fact seemed impatient for the division. Among the petitions in favor of the bill was one bearing the signatures of six hundred clergymen, and another from three hundred ladies of Montreal. It is not supposed that the Senate will take the responsibility of rejecting the bill and keeping alive discussion upon a subject on which the general public are so nearly unanimous. In deference to the prejudices of a number of members the clause of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased husband's brother has been omitted. Mr. Girouard's statement, as reported in the despatches, that "since 1830 the matter had been considerably before the public in the newspapers, and not one paper could be quoted as unfavorable to the measure, "is unjust to our Episcopal contemporary, which has warned its readers through editorial remarks and correspondence columns of the terrible evil which may be expected to follow this disregard of the "table of prohibited degrees."

Some pleasing facts are brought out in the second Annual Report of the Halifax Sailors' Home. Careful attention has been given to the religious interests of the large number of men who have been admitted through the year. The deposits in the Home Saving's Bank have amounted to \$1287, a good proportion of which was placed there by men who admit that they never saved a dollar before. Considerable sums have also been left in the hands of the manager, for temporary safety or transmission by mail to other ports or to the families of seamen. Much of this money, in the absence of the "Home," must have been worse than wasted through the purchase of liquors. A debt of \$500 yet remains upon the institution, which is doing excellent work.

On the circulation of religious papers, Dr. J. E. Edwards has some wise remarks in the Southern Christian Advocate: "There never was a greater mistake than in supposing that a Church-weekly, with a pledged support of a whole Conference backing it with complimentary and commendatory resolutions, can be turned out with such an endorsement to take care of itself. The acts of the apostles did more to further the Gospel than the resolutions of the so-called First Council of the Church of Jerusalem. Untrifling, persistent effort on the part of preachers and patrons of a Church-paper is the imperative condition of success. Acts, rather than resolutions, widen the circulation of the best Church-paper."

If there be truth in an anecdote of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, related by a London paper, we have a sad illustration of the unrighteousness of any union between Church and State. The story runs that when Beaconsfield returned to office, after his first retirement, a question arose as to making Lord Rosslyn Master of the Buckhounds. For this post he had special qualifications, a single objection being a statement that he swore like nobody since the army in Flanders. "Swears, does he?" said D'Israeli. "Then we will make him Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland." And this was done. In such hands the appointment of numerous Episcopal dignitaries rested for a number of years.

A number of subscribers in the United States, to whom the WESLEYAN goes as a messenger from home, have informed us that the first three papers for February did not reach them. We cannot possibly account for the loss, but have endeavored, when notified, to supply the missing numbers as far as possible.

WHY SHOULD IT BE SO?

A reference to the celebration of Sir John A. Macdonald's 68th birthday leads the Toronto Presbyterian to make some remarks which are true beyond the limits of Presbyterianism. This is what is said:

Were Sir John a minister of the Gospel instead of a minister of State, he would have been superannuated long ago on a retiring allowance of two hundred a year, or perhaps without any retiring allowance at all. He is young enough to guide the affairs of the Dominion, but no minister of his age would do for a modern village congregation! Sir Leonard Tilley is sixty-four. He, too, would have been retired some

time ago had he been a preacher. Charles Tupper is sixty-one. His friends think he does very well to manage and direct the Railways of the Dominion, but he would have no earthly chance at that age had he, like his father, Mackenzie, been a preacher. Mr. Mackenzie is sixty. If recovered from his present temporary indisposition, his friends think there is ten years or more of hard work in him yet. Were he a preacher, he would certainly have been superannuated when he became ill a year ago. Mr. Mowat is sixty-two. His friends think he makes an efficient Premier and Attorney-General at that age, him so highly that they usually elect him by acclamation. He would have no chance for a "vacancy" in the Presbyterian congregations in Oxford at sixty-two. None whatever. Younger men on account of their age. Mr. Blake, at forty-eight, is thought by his friends to be fairly setting out in his political career. Were he a preacher, the managing men would be searching for him and on his head. Experience tells in favor of a man in medicine, in law, and in politics. It often makes against him in the Church. The children of this world are wiser than the children of light. They know too much to dream "a dead-line at fifty."

SKETCH OF A BUSY LIFE (Toronto Globe.)

By the death of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., is severed one of the few remaining links uniting the present with the early days of Canadian settlement. Dr. Ryerson has had a long, busy and a memorable career, and there is so much of interest and honor associated in the annals of his family that even had his own part in public affairs been much less prominent his passing away would have been a noteworthy event. The late Dr. Ryerson was upwards of seventy-eight years of age, having been born in the township of Charlotteville, county of Norfolk, on the 24th of March, 1803. His father, Colonel Joseph Ryerson, a native of New Jersey, distinguished himself for his bravery during the revolutionary war, having entered the ranks of the loyalists when a mere lad of fifteen and taken part in many battles and skirmishes. When hostilities came to an end he and his brother Samuel, another distinguished loyalist, settled in New Brunswick, where Col. Ryerson married Miss Mehetabel Stuckey, said to have been the first child of English stock born in the colony. In 1794 Samuel removed to Upper Canada and settled near Long Point, and five years afterwards he was followed by Col. Joseph Ryerson and his family, who endured great hardships during their journey, as well as during the earlier years of their pioneer life in this Province. Col. Ryerson became the father of six sons, two of whom became ministers of the Gospel. The three elder sons all took an active part in repelling the American invaders in the war of 1812, doing good service at Detroit, Fort Erie, Beaver Dams, Lundy's Lane and elsewhere. At this time the subject of this notice was only ten years of age, and was fully imbued with the patriotic ardor of his elder brothers, being filled with regret that his tender years did not permit him to share their experiences. Young Egerton, as well as his brothers, was bred to farming pursuits, and expected to do a man's work long before he was a man in years. He was always given to study, however, and even when his daily employments were most exacting could always find time to acquire useful knowledge. He attended the District Grammar School as opportunity offered. When eighteen years of age he united in membership with the Methodist Church, having for some time previously been in sympathy with its views and doctrines. His father, however, was deeply opposed to the step, and gave Egerton the choice of leaving the Church or quitting his house. Needless to say, he chose the latter alternative. That thrown upon the world he obtained a situation as assistant teacher in the London District Grammar School, where he taught successfully for two years, when at his father's request he returned home and again devoted himself to farming pursuits. He continued his studies with the object of entering the ministry, and when twenty-two years of age was received as a minister of the Methodist Church and assigned to the Niagara circuit. For many years his life was one of strenuous toil and effort. He was frequently compelled to compose his sermons while riding on horseback from one part of his circuit to another. After doing duty for some time in the Niagara Peninsula he was transferred to the Yonge-street circuit, embracing the town of York and nine adjacent townships. He was subsequently stationed as a missionary among the Indians at the Credit, and the other ministerial appointments he held are too numerous to be particularized here. It is estimated that during his long and active ministerial career he preached at least ten thousand sermons.

