

OUR HOME CIRCLE.

UNTIL THE END. BY MARGARET J. PRESTON. To do God's will—that's all that need concern us; not to carp or ask the meaning of it; but to play our task. What our may befall; Accepting good or ill as He shall send, And wait until the end.

ONE YOUNG MAN'S VOICE. Many a weak youth has escaped temptation because a stronger companion said "no"—and many another has fallen because no such help was near. The following "life-sketch" (by an eye-witness) details a scene in a hotel billiard-room, at a fashionable resort, where half a dozen young men were playing for money and the "drinks."

CHURCH MOORINGS. An old sea-captain was riding in the cars, and a young man sat down by his side. He said: "Young man, where are you going?" "I am going to Philadelphia to live."

DRINK AND THE REBEL-LION. The madness caused by strong drink often ends in bloodshed, and this on a large scale, as well as in individual cases. When the preparations were being made for the civil war in America, we expressed our decided opinion that if the grog could be stopped north and south, for six months, there would be no war.

RUNNING IN DEBT. Horace Greeley in treating on this subject earnestly wrote: "I dwell on this point, for I would deter others from entering that place of torment. Half the young men in the country, with many old enough to know better, would go into business—that is, into debt—to-morrow, if they could."

NOT A MYTH. Some little time since a woman delivered a lecture in Lancashire, England, against Christianity, in which she declared that the gospel narrative of the life of Christ is a myth.

WHERE IS MY DAUGHTER? A correspondent suggests that while many fond parents are daily sending up petitions that intercession may not lay its heavy arm upon their sons, that they may ever be found free from the vice of this wicked world, would it not be well for them to ask the question, "where is my daughter to-night?"

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FOR ME. Little Carrie was a heathen child about ten years old, with bright black eyes, dark skin, curly brown hair and slight form. A little while after she began to go to school the teacher noticed one day that she looked less happy than usual.

FROM APRIL TO MAY. "Bessy is my sunshine, and Margaret is my April day," said mamma, as the two little figures stood at her knee.

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He then called aside the young man whom he had come to see, who, after a brief private conversation with Harry put up his cue, announcing that he should not go on with the game quietly went out with his friend.

Two balls remaining on the table were not pocketed. The game was suffered to end where it stood. There was a question asked by one of the five remaining as to what should be done with the money in the "pot."

He answered that three of those youths had not been seen in the billiard-room since that evening; two of them had occasionally dropped in together, and played a social game; but had neither put up money nor drank.

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WE SEEK A CITY. We seek a city, where each quiet dwelling Stands fast upon the everlasting hills; Where in the song of praises loudly swelling, Comes not a discord of our earthly ills.

WE SEEK A CITY. We seek a city—pilgrim feet grow weary, But we press on; beyond still lies our home.

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the death of a million of men butchered in bloody strife, or starved, wrecked and ruined by fratricidal warfare, exposure and hardship. That laughter was echoed by the wail of widows, the shrieks of orphans, the curses of madmen and the sighs and moans of suffering humanity.

That one maddening draught, administered with the skill of the devil, lost one man the grand opportunity of his life, and brought blood and woe and disaster on the land.

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"OVER THE RIVER." Some discussion having arisen as to the authorship of a poem bearing the above title, I have been requested to state the facts in the case. It was written in 1850 by Miss Nancy A. W. Priest, of Winchendon, Mass.

The writer of this note loved the poem, not only for its beauty and pathos, but because it was a favorite with a beloved sister who in our household was to us the same that "Darling Minnie" in the second stanza was to Miss Priest's home.

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Margaret lingered, looking wistfully up into her mother's face, a tear gathering in the blue eye, though she said nothing. The mother drew her closer, and whispered, "I wish the showers and storms could stay away, and both my little girls be sunshiny all the time."

The little face dropped, and a finger went to the corner of her mouth. Mrs. Marshman touched the downcast forehead with loving lips, and said:—"April comes first in spring, little girl, with sometimes rain and sometimes sun-shine, but most of rain; and then comes May, the loveliest month in all the year with nearly all sunshine, and such beautiful, beautiful flowers. And so my darling, if you try very hard, and ask God to help you, you may yet turn to a May day, and your sunshine will be all the lovelier because it was so hard for you."

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

MAY 13, 1883. THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL. Acts 11, 19-39.

1.—Phoenice and Cyprus and Antioch indicate both the route these evangelists travelled, and the principal places in which they carried on their mission.

