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No. 13

# VOL. XXXI

HOPEWELL CIRCUIT.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

DEAR BROTHER,-You will be glad to learn that God has graciously visited us, and favored us with unmistakeable proofs of his presence and power. Several circumstances the nature of which it is not necessary to name, induced the opinion in many minds that Methodism was dead, and the abandonment of the place was gravely recommended. Methodism is, however, like some persons we have known, hard to kill, and can pull through many a high place, and in Hopewell is surprising some who were . getting ready for the funeral. That event has been indefinitely postponed, proceedings have been stayed, and having taken out a new lease of life, the probabilities are we have entered upon a new and brighter era as a church in this community.

During the first year of our pastorate we did not deem it advisable to hold any special services, but sought to bring about a better state of things through the ordinary agencies. Following what we believed to be the leadings of Providence, we opened the campaign at Hopewell Corner before Christmas, and there were indications of much good being accomplish. ed, when our Baptist friends thought it their duty to run an opposition meeting right alongside, Unwilling that the enemies of the truth should have occasion to blaspheme we removed to the Hill, when lo, duty again required them to follow us. The object of all this was so apparent we concluded our duty was to hold on, and we did for over seven weeks, God endorsing our action in a glorious manner. Fifty-two persons have cast in their lot with us, of which number twenty-seven have been baptized in our simple, decent and Scriptural form. Many of the meetings have been seasons of unusual power, and in one held on the evening of Sabbath March 2nd is believed to have exceeded in

on this circuit. On that never to be forit has always been, a vast green field-an gotten night twelve persons united with ocean of wheat without a break or fe Its extraordinary fertility is shown by the the church, and thirteen others declared fact that it had produced the same sucthemselves on the Lord's side, while the cession of crops year after year for forty bouse packed to its utmost capacity seem. centuries without artificial art. ed to be filled with the Divine presence The admission of women to the departand glory. To the writer this revival has ments of arts and laws in University Colbeen especially interesting, as after the lapse of fifteen years, he had the pleasure le ge, London, has developed no practical difficulties. During the first term, which ended at Christmas, 225 women were in of receiving parents whose children he had received at that time, and vice versa. regular attendance, seventy-two being in And the character, age and standing of the majority thus gathered in induces the the fine arts schools, and the remainder in classes open to women only, and in mixed belief the permanent results will be more classes. For use between lectures the than generally bencficial. women have a common room of their own, Of course the water question has again and are entering quietly and simply into been agitated, and all the threadbare arcollege life. In the mixed classes there guments in support of dip and dip only is more difficulty found in the feilowship have been anew advanced. Rev. Mr. Chipof study among men and women than at the lectures of the Royal and the London man. (late of Tryon, P. E. Island, where he informs us he was on the very best Institutions. terms with the non-Baptist public), on the authority of "a Christian, a minister, and a scholar," settled the vexed question About a year ago a letter appeared in a Manchester newspaper, on constitutional privileges, signed "Verax." Others folof the meaning of the word Baptizo in fa-your of himself of course. Tracts have lowed in quick succession, and created a been circulated in which pretensions are put forth equalling those of Rome in her profound sensation all over Great Britain. At one bound an indifferent Baptist preacher vau.ted into the front rank of great worst days. Our converts have been wayconstitutional writers-a most difficult laid, button holed, and tampered with in field for literary success. The author 1s been preached at, prayed at, and our ordu-nances held up to ridicule. And actin on the principle that the end justifies the plate and 300 volumes of pooks. The suba most unblushing manner. We have scription was limited to one guinea each, means, means have been resorted to of and over 700 gentlemen enrolled themwhich any honourable man would be selves as subscribers. His speech was a ashamed. very able one, and they allude to him as In writing thus we are aware we are a second Junius." running a great risk, for this great man All who have read the story of the Mismay come down upon us, unless indeed he deems us unworthy of his notice. But sing Link; or, Bible Women in the homes if we are killed our friends will have the of the London Poor, will learn with regret of the death of Mrs Ellen Ranyard, the satisfaction of knowing that we fell by no common hand but of that of an intellecfounder of the mission bearing that name tual giant. What may be the outcome of She had reached the ripe age of seventy it all we cannot tell, but good will be the years. Mrs Ranyard first became known result. And if it only saves us from being to the public by The Book and its Story. again imposed upon by hollow pretences of brotherly love and Christian union, the a volume intended to convey information of the circulation of the Bible in modern benefit will be great. Party lines are now clearly defined and the less our people times, which has been republished in French, German, and Dutch. She enterhave to do with those by whom they have been so grossly insulted the better. They ed upon a career of greater usefulness when she undertook to demonstrate that have put up the fence and we hope they by going to the houses of the poor and reading the Bible to them, the inmates could be led to a better life. The Missing will keep it up. We are glad to say though weak in body and laboring under difficulties I've been Link Mission, as it was called, founded by her, expanded till it employed graciously sustained, and have been ena-bled to attend all the meetings. Our 200 Bible women in London, and disbursed over £16,000 annually. Its tofriends at the Corner and Hill bave worked nobly and rendered us important sertal receipts during twenty-two years aggregated £323,597. The happy thought vice, and Br. Dutcher of Hillsboro' spent was adopted in other cities. The Missing a few days with us to the comfort and Link Mission supported Bible women in edification of us all. Beyrout, Damascus, Jaffa, Berlin, Madrid Trusting that the good work may con-Bordeaux, Genoa, Athens, and Constantitinue and many more be brought to God. nopie. Out of the Biole-reading work I am, your's truly grew a mission to the sick. Mrs Ranyard ROBERT WILSON. was a member of the Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London. Besides her Hopewell Corner, Mar. 24th, 1879.

British Steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with Haytien steamer Michel. The latter was sunk and 60 persons on board were drowned.

The Princess Louise is said to have a rofusion of beautiful hair. It is one of her greatest charms; another is the exression of kindness and sympathy, which never absent from her eyes and mouth. A lady of Montreal said to the writer of this that the Princess had captured all Canada by the perfect simplicity of her manner and the practical common sense that she manifests everywhere, whether on public occasions or with those whom she meets casually.

The French floating battery "Arro-gante" foundered off Hyeres in a gale on Wednesday. Forty-seven were drowned out of 122. A storm arose during firing practice, and the "Arrogante" sprung aleak, Ship "Souverain," near by, was unable to render assistance. An effort was made to beach the "Arrogante," but she sank about a kilometre from the Isles of Hyeres. The "Arrogante," was about five inches thick at the water line. She carries 9 six-ton guns, was 1,338 tons burthen, and her engines were 500 horse power.

The efforts made to get Commodore Vanderbilt's will set aside have failed. Success never seemed probable. Most people at the outset thought that a man capable of managing an estate worth a hundred million of dollars was capable of making a will. Besides it was held that whether the will made was valid or not. it would be almost an impossible task to get it set aside. The man who profited most by that will has proved himself to be utterly unscrupulous in working out his plans. He was the master of scores of millions of dollars; and whatever money could do in defence of his claims in a Pro bate Court that was sure to be dene.

Leading Jews in Great Britain have purchased Palestine. The Secretary of the Association, which is backed up by the Rothenilds and other financers, anerally with the approval of the Jews of the whole world. The plain of Philistia religious fervor anything ever witnessed is its best part, the soil being of a rich brown loam without a stone. It is now as ittle if any exaggeration in these temgratuttous labor, she gave to her mission that she had grown so wented to his largely from her own purse. silence as never to think of it.

The New York Book Agents have issu ed the Minutes of the Fall Annual Con-ferences for 1878, which, with the Minutes of the Spring Conferences heretofore issu-ed, cover the Church statistics for last year. The grand total of Church mem-bers as gathered at the last Conferences was 1,998,982 an increase of 25.674 durwas 1,998,282—an increase of 25,674 dur-ing the year. The value of churches was estimated at \$68,776,472. The number of traveling preachers doing work through-out the connection is 11,678—an increase of 407 over the preceding year.

HALIFAX, N.S., MARCH 29, 1879.

Inventions and discoveries in arts and sciences come now so thick and fast upon the world as to preclude all possibility of the ordinary reader keeping a record of them. A new process of telegraphing through cables or other wires has just been patented. By this method ten mes-sages of twenty words each can be sent over the wire in the space of one minute. This is the minimum speed. Under pres-sure two thousand words a minute can be sent. In thirty minutes all the words consure two thousand words in minute due to a sent. In thirty minutes all the words con-tained in a single number of the London *Times* can be despatched from London to New York, be reproduced on a stereotype plate, and made ready for immediate printing. It is said the American Cable Com-pany has purchased the right to use this remarkable invention.

The present Pope, LES XIII., is an in-cessent worker. His admirable letters are all written by himself, and he devotes many hours of the night to solitary study. It is his custom to dismiss his chamberlains a little after 10 P. M., and to sit down to his writing-table. He is an early riser. One morning recently at 7'A.M. the chamberlain in waiting, perceiving the usual hour to be passed for the ringing of the Pope's bell knocked lightly at the chamber door, and getting no answer, entered the room of the pontiff, whom he found sitting at his table with his head supported by his arm, and sound asleep. The candles were still burning. He had been overcome with sleep, and had not been in had sleep, and had not been in bed.

Dr. NORMAN KEES has made a remark. able statement beic e the Harveian Socie-ty of London in section to deaths from intemperance. Having wholly doubted the assertion that 60,000 drunkards die an-nually in Great Britain, he began making investigations in order to demonstrate the contrary. "I had not long," he confess ed, " purchased this line of inquiry before it was made clear to me that there was

#### RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The venerable Peter Cooper made a call upon Bishop Harris recently to talk about a business affair, and afterward the conversation tarned upon his longcareer. A "chief" sitting by caught the following remarks. He said : "It has often been said, 'a rolling stone gathers no moss, but I have been in very many kinds of business. I have been a hatter, a coach maker, a cabinet maker, a machin ist, an iron-monger, and a glue manufac-

turer." He said : "I have often had 3000 men under my employ at one time, and have never failed to pay every one his wages on Saturday night. This affords an indication of one means of establishing harmonious relations between labor and capital." Peter Cooper, at the age of eighty-eight, is hale. hearty, and happy. Both he and William E. Dodge, Sen., began their religious lives among the Methodists. Methodism has made great contributions to other denominations. God bless them all !

MR. PENTECOST .- Concerning Mr. Pen. tecost's work in Chicago, the Advance says This is the fourth week of Dr. Pentecost in Chicago. He has preached every evening, Saturdays excepted, in the First Congregational Church. For two weeks

he gave a 'Bible lecture' really a sermon. each day, in the same place at 3 P.M. Since then he has been giving a daily 'Bible lecture' at the same hour in the Union Park Church. For three weeks he conducted the daily Noon Prayer Meet-ing in Farwell Hall. Very large audiences have attended all these meetings. The vast audience room in the First Congregational Church at the evening services has been filled, often crowded to the pulpit stairs. The inquiry meeting fol-lowing each of these services has been largely attended. The interest is manifestly deepening. Dr. Pentecost's preaching is always interesting and convincing. and is sometimes exceedingly impressive. It is intensely evangelical. His apprehen-

sion of why man needs to be saved, what it is to be saved, and how we are to be saved, if saved at all, is most clear; and his way of answering these supreme ques. tions which press upon every one's life, is natural, bold, simple, reasonable, and vig. orous. His manner is both winning and persuasive. There is a constant avoidance of any devices in the least 'sensational.' The preaching is intellectual rather than emotional, making its appeal directly ars. 11. " The Saviour whom these ancients the common sense and the conscience of dimly saw, we know, by experience of his all reasonable men. In his explanations power and grace." To show unto man his of Scripture there are some eminently uprightness. Either, 1; "His right way." good points. There is nothing of the the path of duty : or 2 ; God's righteous dealskip and hop style of some 'Bible reading in trouble. 12. "Christ comes at once ings.' There is usually a happy combin-ation of the textual and the topical, a to show God's justice and to point out the clear sense of the general scope of Scrippath of the just." ture revelation, with closer view of the

wax. From his purpose. That is, when the purpose is unwise or evil. 5. "God has the interest of a lowing father in all the plans of his children." 6. "He can see beyond our vision into the results of action, and often overrules as injurious that which men deem good and wise." Hide pride from man. Romove from man his proud and selfish designs. 7. "Our schemes begin and end in self, and God kindly averts their accomplishment." His soul. The word soul, as often in Hebrew, is here equivalent to self. 8. ' God's purpose in all his dealings is to keep back man from destruction." The pit. Perdition, or wee hereafter. 9. " Let us remember that there is a pit, and try to shun its terrors." By the sword. Literally, " His life from passing on the spear."-Dr. T. Lewis. God would preserve men from evils whose end is death.

19. 20. Chastened. Elihu now meations another of the ways in which God speaks with men, the discipline of suffering. With pain. 10, " Affliction comes not by chance. but as a part of God's government for the good of man." The multitude of his bones. "His every bone."-Lewis. In sickness every part of the body becomes an avenue of pain. His life. Another expression for "the man himself." Abhorreth bread. Here denoting food of all kinds. A loathing of food is characteristic of many kinds of disease. Dainty meat. "Food of desire," that which he loves.

21, 22. Consumed away. Indicating the thinness which comes from disease. Bones that were not seen. The bones, which in health are covered with flesh, in sickness become prominent. His soul draweth near. The man himself, here referred to by the term soul. Life to the destroyers. A highly poetical figure, as if the angels of death were waiting to tear the soul from the body.

23. A messenger. To this term there have been various expositions. 1. An ordinary teacher, who points out the divine purposes and instructs in the way of repentance. 2. An angel, which is frequently meant by the original word. 3. The Messiah himselt, who would appear to be foreshadowed in this declaration. The latter interpretation is held by rome of the most eminent modern schol-

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P.S .- We expect to gather in a number more.

perence statistics, and when asled to present the final results of my investigation to the last Social Science Congress, I was compelled to admit that at least 120,000 of our population annually lost their lives through alcoholic excess, 40,500 dyiny from their own intemperance, and 79,500 from accident, violence, poverty, or disease arising from intemperence of others."

The next World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Basle personal wants." Switzerland. It will open on the 31st of August next, and close September 7. The committee of arrangements invite the at-tendance of all members and friends of the Alliance; they say, however, "Our friends must not expect to find among us the same character of grandeur exhibited at the later gatherings, of Amsterdam and of New York in particular; but the certainty that this difference will be understood by all, helps to calm our fears." The session will be held in the great hall of the Vereinshaus and in the St. Martin's Church. The opening address will be de-Unurch. The opening address will be de-livered by the president M Charles Saras-in, Councillor of State; among the speak-ers and essayists will be the Rev. Drs. Von Oosterzee, Schaff, Stroughton, Pres-sense, Christlieb, Arthur and J F Hurst. Arrangements will be made for special meetings in the English language.