The first appearance of Mr. Ryerson as an author was made in 1826 in reply to a sermon preached by Archbishop Strachan, in which the latter had attacked the Dissenters. Dr. Ryerson's pamphlet was a spirited and vigorous production, and when published under the signature of "A Methodist Preacher," created no little excitement and speculation as to who the author might be. The identity of the writer was shortly afterwards avowed. Two years later the author published a series of letters, in which Archbishop Strachan's famous chart of the various religious bodies in Upper Canada was keenly criticised. In 1829 the Christian Guardian was founded at York in the interests of the Methodist body, and Mr. Ryerson was appointed as joint editor with Rev. F. M.



MEMORIAL NOTICES.

MY FEET ARE ON THE ROCK.

(On the death of Mrs. George Beer, of Charlottetown, by a friend of the family.)

"My feet are on the Rock," she calmly said. With confidence in God, she felt no dread. No fear of death, for lo! it lost its sting. Through faith, disrob'd of power, a harmless thing.

Mekness and love beamed on her joyous face; Fought to the fight, and ran the earthly race. Her faith obedient to Divine control. Her work was finished, all life's business done; Bright was each smile which marked her setting sun.

Breathing in accents sweet the Saviour's Name, Lamblike she waited till the summons came. Then peacefully resigned to God her breath, And leaning on her Lord, yielded to death; Yielded to death, rather than to life I say!

For she is gone to live with God for aye, Made perfect through the Saviour's sacrifice, Her happy soul has passed to yonder skies, The ransom'd of her Lord, she claims the right.

Of dwelling in His presence, robed in white, Freed from the power of sin, in glory crowned, With husband, children, friends, she now is found, Bathing in the light of heaven's eternal day, Sharing with saints the beatific ray.

MRS. CATHARINE HOWE.

A recent number of the WESLEYAN contained a notice of the death of this aged saint, who for many years was well known by all who have been associated with Methodism in this place; but the influence of whose godly character and life—like that of many another Christian mother—has been more widely and blessedly felt by thousands, through the devoted ministry of two of her sons, the Revs. John and Isaac Howe, the former being now of the Nova Scotia, and the latter of the New Brunswick, Conference. Our departed sister was born in Prince Edward Island in 1810. She was married to Alex. Howe, of the Forks, near Sydney, in 1826. It was not until 1831 that she became a decided follower of Christ; which glad event was brought about through the ministry of the sainted Webb, during his first residence in Sydney. Thenceforward she was an Israelite indeed, preeminently sincere, humble, consistent, and zealous of good works. She was a great lover of our ministers, and to the writer of this article, and no doubt to his predecessors in this field of labor, the memory of the cheering words and deeds which came so spontaneously from the kind heart of our dear sister is as incense poured forth. One very prominent feature in her Christian character was profound humility. Many times have I conversed with her on spiritual matters, when her close communion with God had set its seal of holy peace upon her aged features; and amidst the brightest displays of God's grace to her, she seemed to regard it as almost impossible that she should be made the subject of the divine love and blessing. This deep sense of personal unworthiness became at times almost morbid in its character; and in her last struggle it was made by the Accuser a vehicle of cruel assault, so that for a time her spirit was laid "in darkness, in the deeps." But the "Consolation of Israel, the Saviour thereof in time of trouble," came to her rescue, and she triumphed.

"In age and feebleness extreme Who shall a sinful world redeem? Jesus! My only hope thou art, Strength my failing flesh and heart, O could I catch one smile from thee, And drop into eternity!"

After a painful conflict with the tempter, that smile was vouchsafed to our dear sister; perfect peace filled her heart, but like a weary but satisfied child she sank into the arms of Jesus and slept in Him.

J. S. COFFIN. Sydney, C.B., Feb. 1st., 1882.

COMMUNICATED.

CHARLES STREET CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR—As a number of your readers are interested in the growth of our cause in the city, I will trespass upon a few inches of your space to note down an item or two of progress at Charles St. Church.

For a few years there was a debt on the church of \$1,416. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees in May last, it was decided to remove it at once, and to make such further enlargement of the vestry and Infant Class room as the land at their disposal would permit. The alterations and incidental expenses brought the debt up to \$2,078. Bro. J. Wesley Smith headed the subscription list with the noble sum of \$500. The Trustees also generously subscribed, and the appeal to the congregation received a hearty response.

At a meeting of the congregation on Wednesday evening, 15th Feby., to talk over the general affairs of the church it was stated that \$160 was still required to liquidate all the indebtedness, and in a few minutes it was subscribed. The subscription paper had the good fortune not to have on it any name not equal to the amount signed. It is scarcely necessary to say that when the debt was declared to have been wiped away, the doxology was sung with deep gratitude.