2.—The choice of Barnabas was a departure from previous practice. He was not an apostle, nor so far as appears, had he held any office in the Church at Jerusalem.

3.—At Antioch Barnabas soon found the need of help. This led him to Tarsus, in search of Saul, who had gone there when the Jews compelled him to leave Jerusalem.

The two speedily returned to Antioch, and continued their labors for a year with marked success. The disciples "were called Christians first at Antioch."

4.—Amongst the special gifts of the Holy Ghost, that of prophesying, in the sense of foretelling future events, was granted to a few persons.

Every moral system which cannot give to a man a new heart will be, and must be, a failure.

SUCCESS WITH ONIONS.

Onions differ from most other crops in not requiring a rotation. In some places the land has been in onions annually for half a century.

A COMPOST HEAP.

Every garden, be it ever so small, should have its compost heap—a sort of depot in which may be collected refuse of every kind, so that nothing is wasted, but becomes instead valuable material for the replenishing of the soil.

USEFUL HINTS.

Machine oil stains can be removed if, before washing, the spot is rubbed with a cloth wet with ammonia.

Stoves may be kept looking nice for some time by rubbing them thoroughly with a newspaper every morning.

If an artery is severed, tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it until a physician arrives.

It's easier and cheaper to take a stump out than work round it with plough, harrows and reaper, for ten or fifteen years.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

A teaspoonful of strong coffee put into the gravy of melted butter, pepper, and salt, to be poured over beefsteak, imparts a delicate flavor to the gravy and meat.

Crops bear a relation to one another, that all should understand, as it is not right to charge all the cost to one crop, say potatoes, for their culture has great effect on the crops following.

If the orchard is young, don't try to grow a crop of grain on it. One crop is enough, but you may have potatoes or something that requires cultivation, as that benefits the trees for a year or two.

There is an advantage in growing some kind of trees from seed, planted where the tree is expected to remain. The peach tree is longer lived if never transplanted, and if budded at one year old will soon get into bearing.

Corns! Corns! Corns! Everyone suffering from painful corns will be glad to learn that there is a new and painless remedy discovered by which the very worst class of corns may be removed entirely, in a short time and without pain.

For Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis and deep Lung troubles, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv. in another column. may 4 1m

REWARD OF ESTEEM.—Four years ago, James Pyle of New York first introduced his celebrated Pearlina to the public, and now the name of Pearlina is everywhere a household word, and millions upon millions of packages are annually consumed by our intelligent housekeepers.

The "constantly tired-out" feeling so often experienced is the result of impoverished blood, and consequent enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion of the food, and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities.

Every moral system which cannot give to a man a new heart will be, and must be, a failure.

VITAL QUESTIONS.

Ask the most eminent physicians of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep away?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops."

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Hops."

CHAPTER II. "Patients." "Almost dead or nearly dying" For years and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pains of Rheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases from!

Nature is heir to! Have been cured by Hops Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

REV. G. FRED. DAY, Musquodoboit Harbor, Nova Scotia.

ENCOURAGING TO DYSPEPTICS. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 11, 1878. Mr. James H. Robinson, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir,—By I may say, almost an accident, early this spring, being confined to my room for nearly three months and during this time I was under the combined care of three of the most eminent physicians of Charlottetown, and by them and my friends given up as beyond all power to help me.

Dr. Baker recommended "Robinson's Phosphoric Emulsion," and I feel that I owe the public a debt which can only be paid by saying to all similarly afflicted, "Go thus and do likewise; try Robinson's Phosphoric Emulsion." Today I am in hearty and strong, and can without fear indulge in all the luxuries of a first-class hotel.

Yours, etc. (Signed) J. McKECHNIE. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six for \$5.00.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you distressed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. —Brown's Household Remedies has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Lows, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache.

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GOT HIM OUT OF BED.—I was confined to my bed with Rheumatism, could not move hand or foot. A clergyman called to see me and advised me to use Minstrel's Liniment. I did so and in three days was out of bed and resumed my work as well as ever.