What curious things men are to be sure ! For instance : Asael P. Inman, who died recently near Utica, New York, at the age of eighty-seven, was simply stuffed with eccentricity. Some seventy years ago he deliberately imposed silence on himself, after hearing a discussion be-tween his father and a relative on the disadvantages of speech, and from that date never uttered a syllable. He had married at fifteen, and a few months later announced his resolve to be reticent for the remainder of his life. When his first child was about to be born, he rode seven miles to Fort Herkimer in quest of a physican, carried slate and pencil with him, and wrote down his errand. Informed on his return that the baby was a boy and doing well, he smiled, but kept his lips sealed. In 1812 he rode nearly one hundred miles through the forest to report for military duty at Sackett's Harbor. On his slate he said. "I came to fight, not talk." The commanding officer refused to give him a place in the ranks; but he remained at his post. discharging his duty faithfully for many months. He would never read after sunset, would not drink any thing but rain-water, ate the simplest food, detested kerosene and gas, and would not warm himself by any other than a wood fire. carrying candles and wood with him when he travelled. His wife, who has always talked for him and herself, and who survives him at eighty-five, says he was one of the kindest and best of busbands, and

immediate connection, and a quick skill of 25, 25, 26. Gracious unto him. The rethe application of the truth to existing ference is to God's grace in sending an interpreter and a Redeemer. 13. "God's great grace is shown in his provision for man's salvation." I have found a ransom. "A covering, blotting out." 14. "Every part in the plan of salvation comes from God and not from man." Fresher than a child's. Referring to the man after his season of physical discipline is ended, and health returns. 15. "So the disease of sin when removed, leaves us new creatures, like little children." Return to ... youth. A figurative expression for the youthful feelings of health and and vigor. Pray unto God. The prayer of gratitude from the restored sufferer. 16. "Never let us forget to give God the praise for returning health." He will be favorable. That is. God will be favorable : as ready now to bless as before to discipline. He shall see his face. Man shall have renewed communion with God. Render-his righteousness. Restore

him to the standing of a righteous man. 27, 28. He looketh upon men. It is generally agreed that the ordinary translation of these two verses is incorrect. They should read. "He, [that is the man restored after sickness | will sing unto me and say, ' I had sinned and perverted the right, and it was not requited me. He redeemed my soul from passing into the pit, and my life beholdeth the light with joy.' "-Canon Cook. The grateful song of the chastened soul bearing testimony to God's mercies. 17. "The sweetest songs are often sung out of the experience of the deepest troubles."

29, 30. All these. Referring to the various dealings of God with men as already related. Worketh God oftentimes. Literally, "twice thrice." by dreams, by discipline, by the divine messenger. Soul from the pit. That is, to save it from destruction. 18. "Every dealing of God with men is an attempt to save them." Light of the living. A figurative term, referring to the sun, as the light of

GOLDEN TEXT: My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of him. Heb. 12, 51 DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION : "God's tender judgment. The next lesson is Job 42, 1-10.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. FIRST QUARTER :- STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. C. 1520. LESSON 1. SANCTIFIED AFFLIC-TION; or, The Lord's Chastening. Job 33, 14-30. April 6.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 14, 15. God speaketh. Job had declared that God gave no answer to his cry, [chap. 30, 20.] Elihu, who is here the speaker, asserts that God does not leave men in ignorance, but communicates his will to

them. 1. "God has too deep an interest in man to be regardless of human needs." Once yea twice. " Once and again," that is, often. "God speaks to men in multitudinous voices ; by conscience within us, and nature around us : by his word in our ears, and experience in our lives. Man perceiveth it not. "God's words to men are often unnoticed. The mind is preoccupied, the heart is unwilling, and the message is unwelcome. In a dream. In the earlier days, while Scripture was yet unwritten, and prophets were almost unknown, God often revealed his will through dre ams; of which frequent illustrations are found in the history of Joseph and other Bible characters. As the word of God became more widely known and better understood, this means of communication was used less frequently, and now that the canon of Scripture is complete, and the Spirit poured out upon the church, under the Christian dispensation. God reveals his will in this way rarely, if ever. 4. "While the sun of the Gospel shines, we need no more the flickering starlight of dreams and visions." Vision of the night. Perhaps a trance, as that of Balaam. Num. 24, 16.

16, 17, 18. Openeth the ears. Not the physical ears, but the inward power to apprehend truth, which only God can bestow. Sealeth their instruction. Fixing the truth on the mind, as the seal leaves its impression on

#### WESLEYAN. ГНЕ

### GENERAL READING increases liability to exposure of health

### RELIEF FOR NEURALGIA.

As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the doctors have not discovered any method of medicine that will permanently cure it we simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from, it, and could find no sure relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article, which we published, recommending the application of horse-radish to the wrist for toothache. As both neuralgia and toothache are nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would be likely to give relief to the other; so we made an application of horse-radish, bruised, applying to the wrist on the side of the body where the disease was seated which gave instant relief to a severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.-Laurensville Herald.

HEALTH BREVITIES.

The mental states have a more controlling influence over the bodily condition than most persons imagine.

Cold is the greatest enemy of old age. Ventilation is perfect in proportion as the air of an apartment is kept equal in purity to that of the external atmosphere This is best done in private dwellings by

having an open fire-place. The thinnest vail or silk bandkerchief thrown over the face while riding or walking against a cold wind is a remarkably comfortable protection.

The most healthful form or exercise is that which involves exhilarating out-door activities.

Never sit or stand with the wind blowing on you for a single moment, for it speedily produces a chill, to be followed with fever, and then a bad cold.

If thrown into the water and the strength is failing, turn on the back with only the nose and toes out of the water, hands downward and clasped. This should be practiced while learning to swim, as means of resting from great fatigue in swimming .- Hall's Journal of Health.

### CLARIFYING WATER.

Thirty years ago, in travelling up and down the Mississippi River, whose waters below the mouth of the Missouri, were so tance, he levelled his third spear at the turbid that it was impossible to see through | broad yellow flank of the royal beast with a glass, it was a common amusement to tie a bit of alum to a thread and letting it down into the water give it a swinging motion for a moment, and in a few minutes the water would be as clear as a raindrop. Within a short time the statement has appeared in the public prints, as if it. was something new. It may, however, be well to add the exact proportions in which the alum should be used so as not to make the water taste of it. Three quarters of a pound of pulverized alum stirred well into a ton of water; in smaller quantities to each quart of water, four grains of alum. The sulphate of alumnia is greatly better than the rock or potash alum, as it introduces no alkaline matter into the water. This shows how easy it may be for practical items of knowledge to drop out of sight, at least for a time, and that too, with all the advantages of the printing press; hence it is no wonder that valuable arts have been lost to the world before the discovery of types, such as embalming, certain works in glass, etc.

#### A RELIGIOUS CURIOSITY.

Looking over some papers of an old pastor lately, in a manuscript letter, I found the enclosed. It may be commouly known among theologians, but I have never seen it in print before.

like what many supposed would take place were it possible to cure one of colour-blindness." "But," he goes on, In Joseph's dream of the eleven stars making obeisance to him, it is said courses, except when the death itself is there is an allusion to the signs of the " I shall not again refer to the inner zodiac-the eleven brethren answering spiritual life which I believe then beto eleven signs, and Joseph to the twelfth. These signs were known in Chaldes and afterward in Egypt-They are as everybody knows, called by the names of animals, excepting one. The curiosity consists in the resemblance between the blessings of Jacob, or his tain a medical education in order to be prophecies respecting his sons, as they qualified for that enterprise. In the are in the forty-ninth chapter of Genemeantime, at the age of nineteen, young sis, and the animals after whose names Livingstone had been promoted from the constellations are called. The folpiecer to the more remunerative occulowing table will illustrate the meaning. pation of spinner in the factory. The Any one who will keep in mind the picture of a human figure usually found in ficient to enable him to attend medical one of the first pages of our almanacs, and Greek classes in the winter, and

and the constellations around, will un. derstand the whole matter :--1. Reuben, "Unstable as water;

Aquarius, A waterman.

2. Simeon and Levi; " Are brethren ;' Gemini, Twins.

3. Judab, "A Lion's whelp :" Leo. A Lion.

4. Zebulon. "At the haven of the sea;" Cancer, A crab from the sea.

5 Issachar, " A strong ass," or beast of burden ; Taurus An ox. 6 Dan, "An adder ;" Scorpio, a scor-

cords would do credit to any trained solpion. dier. Some few years ago a Zulu 7 Do. "Biteth the horses' heels; Lihunter, Learing a young British officer bra. Claws of serpent changed into ba-

speak somewhat lightly of native prowlances 8 Gad, " A Troop ;" Pisces, Fish, Dag,

reverse of Gad. 9 Asher, "His bread shall be fat; Virgo, Woman with stalk of wheat in her

10 Napthali, "A hind let loose," Aries,

married. Three years later he settled 11 Joseph, "His bow abode in strength;" higher up the country, and planted his Sagittarius, An Archer. mission station in a region occupied by the Bakatla tribe of the Bechuanus,

Capricornus, Formerly Pan with a woll's His subsequent wanderings into the head.—Observer.

Mr. Gladstone, in an address on Dr. Hook" recently gave his idea of a hero. He holds that a hero is a man who must have ends beyond himself, in casting himself, as it were, out of himself, and must pursue these ends by means which are honorable and lawful; otherwise he might degenerate into a wild enthusiast. He must do this without distortion or disturbance of his nature as a man, because there were cases of men who were heroes in a great part but who were so excessively given to certain ideas and that they lost all the proportions of their nature. A man to be a hero must pursue an end beyond himself by legitimate means. He must pursue them as a man, not as a dreamer. He must not give to some one idea a disproportionate weight which it did not deserve, and forget everything else which belonged to the perfection and excellence of human nature. If he did all this he was a hero, even if he had not very great powers; and if he had great, powers, then he was a consummate hero. A greater hero than Napoleon was the captain of a ship that was run down in the channel three or four years ago who, when his ship was quivering and the water was gurgling round her, and the boats had been lowered to save such persons as could be saved, stood by the bulwarks with a pistol in his hand and threatened to shoot dead the first man who endeavored to get into the boat until every woman and child was provided for.

"I cannot rise; I have no strength cal scholar. He had a passion for reading scientific works and books of travel. left."

His father prevailed upon him to read Dick's "Philosophy of Religion," and "Philosophy of a Future State," which Naber, touched with pity, dismounted led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty set the seeming begger wrought a wonderful change in the on its back. youth. " The change," he writes, "was

But no sooner did Daher feel him. self in the saddle than he set spurs to the horse and galloped off calling out as he did so :

"It is I, Daher. I have got the horse. gan. I soon resolved to devote my life to the alleviation of human misery, and and I am off with it." Naber called I felt that to be a pioneer of Christianafter him to stop and listen. Certain ity in China would lead to the material of not being pursued, he turned and benefit of some portion of that immense empire, and therefore set myself to obhalted at a short distance from Naber. who was armed with a spear.

"You have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since Heaven has willed it. I wish you joy of it ; but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." work was hard, but the wages was suf-

"And why not?" said Daher.

"Because," said the noble Arab. another man might be really ill, and, men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been."

Struck with shame at these words tween his home and Glasgow. Having Daher was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to the owner, embracing him. Naber ally severe, he rejoiced in becoming a member of a profession which has for made him accompany him to his tent. where they spent a few days together, its end the mitigation of human suffering. The outbreak of the opium war and became fast friends for life .-prevented his starting for China, and Exchange.

COMMON SENSE:

OR, AVOID WASTE AND PRACTICE ECONOMY.

#### BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Common sense is the growth of all countries. Many talk like fools. Conform to common folly. Have some sense about you. Medicines are not designed to live on. Candies and sweetmeats are good in their place, but practical knowledge is very important and substantial in the hour of need.

A college professor was being rowed across a stream in a boat. Said he to the boatman: "Do you understand philosophy ?" " No; never heard of it." "Then one-quarter of your life is gone. Do you understand geology ?" "No." "Then one-half of your life is gone." Do you understand astronomy ?" " No." "Then three-quarters of your life is gone." But presently the boat tipped over and spilled both into the river. Says the boatman : "Can you swim ?" "No." "Then the whole of your life is gone." Philosophy will not enable men to walk on water ; they must spread their hands and strike. Words are good in their place, but deeds bear fruit; words are but leaves, but deeds fill the garner. Learn to swim.

There see church and intense con One of th of the times feel that si in itself, an Sin is not Saviour isn ized ; but H ful." Men an expectat or some t dissimilarit they can ha what God die intend absolute an eternity with This situ from two workers. God and ch own brain they predic to holiness are some of hort men the followi " Do you " Y-e-s." "' He the life.' " "Wby, ] ways done " Well, t ap and con The per inwardly co he obligin large num through th mitted the They neve again, and careful rev said, " Rep 37-38), to a hearts," an Paul said, Christ" (A trembling a and asking saved P" I wish to ing convicti ask the way all thoroug this convict feeling of tions amon

CO1

ess, offered to give him a specimen of it by killing, single-handed, a huge lion which infested the neighborhood. The challenge was accepted, and the brave felhand. low at once set forth upon his dangerous errand, the officer and several of his com-A ram. rades following at a distance. Having drawn the beast from his lair, the hunter wounded him with a well-flung spear, and instantly fell flat on the ground beneath his huge shield of rhinocerous hide, which covered his whole body like the lid of a

dish. The lion, having vainly expended his fury upon it, at length drew back a few paces. Instantly the shield rose again, a second lance struck him, and his furious rush encountered only the impenetrable buckler. Foiled again, the lion crouched close beside his ambushed enemy, as if meditating a siege ; but the wily savage raised the further end of the shield just enough to let him creep noise.

lessly away into the darkness, leaving his buckler unmoved. Arrived at a safe dis-

# FAMILY READING.

#### " ALONE WITH JESUS."

Divinity lectures in the summer in the

University of Glasgow. His lessons

were learned bit by bit at the spinning

frame, upon which his book was lying

open. In his college course he did

not receive, and did not wish for, pecu-

niary help from any one; and day by

day he trod the nine miles of road be-

finished his medical curriculum, and

passed an examination more than usu-

he was induced by the London Mis-

sionary to look towards Africa as the

scene of his labours. He sailed from England in 1840, and arriv-

ing at Kuruman met Dr. Moffat,

whose daughter, Mary, he subsequently

slowly,

fall.

tation

What have I brought that I his grace may win?

Alone with Jesus ;" fades the daylight Soft o'er the earth the shades of evening

interior of Africa are well known.