It is still pleasant to write of spiritual prosperity. After the Missionary meetings were over the members of the church were spoken to in regard to special religious services. They at once embraced the idea, and pledged themselves to do all they could to achieve success. From the first the Lord graciously manifested His presence and power to save. An interesting feature of the work was the general awakening in the Sabbath-school. There are now about one hundred and thirty of the scholars meeting in the seven classes provided for

them. I trust that those to whose care they have been committed will be abundantly successful in leading them forward in their spiritual life. The prospects of this charge were never brighter than they are now. The congregations are good, and the spiritual life of the church vigorous. The Sabbath-school registers at present at the largest average attendance in its history. Bro. J. W. Smith, the efficient Superintendent, has gathered around him a devoted band of teachers, who have caught his enthusiasm and cheerfully co-operate in his plans. In conclusion I may say that in giving proper prominence to the doctrine of Christian Holiness God has shown His approval, in lifting up his children to a larger spiritual life. It is with feelings of sincere regret (on my part) that according to the order of things my relation to this dear people will soon be changed. But my successor whoever he may be, will do more for them than it was possible for me, with my limited abilities, to accomplish.

W. H. E. Halifax, Feby. 20th, 1882.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

SIR—I am extremely reluctant to tax your editorial courtesy with another letter and I would not do so were it not that I hope to remove from your mind an evident misapprehension. For proof of a "studied effort" on the part of advocates of Consolidation "to treat Mount Allison as occupying a place outside the group of colleges in which Nova Scotians are most deeply interested," you refer to "the quiet, careful classification of Mount Allison by some writers, as if a New Brunswick College and that only." You refer of course to Consolidationist writers, and I heartily agree with you that such a course on their part would indicate a "studied effort" of the kind that you allege. Such a classification would be erroneous and unjust and would merit your severest editorial censure. But my honest impression is that no such "quiet, careful classification" as you refer to has ever been made by Consolidationist writers. Their classification has been all the other way. The invitation to the Conference, which was the first overt act in the Consolidation movement, was addressed to the Alumni Society of Mount Allison and was signed by Mount Allison Alumni. Mount Allison is expressly classified in the formal statement of the Association as one of the four Protestant Colleges embraced in the Consolidation programme, and in the constitution of the Society the phraseology was "quietly and carefully" and with deliberate purpose moulded into such a shape as to prevent Mount Allison from "occupying a place outside the group of colleges in which Nova Scotians are most deeply interested." Instead of defining the object of the Association to be the consolidation of the colleges in Nova Scotia, the Constitution was so framed as to refer to the "colleges supported by the people of Nova Scotia." Every consolidationist writer, so far as I am aware, has carefully and studiously recognized Mount Allison as not being a "New Brunswick college and that only," and I am quite certain that upon reflection you will not be able to point to a single instance in which a consolidationist writer has classified Mount Allison as a "New Brunswick college and that only," or has shown a disposition to treat Mount Allison "as occupying a place outside the group of colleges in which Nova Scotians are most deeply interested." If these impressions on my part, which I can assure you are honestly entertained, shall prove to be correct, your references to this phase of the discussion "in the presence of friends" must have been due to an unaccountable misconception on your part and must have led them to unjustly entertain unfavorable opinions of the company that I have been keeping. That company as you are aware includes some of the most distinguished alumni of Mount Allison College and Academy, and in justice to them as well as to myself I would submit with all deference and in perfect good humor that unless your statements, doubtless made in the hurry of editorial work, can be supported by proof they should be withdrawn.

Your obedient servant B. RUSSELL.

(Our statement in a previous issue was intended to be final, but seems not to have been so understood by our correspondent, whose letter we therefore publish. The letter only goes to prove the irresponsible character of some of that correspondence on "Consolidation," which the time at our disposal will not possibly permit us to review. So far as we can see, the only end to be reached through a tedious discussion would be an "agreement to differ." Having given Mr. Russell a fair opportunity to express his opinion on this matter, we must respectfully decline the publication of any farther correspondence in relation to it.—ED.)

MISSIONARY.

DEAR EDITOR,—Is it not time something were done to increase the circulation of Missionary intelligence amongst our people? Scidom, if ever, in the history of our Church were the supporters of missions so scantily furnished with this information as now; while it is equally true that, to meet its increasing wants, the Society has never been more importunate in soliciting contributions. Unto very recently, in our Conferences, subscribers

of \$1.00 and upwards received a copy of the "Minutes" containing the Missionary report and lists. Now a small parcel of Minutes is sent to each circuit, only resulting in embarrassment to the pastor and dissatisfaction among the people, the many who receive none claiming an equal right with the few who are supplied. Only \$4.00 subscribers receive the annual Report, so that the great mass of our people, from whose smaller contributions the bulk of the fund is derived, are entirely without missionary literature. The Central Board is doing just about nothing to inform the people, and the cause is the sufferer. The "Missionary Outlook" is of undoubted excellence, but should it be left to an individual to risk his private purse in teaching the people the knowledge by which the fund is to be increased and the Board made more effective? And besides the price of the paper places it beyond the reach of the masses, and the pastor who is faithful in his pulpit and in the homes of his people, who looks well after the connexion funds and attends to the interests of the WESLEYAN or Guardian has little time for private enterprises either of his own or another's. The "Outlook" very properly urges a wide circulation of missionary information; but with an empty purse and an empty portfolio what can we do?

In the Report for 1880-81 there are items of expenditure amounting to some \$14,000 that do not go directly to the support of missions. Could not a reduction be made here that would leave a margin of a few hundred dollars with which to supply reports to a greater number? It will surely pay. Let us at least supply one dollar-subscribers with a Report. Hoping to hear from others on this important subject, I am yours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN UNEXPECTED PROPOSAL.