Jas. LAWGILLE, Springfield, Annapolis Co., 1882. mar 2 1m

For Coughs and Colds, use Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv. in another column. may 4 1m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be employed to correct irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the digestive organs and the appetite, and cleanse, build up, and strengthen the system.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Dec. 22, 1866. Having examined the formula from which GRAY'S PILLS are prepared, I find them to be purely vegetable, of good therapeutic qualities, and have, therefore, prescribed them in my practice. I find them to be in Indigestion and disease of the Liver and Bowels. They cause no sickness at the Stomach, do not leave the bowels costive after their use (a great objection to most other kinds), and are well suited to Females and delicate persons. As a DiETETIC PILL they are superior to any in use, and I can confidently recommend them to all who require a Cathartic Medicine, and for Family use.

S. G. WOODFORD, M. D.

BETTER THAN GOLD! ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE

Is better than Gold to any one that is troubled with COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, LOSS OF VOICE, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA.

SORENESS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

And all other Diseases leading to CONSUMPTION.

It will not make new lungs, but will prevent the disease from spreading throughout the whole substance of the lungs, thereby facilitating recovery.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT! IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE! IT HAS SAVED OTHERS.

A Large Reward Will be paid for a better remedy than Englishman's COUGH MIXTURE.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

A prominent Government Official writes us as follows: "Of all the cough medicines that I have tried during a long life I must say that Englishman's COUGH MIXTURE.

Is superior to any.

LEAVING HOME! Consumptives leaving home for change of climate should not fail to take with them a supply of Englishman's Cough Mixture.

It will ensure a good night's rest, free from coughing, and easy, light excretion in the morning.

AN ESTABLISHED REPUTATION! ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Is the most certain and speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief and properly persevered with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure.

A BLESSING IN THE FAMILY! A well-known clergyman writes us that Englishman's Cough Mixture.

Has been a blessing to his family, having cured his wife of a very troublesome cough, which had distressed her for over three years.

SHOULD NEVER BE NEGLECTED! COUGHS & COLDS.

Should always have rational treatment, and never be neglected. Such trifling ailments are too often solemn warnings of Consumption; which may be cured or prevented by timely means.

Englishman's Cough Mixture.

This Popular Remedy is Infallible.

It is highly prized by thousands of persons who have tried its wonderful efficacy, and strongly recommended by all as the best medicine ever known for speedily and permanently removing Coughs, Colds and all Pulmonary Disease.

A POSITIVE CURE. ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, Inflammation of the Lungs, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, AND ALL Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS. PRICE 25 and 50 CENTS. LARGE SIZE IS THE CHEAPEST.

MACDONALD & CO. HALIFAX, N.S.

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THE WESLEYAN

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1883.

THE CHRISTIAN VIEW OF DEATH.

On Sunday evening the service at the Brunswick Street Church was both interesting and impressive. During the week a much beloved official member had entered the open door through which Christ's redeemed must follow the Elder Brother. That Joseph Bell had joined the great multitude to which the fellowship of that church had contributed a worthy group, seemed to be thoroughly accepted by each member of the congregation. The addresses and prayers, the sentiments of the hymns, and the hearty singing of some of those triumphant songs in which our book of praise is so rich, were in thorough unison. Susanna Wesley, who made her children "sing a hymn of praise to God when I'm gone," and those early Methodists who sometimes "quenched the violence of fire" by the songs with which they bore their dead to the grave, might, unseen by mortal eye, have trodden those aisles and, unheard by mortal ear, have joined in the songs of praise. The key note was that of heaven—victory through the blood of the Lamb.

To one at least the black drapery on the pulpit and gallery front seemed out of harmony with thought and speech and song. James Horne, the Scotch lad whom Wellington's recruiting officers called into Britain's service, and whom Gideon Ouseley summoned to do Heaven's higher bidding as the apostle of Methodism in Bermuda and the West Indies, asked his wife to put on no black after his departure. If any distinctive style of dress were to be assumed, he suggested that it should be white: and white was worn. Regard for the health of the survivor may in part have prompted this request, but it was dictated in great measure by the feeling that the emblems of death, assumed by Christians as well as by those who know nothing of the Christian's hope, are often inconsistent with the conviction that "to depart" is "to be with Christ which is far better." In a world which sin has ruined the storm and tempest tell of wrath mingled with mercy, and the thorn and the thistle remind us of pain associated with pleasure, but while men have many more words for sorrow than for gladness the milliner is left to supply the black robe for which there is no original in heaven above or in the earth beneath. In spite of our sin and shame and death, God, looking upon earth as the inheritance of His Son, has made the bright to predominate, but we, even when made one with Him and partakers of the Christian hope, go to the darkness which is an emblem of unbroken and endless night for the color in which to pay respect to the memory of those who have put on the white robes of the saved immortals. The Roman Pliny, as he wrote to a friend a quiet protest against the commonplaces of comfort and asked for some "uncommon consolation," might have put on sable weeds, but it is not probable that he did. We, to whom Christ has brought life and immortality to light through the gospel, to the joy of the bereaved everywhere, have almost unhesitatingly adopted it.