As worn and weary with the day's temp

My spirit answers to the Saviour's call.

Alone with Jesus ;" from the day's hard conflict

Only the burden of my sin and longing

12 B-njamin, "Raying as a wolf; WHAT IS A HERO?

ZULUS. For courage and other warlike qualities the Zulus may be fairly called the Afghans of Africa, and many of their re-

conversation.

services.

in going to the grave and at the time of

3. The Scripture lesson and the prayer

do ordinarily furnish all the counsel and

4. It is our conviction that but little of

good is accomplished by funeral dis-

5. Ministers are often embarrassed and

brought to a degreee of discredit by inap-

propriateness of remark, by ignorance of

peculiar features of the life or family of

the deceased, by saying too little or too

much in the view of biased prejudiced

6. At times deaths are frequent, espec

iaily among the young and infants, when

the delivery of a discourse serves no pur-

pose that would not be served as well by

prayer, Scripture reading and private

7. To omit discourses on some occa-

sions and not on others would be offen-

sive to some, and suggests the importance

of specific and uniform rules for funeral

SINGULAR BRAVERY OF THE

minds and fear of giving offence.

burial.

consolation needed.

exceptionally impressive.

#### THE CLERGY AND FUNERALS.

HOW CERTAIN PASTORS THINK FUNER-ALS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

The clergymen of Newbury, N.Y., have taken a new departure. At a meeting at which every denomination was represented but the Roman Catholic, held at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

1. That the burial service be limited, so far as practicable, to Scripture reading, singing and prayer.

2. That we deprecate the appointment of funeral services for Sunday.

3. That we also deprecate the public exposure of remains.

4. That before the arrangements are made as to the time and place of the burial service, the convenience of the officiating clergyman should be consulted.

One of the ministers present submitted the following considerations, which led to the action taken :

1. A protracted funeral service at the home, especially where sickness and death have occurred, is a needless exposure of those in attendance.

when those convened are not warmly elad | sould possibly be true.

so unerring aim as to lay him dead on the spot, and then returned composedly to receive the apologies and congratulations of the wondering spectators.

### THE POT OF GOLD.

#### From the Saturday Review.

A cobbler in Somersetshire dreamed that a person told him that if he would go to London Bridge he would meet with something to his advantage. He dreamed the same the next night, and again the night after. He then determined to go to London Bridge, and walked thither accordingly. When he arrived there, he walked about the whole of the first day without anything occurring; the next day was passed in a similar manner. He resumed his place the third day and walked about till evening, when, giving it up as hopeless, he determined to leave London and return home. At this moment a stranger came up and said to him : "I have seen you for the last three days walking up and down this bridge; may I

ask if you are waiting for any one ?" "No." "Then what is your object in staying here ?" The cobbler then frankly told his reason for being there, and the dream that had visited him three successive nights. The stranger then advised him to go home to his work, and no more pay any attention to dreams. " I, myself," he said "had, about six months ago, a dream. I dreamed three nights together that, if I would go into Somersetshire, in an orchard, under an apple tree. I should find a pot of gold; but I paid no attention to my dream, and have remained quietly at my business." It immediately occurred to the cobbler that the stranger described his own orch ard and his own apple-tree. He immediately returned home, dug under the apple-tree. and found a pot of gold. After this increase of fortune he was enabled to send his son to school, where the boy learned Latin. When he came home for the holi. days, he one day examined the pot which had contained the gold, on which was some writing. He said, "Father, I can show you that what I have learned at school is of some use." He then translated the Latin inscription on the pot thus: "Look under and you will find better." They did look under and a larger quan-2. A protracted service, especially when | tity of gold was found. As the story is a

### DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Many years ago a venerable Scotchman. when at the point of death, thus ad-dressed his children, who had gathered around his bedside :-- " I have searched carefully though all the traditions of our family, and I never could discover that there was a dishonest man among our forefathers. If, therefore, any of you take to dishonest ways it will not be because it runs in our blood I leave this precept with you : Be honest." Thus spake an ancestor of Day. id Livingstone, and it was a noble inheritance. It was at Blantyre, a vil-lage on the Clyde, near Glasgow, in the year of 1813, that the great missionary and explorer first saw the light. The profit of his father's shop being small. David, his second son, was at the age of ten, set to work as a " piecer" in a cotton factory. With a part of his first week's wages he purchased a Latin grammar. As, however, his work began at six in the morning and contin-ued till night at night, it might have been thought that with him study would be out of the question. But the young factory hand was proof against obstacles, and this is one of the great lessons his life is destined to teach. For two hours after work was over David attended a night school, and was wont to continue his studies 2. A protracted service, especially when the weather is unpleasant, or inclement, good one, it would be pleasant to fancy it amply rewarded, for by the time he was sixteen he had come to be a fair classi-

Only the same heart cry, " Forgive my

Alone with Jesus " he has seen each

wandering, Hath watched each failure from His throne above ; And yet to-night he bids me come, con

fiding In the great wealth of his unchanging love.

"Alone with Jesus;" O the hush, the rapture

My spirit yieldeth to his gracious will What though the day's sad failure lies behind me ?

I am content, because he loves me still.

Alone with Jesns ;" in his presence hely Cometh no thought of sin or pain to me Close, close, his loving arms are thrown around me,

Almost the glory of his face I see.

"Alone with Jesus ;" here can come no sorrow : From sin and conflict here my soul is

free : This be my prayer to-night, "O Jesus

Saviour, Teach me through life to dwell alone with Thee

-Millie Colcord.

AN EXQUISITE STORY.

In the tribe of Neggdeh there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe by name Dahar, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together. so as to appear like a lame begger. Thus equipped, he went to Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a week voice :

"I am a poor stranger : for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying ; help me, and Heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home, but the rogue replied :

Music helps not the toothache. The forceps in the hands of the dentist is the sovereign remedy, Avoid the man who wants to trust you. Pay day will come. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy for a man with an empty purse : and a new house becomes wise when it is to late. The cause must be adequate to the end. You cannot drive a windmill with a pair of bellows. Then do not undertake too much, for you may be a wise man though you cannot make a watch or raise the wind. Learn the nature and properties of things, for the law is inflexible and while obedience is wealth and health and comfort, disobedience is disappointment. Green wood makes a hot fire ; but it

takes good sense to start the fire. Water makes steam, and damp heat is better than dry heat; and then the economy is not to be lost sight of.

The Christian Weekly, Edinburgh, Scotland, says: "It is curious how human nature runs to extremes. We have referred to ladies in the higher ranks of society and supposed to have high refinement, who take pleasure in torturing and slaughtering God's innocent creatures. A newspaper paragraph of Saturday last informs us that a lady who resides in Edinburgh is so fond of her horse that she had it shod with gold last week, at a cost of between .\$400 £600. The shoes are expected to last about the same time as if they were of iron, and it is not suggested that they are more comfortable for the animal. Extravagant fondness for pets is a weaknezs which, if it leans to virtue' sside, is nevertheless mischievous not only to the individual, but in the effect it has upon the controversy about cruelty to animals. Ridicule is sometimes plausibly thrown on the whole movement for the protection of the lower animals as emanating from the same morbid feeling which induces weakminded persons to lavish more affection upon cats and dogs and horses than upon their fellow

rison Co., C

Pain Killer

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## "I cannot rise; I have no strength

Naber, touched with pity, dismountled his horse to the spot, and with eat difficulty set the seeming begger its back.

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#### CONVICTION OF SIN.

#### BY H. W. BENNETT.

There seems to be a need through the church and community, of a deep and intense conviction of sin. One of the serious and alarming signs

of the times is that men do not see and feel that sin is hateful to God, corrupting in itself, and ruinous in its consequences. Sin is not hidious or repulsive. The Saviour is not needed. He may be patronized ; but He is not the " one thing needful." Men are drifting to judgment with an expectation that somehow, somewhere, or some time, their total and confirmed dissimilarity to God will be changed ; that they can hate what God loves, and love what God Lates all through this life, and

die intending all this record, which is absolute and irreversible, and then enjoy eternity with God

This situation finds " aid and comfort" from two classes of professed Christian workers. One class, whose notions of God and character are evolved from their own brains, and upon which evolution they predicate the final restoration of all to holiness and happiness; and the other are some of the lay evangelists, who exhort men to accept of Jesus somewhat as the following conversation will illustrate : "Do you want to be a Christian ?"

"Y-e-s."

"'He that believeth on the Son hath life.' "

"Why, I believe in Jesus and have always done so."

"Well, then you have life. Stand right ap and confess it, and then go to work." The person is pressed, and although inwardly conscious that there is no change he obligingly undertakes the advice. A large number, on reflection, declare that through this over-persuasion they committed themselves to a false position. They never repented, never were born again, and they know it. I suggest a careful revision in this instruction. Peter said, "Repent and be baptized" (Acts ii-37-38), to a company "pricked to their hearts," and asking, " What shall we do?" Paul said. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ" (Acts xvi. 29-31), to a jailor, trembling and falling down before him, and asking. "What must I do to be saved ?"

I wish to press the thought of a preceding conviction of sin, such as makes one

ask the way of salvation. It seems that all thorough revivals are attended with this conviction. There is a comfortable feeling of security in all our congregations among sinners. Why is this so?

However quickly a patient may recover and approach towards robust health, by the use of Fellows' Hypophosphites he must abolish the habits of life which induced the disease ; the effect of the greatest tri-umph in medicine can only be transitory while man persists in the gratification of vicious or pernici sus habits.

An Irishman called at 'a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne' Lininent for the Rheumatism ; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul said he bave it in every houl and corner of me."

#### JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

June 12th., 1878. Messis. C. Gates, Son & C .- Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevis a and poor. The strongest symptoms of the disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappeared before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long.) and when only two bottles had been taken a perfect cure was flected

two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impuri-ties therein. It cleansed his blood, butil him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever ince he has been well and hearty. I may also say that two swallows (and not very arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup before mentioned cured me in about fifteen minutes of a very bad eramp and pain in the stomach, such as I never experienced before or since. I can state further that I have seen your Acadian Liniment ap-plied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing results. A gentleman of my acquaintance had a pair of oxen severely crippled by this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid a cure was effected in about ten days. I helped apply the medicine myself and know this to be a fact. I am quite sure no other Liniment or other preparation in this country could have done so much in a similar case as this Liniment did. I have also used your Nerve Ointment with

complete success for the cure of sore teats on cows. There is nothing I over tried or heard tell of that will cure them so quick.

Yours with gratitude, ISAAC B. SPINNEY.

Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.



THE WESLEYAN.

An Excellent medicine, SPERIOFIELD O., Feb., 28, 1817. This is to certify that I have used VERTING, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism, and General Prostration of the Nervons System, with good success. I recom-mend VPGETINE as an excellent medicine for such compaining.

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

Our Minister's Wife. Louisville, Kr. Feb. 16, 1877

Safe and Sure.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure. Mr. H. R. STEVENS. In 1873 your VEENTINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suf-fering from general debility and nervous pro-tration, superinduced by overwork and irregular holits. Its wonderful strengthening and cara-tive properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its per-sistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more in usual health and good feeling. Since then I usual

VECETINE.

HYDE PARE, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

HYDE PARK, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876. M.1. H. R. STEVENS. Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspep-sia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhold-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abaces, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent care. I suffer-ed great pain at times, and was constantly weak-ened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is pro-duced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some con-

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

life, and I was never more able to perform more than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cared of my main trouble scon-er if I had taken larger doses, after having be-come accustomed to its effects. The disease understand that it takes time to care chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgement, cure them.

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

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston,

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

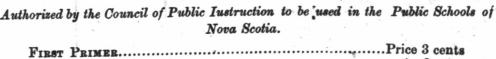
Brown & Webb, Whole sal Agents.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps, I.S.JOHNi'ON & CO., Bangor, Me.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He are that Sheridary Condition Powders are abalantic

U

AKE HENS



Profusely Illustrated

### PIPE MALLEABLE IRON With Fittings of every description. BRASS AND COPPER TUBES, SHEETS. ETC .. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND OWER PUMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing. LOUISVILLE, KY. Feb. 16, 1511 MR., H. R. STEVENS, Dear Sir-Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEORTINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS ENGINEER BRASS FITTINGS. Also-The heavier description of BEASS and COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC. Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - Halifax. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!! WHOLESALE The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mans-field, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Viza-Errisz as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood. We beg to advise the completion of our Fall and Winter Stock. he ENGLISH. FRENCH and AMERICAN Markets have all been visited by one of the Firm, ar our Stock (including many SPECIAL LINES) secur very low figures, which we now offer at a very advance. INSPECTION INVITED. SMITH BRCS SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM. The Maritime School Series. THE MARITIME READERS

MACDONALD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

In March last I gave the little fellow

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The Christian Weekly, Edinburgh, cotland, says: "It is curious how huan nature runs to extremes. We have ferred to ladies in the higher ranks of ciety and supposed to have high renement, who take pleasure in torturg and slaughtering God's innocent eatures. A newspaper paragraph of aturday last informs us that a lady no resides in Edinburgh is so fond of er horse that she had it shod with gold st week, at a cost of between \$400 600. The shoes are expected to last out the same time as if they were of on, and it is not suggested that they e more comfortable for the animal. xtravagant fondness for pets is a weakes which, if it leans to virtue' sside, nevertheless mischievous not only toe individual, but in the effect it has pon the controversy about cruelty to nimals. Bidicule is sometimes plausibthrown on the whole movement for he protection of the lower animals as nanating from the same morbid feelg which induces weakminded persons lavish more affection upon cats and ogs and horses than upon their fellow ortals.-Topeka Kanege.

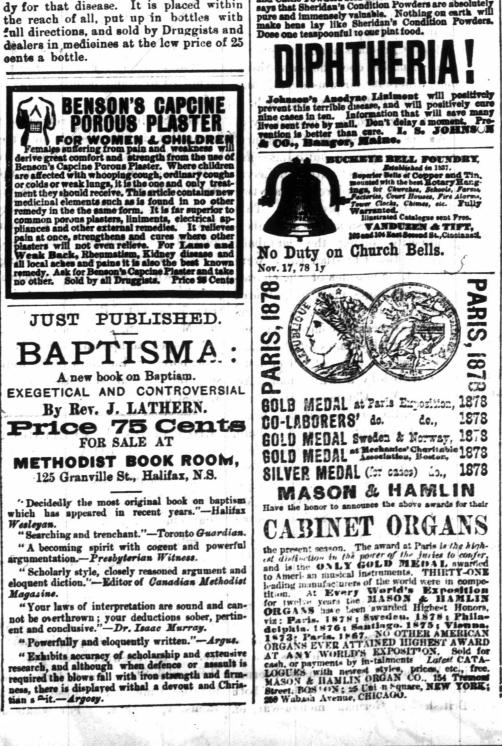
People leave the church with a glow of feeling, and a conviction that I am about right, anyhow.