DR. H. W. PEARSON, for some time an agent of the American Bible Society, publishes a volume entitled "In the Brush, or Old-time Social, Political and Religious Life in the Southwest." The "Brush" is a general term for a wild region of country in Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Virginia. One would like to know how he struck out clear from the following backwoods attack:

"The house contained but a single room. The daughter of whom I have spoken was about eighteen or twenty years old, tall and large, wore a butter- nut-colored woolsey dress that she had probably spun and woven, and was barefooted. I had not been long in the house before she retired from their only room, in which I sat, and in honor of my arrival reappeared in another dress. I do not know where she made her toilet, only that it was the same ample and magnificent dressing-room first used by Mother Eve. The material of the dress in which she appeared was old fashioned cheap cotton calico, with waving stripes some two or three inches wide running its entire length. Preferring perfect freedom and the comfort of the cooling breezes to considerations that would have been influential with most of my lady readers, in thus making her toilet she had chosen to remain stockingless and shoeless. A massive head of dark-brown hair, cut squarely off and pushed behind her ears, hung loosely down her neck. "When the dishes were washed and all the after-dinner work accomplished, and she was prepared to sit down and enjoy the conversation, she took from the rude mantle-tree above the fireplace a cob pipe and filled it with home-grown and home-cured tobacco from an abundant supply in a large pocket in her dress. Lighting her pipe, she took a seat at the right of her father, while I occupied a chair on his left. Soon large columns of smoke began to rise and roll away above her head as gracefully as I have ever seen them float around the head of the most fashionable smoker with the most costly meerschaum. Bending her right arm so that she could clasp the long stem of her pipe with her forefinger, she rested the elbow in the palm of her left hand. Then, placing her right limb across her left knee, she swung the pendulous foot slowly, as if in meditative mood, and yielded herself to the full enjoyment of her pipe and our conversation. Her name I should have said was Barbara. She was of a quiet, taciturn disposition, and rarely said anything, except as she was appealed to on some matter by her proud and happy father.

"It is not an easy matter to maintain a conversation for several hours with those who have never read a word of their mother tongue. Their stock of ideas is necessarily rather limited. But a very large experience in mingling with this class of people had given me such facilities that I was evidently already installed as a favorite in the family. I asked a great many questions in regard to the children and grandchildren, which were answered with the interest which always pertains to these inquiries. At length the old man returned the compliment by inquiring very particularly into my own family affairs. When pressed upon this subject, as I almost universally was by families in the Brush, I was compelled to tell them that my family was very small—just that of the Apostle Paul; in plain language that I was quite an unusual character, a clerical bachelor. The old man was astonished. I think he was gratified. His face glowed with some new emotion. He was evidently willing on our short acquaintance to receive me as a son-in-law. Turning his pleased, animated face to me, and leaning forward in his chair, he lifted his right hand, and pointing with an emphatic gesture to his daughter, said: "Well preacher, my gals is all mar-

ried but Barbara here, and she is ready, sir. "Miss Barbara retained her hold upon the long stem of her cobpipe, and smoked on, well-nigh imperturbably, at this sudden culmination of affairs, though I think that, like myself, she was somewhat startled and moved, for I could see an evident increase in the swinging movement of her still pendulous right foot."

ried but Barbara here, and she is ready, sir. "Miss Barbara retained her hold upon the long stem of her cobpipe, and smoked on, well-nigh imperturbably, at this sudden culmination of affairs, though I think that, like myself, she was somewhat startled and moved, for I could see an evident increase in the swinging movement of her still pendulous right foot."

SAVED BY A KISS.

A very remarkable case of what might be called bringing a child back to life, says the Louisville Courier Journal, occurred recently at the residence of Mr. Joseph Meyer. Mr. Meyer has two children, one a boy about ten years old and the other a little girl two months old. This baby, which always appeared healthy, was taken seriously ill one night with something like convulsions and came very near dying before medical aid could be summoned. Dr. Henderson was called in and gave the child some medicine to relieve it, not thinking, however, that it could possibly live. He then left, but again returned the following morning. When he reached the house the child was barely breathing, and in a few minutes afterwards respiration stopped altogether. Every appearance of death was visible; the face assumed the hue of death, the jaw dropped, the limbs relaxed, and the eyes became glazed. The doctor examined the pulse and listened for the beating of the heart, but failing to find any signs of life, pronounced the child dead. It lay thus for fully ten minutes, when the members of the family grouped around the bed lamenting, as is usual in such cases. The little girl's brother, who was just old enough to understand the situation, and who seemed to be greatly grieved, suddenly stepped from the circle and approached the supposed corpse, leaned over and imprinted a kiss upon the pallid lips. The baby's mouth was slightly open, and in kissing her the boy blew his breath down her throat. The little lips suddenly moved, the child gave several sudden gasps, and then commenced to breathe—slowly and very feebly at first, and then gradually stronger until respiration became almost natural. Every one around was terribly astonished at this unlooked-for coming back from the dead, and did not seem to realize the fact until the child had been breathing half an hour. It is still alive and rapidly improving.

BREVITIES.

A man who lost an eye by a railroad accident has sued the company and recovered \$10,500, and says he can see his way better in the future than he ever could before. "Which side of the street do you live on, Mrs. Kipple?" asked a counsel who was cross-examining a witness. "On either side, sir. If you go one way it's on the right side; if you go the other way, it's on the left."

Do your duty in an obscure position if you would rise to a prominent one, like Epaminondas the Theban, who being invited for being placed in an obscure position, replied, "I will fill it so well that hereafter it shall be honorable."

Mr. Spurgeon recently made this remark; "Doubts about the fundamentals of the gospel exist in certain churches, I am told, to a large extent. My dear friends, where there is a warm-hearted church you do not hear of them. They do not come near; it is too hot. I never saw a fly alight on a red-hot plate."

An extraordinary scene occurred not long ago in Ireland at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Gurteen, County Sligo. The pews were put up at auction by the late parish priest and let to the highest bidder. His successor, however, gave notice that he would not abide by this arrangement, and a second sale was held. The rival bidders became excited and ultimately engaged in a fight which made it necessary to call in the police. The next Sunday divine service had scarcely ended when the two factions renewed the fight and smashed the pews. The victors carried away the fragments as trophies, and paraded the streets with them.