But some one will say that our garb of mourning illustrates the earthward side of death. This, we then reply, is precisely what the church should not do. It is to be a city set on an hill, reflecting the light from above, and spreading it over earth below. Its church towers reach upward, its slender spires point as if the index finger would direct the passer by to the ascending Saviour. Its songs of praise tell not of night but of day; not of defeat but of triumph; not of a sleep which for a time affects physical faculties alone, the spirit having gone to be with Christ. The day will come when this custom will be one of the many customs at which our successors will wonder. Christians may hasten that day, avoiding at the same time any charge of lack of regard for the friends who have passed within the veil. Here, as elsewhere, wealth should lead, devoting the sums that might have been spent uselessly to some department of the Master's work. Those who may have passed within the veil will feel that work to be above all other interests, and those below, whom poverty may in the past

have made morbidly sensitive to public opinion, will readily follow the wise example, and thus find partial relief in some period of trial which the tyranny of custom now renders a two fold affliction.

The visitor to the beautiful Greenwood cemetery, in the suburbs of Brooklyn, N. Y., is pointed to a monument which maternal love is said to have erected at the cost of the whole of an estate. The monument so dearly bought is after all only a beautiful piece of frozen music. Christian instincts are leading men and women to do more wisely in memory of sons and daughters called home. A bed in a hospital, or a hospital itself; a college or an endowed chair in a university; a church in which Christ's way of salvation is taught, or a Sunday-school room fitted up for the lambs of Christ's fold—all these are commending themselves as the "more excellent way" in which friends though dead may be enabled to speak. Who shall say that the world is not growing wiser when loved names are thus perpetuated rather by the cheer they give the sorrowing or the salvation they offer the wanderer than by a name upon some cold marble which often proves unfaithful to its trust.

ISAAC MARSDEN.

Under the title of "Reminiscences of Isaac Marsden," a well written volume of nearly 200 pages has been issued from the press of the Wesleyan Conference office, London, furnishing a highly interesting sketch of the life and labors of a marvellous and useful local preacher. This little work, we doubt not, will be widely read and pondered, and cannot fail to be highly edifying to those lovers of religious biography into whose hands it may fall.

Isaac Marsden's home was in Doncaster, England. His father, an upright, prudent man of the world, was a cloth manufacturer, and Isaac was brought up to the same business. While yet a youth, as his father's assistant, he became a good salesman; but in attending the fairs and markets with his goods he was much exposed to evil influences, and was led into wild excesses, until in the judgment of everybody but his godly mother he was abandoned to the way of transgressors, so that he lived a reckless life until he had reached nearly to manhood's prime. But then a wonderful change was wrought, and where sin abounded grace did much more abound. The transformation in this case appears to have been as great and decided as that which Saul of Tarsus experienced, when from being a blood-thirsty persecutor of God's saints he became a chosen vessel for the Lord's service, a bold, self-sacrificing witness for the Gospel, who preached the faith which once he destroyed.

Our object in this notice is not to furnish a review of the book, but merely to introduce it and recommend it to the readers of the WESLEYAN as a work well worthy of perusal, one which should find an entrance into the families of our people generally, and be found in the libraries of our Sunday-schools. We have here a faithful portraiture of early days of ungodliness, and then of his thoroughly changed life—his entire devotedness to God—his astonishing insight into human character—his herculean labors as a local preacher—his courage in facing the bitter opposition of the enemies of the cross of Christ—his pulpit power—his wonderful success in revival efforts, in the awakening and conversion of hardened sinners, and in the promotion of the work of entire sanctification. In all these, and in other particulars, these reminiscences furnish a narrative of much merit, and of great attractiveness, well adapted to excite serious inquiry, and to prompt Christian workers to faithful effort for the salvation of souls.

The strength of Isaac Marsden's character was his great earnestness, and the secret of his success was his spiritual power. What a noble heritage has our section, as well as other sections of the Church of God in the honored roll of its sainted dead! How loudly are we called to be followers of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises. The biographer of this holy and useful man well remarks, "The great need of the world to-day is a host of men who will seek the Lord as Isaac Marsden sought Him, and then serve Him as he served Him."