Contrast this with the scene at Enfield. Dr. Edwards preached from the words. " Their foot shall slide in due time." The burden of the sermon was, " sinners in she hands of an angry God." The people began listening in a thoughtless way and ended in intense excitement, sobbing and weeping. They felt their feet to slide, and conviction was upon them. Dr. Beecher says, "My object was to cut and thrust, hip and thigh, and not to ease off. I had been working a good part of the year, with my heart burning and my people feeling nothing. Now I took hold without mittens." The people " smarted under it," but it was followed by a work of grace. [Hand Book of Revivals, 258-261.] Dr. Finney's autobiography has numerous incidents scattered through the pages, of conviction so intense as to oversome the sinner. At one meeting in London, fifteen hundred were under the conviction of sin. [Pages 405-6.] The history of our own church evangelistic work is rich in illustrations of this character, in scenes where multitudes were in agony on account of their sins It does seem as if conviction ought to be deep enough to awaken profound moral emotions, to enable one to see and feel that he is lost, to agitate one so keenly that he will ask the way of salvation. Persons who have such experiences seem wonderfully satisfied with Christ, and follow Him amid prosperity and adversity with the same cheerful faith and humility. I have been interested in recent works of grace. Many have decided to be Christians, and are walking with the church ; but a more serious question than all these is this, Am I walking with Christ ? Many are preaching with more or less satisfaction to themselves and the people, but am I preaching the Word in such a manner and spirit as convicts of sin and turns many to Christ? It is the office of the Holy Spirlt to convince " the world of sin." Are there any conditions that I must supply before this work is done ? and if so, what ?

DE. DEAL, is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill, writes from Bowersville, Harrison Co., O. : I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of Colic, Cramp and Dysentry in horses, and never knew it to fail in a single instance. I look upon it as a eartain remedy.

Magazine.

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



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#### WESLEYAN. THE

### THE WESLEYAN SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

We ought to have paid a tribute las week to the memory of a mother in Israel whose demise syas then announced. Mrs Lockhart, of St. John, whose house was always regarded by our ministers in past were prudent, whatever may be said years as their home, and whose kind words, of the audiences ! have helped many a young preacher in despondency, well deserves an affectionste word from the Editor of this paper. She was a true, good Christian woman !

A young man was arrested on Saturday last in the Halifax Post Office for stealing letters. Since last September this office alone lost at least fifteen letters, some of them containing money We refrained from mentioning the facts publicly, hoping that they might he detected. Now it appears that three hundred letters are known to have been abstracted from the Halifax office within six months. The young man alluded to was caught through having on his pe son two bills enclosed from Quebec in a decoy letter. Comment on this affair is needless. We can only regret for the sake of innocent persons who were in danger of being implicated, that detection is a matter of slow move. ment.

A MINISTERIAL WARNING.

We have been reluctant to notice letter which has appeared in an Ontario paper, and been quoted in different ways by our own Maritime press. "Rev. A. N. Clayton" is a name with which our readers are too familiar al ready; but it is so possible that harm and not good may result from avoiding the subject, that we may be permitted to protect at least our own Methodist interests by a few words of explanation.

Mr. Clayton, a Probationer for the ministry, was married to Mrs. Kent Mason three years ago. He was not expelled ; but his name quietly drop- duty. This is an industry which canped out of the church records. After a brief stay in the Lower Provinces, the couple went to Quebec and Ontario, the lecturer making a free advertisement of her connection with the Methodist body, by marriage with one of their ministers. Mr. Clayton made application at different times to officials and members of the Nova Scotia Conference, for letters of standing, or certificates of conduct. He was al ways denied them, so far as we know. He has now written to a London, Ontario, paper, revealing a sad state of things as regards his marriage. After living in separation from his wife, for some time, he accuses her in language which may mean very much that is dishonorable, and threatens still further exposures.

religion and a story of personal endurance throughthe miseries of intemperance. Mrs. Mason carried great sympathy among audiences before whom she animadverted upon the cruelty and selfishness of a certain class of clergymen who refused her their countenance. It happens that the clergymen

#### THE NEW BOOK TARIFF-PRO AND CON.

A radical change has been made in rating the duty apon books coming in to Canada. Excepting Bibles, hymnbooks, psalm-books, and prayer-books, a uniform charge of six cents per pound is to be collected in the customhouses upon all books, bound or in Formerly the rate was five leaves. cents on every dollar value. The change is one so complex, affecting the trade in so many different ways, that any fair estimate of the increase in duty cannot well be made. It is peculiarly exceptional in the treatment of costly bindings. In very few instances will the duty be heavier than formerly upon books costing above three dollars, while in some instances valuable books will be imported for less than

the former cost of tariff. A Shakespeare, for example, which costs ten shillings in England, and formerly was rated by the customs tariff at 12 cents, will now, providing it does not weigh more than two pounds, be passed for the same money-12 cents. A Shakespeare valued in England at oneand-sixpence, and weighing two pounds, which formerly paid about two cents duty, would cost now 12 cents. The difference here, as any one may see, is enormous. Periodicals of all

kinds-magazines, reviews, illustrated Sunday School papers, &c., will now be priced considerably more, through not be built up in our Dominion for many years to come. Where have we sufficient capital or population to produce or sustain a Magazine like Harper's or Scribner's, or papers so unique as the British Workman? Clearly

ed according to its value-that there is no valid reason why paper, which is rated at 20 per cent. duty in its pure state, should be admitted at 5 per cent. when printed. There is force in that argument-it is reasonable and correct, on strict business principles. Our only reply can be-This new, young country, if it requires fostering in any one direction more than another, demands special leniency in regard to its means of culture. Just as the State, finding it necessary to educate the youth, affords immunities and aid in that direction, so should it help in carrying mental nourishment to the population, until they are capable of producing it for themselves. There ought to be commercial exceptions in regard to books as much as in regard to schools, or breadstuffs or railways. 3. The moral argument. It is the intention to shut out the yellow-covered novels-all cheap, flimsy, or poisonous books, by imposing upon them a heavy duty. This argument is good as far as it goes. 'The knife, however, which strikes at the cancer, also cuts in upon the vital parts. There are more good cheap books than bad imported into Canada. Sabbath School books are all cheap-necessarily; and on them the tariff bears as severely as upon the other. Besides, we fear that the current could not well be turned by a discriminative tariff-just as the increase on the duty of rum and brandy makes no appreciable difference in their consumption. A vitiated taste there is amongst us, unfortunately-a taste that has been pandered to, if it has not been created, by the guardians of society. Our public libraries are full of sensational trash, with, of course, a proportion of excellent reading. Parents have not protected their families from the low class of fictitious literature. We have, accordingly, the victims of a depraved appetite-a superabundance of them-and a shade or two in the tariff will not cure them. Parental fidelity must do that, if it is to be done at all.

THE ETHICS OF SELF-DEFENCE. Charles Wesley prays in one of hi

witching manner, a plausible spice of construction of books ought to be tax- that station, have written him in warmest approval of his act. His own conscience acquits him; his knowledge of the people assures him that he has been the means of averting a greater massacre; and his mission-work prospers as never before.

> The public are not in a position to judge fully as to the merits of the case. Mr. Brown may or may not have been hasty, vindictive or cruel. Men-ofwar captains may be incapable of deciding, where the interests involved partake so largely of their own professional work. What we notice as a matter of no little surprize to us, is the hearty approval with which Christians often refer to the principle of brave resistance when they look upon it or listen to it in theory, and the shudder which passes over them when that theory is changed into stern, sanguinary fact.

A few years ago Dr. Butler, at our Conference in St. John. N. B., elicited tremendous applause by one sentiment accompanied by a single gesture, which, denuded of their romance and exciting eloquence, seem to us wondrously similar to the case as presented in the bloody circumstances of the Rev. George Brown. Dr. Butler had just returned from the Rebellion in India. His audience was composed of the intelligence of the city, and the clergymen ef Methodism at least from four Provinces. He described the scene as he, with a motley group of merchants, soldiers and native servants formed themselves into a guard of de. fence for their wives and children. They stood on the ledge of a precipice overlooking a valley which lay two hundred feet beneath them. A path wide enough only for a single traveller, opened at a point distant but a musketshot, and this path they were to watch by turns till relief arrived. The doctor laughed at his own description of the appearance he must have presented with a firelock on his shoulder. But, as if to combat the objection of Christian inconsistency that may have suggested itself to his mind, he turned, erect and firm, full toward the congregation. "Does any one ask me," he exclaimed "whether I would really

things were written aforetime were written for our learning; that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope." He assigned several weighty reasons upon the importance of the text, then entered upon a fine analysis of its ethical and doctrinal contents. He enlarged upon its recognition of man's ignorance, and the provisions for its removal which were included. That our religion fosters education in those forms of knowledge which are of chiefest importance; that it unfolds wonderful truth and has wonderful ways of communicating that truth : that its morals and doctrines are suited to all ranks, ages and conditions of life-these suggestions were presented with much original and forcible power of argument. Then, the practical bearing of the subject upon our lives. our families, the church and the rising ministry ; the needs and dangers presenting themselves, and demanding action, through the arrogance of Popery on the one hand, and the cold, subtle insinuations of Scepticism on the other, formed a fitting and convincing close to this admirable discourse. It was a cogent, concise masterly sermon throughout, very clear and symmetrical. Above all, it-left a blessed influence upon the mind.

Or Sabbath evening the Rev. R. Brecken, M. A., of Windsor, preached a very appropriate discourse in Brunswick Street Methodist Church to an excellent congregation. He took for his text Jeremiah 1. 7., and after a clear and concise exposition of the passage, he proceeded to treat more directly of the marks that usually characterize the man called of God to the office and work of the Christian ministry. Among those marks he particularly dwelt upon a modest estimate of one's own powers, a full appreciation of the responsibility involved, and a confident reliance upon the sufficiency of God. He next insisted upon the necessity for an educated ministry, especially now that a higher style of education is enjoyed than formerly, and also in order that the ministry might cope with the diffihave fired upon a body of Sepoys had culties peculiar to literary minds. The

## A'N EDUCATED M

The anniversary of th niety, to which refere mother column, recall the general subject of a istry. In the economy in common with other training and equipment for the office and wor tine ministry, very pro a foremost place.

perception of the fitnes also a just appreciation of the present day in v ing intelligence of the ally, heartily endorse the policy pursued by affording to its ministe ble facility for the ac highest competence in their sacred calling. institutions, however, either to create or to ditiates for the minis simply so many prophets" where you assisted in their en themselves "workm to be ashamed, right word of truth." ful to insist upon the first essential q ministerial office. to atone for the lac and devoted charact otherwise; for inasm the mind to mello the effort toward it thus giving force an it is the pearl of the legious were the v would presume to rightful pre-emine nature of the cultur for the rising min commend.itself to e mind. It is not se education that is so line of the faculties osophy and the Cla other branches of dinated to the cult and art of thinking

the best methods

There are two sad, but salutary lessons in this history.

Young ministers are always safe in reposing upon the counsels of their brethren. Apart from the solemn obligations by which they are bound to protect each other's interests, as men of experience and having large acquaintance with the world, clergymen are qualified to a superior degree, for affording advice to young men. When a Methodist Probationer so far forgets the "twelve rules of a helper," as to turn with deliberate purpose from sage, brotherly admonition, he may count upon a heavy cost of trying experience. We say this, having ourselves as little regard for the assumed authority of priests over their fellowmen, as one can possibly possess. We recommend what is precious in ripened, Christian counsel, rather than hold forth the terrors of ghostly superiority. Trust in your brethren !

It would be worth our while enlarging upon the other lesson of this af- ing the free circulation of English litfair, had we any hope that much benefit would result. Our provincial people are so credulous of the good which they see and hear in lecturers and adventurers of the platform-especially if holding to religion and temperance -that they are seldom prepared for a word of caution. The Nova Scotia Conference has recently closed its pulpits, at least, against persons not provided with proper certificates. This is wise and timely. It would be well. in all organizations, to establish a law tal bard as upon the immortal bardwhich may require in those offering historian. for public address some better recom-

there ought to be exceptions to this law of duty, besides those of Bibles and prayer-books.

There are three arguments which we have seen advanced in favor of this change in respect to books :---

1. The argument of precedent and uniformity. All other countries, excepting the United States, it is said, rate their tariff by weight. But when all other countries are placed against the English-speaking nationalities, do we understand what is implied? The

nations of Europe ought not to be compared with the Anglo-Saxon races in the matter of book production and trade. Germany is a book-making country. It is to its advantage to foster its own language and commerce so that it discourages the importation of books in other languages, or any cheap style of German books which might be manufactured outside of its own territory. France, in a lesser degree, does the same thing, as respects its language and trade. Russia does nothing with outside books, as a general business. Turkey does nothing.

On the other hand, England-a freetrading country, with its outlying colonies, and the Australasian and Canadian confederacies, speaking and reading principally one language, have a great and growing love of books. The United States, with forty millions of reading population, join hands with

the English people, of whom they are relations not very remote, in promoterature. True, the Americans have higher rates of duty, and exceptional laws which impede, to some extent, the trade in books, as in other things, with other countries; but they have not given over the brains of their gifted ancestors to be rated by the pound avoirdupois. They have not classed Shakespeare at twenty-four cents to the dollar and Gilfillan at eight cents, thus obliging purchasers to pay three times as much duty upon the immor-

2. The commercial principle. It is mendation than a flowing robe, a argued that the material used in the

hymns that he might be taught "when to fight and when to fly." Some such

power of discrimination seems greatly needed in the practical as well as the spiritual exercises of the Christian life. In no subject which concerns the philosophy of our religion is there so much diversity and conflict of opinion as that of the duty of resistance and nonresistance. One Christian man defends his country in times of war, or the lives and property of his family in time of peril, shedding blood, perhaps taking human life by violence; and the admiring world applauds the act, while his fellow Christians admit its justification. Another does the same thing under different circumstances, and there arises a bitter cry of reproach.