The old Duke of Wellington carried his punctiliousness and sense of justice into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his estate of Stratfield Saye, and gave his agent orders to negotiate. A few days later he was congratulated by a friend upon having obtained a bargain, as the owner of the farm was in difficulties. "What sort of a bargain?" asked the Iron Duke. "Well, the property was valued at £11,000 but the man was glad to take £8,000." "Is that so?" asked Wellington, turning to his agent, and receiving an affirmative reply, he said quickly: "Then take the extra £3,000 to the last owner, and never speak to me of cheap land again."

BROWN & WEBB (Established 1824.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SPICE MERCHANTS AND DRY SALTERS HALIFAX, N. S. Warehouse and Counting-rooms, COR. DUKE & HOLLIS STREETS Steam Mill and Stores TOBIN'S WHARF.

AVERY'S BALSAMIC SYRUP Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent coughs, colds, etc. THE LIFE OF DAVID as reflected in his Psalms. By Alexander MacLaren, D.D.

FAMILY COUGH MEDICINE being more palatable as well as more efficacious than any of the advertised COUGH REMEDIES, and both better and cheaper than those commonly dispensed by Druggists. Price, 25 Cents Per Bottle Of Druggists and general dealers throughout the Province. BROWN & WEBB PROPRIETORS. BROWN'S Universal Pills (SUGAR COATED.)

Are composed of the best Alternative, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and skillful manner, according to the action of the different drugs upon the different parts of the alimentary canal and other organs. HENRY W. C. BOAK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office: 5 & 6 Queen Buildings 177 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

BROWN & WEBB AND SOLD BY Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX. BROWN & WEBB'S CRAMP & PAIN CURE No "Painkiller," however boldly advertised surpasses this standard Preparation for the relief of the class of symptoms for which such remedies are so much used.

For CRAMPS and PAINS in the STOMACH, BOWELS or SIDE; SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS, FROST BITES, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, &c., &c. It is an unfailing relief and frequent cure. Its stimulant, rubefacient, and anodyne qualities adapt it to a large class of disorders, and make it a most valuable Family Medicine PREPARED BY BROWN & WEBB AND SOLD BY Druggists and Medicine Dealers PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. BROWN & WEBB'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS Are unequaled for strength and purity of flavor by any imported brand. They are made from the purest and choicest materials, with no inferior or factitious admixture, and need only a trial to show their great superiority to the flavors commonly sold in the shops. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Ask your Grocer for Them!

NEW BOOKS AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE; A comprehensive guide to English Authors and their Works. \$1.50 A HAND BOOK OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By R. G. Latham, M.A. F.R.S. 1.75 SOCIALISM; Lectures by Joseph Cook. 30 LABOUR; Lectures by Joseph Cook. 30 CURIOSITIES OF THE BIBLE, with Blackboard or Slate Illustrations, Bible Studies, Concert Exercises, &c., and an Introduction by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D. 1.75 BIBLICAL MUSEUM, Vol. 10, containing David, and the Minor Prophets. 1.00 THE FUTURE LIFE; a Defence of the Orthodox View. By the most eminent American Scholars. 1.10 AN INQUIRY INTO THE SCRIPTURE Doctrine concerning the duration of Future Punishment. By Matthew Henry, B.D. Reprinted from the edition of 1742. 1.10 THE CONSTITUTION AND POLITY OF Wesleyan Methodism; being a Digest of its Laws and Institutions, brought down to the Conference of 1880. By Rev. Henry W. Williams, D.D. 1.10 PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF AN Early Methodist. By the late Richard Howes. 1.10 THE CLOUDS OF THE BIBLE. By Alexander Wallace, D.D. 6 THE MODEL LIFE, and other discourses, By Alexander Wallace, D.D. 6 ELIJAH THE PROPHET. By Rev. Wm. M. Taylor D.D. 6 HEROES OF FAITH, as delineated in Hebrews. By Rev. John Guthrie, M.A. 6 ADAM, NOAH, and ABRAHAM; Readings in the book of Genesis. By Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. 6 ISAAC, JACOB, and JOSEPH. By Marcus Nichol. Do paper cover. 1.10 Cassell's Cheap Library. HISTORY OF THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. By Augustus M. Gordon. 1.10 THE SCOTCH COVENANTERS. By Jas. Taylor, D.D. 6 BOSWELL & JOHNSON: THEIR COMPANIONS and Contemporaries. By J. T. Walker, LL.D. 6 THE REV. ROWLAND HILL, PREACHER and Wit. By Edward W. Hooper. 6 DOMESTIC FOLK-LORE. By T. F. I. Dyer, M.A. 6 THE STORY OF THE ENGLISH JACOBINS. Edward Smith, F.R.S. 6 HENRY W. C. BOAK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office: 5 & 6 Queen Buildings 177 Hollis Street, HALIFAX, N. S. COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the Dominion, the United States, and England. Solicitor at Halifax of the American Law Association. CORNER GRANVILLE & SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Machine Paper Bag Manufactory The Cheapest in the Market. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS. ROBERT WALLACE 194 UPPER WATER STREET. IMPORTER and DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY. Of which he has a great variety and will sell at LOWEST CASH PRICES. REPAIRING and CLEANING WATCHES executed on the premises by experienced workmen. All work guaranteed. AGENCY FOR The Genuine Williams Singer & Sewing Machines. SEWING MACHINES. Read the Record of Super. Trophies. At Toronto Permanent Exhibition, open to the world, Sept. 14, 1881, a first class medal was awarded. The only prize given for Family Sewing Machines. At Montreal Permanent Exhibition, open to the world, a First Class Medal and two Diplomas were awarded. The only prizes given for Sewing Machines, Sept. 21st, 1881. At Kingston, Ont., Agricultural and Industrial Fair, Sept. 22nd, 1881, a First Prize was awarded. The only prize given to Sewing Machines. At Halifax Dominion Exhibition, Sept. 29th, 1881, a Diploma for best Sewing Machines for manufacturing were awarded. The only prize given for Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines. KNABE PIANOFORTES UNEQUALED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO. BARRISTERS Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells, Cast Iron, Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, &c. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