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

There is danger lest, in the reaction from the excitement on Union, the flight of time should be forgotten. One starts when reminded that in a few weeks the ministers of the Maritime Conferences will have to consider the question which makes them arbiters in great measure of our future as one of the leading churches of the Canadian Dominion. Our brethren at the West meet at an earlier date than we, and must therefore speak first. The decision of the Primitive Methodist Conference, summoned to meet next week, will be given by a joint vote of ministers and laymen, and for that reason, perhaps, attracts less attention than the Conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada, composed wholly of ministers. The leading papers of the Upper Provinces are already calling attention to the work before us. In both the Toronto Globe and Mail editorial articles upon Union are again appearing. Both papers see much reason for satisfaction in the practical unanimity with which the basis has been accepted by the Methodist people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and regard it as a proof of the presence of a large progressive element. The Mail says:—

The laity of the several branches of the denomination have performed their part in respect to this matter nobly, and now the question is, will the clergy perform their part as well? We confess we are not of the number of those who entertain any serious doubts in this respect. From the first we have not hesitated to express the opinion that when the time came for the ministers to make their voices heard in their Annual Conferences, they would be found to be in hearty accord with their brethren of the laity. Indeed, if we understand the matter rightly, the movement originated with the ministers. This is certainly the case so far as the largest of the Methodist Churches of the country, the Methodist Church of Canada, is concerned. It was by resolutions and overtures to the General Conference, originating chiefly with the ministry, in their district meetings and conferences, that the question of union was brought before the highest court of the Church, and which led to the legislation and the negotiation which have since taken place. Is it conceivable that these gentlemen will stultify their own action by placing themselves in antagonism to a great movement for the unification of their denominations which received its original impulse from their own hands? No. Methodist ministers are not the men, who, having put their hand to the plough, are disposed to look back, even though they should apprehend difficulties connected with the carrying out of the measure that were not so distinctly foreseen at the first.

Some good people are, however, greatly troubled on account of what they regard as the possibility, if not the probability, of a serious conflict between the ministry and the people of the Methodist churches touching this question. On what ground this apprehension rests it is difficult to conceive, unless it be the fact that the little opposition which has been offered to the union movement has come chiefly from the clergy. But though a good deal has been written against it, the number of the writers on this side, who have written over their own signatures, is exceedingly small. And without intending any offensive application of the observation to any of the esteemed reverend gentlemen who have felt it to be their duty to put themselves forward as opponents of this measure, it may be observed, that they are not always the most influential sort of people who are the foremost to rush into print, especially to do so in opposition to a great movement which a vast community has spread over an immense area, like the Methodist people of this country, is moved as by a common impulse, and upon which, as events have shown, the hearts of its members are so earnestly set.

It has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of Methodism from the beginning, that there has ever been the completest harmony of feeling and the most perfect identity of interest between the people and their pastors. The men who have been instrumental in educating this great religious community of scarcely less than three quarters of a million of people to that degree of large-hearted charity which has prepared them to lay aside their sectional prejudices, to sacrifice something that custom has made dear to them, and to assume if needs be, weightier financial obligations and burdens than they would otherwise have had to bear, in order to secure the healing of unseemly divisions and the removal of the jealous and rivalries which have been the sources of irritation and weakness in the past, will not, we are persuaded, be found wanting in these qualities themselves, or behind their people in fidelity to this great movement, when the time comes for them to show their hands.

A friend some weeks ago forwarded an extract from the Presbyterian Record, which was at the time laid too safely away. Its teaching will not, however, be weakened by delay:—

We wish that some of our Methodist

brethren who are boggling at their prospective union—afraid of their own shadow—would take heart of grace and follow our example. The union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada has been a great success; thanks be to God. Now, in our eighth year of incorporation, we are entitled to speak with some measure of confidence, and this is our experience.—The old lines of demarcation have been already utterly obliterated; the more we see of each other the better satisfied are we with the union; whatever personal sacrifice of feeling any of us may have made by the interruption of previously existing relationships, has been amply compensated by the satisfaction of increased usefulness in our own country and better opportunities for advancing the cause of Christianity throughout the world. We had gained in self-respect. We have not suffered in the estimation of any of our former friends.