Rev. George Brown, a missionary of the Australasian General Conference, stationed on Papua, an out-lying semibarbarous Island, met with some savages, who seized, murdered and ate two of his native local preachers. This taste of human flesh awoke a slumbering appetite among the cannibals. Others of the Christian band were threatened. Some idea of the character of the savages may be gathered from a report by the Rev. Jas. Chalmers. who has recently completed a tour of one hundred villages on the island of New Guinea, most of them never before visited by a white man. According to Mr. Chalmers, throughout this region the natives boil the heads of their slain enemies so as to obtain clean skulls to adorn the places where

they worship their deceased ancestors. Here is a population to be judged and treated exceptionally, surely. Mr. Brown armed himself and his associates, turned the war upon his foes, and succeeded in striking such terror into the minds of the natives, that he has since not only remained unmolested but been treated with great deference and respect. But he is obliged to defend himself against strong prejudices, and also against public letters, assailing his conduct in no measured terms. He states that the commanders of both for the time. He chose as his text

I seen them approaching? Yes," he impetuously cried-" yes, I would that, till the last ball was exhausted, and then I would have turned the butt end of my musket upon the villains"suiting the gesture to the word. Of course "he brought down the house." ' It was a right royal and prolonged British cheer that came back from pews and galleries. Well, that was a

Christian jury, if ever there was one. Whatever of old-fashioned conservative christianity there was in the Methodist Church at least, was there. And it applauded Dr. Butler.

We are inclined to think that Rev. George Brown, providing he possesses the powers of eloquence necessary, could also carry a jury with him, if permitted to stand before them, face to face.

And yet, in the calm retreat of the Australian and English homes, members of this Methodist jury write long letters, and employ hard words upon Mr. Browns practical display of what, under a vivid description of the scene. they might consider noble and manly conduct. Doubtless, sober, second thought is surest. God and the angels look down without the influence of passion; and their judgement is the true judgment. But any one can see that Mr. Brown, who may have himself helped to applaud some hero of Cawnpore or Lucknow, may well be surprized to hear that the verdict is against him.

#### EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS IN HALIFAX.

On Sabbath last sermons were preached in this city, according to announcement, in the interests of our educational schemes. The day was exceedingly disagreeable-the morning particularly being the most inauspicious imaginable. Rain fell heavily, while the streets were bad beyond measure. Still, the people came out well. Dr. Stewart was greeted in Brunswick Street by a fair audience British and German men-of-war, on Roms. x, verse 4. "For whateoever in all its phases.

preacher paid a just tribute and compliment to the fathers of Methodism, and to the noble service rendered to our cause by the great army of local preachers. Altogether the sermon was beautifully simple and very effective.

Dr. Stewart's discourse at night, as well as Mr. Brecken's in Grafton St., are said to have been of a high order of merit. They had the special excellence of being in thorough adaptation to the time, and to the objects of their visit. Such visits cannot but be beneficial to the interests of both education. and religion.

The meeting on Monday night in, Brunswick Street Church was well, attended-for a Halifax Educational. Meeting-very well. Mr. Morrowpresided. After prayer by Dr. Stewart, and the reading of the Report, addresses were delivered by Mr. Brecken, Dr. Stewart and Dr. Allison. Mr. Brecken's was a very practical, eloquent plea for our Sackville Institutions, on the ground of their contribution to the mental wealth of the country. Dr. Stewart's was elaborate, covering the broad subject of educational work, in its relation to society, the nation and church. Dr. Allison, finding himself in an independent position, was now able to afford an independent tribute to Mount Allison as a College, actually free for all classes and creeds, though under denominational control. The tone of the meeting was good. Its effect must be greatly conducive of sympathy with the objects for which it was convened.

At Grafton street on Tuesday evening, a fair congregation met to welcome the delegates. The meeting was presided over by Rev. W. H. Heartz. The Speakers were the same as in Brunswick St. Church. Of the addresses it need only be said that, if possible, they exceeded, in real strength of argument and fervour of eloquence, those of the preceding evening. Mr. Heartz also favored the meeting with an address, indicting his hearty sympathy with the educational movement of thought, felicitie of rhetoric, and expression, are sur ed for the more of accuracy and highest culture, rendering back t And if God has gi both in nature an even "His unspe more than His consecrate to His ed faculties, and our beaten oil and In any case it is whatever in Muen upon ministerial and incapacity tribute anything able service. mains: Is not c ted to promoter Because if this then it becomes to make the m able. Then penetration to a a minister to ee most of his for power of intens and having acq ing, he can do h with greater more effect. clear and radi glass that surr of being trans smoke, it is imp shine to its fi clear the mediu the inner light this is precisely facilitates the from one mind true niety but within the sou culture but th of that inward view of cultur covet as much tively seanty them to sequi high culture of one's nature it promotes an susceptibility heart Locomer influences, as

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# A'N EDUCATED MINISTRY.

The anniversary of the Educational Society, to which reference is made in sother column, recalls attention to the general subject of a cultured ministry. In the sconomy of Methodism, in common with other churches, the training and equipment of candidates for the office and work of the Christine ministry, very properly occupies a foremost place. An enlightened perception of the fitness of things, as also a just appreciation of the demands of the present day in view of the growitng intelligence of the people gener ally, heartily endorses the wisdom of the policy pursued by the church, in affording to its ministers every possible facility for the acquisition of the highest competence in the exercise of their sacred calling. Our educational institutions, however, are not intended either to create or to manufacture canditiates for the ministry, but they are simply so many "schools of the prophets" where young men may be assisted in their endeavours to make themselves "wørkmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." The church is careful to insist upon personal piety as the first essential qualification for the ministerial office. Nothing is allowed to atone for the lack of a truly plous and devoted character. Nor can it be otherwise; for inasmuch as piety tones the mind to mellowness, and points the effort toward its legitimate end, thus giving force and fire to the soul, it is the pearl of the pulpit, and sacrilegious were the venturous hand that would presume to pluck it from its rightful pre-eminence. Besides, the nature of the culture that is coveted for the rising ministry is such as to commend itself to every right thinking mind. It is not so much a scholastic education that is sought, as the discipline of the faculties. Science and Philosophy and the Classics, and various other branches of learning, are subordinated to the cultivation of the power and art of thinking, and a mastery of the best methods of work. Subtilties of thought, felicities of phrase, tricks of rhetoric, and all grandiloquence of expression, are supposed to be eschewed for the more laudible attainments of accuracy and effectiveness. The highest culture, therefore, is simply rendering back to God our very best. And if God has given to man His best, both in nature and in grace, including even "His unspeakable gift," it is no more than His due that we should consecrate to Him our best, our cultured faculties, and our chastened talents, our beaten oil and our moulded gold. In any case it is perfectly certain, that whatever influence culture may have upon ministerial character, ignorance and incapacity are not likely to contribute anything towards an acceptable service. But the question remains : Is not culture highly calculated to promote ministerial efficiency ? Because if this can be established, then it becomes the duty of the church to make the necessary culture available. Then it requires very little penetration to see that culture enables a minister to eccaomise and, make the most of his forces. Possessing the power of intense, concentrated thought, and having acquired the art of thinking, he can de his work with less effort, with greater promptitude, and with more effect. A lantern may contain a clear and radiant light, but if the glass that surrounds the light, instead of being transparent, is dimmed by smoke, it is impossible for the light to shine to its full advantage. First clear the medium of transmission, and the inner light will show itself. And this is precisely what culture does. It facilitates the transmission of thought from one mind to another. What is true piety but divine truth ignescent within the soul? And what is true culture but the transparent medium of that inward flame? It was this view of culture that made our fathers covet as much of it as their comparatively seanty opportunities permitted them to sequire. Moreover, does not high culture quicken the sensibilities of one's nature? It refines the mind; heart Leconies as responsive to gentie influences, as an Æolian harp whose the verdict; nor do we. A grievance address from the congregation accompan-, Rev. John D. H. Browne, Halifax.

How much more tender is the plant that opens its blossoms beneath the friendly shelter of the conservatory, than is that which grows up exposed dently one of the class who see and to all the fierce storms of nature. So is it with the mind. Culture quickens the sensibility, refines the feeling, and thereby renders the moral sense susceptible to moral influences. Nor need we fear that all these positive benefits accruing from thorough culture will be nullified by a pompous pride of learning; and a conceited spirit of self-reliance; for it is partial culture that flatters vanity. True culture never inflates. A larger knowledge and a wisdom that comes with increasing years, will tend to cure the empty pretensions that are born of unconscious ignorance. Failure in effort will soon teach the minister of God to depend for success in his work upon divine power. His increasing culture will soon make it plain to his mind, that if he would melt and mould the character of men, it must be, not by the cold starlight of human knowledge, but solely by the warm and vitalizing sunlight of divine truth. By all means, then, let us have a succession of cultured minds to maintain the Christian ministry. And let our young men be assisted by the sympathy and pecuniary aid of the church in fitting themselves more fully for their great life-work.

THE

### ANNUAL CONFERENCE DECI-SIONS BEYOND THE LINE.

The grand march of American Conference sessions has fairly set in. Each of the thirteen Bishops of the M. E. Church will have abundance of employment from now till midsummer, in following a regular plan of Episcopal visitation. Thus far the Conferences seem to be specially active in reforming abuses.

We take as a specimen the judgment of a Committee which reported at Jersey City Conference, on church debts, and which was adopted :

1-There are among us cases of great carelessness, if not criminal extrave gance, in reporting church statistics to the Annual Conference-in the number of members, in the valuation of Church property, and in the salary said to be paid to the minister.

2-We regret to say, that in some instances pastors among us have allowed the Church assume obligations to pay the rue ning ex-

nexion of Methodism, or the Conference of which the minister happens to be a member. The Judge was evisympathize with delinquent claimants, and seemed disposed for once to find a remedy. It would beget a sad feeling between ministers and officials, if they came to regard each other in the light of possible opponents before a in lack of thought, that serious deficihave happened—that the minister either does not earn his salary, or turns away the sympethy of his people

WESLEYAN.

turns away the sympathy of his people by indiscretion, in which case recovering at law would be a repetition of the "tithing system" against which all free churches have long ago rebelled.

### CORRESPONDENCE. Upper Keswick, March 17th.

Dear Bro, Nicolson, The members of the Rev. Thomas Marshall's congregation and other friends met at the Parsonage, on the 12th of March, to spend the evening and leave something tangible to testify to them their appreciation of their minister's services. hen Bro. Marshall leaves us, as he must at the end of this year, he will go much regretted by the people to whom he has been a faithful and efficient pastor. The amount presented, principally in money, amounted to Forty-two dollars. J. H. BARKER.

Jackson ville N. B.

We held some very successful Revival Services in Bloomfield recently. Upwards, of fifty persons professed conversion/ Many backsliders were restored, and the church was very much blessed and strengthened. At the close of the services the friends generously made a donation of Sixty dollars, (\$60) which plessed and strengthened us. ROBT. S. CRISP.

> Grand Lake, N.B., March 20th, 1879

Dear Sir,-I am requested by the members of the Quarterly meeting, of this circuit, held on the 17th inst., to forward the tollowing resolution for insertion in the WESLEYAN, viz:

"Whereas the Rev. Silas James has, during these past two years, laboured earnestly and successfully amongst us, thereby endearing kimself to his congre-gations and people; Therefore resolved, that he be most

cordially invited to remain with us for another year.' The resolution passed unanimously,

Yours respectfully, S, V. WHITE, Circuit Recording Steward.

nervous strings tremble to the wind. ( of this sort belongs to the entire con- | ied the donation which was read at its dence that they heartily sympathize with their preacher in his work. The Westville part of the Circuit has also raised this year \$160 toward the further liquidation of the debt on their church \$130 were the proceeds of a Christmas Tree, &c., the remainder a part of the income from rent of pews. The debt is now reduced to \$152.

The friends or our cause at Stellarton have also been at work. About \$100, were expended upon the church property last summer. The amount was mostly raised by subscription lists and a sewing in lack of thought, that serious defici-ences in ministerial salaries originate.

#### GRAND LAKE, DOUGLAS HARBOR, Feby. 19th 1879

I send you by request of the March Quarterly Meeting of the Sheffield cir-cuit held at Lakeville March 14th, 1879. cuit held at Lakeville March 14th, 1879. The following extract from the minute for insertion in the WESLEYAN. "That this Quaterly Meeting request the Stationing Committee of the N.B. and P. E. I. Conference to return the Rev. W. Dobson to the Sheffield Circuit for third year. Motion carried immunously. DEL HARWOOD WHITE,

Secy. of Quarterly Meeting.

### GABARUS, C.B.

The winter, now almost over, has been a very eventful one at Gabarus. In a community so fraternal as this, where the common bond of sympathy is strengthened by attendance upon the same ministry, pursuit of the same occupation, relationship to each other, etc., the joys and sorrows of each are largely participated in by all. Consequently (in the early part of the winter) a deep seriousness was felt by our people generally on ac-count of several, who were much beloved,

passing away to the eternal world. Eight or nine marriages in quick suc-

cession seemed for a time to change the current of affairs, and we feared that the impressions that had been made would be dissipated by the festivities of such occa sions. This might have been the result, had it not been for the praying people of Gabarus. From our first acquaintance with the christians of this circuit, we were impressed by their remarkable fervour, earnest zeal, and faithful prayerfulness. We have often remarked, "There have been faithful ministers' on this circuit; and good seed has been sown which is still bearing fruit."

The first droppings of the Pentecostal shower (now coming upon us in such copious effusion) was, one or two remarkable conversions, one at the solemn mid-night hour when the distress of the con-victed was so great that she had to rise from her bed and seek for christians to pray with her and for her. Gradually the minister and his faithful flock were encouraged by seeing an increased attendance upon the means of grace and a deep seriousness on the part of the congregation. Our Class meetings became seasons of refreshing indeed, and we were cheered by the return to the class of dear ones whose backwardness we had been mourning before God. Soon meetings every night became a necessity, the people coming whether an aunouncement had been made or not. Conversions every night made the afternoon enquiry meeting necessary. Then times were appointed when the seeking ones could meet their paster in his study to receive an answer to the question "What must I do to be saved ?" It has now become necessary to have meetings in two churches-at the Cape and Harbor-every night, the work going on simultanously at both places. Silently, powertully, but constantly souls are being saved. Truly it is the "Lord's doings and wondertul in our eyes." Numbers of young men are seeking the Lord with all their hearts, many young women and children too. About 30 beads of families are either seeking the Lord or returning to their first leve. A mother whese four sons (young men and married are all brought to God, tells us of her feelings as she hears prayer in several rooms of her home, at the same time. Frequently the meetings, closed at a late hour in church, are resumed at some of the homes of our faithful brethren. Que dear brother told us of wrestling in prayer with God till three o'slock in the morning for the good work. About 80 persons (seeking or saved) are the truits of the revival up to this date, and the work is going on with power. Last Sabbath's communion service, enquiry meeting, prayer meetings and evening service, were deeply solemn occasions. Our prayer is that God will continue to bless us till every heart and home is reach-

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A young man named Paw, who has been a

clerk in the Post Office in this city for sever-

A. H. P.

The latest news from India and marriage of Rev. James Fraser Campbell, formerly of this city, to Miss Forrester, daugh-ter of the late Dr. Forrester, founder of the Normal School. They are both missionaries, from the Presbyterian church of Canada.