LO MACHINERY Manufacture Public Steam HOT Cast PUM Patented WILL ANDAL SHE BERL SCOT Fillowell, Floor Silk, Mohair, Stampod Strips, Work of all Boreas; Jewels; Seta; Carbons; Colored, and Fancy Basket Bracket Fleetwood Walnut etc. 133 BAR Sewing MACHINES SENT BY OF Mmc. De Ladle CAT OF WHICH WIT mar 5. 1880 CLINTON MENEEL BET TROY Manufacture of Special attractive Illustrations W V Barrister CONVI 171 H Money collect and promptly and fully observed. MAKE An English list now (read) most of the Home worth the Condition Possessors; valuable; have lay live - Done, one treat every where, or amp. I. B. JOHN Boston,



BOOK STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

S F HUESTIS Book Steward
RECEIPTS for 'WESLEYAN'
Rev G M Campbell for P M Bourke, Book Wood, Geo Mason each \$2 00

RECEIPTS FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND.

Receipts for the General Conference Fund from circuits in the N. B. and P. E. L. Conference.
Charlottetown \$1000
Upland 100
St. Martin's 100
Grand Lake 100

PREACHERS' PLAN HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5th, 1882.
11 a.m. BRUNSWICK ST. 7 p.m.
Rev R Brecken Rev R Brecken
11 a.m. GRAFTON ST. 7 p.m.
Rev J J Teasdale Rev J J Teasdale

MARRIED

At Queen square Methodist Church, St. John, N.B., on the 22d ult., by Rev. John Head, W. Rupert Willett, of Granville, N.S., to Ada Caroline, daughter of John Beck.
At Acadian Mines, by Rev. Hills, A.M., on Jan'y, 19, Miss Minnie Evans, daughter of Owen Evans, Esq., to Mr. James Jones, of Halifax.

DIED

At Truro, February 21st, peacefully trusting in Christ, Edwin Hyde, in the 85th year of his age.
At Lower Selma, Mainland, on the 14th ult., Isabel, widow of the late James Ughart, of Portauque, Lunenburg Co., aged 84 years.



CHILBLAINS! CHILBLAINS!! CHILBLAINS!!!

If you are troubled with CHILBLAINS, get at once a bottle of GALE'S EYE RELIEF. It is a sure cure, and its application is generally sufficient for the worst cases, it will also cure all forms of SORE EYES. Price 25 cents.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY BROWN & WEBB, FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO AND JOHN K. BENT, HALIFAX.

THEOLOGICAL UNION MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

JUST PUBLISHED THIRD ANNUAL LECTURE AND SERMON, DELIVERED JUNE 1881 FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, HALIFAX, N.S.

ARROWS IN THE HEART OF THE KINGS ENEMIES, OR ATHEISTIC ERRORS OF THE DAY REFUTED AND THE DOCTRINE OF A PERSONAL GOD VINDICATED.

BY REV. ALEXANDER McLEOD, D.D. PRIEST 45 cents.
Dr. McLeod is well-known to many of our readers as a former pastor in these Provinces and for some years as editor of the 'Wesleyan'. He is now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

THE RAILWAYS AND MUSIC.

Railways develop the resources of a country and educate the people, so if we would keep pace with the age; we must have Railways. The very conservative claim that the debt committed to our posterity will be too great. Give us Railways and let posterity look out for themselves.

LIBERAL OR CONSERVATIVE.

We find one has the GRIT to seize a good bargain, and the other is No Toryous for the same thing. Whether it be a Railway or a Piano. Thereafter all classes come to us for bargains in Pianos and Organs where they are assured of the maximum in quality and the minimum in price.

W. H. JOHNSON, 123 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

NEW LESSON COMMENTARY ON THE International Sab. School Lessons.

WITH HINTS HOW TO TEACH. FOR 1882. BY REV. J. H. VINCENT, D.D., Chairman of the International Lesson Committee, assisted by REV. J. L. HURLBUT, M.A.

More fully and elegantly illustrated by Maps, Cuts, Diagrams and Engravings than any other series. PRICE \$1.25. SENT POST-PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Dr. Vincent's Lesson Series consists of 4 volumes. We have examined them with great care and commend them cordially. We have no hesitation in saying that they are admirable books and worth of careful examination.

The analysis and explanations of the portions of the Scripture reviewed are exhaustive and thorough. In fact, Sunday school work, to be complete and effective, requires these publications. Daily Globe, St. Paul. It is such a book as we would expect from Dr. Vincent, with his large experience and great ability. The Presbyterian.

Comprising the substance of what one would hear in that line were we to attend a thousand conventions. Contributions from more than 200 authors, ancient and modern, selected with the wisest discrimination of which Dr. Vincent is capable. This insures breadth and independence. Literary Notes.

All the work has been submitted to rigid editorial censorship, and will be found worthy of confidence and calculated to accomplish great good. The Standard.

The explanations, questions, &c., bring out the substance of the lessons excellently. Illinois Church Weekly.

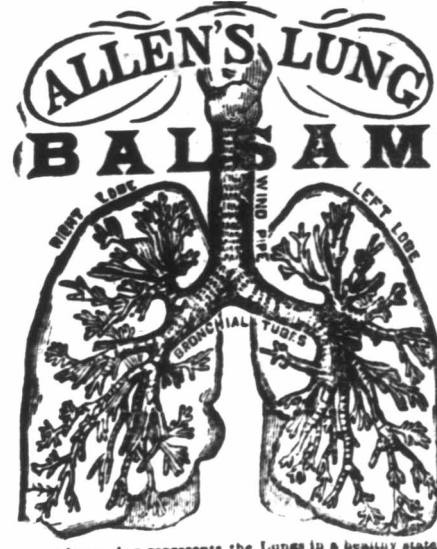
A work of this kind will manifestly be of much value to those who are connected with Sunday Schools. The Religious World.

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 141 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX.

MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, SACKVILLE, N.S.

AFFORDS in Literary, Musical and Fine Art Studies, choice advantages. The twenty-eighth Academic Year opens JANUARY 8th, 1882. Catalogues on application.