The annual concert and exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for the Blind took lace in Freemasons' Hall, on Monday night before a large audience. From a musical point of view the entertainment was a decided uccess. The choruses were beautifully sung, while the piano and vocal solos, duets and trios would have done credit to professionals. During an intermission an exhibition was given of the scholastic attainments of the given of the scholastic attainments of the pupils, which proved them to be quick-witted and well taught. A recitation, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," by little Master Geo. W. Theakston, was capitally delivered. When "God Save the Queen" closed the perform-ance the audience left, more than satisfied.

A letter has been received from Japan, from C. W. Dimock, jun., so well known in Windsor, and who has been absent five years He writes that he likes the country of his adoption, and was, at the date of his letter, one of the staff of Editors of the Yokohama Mail and Times.

Dr. Arthur D. Webster (son of the late H. B. Webster, Esq., of Kentville) has received the Government appointment of House Sur-geon to Craig-Lockhart Hospital, Edinburgh, with the privilege of attending to outside practice. The position is a good one, and the young doctor fully deserves the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Augustus Carter and wife had a very narrow escape from drowning on Thursday eveninglast. They were driving across Pugwash harbor towards their home about ten o'clock, the night was very dark, and without any warning that they were on the dangerous ice, it gave way, and horse and sleigh and occupants were in the water. Mr. Carter jumped for his life dragging his wife with him, but before assistance could be rendered the horse (a valuable one) perished. The Railway Surveyors arrived in town on Wednesday last, they have returned to Oxford with the intention of going over the survey again. Mr. Hill, C. E., reports no engineering difficulties on the route. The two cases of diphtheria are pronounced out of danger, and no more cases have appeared as

We are sorry to hear that in many of the we are sorry to near that in many of the shipyards, in the county, very little work is being done, and that but few of the ships under construction will be launched this season, owing, we suppose to the dullness in freights. - Windsor Mail.

A convention of temperance men, at Annapolis have decided to take steps to have a vote taken on the Canada Temperance Act in Annapolis County.

A thunder storm is an unusual occurrence in these parts in winter time; nevertheless we were visited on Monday night week with one of the heaviest that has been experienced for years. It lasted four or five hours and at times the thunder was very close and terrific, accompanied by vivid and continuous flashes of lightning. Between ten and eleven o'clock the storm was very heavy, and as far as can be ascertained, at 10.40 the lightning struck and demolished the large brick smokestack on the tannery of S. G. W. Archibald & Son. It would appear as if the electric & Son. It would appear as in the electric fluid entered at the top of the chimney dis-placing overy brick in it for a distance of thirty-five feet, or till it reached the roof, from which point downward the structure is unharmed, except the displacement of the bricks which enclosed the draft flue of the boiler, where the spark appears to have made its exit, bursting open and twisting the heavy doors of the boiler. Beyond this its course cannot be tracedd as it did no other injury to the building except that the weight of the falling brick stove in the roof of the boiler shed, which in turn bent one of the large pully shafts of the machinery. The bricks from the smoke-stack were scattered in all directions, some of them being hurled a distance of over one hundrad yards .- Truro Sun.

Dr. Stewart's discourse at night, as ell as Mr. Brecken's in Grafton St., e said to have been of a high order merit. They had the special excelnce of being in thorough adaptation the time, and to the objects of their sit. Such visits cannot but be benecial to the interests of both education d religion.

The meeting on Monday night in. runswick Street Church was well. tended-for a Halifax Educational. eeting-very well. Mr. Morrowesided. After prayer by Dr. Stewt, and the reading of the Report, ad-esses were delivered by Mr. Brecken, r. Stewart and Dr. Allison. Mr. recken's was a very practical, eloent plea for our Sackville Instituons, on the ground of their contribuon to the mental wealth of the counv. Dr. Stewart's was elaborate, vering the broad subject of educaonal work, in its relation to society, e nation and church. Dr. Allison, nding himself in an independent posion, was now able to afford an indeendent tribute to Mount Allison as College, actually free for all classes d creeds, though under denominaonal control. The tone of the meetg was good. Its effect must be reatly conducive of sympathy with e objects for which it was convened.

At Grafton street on Tuesday even- g, a fair congregation met to welme the delegates. The meeting was esided over by Rev. W. H. Heartz. he Speakers were the same as in runswick St. Church. Of the adresses it need only be said that, if ossible, they exceeded, in real strength argument and fervour of eloquence, hose of the preceding evening. Mr. eartz also favored the meeting with n address, indicting his hearty symathy with the educational movement all its phases.

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Your committee is of the opinion that every pastor is under obligations to urge in his church such an adjustment of the expenditures as shall be in harmony with the in. come; and that all our churches should be taught that permanent debts, not only mortgage the real-estate of the society, but are also a lien on all the activities and forces of the minister and members, and a great hindrance to the successful prosecution of the ligitimate work of a church of God. Your committee commend the adoption of the following resolution :

Recolved, That, in the judgment of this Conference, it is of great importance that our preachers make their reports of the Annual Conference according to the realifacts, and that our Trustees be affectionately requested to avoid any increase in their debts, and to reduce as rapidly as possibly those now rest-ing on our church property.

These resolutions would suit other Annual Conferences of our acquaint-

A writer sends to the N.Y. Advocate

this item ".Received, That we earnestly request the Bishops not to transfer to our Conference men who are in debt to the Book Concern. The South Kansas Conference passed this resolution to-day. A sensible thing. Print and comment on it. Put the ban of the Church on men who use the money of the Book Concern and refuse to pay it over.

We wish our friends yonder would take one step farther, and apply this rule-or some other stringent one-to preachers from this side who join the American Annual Conferences. There is no good reason why that land of freedom should be a refuge from honest debts. This however applies to

very few men. At Rochester, as intimated at an Annual Conference, a novel suit at law, has recently come off. It is thus des-

"A case of considerable interest to miniseribed ders, ex-pastor of Frank-street Methodist Charch, sued the church for \$800 back-pay, and the jury rendered a verdict for \$1,068.99. The Book of Discipline of the church expressly provides against any pastoral claim for salaries, excepting such as are voluntarily conceded by the churches themselves. Judge Dwight charged that if the jury believed the contract between Landers and the society was made under Discipline, he had no claim; but if made between the Church as an incorporated body and the plaintiff, without regard to the provisions of the Discipline book, then

NORTH HEAD, GRAND MANAN, N.B. March 22, 1879.

Mr. Editor,-I feel moved to send you an account of the revival that is taking place here in the Free Baptist Church, knowing that you gladly publish such good news from every quarter. The F. B. Church at this place has, for

several years, been in a very low state. Fightings without and fightings within." Revs. Kenny and Noble laboured faithfully, but with little to encourage them; but, thank the good Father of All. the good seed which they planted is now bearing a precious harvest

Many faithful Christians have been earnestly beseeching the blessing to come, but at times with weak faith, and yet

" hoping against hope." Rev. W. Brown came here a few weeks ago from the Southern part of the Island, to hold some special services, and the blessing of Ged was upon his labours. This "Island of the sea" never witnessed such a soul stirring time before. Forty converts have been baptized and taken into the church, many backsliders reclaimed, and many whose taith was dim have come more into the light, and good news as this is, it is not the best, for the good work is still going on; at the two last meetings between thirty and forty came forward seeking the prayers of God's people. Often has the expression been made of late: "Never did we see the power of God so strongly and so savingly displayed, never did we see converts so strong and happy in their new-found Saviour."

for us, that this whole Island may have a baptism of the Holy Ghost. Yours in confidence ARTHUR H. SKALING.

Member of the Methodist Church an

Kempt, Hants Co , N. S.

STELLARTON CIRCUIT, March 25th, 1879. ed.

al years, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of opening letters passing through In sending you a few lines from this Circuit, I am thankful to be able to state DEAR MR. EDITOR: his hands and appropriating money from them Complaints had been made that letters containing money did not reach their destination. that the Lord has of late visited us with an increased measure of His Spirit. This This led to an investigation by Mr. Dewe, is more especially the case at Westville. Dominion Post Office Inspector, and a trap being set, which resulted in a warrant being Several have there been recently led to issued against Paw, and he was arrested. He choose the narrow way, and it is hoped is respectably connected, and has a host of that the work will yet grow and spread friends among the regular patrons of the Post Office, who will hear of this difficulty with increasing power. There has also been a measure of finan-

with regret and join with us in hoping that cial prosperity. Though the past winter especially, has been one of perhaps un-paralleled adversity to the minus, they having been much of the time without he may be able to clear himself from the serious charge now brought against him. new weekly paper to be started in Halifax next month, in the interests of the Church of smploy, yet the circuit receipts are slightly in advance of the past. The Westville ction has not only increased a little their contributions but have also during the past week made a donation from their

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

A gentleman writing from Bathurst, last week, to a friend here, says that Mr. Hewison Stout, a blacksmith, of that place, has invented a threshing machine, which is a great im-provement on those now in use. The writer, whe is one quite competent to judge, affirms that the power of a Newfoundland dog on this machine will be equal to that of a horse on the one now used. Mr. Stout, who is a man of rare qualities, has only recently finished his apprenticeship, and a success so great for one of his years certainly speaks well for his future, and with perseverance the inventive genius displayed will na doubt, place his name on the list of inventors for the present century. His many triends here will be pleased to hear of this apparent success. A patent has been applied for.

On Sabbath morning last, the Rev. W. W. Brewer, assisted by the Rev. Henry Daniel, administered the ordinance of paptism (by sprinkling,) and extended the right hand of fellewship to two young ladies, in the Methodist Church.

It is the intention of the Ladies who are preparing the children for the next Metho-dist Concert in the School Room to make it a grand success. We are pleased to hear the Governor and his family will be present. We understand the Concert will take place week after next.-Fredricton Rep.

There was a large attendance in the parlors of the Centenary lecture room yesterday after-noon and evening at the children's bazaar and fancy sale. The rooms were nicely decorated, and presented a very attractive appear-ance. Tables were placed along the sides of the rooms, on which were displayed the articles for sale and also refreshments. The sale opened at 3 o'cloch p. m., and tea was served from 6 to 8 o'clock- During the evening there was vocal and instrumental music. Prof. Stern and Miss Gardner each played a piano solo, songs were given by Miss Sancton, Miss Hea and Mr. Starbuck, and there were two ducts, one by Miss Hea and Mr. V. P. Akerley, and the other by Messrs. Smith and Starbuck. Miss Ennis played the accompaniments. There were also two piane duets by little children, one being by Morly and Laura McLaughlin, and the other by the little Misses Kink and Trood. Towards the close of the evening there was an auction of fancy goods aud cake, Mr. Bent acting as auctioneer and performing his duties in a very efficient manner -News. The Church Guardian is the title of a

Write for a new election in P. E. Island have been issued. Nomination, April 2nd

polling, April 9th. The Smallpox at Alberton, P. E. I., is England in the Maritime Provinces. The slowly dying out. There have been no new prespectus sheet states that the paper will be cases reported for some days. No further under the control and management of the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, Moncton, and the spread of the disease is expected.

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APRIL. 1879. Full Moon, 6day, th, 10m, Afternoon Last Quarter, 13 day, 9h, 55m, Morning New Moon, 21 day, 9h, 41m, Morning First Quarter 29 day, 10h, 3m, Morning

The commun of the Mool's Southin of high water at Parreboro, Corn Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Walls, Horon, Hampers, Hampers, Trure. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 3 nra and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-elis, 8t John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Char-iettetown, 3 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 3 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .-- Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-

stract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE MIGHT.-Substract the ime of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and so the emainder add the time of rising next morning

OBITUARY:

SHEDIAC MISSION.

MR.ANDMRS. SAMUEL TAIT.

On the 4th of June, 1878, sister Tait was stricken with paralysis, but through a kind Providence and the aid of medical treatment, she partially recovered from the stroke, and was restored to her place in the family circle. In the latter part of February '79, she took a severe cold which terminated in her death, on the 4th of March, aged 74 years. During sister Tait's ill ness I had the pleasure of conversing with her, concerning her soul's salvation, and was glad to find that her hopes were centred on the sure foundation and her desire was to go, and be "for ever with the Lord." On the day of our sister's exit from earth. Bro. Thit (who previously to this, apparently enjoyed his usual health) was taken very ill; and on Tuesday, March 7th, he followed his beloved partner to the home beyond the grave. Mr. and Mrs. Tait lived to

ties of the Pennsylvanian—the time is coming when the mixture of Irish blood with other nationalities will produce qualities to the last degree valuable It is potential : but it belongs to the future. I admit the eminent men of genius who come to us from them, the pleaders and statesmen they have sent They are a population which us. we may well feel proud of; but with very great natures come also the under class. It cannot be denied that this class of Irishmen have great faults, of prejudice and fanaticism ; and finding themselves opposed by cheap labor of Chinaman, they have consequently rebelled. There is the nest in which the mischief was hatched out. Of the anti-Coolie and anti-Chinese societies, nine out of ten men that belong to them are Irish born, and the two political parties stood so nearly even that the large middle class of men had the control.

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Each party wanted to draw to its ranks the laborers' union men, for whichever secured them had the predominance. The consequence was that both parties were in the market bid-

ding. They had an importance that did not belong to them morally or industrially, but did belong to them politically. This was the case in Oregon, California, Nevada, and Colorado. The cry once raised, to save its status each party, Republican and Democratic, who were both afraid and both busy, had to lean to this movement, and before six months the excitement and enthusiasm had risen to a very great height. When I was there, last summer, it was comparatively calm ; to-day it is quivering in commotion. I think the veto will somewhat extinguish it for the time being. California is so simply because of politics. You never would have got that State up to the condition in which it now is except by the influence of the under classes of voters, being bidden for by both parties, taking sides against the Chinamen and in favor of the unreasonable demand made against

their imagination. It will make no difference in regard to the treaty whether the issue abrogates it or not. Men say it will have much right to come to those shores as any other inhabitants of the globe, whether there is a treaty or no treaty. They have a right to come from Nootto come in here voluntarily, and they Where is there any danger of there being such a stream of Chinese immigrants flocking to this land as has been there are about sixty thousand Chinamen in this county to-day-that is, there is about one to every five hundred white people in this nation. Why the craze about them puts one in mind of the old saying, "One shall put a thousand to flight, and two ten thousand." How do you su: pose they are going to break their moorings in China to come over here ? . Why talk of it as a barbarian country when some of its barbarianism should be infused into us? How can any government which has ruled for thousands of years be a barbarian government? Are we not in all our shops imitating their paterns and ideas and the outcome of their looms? Are they not clever accountants in a mercantile point of view? They have gone largely into commerce and are found honest and agacious. The testimony is that in California Chinamen do not lie. 1 have never heard that about the Yankee. I have never heard that about the Irish, or even the Dutchman. Give him time for it. But I find this testimony before the Congressional Commission from a gentleman who says, "When discharging marine losses I never take any bond from a China merchant. Their word is as good as another man's bond." Then they ask, of Do you take bonds from ordinary American merchants ?" He says, " Always." "Do you never take a bond from a Chinaman ?" He declares that he never did. and that he never knew a Chinaman sident of the Merchants' Exchange declares that of the stock dealers and men who transact business there he him. never knew a man who lost a dollar by a China merchant. It is the testimony among employers of labor that have had transactions to the amount of a million or a million and a half of dollars and yet never lost one dollar by Chinamen. They are called heathen. Their country has a stationary civilization. It has a strange history. They got up to a certain point and then stood still. They took a seat. It is

### They do not know but what we

E WESLEYAN.

earth. are just as likely to emigrate to China as they are to come here. The great bulk of those who have come here have come from Canton, where they have

been oppressed in various ways. I have been observing public affairs now for fifty years, and I declare to you that I never in my whole life knew of any case in which there has been such gross and hounding misrepresentation as has fallen on these most useful men in our midst; and in consequence of all this outcry you are in danger of giving very great power to a most dangerous. form of Socialism. The notions which seem to be disseminated broadcast in certain clubs and unions are such despotism and tyranny as would dethrone any crowned head in Europe who dared to practice it there.

The real and only business government has to do is to stand and see that men have their individual rights. Though the doctrine of self-responsibility carries with it a great amount of suffering, after all the average result is beneficial to the system ; but any system that takes the responsibility of thinking for the many tends to discourage intelligence and will not last long. It gives a lower tone to men when gov. ernment takes the responsibility off the citizen's shoulders, teads to imbrute him and slacken the sinews of industry. If the anti-Coolie party obtained a victory in this matter it would tend to embolden them and empower them, and there would have been conflicts with capital, railways, manufacturing establishments, which would have tended to have broken up the foundations of the whole nation. You are not discussing the Chinese question only, you are discussing those of commerce and freedom, the freedom of your own persons, the rights of your own prosperity. You cannot touch any one people on this continent without touching the whole. An injustice done to the lowest reverberates more or less in every direction, and imperils the liberty of every citizen. For us stands liberty holding out freedom and protection to every man who comes to this land. Let us be thankful that the specious that effect, and that the State Depart- and brilliant Senator has not been able ment are most anxious for a new treaty to draw the public after him. We read with China. But Chinamen have as in the Apocalypse that the great drag-much right to come to those shores as on drew with his tail thousands of stars after him down from the sky.

of Chinamen they still have the right us, one and all, in the full faith of hu- tering silver points, and the rocks from an nature, let us be made free, in the top to bottom was crusted with frosted will continue to come though not per- full faith that liberty is the most conhaps in the same way. It is said there servative influence on the globe-in full are 400,000,000 of Chinamen in China. faith and enthusiasm for liberty, for liberty of conscience, for liberty of expression, for liberty of industry ; let us take our stand upon them and transmit confidently predicted ? We read that to other generations this imperishable legacy descended from Heaven, which is an influence preparing men to reascend and stand with the sons of God.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WELL. at the most and

Little Robbie almost always got up good-natured and came in to breakfast with a smiling face; but one chilly morning, not long ago, when he made his appearance he looked as cross as a bear.

"Why ! why ! what is this ? What is the matter with my little boy ?" asked his mother.

"It's so cold !" cried Robbie, "its that old Jack Frost. I hate him !"

" Now, I think Jack Frost is a pretty good fellow," said his father.

"He spoils everything," declared Robbie. "There is not anything pretty after he comes. It is a mean old world."

Poor papa ! He did not know what to do, his little boy was in such a bad state of mind; but at last he thought of something, "Robbie," said he, "something has

happened to the well. Suppose you put on your tippet and mittens, and go out with me to see it."

Nothing could have pleased Robbie better, for the well was a very fascinating place to him.

It was just outside the wood-shed. and a narrow, tall house was built over it; up in the top was a great wheel over which was a rope, and one end of the rope was tied to a stone for weight and the other to the bucket.

Robbie was never allowed to meddie with it. but he liked to look in, for their were sparkling mosses away down on the stones, and then if the water was still, he could see his face, which had hardly ever been so cross a one as it was this morning.

He did not remember that he had not been out to the well for a week, and it was all right then. What could have happened? Had the bottom fallen out or had the house tipped over? The ugly frown and wrinkles went out of his face in a minute as he hurried off.

"The well is here, paps !" he called but see this ! oh ! oh ! on !"

Robbie was a boy who loved bcautiful things, and he was a real little artist ready to sit by the hour trying to draw dandelion or a butterfly; and so what he saw seemed to him wonderfully lovely. It was a very simple thing, however.

Jack Frost had been there over night. and this is what happened-there was Let us be thankful that this bill, put | a silver rope and a silver bucket tied to through for political reasons, did not it by a knot with a silver tassel, the litka Sound, from Nova Zembla or Green- receive the sanction of the President. the shelf where the dipper was kept had land, from every nation upon earth, God guided his thoughts and directed a silver fringe all around the edge, and and land in our ports or in this city, his will. That wise State paper which the dipper had turned to silver. And without any treaty. It is our policy, he has drawn up is a document that this was not all; round the hole in the and our national law of custom. And will stand in history after the honors great flat stone through which the buckthough we take away the treaty rights that surround him are gone. And let et was lowered was a crown of fine, glit-

and arches of stone, and a bare floor. I do not think it can be a ni ant place."

"No, it is not. It is a prison the young girl is a king's daughter. A king's daughter." "Yes; and her story is a very

" Please tell me about her." " More than eighty years ago King of France was Louis XVI wife was Marie Antoinetto. Th not a wicked king and queen, bu were thoughtless and fond of pla They forgot that it was their day look after the good of their people they spent money extravagantly in own pleasures while the whole was suffering. The people became satisfied ; and when finally Louis Marie Antoinette saw the mistake had been making, and tried to de their conduct, it was too late. I people urged on by bad leaders, in to hate their king and queen. were taken with their two chill the sister of the king and shut up prison called the Temple.

"There were dreadful times in Pro then, and every one who was sn of being friendly to the royal family sent to prison and to the guil The prisoners in the Temple pas time as best they could. The gave lessons to his son and day every day, or read to them all Marie. Antionette, Madame Elizabet and the young Marie Theresea sevel

"After a time the angry people to away the king and beheaded him. An shortly after the little son was separated from his mother, sister and and and shut up by himself in the ch of a cruel jailer. Next it was Man Antoinette's turn to ascend the scaffold which she did in 1793. Her daughte Marie Theresea was then left alone with her aunt, the Madame Elizabeth.

"But it was not long she was allow. ed even this companionship. Madame Elizabeth was taken away and behad ed, and then the poor young girl of in-teen was left entirely by herself in a dismal prison, guarded and waited on by brutal soldiers. For a year and a half she lived thus, leading the most wretched existence, and not knowing whether her mother and aunt were alive or dead.

"Years afterward, when she was free she wrote a book about her life in prison. In that we read : 'I only asked for the simple necessities of life, and these they often harshly refused me. I was, how-ever, enabled to keep myself clean. I had at least soap and water, and I swep out my room every day." "So you see a king's daughter and

the granddaughter of an empress-Maria Theresea of Austria, one of the most remarkable women in historyafter having carefully made her to sweeping the bare floor of her cell. "Is that a true story, mamma.

ality trying to map out h in the great city to which to seek employment. At ing himself, he said in re ther's look of inquiry :

"Now if I only had so relative in the city who is satial; or if I had a lett tion from some such per it would be to get a place George Harris who w who is mayor of the city. say, mother, that it is n honorable to fight one's and make one's own way to depend upon the help rich and great ; but son weak and faint-hearted of going into the world a Tears were in the gent the mother as she replie boy, you cannot feel me sbrinking at the though from me, depending only than I do. But I know and do not go alone. You richer than any of the me of the city to which you the silver and gold and His. He is higher in the mayor; for He is and Lord of lords. He ful and influential than a ereign, for He can move His subjects as He wills Willie's face bright mother, if God is my fr be so weak and faithles

bled because I have no d I can do all things in H "Remember, my so breaks a promise, but perfect faith with us. too, than any earth y fri have. Those who are i the earth sometimes ref or help those of their re poor and lonely. But treat us scornfully or tu dear Lord never dues." "Indeed, mother, he

vites all such to come t in time of trouble."

" And here is His wo message to guide and said the mother, as sl pocket Bible in the han · never cease to love a make it the ' man of yo

"Thank you, dear me is coming," and with kiss, and a low murmu me," he left her and wa away toward new and Since the talk with heart kindled into a w glow of love to the dear all others," who so we name, and he went with heart to face the world ove of such a precious Dear reader, are ye Jesus ? Of all the title addressed His disciples that of "friend" was " Ye are My friends," do whatsoever I comm what a friend He is to there be those around deeply and tenderly, ye Which of our friends to Could, or would have But this Saviour died to Reconciled, in Him to By giving His love proved that He feels fo a love stronger than de as eternity.-Intheran

gether for over fifty years, and now they are gone to reap their reward. In this life they have toiled hand in hand, and struggled for an honest living. Now they have access to the tree of life that flourishes in the Eden above-and stand ing on the shores of the " glassy sea," they behold the King in his beanty, and with harps and palms in their hands, they shall praise Him through one eternal day.

#### ISAAC NEWTON BOYD.

I have also to record the death of Isaac Newton (youngest son of James and Lydia L. Boyd.) on Novr. 2, 1878, aged 14 years. He was a promising youth, strong and robust, and his parents looked forward to him to be their stay and support in their declining years. But God saw fit to take the child away-perhaps to convince the parents that there is no continuing city here, and to lead them to centre their affections on things heavenly and divine The little boy was perfectly reconciled to his death. Just before departing this life, he said to his father, I am going to see my Saviour, and to meet my brother in heaven. The morning of eternity now dawned upon him, and in his dying moments he caught reflections from the verdant hills, and with Jesus he longed to be there.

A little bud, so young and so fair, Cut off by early doom, Just come to show how bright a flower, In Paradise could bloom.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

EXTRACT.

Now it may be asked, if these things are not true about Chinamen, and about which there is such a row and rumpus, if they were so industrious. neat, thrifty, why do not the Califor. nians desire their presence ? I telieve if a dispassionate vote had been taken in California that it would have been in favor of the retention of the Chinamen by a very large majority. How, then, was this furore worked up ? The beginning of it was among the Irish. The Irish blood is so rich. It is potential : but, like some wine, does a great deal better diluted than pure and simple. A time will come when the fervor of this genius-mingled with the suavity and phlegm of the Dutch, tempering somewhat the abdominal quali- dom. They are the princes of the

S. C. H.

so high that it is not right to call them uncivilized people. Now they love their sountry and love their government, and think they are the great Middle King-

#### THE YOUNG FOLKS.

LADY SPELLERS OF A PAST DAY .--- Mr Foot, the celebrated wit, used to tell the following story, which (if he did not in vent it from his love of fun) does not speak very well for the spelling powers of the women of a past day. The Ladies Cheere, Fielding and Hill, were amusing themselves by playing at the children's game of "I love my llove with alletter, Lady Cheere began and said, " I llove my love with an N, because he is a Night, (knight.) Lady Fielding followed with " I love my love with a G, because he is a Gustus,' (justice.) And "I love my love with an F," said Lady Hill, " because be is a Fizishun,' (physician.)

#### GETTING OVER DIFFICULTIES. a alighter .....

Eldred is a very small boy of five. He goes to school with an elder sister who takes care of him. But one week his sist ter was ill, and could not go as usual and no little Eldred appeared bearing his wild rose on bit of wild pea to give to his teacher. Finding he must stay at home unless he went alone, he set off and got safely through the park and some fields. overstate his goods when they had | and then there was a large gate, to the been damaged or lost. Even the Pre- latch of which he could not reach up. After waiting patiently some time, two men at work in a field near by drew toward

> " Will you open the gate, please ?" said Eldred.

"What for ?"

"That I may go through." But the men only laughed, turned away, and went off to breakfast.

So Eldred, a little daunted, returned home. Next morning, with a little present of ferns, he appeared smiling.

" But I thought you could not open the great gate ?" said the teacher. With his eyes sparkling, he answered, " I got over it !"

silver. "Now look over your head," said Robbie's father.

That was prettier than all the rest In the summer some spiders had tried to make a lace curtain above the wheel and weave lace drapery in the corners which nobody had ever found out till now: but in this one night the fairy threads had been turned to glistening silver, and there was the airy, filmy work all brought to sight, quivering, shining more beautiful than any silversmith could make, more delicate than embroidery and finer than the finest spun glass.

The well house was lined with lustrous silver, the wheel was covered with it and the white floating webs festooned the roof all over. Something, indeed, had happened to the well. "How did it come ?" cried Robbie.

"Hateful Jack Frost did it," was his ather's answer.

Then a little boy hung down his head and said this was not a "mean old world," and that he would never call it so again .- Youth's Companion.

#### THE DAUGHTER OF A KING.

"I wish I were a princess !"

Emma stood with the dust-brush in her hand, pausing on her way upstairs to her own pretty little rocm, which she was required to put in order every day. "Why, my child ?" asked her mother.

"Because then I would never have o sweep, and dust, and make beds, but would have plenty of servants to do these things for me."

" That is a very foolish wish." her mother replied ; " and even if you were princess, I think you would find it best to learn how to do all these things, so that you could do them in case of necessity."

"It never is necessary for princesses to work "

" There my little girl proves her ignorance. If she will come to me after Willie R--- was a Christian boy and her work is done I will show her a picture."

The little bedroom was at length put to rights, and Emma came to her moth. when he did not love God and His er, reminding her of her promise about church. And though he was now the picture.

"What do you see, my child?" ther before her daughter.

in ber hand.' "Can you tell me what kind of a

place she is in ?" "I do not know. There are walls work in the window panes, but in re-

"Yes, Emma, every word of it; and there is much, much more that I can not tell you now."

"What became of her at last ?" "She was finally released from pris-on, and sent to Austria to her mother's friends ; but it was a full year after she reached Vienna before she smiled, and though she lived to be more than seven-

ty years old, she never forgot the terrible sufferings of her prison life." "But, my child, what I wished to teach you is, that though it is some

times pleasant to be a princess, it may be most unfortunate at other times. Tet there are no circumstances in life, eithe high or low, in which a woman will find the knowledge of domestic duties to come amiss, and in which she will not be far happier and more useful for possessing that knowledge."