D. KENNEDY, D.D., Principal.



ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

STRICTLY PURE. HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE. In Consumptive Cases. It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

Asan Expectorant it has no equal. It contains no Opium in any form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence, Sole Agents, MONTREAL.

JUST PUBLISHED THE ROYAL COPY BOOKS

A complete system of penmanship. COMPLETE IN TEN NUMBERS. Printed on superfine paper and engraved in the best style.

FOR SALE BY A. & W. MCKINLAY, HALIFAX.

Flower Basket.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK. MRS. G. WARNER MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, 20 BRUNSWICK STREET.

HEAR YE DEAF

DR. VINCENT'S ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS. As invented and worn by John Galt, restoring his hearing, entirely deaf for thirty years, &c. &c. with some other witnesses, distinctly. Are now on hand, and for sale in boxes without cost. Descriptive Circular free. JOHN GALT, 11, Col. St. & Race St., Cincinnati, O.

500 VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS

for sale or exchange. Write for free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va. Jan 6 4in e o



WANTED IMMEDIATELY

25 Young Men and Women to prepare for Special Positions as Book-keepers, Penmen, Salesmen, &c. Situations Guaranteed. Address with stamp COBB'S COLLEGE, Painesville, O. Jan 20-20i eow

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST A SUMMER IN PRAIRIE LAND!

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY! BY REV. A. SUTHERLAND, D.D. Beautifully printed on toned paper, and illustrated with two portraits and five other engravings.

13mo, cloth; 208 pages. Paper 40c; cloth 70c. This is the book for all who are going, or thinking of going to the Great North-West. Its information is accurate, and its descriptions graphic. It is a live book. Mailed post-free, on receipt of price. Trade supplied.

Address S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

65 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6 free. Address Brunswick & Co., Portland, Me.

NOW READY DEMY 8vo, 656 PAGES; PRICE \$1.75. ECUMENICAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Held in London, September, 1881. The report of its proceedings, including A Sermon by Bishop Simpson.

ESSAYS and DEBATES upon the Rise and Progress, the Policy and Aggressive Action of Methodism, and of its Present Position and Future Prospects throughout the world, by Representatives of every section of the Methodist Church. With an introduction by the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A. Usual discount to ministers.

BOTH ENGLISH and AMERICAN EDITIONS SUPPLIED BY THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

Please send in your Orders early, so that we may know what quantity will be required. Address S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

THE ADVOCATE OF BIBLE HOLINESS.

The Largest and Cheapest Monthly Magazine, on the subject of Christian Purity, in the World.

WILLIAM McDONALD and JOSHUA GILL, EDITORS and PROPRIETORS. 36 Bloomfield Street, Boston.

\$1 per year, no charge for Postage. Send for specimen copies. All communications should be addressed to McDONALD & GILL, Boston, Mass. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY REV. S. F. HUESTIS, Book Steward.

CYCLOPEDIA OF METHODISM IN CANADA.

By REV. GEO. H. CORNISH. No other book published gives such a complete view of Methodism in Canada. It has been approved by all the Annual Conferences.

Numerous testimonials as to its value as a work of reference on everything pertaining to Methodism have been given. Every Methodist family in the Dominion should have a copy. Demy 8vo. 850 pp.

PRICE Cloth binding \$4.50; leather, \$5.00. Sent post free. Address S. F. HUESTIS, Methodist Book Room, 141 Granville St., Halifax.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE. Illustrated with Maps and numerous wood Engravings.

LATEST ENGLISH EDITION—REVISED TO DATE. This is the most valuable Cyclopaedia published, taking into consideration the amount of information it contains and the low price at which it is sold. It comprises ten large octavo volumes, bound in either cloth or half Morocco. For special quotation as to price, in either binding, write to S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville Street, Halifax.

JOHN K. TAYLOR MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, UNION STREET, CARLETON, ST. JOHN, N. B.

R. J. SWEET, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN STRONG FINE-FLAVOURED TEA, REFINED SUGAR, MOLASSES, RAISINS, RICE, STARCH, &c. OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS Corner of Duke and Hollis Streets, HALIFAX, N.S.

ACCEPT NO OTHER! RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

It is the MOST SUCCESSFUL INSTRUCTION BOOK EVER PUBLISHED, and a method which has been before the public for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time more than a THIRD OF A MILLION copies have been sold, it shows no sign of losing its hold as a public favorite, but is still used and recommended by the best teachers. It is a Book Without Errors, having been many times revised, and by the addition, at various times, of most valuable material, is conceded to be much more complete, thoroughly practical and progressive, and without a superior as an instruction book.

PRICE - \$3.95. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston; ESTABLISHED 1834. C. H. DITSON & Co., 848 Broadway, N.Y.

W. L. LOWELL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS.

Railroad, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and all Negotiable Securities Bought and Sold. Dealers in UNITED STATES, CANADIAN, and STERLING EXCHANGE CURRENT MONIES, &c.

COLLECTIONS made on all ACCESSIBLE ACCOUNTS. ORDERS for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, &c., in MONTREAL, NEW YORK and BOSTON, executed PROMPTLY by TELEGRAPH. Are in receipt of DAILY QUOTATIONS of the LEADING STOCKS in the above named Cities which are on file in our OFFICE for the INFORMATION of the PUBLIC. Orders and Correspondence solicited.

165 HOLLIS STREET. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., Incorporated 1819. Losses paid in 62 years over \$51,000,000. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., Established 1794. Losses paid over \$24,000,000.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND EDINBURGH. ESTABLISHED 1809. LIFE.

The NORTH BRITISH also effects Life Insurance on the most approved plans and at most favorable rates. W. L. LOWELL & CO. Agents, 165 Hollis Street. Jan 7-1y

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The attention of Ministers and Sunday-school Superintendents is directed to the following list of FIRST CLASS SELECTED LITERATURE. In addition to these we have always on our shelves a large assortment of the BEST PUBLICATIONS for Sunday-School Libraries, both English and American.

In asking our friends to place their orders with us, we can confidently assure them of receiving the best books at the lowest prices. We are now selling more S. S. Libraries than ever, and at rates that cannot be excelled in Canada. S. F. HUESTIS, Book Steward.

ACME SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.

No. 1. Price \$25.00 Net. 50 VOLUMES 16MO. Containing 15,886 pages and 157 full page cuts.

Bound in uniform style, in extra cloth, and finished in black and gold; put up in a neat imitation black walnut box. The retail prices of these books are from \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.

THESE ARE A VERY CHOICE SELECTION

Aunt Rebecca's Charge, Aunt Louis, Bernice, The Farmer's Daughter, Beatie's Birthday Present, Capt. Russell's Watchword, Court and Camp of David, Carie's Home, Digging a Grave with a Wine-Glass, Elm Grove Cottage, Earthen Vessels, Every Day Duties, Eleanor Willoughby's Self, Faithful in the Least, Finding shelter, Father Muller, Froggy's Little Brother, Father Muller, Frank Wentworth, Gathered Sheaves, Heart's delight, Harry Maitland, Henry's Hopes, Isaac Phelps, the Widow's Son, Jessica's First Prayer, Jimmie's Shoes, Kept from Idols.

Little Meg's Children, My Little Corner, Ned's Search, Not Forsaken, Old Sunshine, Old Distillery, Susan Osgood's Prize, The Faithful Son, The Family Doctor, The Farm on the Mountain, The Old Sailor's Story, The Golden Work, The Golden Fruit, The Golden Life, The Golden Heart, The Newell Boys, The Squire's Daughter, Tom Carter, Tom Green, The Whole Armor, The Young Apprentice, The Lost Will, Waiting Hours, Wayside Service, Wee Donald.

Excelsior No. 1. Fifty Volumes, strongly bound, of excellent books, \$15.00 Net.

The Secret Drawer, The Story Lizzie Told, Under Gray Walls, Little Missions, Gentle Grace, Keep to your Right, The Lost Pearl, Summer Holidays, Lost Willie, Pet Dayton, Lost and Found, Three Gleaners, Lydia's Duty, Faintaking, Meggy of the Pines, Elly's Visit.

Zoe, an Allegory, The Old Stone Chimney, Nedworth, Little Ben, Barton Todd, Coming to the Light, Joe and Jim, Magie and Her Friends, Clover Glen, The Right Way, The Two Heaps, Climbing the Glacier, Our Little Girls, Poor Little Joe, Bound Out, The Orange Seed, Hatty and Marcus.

Kate Darley, Faith and Patience, Nellie Greyson, Eaton Parsonage, General Frankie, Perfect Light, Kenny's Mills, May Chester, Horace and May, Upward and Onward, Only a Handful, Margaret at Home, Precious tones, Hope Campbell, Sydney Stuart, Kenneth and Hugh.

Excelsior No. 2. Forty Volumes, strongly bound. All good books. \$14.00.

Goodly Cedars, Hugh's Fire on the Mountain, The Little Preacher, The Lord Will Provide, Margie's Matches, Mary Burns, The Wreck of the Ville due, Have, Our Summer at Sunnybrook, Joseph the Model Man, Annie Mason, Belle Loyal, Canterbury Bells, Heart and Hand.

Lilly Gordon, Watson Woods, One Hour a Week, The Orphan Nieces, Rest and Unrest, Emma Parker, On the Ferry Boat, A Very Simple Story, Black Judy, Grafted Trees, Vacation Sketches, Nine Saturdays, Honest and Earnest.

Excelsior No. 3. Fifteen large volumes, strongly bound and beautifully illustrated. \$9 Net.

Plus and Mians, Day After To-morrow, Working and Winning, Master Mechanic, Opposite the Hill, Gold and Gilt, Lost Piece of Silver, Walter Robinson, Mable's Message, Glen Elder, Merry Glidden, Pearl Necklace, Sunshine and Shadow, Mary Bruce, Gerty Harding.

Excelsior No. 4. Fifteen large volumes, beautifully illustrated and strongly bound. \$9 Net.

Miriam Brandon, White Rock Cove, Little Nellie, Village school Mistress, Climbing the Mountain, Old Red House, Nanny Deavendorf, John Dams, Home in Rough Surbury, Arthur Lee, Pilgrim Street, Little Christie, Paul Preston, Candle Lighted, Upward Path.

Address S. F. HUESTIS, Methodist Book Room, 141 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

S. F. HUESTIS, VOL X, THE OFFICE: All letters... Darthmo... The Boston... critical cond... ed, its final... freshman cl... Transcript t... these evils i... of Preside... Mr. Macp... his intention... Free Presby... be used by... for the purp... Mr. Macph... for the same... tery of Lorr... On the qu... a minister to... bringing his... a necessity to... ern minister... settled for... His study la... march to d... sermons bec... ing in smol... host marsh... The last ce... ing tendency... ing up of lar... of small lat... inently the c... are now mor... of land-holde... ous to the w... a marked... among the p... tral Adv... One of ou... other day th... of his Bapti... following fr... why Bapti... a Baptist pr... just given m... quest that y... poor memb... every head... now takes th... fed... Murat Ha... annati Cam... day his silv... revealed to h... many of the... ling him t... thought the... had a great... wishers than... ed, in the h... discussion a... is generally... Lillian B... ing at St. Pe... ed to sing at... Paris, is a... Meeting Joh... veteran pres... gushed gran... mire her ne... "Give me t... he says, "su... ters sing at... Northport." Bishop De... a report late... parties from... church in M... tion: "Fron... wealth and s... tion; from... from sever... agents have... carry on v... The Method... Presbyterian... us thus re... Romanists." The late fi... most disast... which it has... had received... to have put... Papal bond... most invari... had luck... loss, it is r... the son-in-la... 3,000,000 fra... Chambard, t... family, coun... francs, and... mates his at