Little children do not always compre-hend everything at once; so I will not say that from that time forth Emma took delight in dusting and sweeping. But bear in mind what woman is the most happy. Not the one who is the most ignorant and the most burdensome to others, but the one who uses her wisdom and strength for the benefit of those around her, shrinking from no duty that she should perform, but doing it cheerfully and well.

#### MALLER & OUR BEST FRIEND.

It was a bright, clear, cold morning in the beginning of the New Year. The stage would start in half an hour, but Willie was ready. The last stitch had been taken in the new, plain, though comfortable outfit; the last of the old stock had been neatly mended and brashed, and all were carcfully packed in the modest leather trunk. shut down the lid, settled the lock, put the key in his pocket, and seated himself for one more talk with "mother." a member of the church : first by baptism in infancy and later by confirmation. He could not remember the time well-grown boy of sixteen, yet he had never outgrown his love for his mothmother asked, as she laid the picture er. There was no one in the world in whom he reposed so much confidence, "I see a young girl with her dress or to whom he could talk so freely. But fastened up, an apron on, and a broom now, instead of beginning at once, as usual, he sat for a long time in silence, and seemed to be attentively regarding the various figures in the delicate frostTEMPERA m

EVERYBODY

BT MISS FRANCES E The liquor traffic mig

lands-it will not do fo do for earlier centuries the last quarter of There is war about it i pledge of total abstinen roll; the gospel hymns songs, the badge of blue aim our weapons straig straight at the heart. ballots, our sabre-str thrusts of pathos, our statistics and argume say, in this new war w enemies, least of all ar those who keep saloons tion of war is but t thoughts that come to How many of them hav know I ought to be in a I wish I were out of thi of a man." We find o ders in two verses of this law and gospel, are bou One declares : "Woe justifieth the wicked for other says : "It is go meat nor to drink with whereby thy brother's In this vast and daily the mild, soft-voiced afraid of guns and march side by side and the strong. I see gentle footsteps as the against rum in the nat philanthropy, and Go after all, who has giv hestages to fortune. of life they have sent t

and arches of stone, and a bare WELL. floor. I do not think it can be a ant place." got up reakfast

"No, it is not. It is a prison, the young girl is a king's daughter chilly A king's daughter." e made "Yes; and her story is a very

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" More than eighty years ago King of France was Louis XVL ?" askwife was Marie Antoinette. The " its not a wicked king and queen, but the were thoughtless and fond of places. They forgot that it was their duty a pretty look after the good of their people they spent money extravagantly in leclared they spent money extravagantly in the own pleasures while the whole make was suffering. The people became di satisfied ; and when finally Louis as Marie Antoinette saw the mistake the ng pretan old w what h a bad had been making, and tried to char hought their conduct, it was too late. I people urged on by bad leaders, lean ng has to hate their king and queen. The were taken with their two children ou put the sister of the king and shut up go out prison called the Temple. Robbie 'There were dreadful times in P.

scinat then, and every one who was sus of being friendly to the royal family -shed sent to prison and to the guill t over The prisoners in the Temple passed time as best they could. The H l over of the gave lessons to his son and daugh ht and every day, or read to them all, white Marie Antionette, Madame Elizabeth neddie and the young Marie Theresea sewed. r their "After a time the angry people too away the king and beheaded him. An wn on r was shortly after the little son was separate ed from his mother, sister and and h had as it and shut up by himself in the ch

of a cruel jailer. Next it was Man e had Antoinette's turn to ascend the scaffel and which she did in 1793. Her daughte have Marie Theresea was then left alone with en out her aunt, the Madame Elizabeth.

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buckthe granddaughter of an empress-Maglitria Theresea of Austria, one of the from most remarkable women in his osted after having carefully made her toilette. sweeping the bare floor of her cell. said "Is that a true story, mamma. "Yes, Emma, every word of it; and rest there is much, much more that I can tried not tell vou now." whee "What became of her at last ?" rners "She was finally released from pris-on, and sent to Austria to her mother's t til fairy friends : but it was a full year after she ening reached Vienna before she smiled, and work bough she lived to be more than sevenning ty years old, she never forgot the terrimith ble sufferings of her prison life." "But, my child, what I wished to roidglass. teach you is, that though it is somelus times pleasant to be a princess, it may with be most unfortunate at other times. Yet oned there are no circumstances in life, either deed, high or low, in which a woman will find the knowledge of domestic duties to ie. s his come amiss, and in which she will not be far happier and more useful for possessing that knowledge." head Little children do not always compreold hend everything at once; so I will not Il it say that from that time forth Emma took delight in dusting and sweeping. But bear in mind what woman is the most happy. Not the one who is the IG. most ignorant and the most burdensome to others, but the one who uses her wisdom and strength for the benefit of h in those around her, shrinking from no tairs duty that she should perform, but doing she it cheerfully and well. day. her.

with fearful odds against them; with snares that have been legalized and set ality trying to map out his future life in the great city to which he was going along our streets. Beyond the arms to seek employment. At length, rousthat held them long, their boys have ing himself, he said in reply to his mogone forever. There is not one man to ther's look of inquiry :

whom some woman's life is not a dear "Now if I only had some friend of and sacred thing ; and I appeal to you, relative in the city who is rich or influ-sntial; or if I had a letter of introducby the pain and danger they have dared who are the best beloved of your homes, tion from some such persom, how easy to represent by your ballot, their prayers, their tears, their hopes. it would be to get a place. You know George Harris who went there last Well, he got a splendid situaand daughters, the sisters and wives, year? tion through the influence of his uncle, this is a between religion and the rumwho is mayor of the city. I know you shop. It is an irrepressible conflict. say, mother, that it is more noble and war to the knife and the knife to the honorable to fight one's own battles, hilt, for the angel must triumph or else and make one's own way in life, than the dragon will. The saloon has a to depend upon the help or favor of the series of lessons, "International," alas! in a sense with which our Sunday-school rich and great ; but sometimes I feel weak and faint-hearted at the thought series does not at all compare. What of going into the world alone."

Tears were in the gentle blue eyes of brothers? Why, in the saloon conthe mother as she replied, "My dear boy, you cannot feel more weak and shrinking at the thought of going out from me, depending only on yourself, than I do. But I know you need not, and do not go alone. You have a Friend richer than any of the merchant princes of the city to which you are going, for the silver and gold and all things are His. He is higher in authority than the mayor; for He is King of kings and Lord of lords. He is more powerful and influential than any earthly sovereign, for He can move the hearts of His subjects as He wills."

Willie's face brightened. "Yes, mother, if God is my friend how can I be so weak and faithless as to be troubled because I have no other? I know I can do all things in His strength."

"Remember, my son, He never breaks a promise, but always keeps perfect faith with us. He is kinder, too, than any earth y friend you could have. Those who are in high places of the earth sometimes refuse to recognize or help those of their relatives who are poor and lonely. But whoever may treat us scornfully or turn us away, the dear Lord never dues."

"Indeed, mother, he does not, but invites all such to come to Him for help in time of trouble."

" And here is His word, His precious message to guide and comfort you," said the mother, as she put a small pocket Bible in the hands of her son : never cease to love and obey it, but make it the ' man of your counsel.'

"Thank you, dear mother, the stage is coming," and with a "good-by" kiss, and a low murmured " pray for me," he left her and was soon rolling away toward new and untried scenes. Since the talk with his mother his heart-kindled into a warmer, brighter glow of love to the dear "Friend above all others," who so well deserved the name, and he went with a light, brave heart to face the world in the care and

# THE WESLEYAN.

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But besides being a war of the mothers

sort of education is it giving to our

science is a superstition, virtue a jest

Christianity a cunningly-devised fable,

Christ an exploded myth. And so,

whoever is not enlisted in this war, the

seventy thousand churches of our land.

with their eight million members, cor-

porations founded on the avowed prin-

ciple of self-sacrifice for other's good,

ought to come forward and place their

names upon the total abstinence mus-

But this is also a tax-payer's revolt

-just in proportion to the intelligence

of the tax-payer. In every town there

are square-headed men of business;

men with a dollar-mark twinkling in

each eye; we must enlist them, or get

them to fall into line and keep step to

the company's music. or our battalions

shall never march to victory. For right.

ly has money been called "the sinews of

self,-and when you have legalized a

system which is steadily at work chang-

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Christmas.

From Call and Ingils List.

war." Well, they are rising in rebellion as they ponder facts like these; the The Cord of Love annual drink bill of the nation is two Eller mason Frank Harper, or Beginning Life and a half times its food bill; three Early Duties and Early Dangers Effic Morris, or Which Do I Love Best Breau on the Waters Agnes Leith, or the Path and the Lamp Bertie Corrie the Fisher Boy times its bill for clothing in this inclement climate, and one-fourth the entire product of the natural resources of the Bertie Corrie the Fisher Boy Huaa Nolgh Lucy and Her Friends Fanny Raymond The Africas Trader Ned Turner, or Wait a Little Waihoura, A New Zealand Story The Trapper's Son Janet McLaren, The Faithful Nurse Mary Liddiard, A Tale of the Pacific Athen Norton country added to the investment of industry and skill. We spend one dollar for alcoholic/beverages to every fifteen cents we spend for all forms of religious philanthropic enterprise, and the liquor traffic produces no wealth-it is only a form of investment, the result of which Althea Norton Gertrude's Bible Lesson The Rose in the Desert deprives thought of the clear and steady brain, industry of the brawney atm or The Little Black Hen skilful hand and government of a con-Martha's Hymn scientious ballot. But further still this Nettie Mathi The Prince in Disguise The Children of the Plains The Babes in the Baske is a patriot's war. For while, under any form of government, the saloon is a sepulchre full of dead men's bones and Richard Harvey; or, Taking a Stand Kituy King : Lessons for Little Girls. all uncleanness. under a Republic, it is a powder magazine with the torch light-ed. For in a land governed not by a Little Margery Margery's City Home hereditary rules, but by public opinion, each man is a king,-over just one, him-

LittleWeedman and his Dog ng in integers in the problem of free FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

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The Crossing Sweeper Rosy Conroy's Lessons Ned Dolan's Garret Little Henry and his Bearer

OUR BEST FRIEND. have It was a bright, clear, cold morning but in the beginning of the New Year. The do

stage would start in half an hour, but Willie was ready. The last stitch had her been taken in the new, plain, though vere comfortable outfit; the last of the old d it stock had been neatly mended and ngs, brashed, and all were carefully packed of Willie

in the modest leather trunk. Willie shut down the lid, settled the lock, put ses the key in his pocket, and seated himself for one more talk with "mother." fter Willie R---- was a Christian boy and a member of the church : first by bap-Dictism in infancy and later by confirmation. He could not remember the time put when he did not love God and His church. And though he was now & out well-grown boy of sixteen, yet he had never outgrown his love for his mother. There was no one in the world in ure whom he reposed so much confidence, ress or to whom he could talk so freely. But now, instead of beginning at once, as

usual, he sat for a long time in silence, a and seemed to be attentively regarding the various figures in the delicate frostalls work in the window panes, but in re-

love of such a precious Friend. Dear reader, are you the friend of

Jesus? Of all the titles by which He addressed His disciples when on earth that of "friend" was most endearing. "Ye are My friends," He says, "if ye do whatsoever I command you." And what a friend fle is to us! Though there be those around us who love us deeply and tenderly, yet-

Which of our friends to save us, Could, or would have shed his blood, But this Saviour died to save us Reconciled, in Him to God."

By giving His love for us He has proved that He feels for His creatures a love stronger than death, and lasting as eternity.-Lutheran Visitor.

#### TEMPERANCE.

#### EVERYBODY'S WAR.

### BY MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The liquor traffic might do for other lands-it will not do for ours ; it might do for earlier centuries-it will not for the last quarter of the nineteenth. There is war about it in America, the pledge of total abstinence is its muster roll; the gospel hymns are its rallying songs, the badge of blue its uniform. We aim our weapons straight at the brain, straight at the heart. Our bullets are ballots, our sabre-strokes are homethrusts of pathos, our bomb-shells are statistics and arguments. Strange to say, in this new war we are no body's enemies, least of all are we enemies to those who keep saloons. Our declaration of war is but the echo of the thoughts that come to their best hours. How many of them have said to us ; " 1 know I ought to be in a better business; I wish I were out of this, it isn't worthy of a man." We find our marching orders in two verses of this Bible in which law and gospel are bound up together. One declares: "Woe unto him that justifieth the wicked for a reward "; the other says : "It is good neither to eat meat nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."

In this vast and daily enlarging army, the mild, soft-voiced ones, who are afraid of guns and gunpowder, may march side by side with the gallant and the strong. I seem to hear their gentle footsteps as they gather to fight against rum in the name of patriotism, philanthropy, and God. It is woman, after all, who has given the costlicat hestages to fortune. Out into the battle I life they have sent their best beloved of worthless powder.

government over into ciphers; when, at each election day, one million rumsellers and drunkards go staggering to the polls and drop in their blurred and muddled ballots, then is the danger widespread and appalling. The men who sit around their firey or their foamy cups in the saloon are talking about questions sadly sacred and familiar. Home questions have been elbowing their way to the front. The child in the midst is also in the market-place, and they are bidding for him,-the politicians of the saloon, and so shrewdly will they "make out the slate," so skilfully will they turn the crank of the machine, that the measures dear to our hearts will be voted down, and free liquor, profanity, and Sabbath-breaking will be voted up, unless true patriots stand on guard. For the question narrows down at last to one of numbers. It is a simple sum in addition. When voters meet voters, the side will win that has most votes, and in spite of church and women's union blue ribbon clubs and Y. M. C. A., the side will go to the wall in utter defeat and rout, that has the fewest votes. Perhaps some day, the relation of this simple fact to the safety of their sons may rest with bitter force upon their mothers. I look with prophetic hope to the day when hands which have dropped the demijohn or beer mug to grasp the ballot, shall be offset by hands that are familiar with the leaves of God s dear Book, and with the loving ministries of home. Have you thought, Christians and patriots, that it is as fatal to liberty to be governed by a majority of bad citizens as by a single wicked tyrant? Nay, more so, for the tyrant may die, and might be succeeded by a gentle and well-intentioned prince, but this government " of the people, by the people," when it goes wrong, is not easily set right; and an oligarchy more disgraceful than ever tyrannized over mediæval Europe, in the odious form of a majority of bad citizens, rules our chief towns and nearly all our cities at this hour. So everybody's war for a level-headed citizenship is, above all things else, a patriot's WAT.

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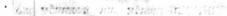
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