A stubborn opposition to the passage of the Affirmation Bill through the British Parliament may be expected. A deputation of the Church Defence Association has waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury with a memorial from nearly fourteen thousand of the clergy, declaring that "the proposal to omit the words 'So help me God' from the Parliamentary oath of allegiance is dishonoring to the Almighty and utterly opposed to the spirit of the Constitution and of the law of England," and praying him to use his influence to defeat the Affirmation Bill. A non-committal reply was given by the Archbishop. The Wesleyan Committee of Privileges was called together, but the members could not agree that a protest was within their province. The Watchman and Recorder oppose the bill; the Methodist, while regretting that its adoption should seem to favor Bradlaugh in the least, does not oppose its passage. The refusal to admit the arch-indefel to Parliament when first elected from Nottingham is very widely admitted to have been a blunder. Meanwhile, the Spanish House of Deputies has approved, by a vote of 164 to 42, a Government measure permitting members of the Cortes to affirm, if they wish to, in place of the present oath.

It would not, perhaps, be quite fair to judge at this date of the drift of the propositions of the Parliamentary Committee on liquor legislation, but we are not over-sanguine as to the benefit to be conferred upon the country. They have agreed to recommend the appointment of a licensing commission, to consist of the County Judge, the Mayor, a warden and a third party appointed by the Government. It is proposed to grant five licenses for the first 1000 inhabitants and one for every additional 300 up to 3000. Both sides are watching their action closely. The Rev. Thomas Gales, of Montreal, the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the "Total Suppression of the liquor traffic, was to give evidence before the committee. During the passage of the Report through Parliament the Licensed Victuallers hope to gain advantages. They and their friends should be watched. The Religious Intelligencer says of Temperance in New Brunswick: "We learn that the recent decisions by the Supreme Court of this Province, in reference to appeals taken under the Canada Temperance Act, have infused new light into the friends of temperance in Woodstock and elsewhere, and that a corresponding depression has come over the spirits of its opponents. We hope now to hear that the law is vigorously executed wherever it has been adopted." In Pictou County and in Truro the friends of right are putting forth earnest efforts.

The London Presbytery has adopted by a vote of 36 to 19, on motion of Dr. Frazer, the following overture to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England. "How not to say it" seems to be aimed at:—

Whereas, the Westminster Confession of Faith, while held in high and deserved honor in this Church as setting forth the system of doctrine which this Church with unshaken firmness teaches and maintains, is found to be no longer so well suited in form and expression as it was in former times to the actual conditions and wants of the Church; it is hereby humbly overtured by the Presbytery of London to the Synod indicted to meet on the 30th of the present month, to take the relation of the Church to this subordinate standard into careful consideration, with a view to such prudent and timely action as to its wisdom may seem meet."

Our brother of the Christian Messenger does not understand us, and therefore reads us an unnecessary

homily. We do not, we dare not speak lightly of the ordinance of baptism, and for that very reason we deprecate those unnecessary discussions which have so often served only the purpose of mere amusement.

The eastern section of the Transfer Committee met at Sackville, N. B., on the 23rd ult., the President of the General Conference in the chair. As some of the proposed changes, which mainly affect the Newfoundland Conference, will require consideration at the meeting of the western section now in session in Toronto, no report has been furnished for publication. It is quite probable that the Rev. Benjamin Chappell will return from British Columbia.

A SABBATH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sunday, April 13th, was a gala day among the Methodists in Aiken. In the morning we attended St. John's M. E. Church, a pretty little place, seated for about three hundred people. The society has a regular pastor for the last six years until three months ago, so that the usual congregations average only from twenty-five to forty persons on Sunday. On this occasion however, the church was nearly full, the Presiding Elder being the preacher. As the Presbyterian minister was away, the services in his church were given up still further enlarging our congregation. Dr. Rayson gave us a very good, plain, sermon, from the words, "And hereby we do know that we know him." (1 John ii. 3.) He finished with a very fine example of the expressed feelings when nearing death, of a worldling and a Christian, viz, Byron's lines:—

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and fruits of love are gone,
The worm, the canker and the grief
Are mine alone."

As compared with St. Paul's magnificent hymn of victory, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness," etc.

In the afternoon we went to the colored M. E. Church to hear their Bishop. The little church was quite full, a good sprinkling of whites among the number. They sang some "Gospel hymns" very nicely before the service commenced, accompanied by a small organ well played. The Bishop gave out the opening hymn, reading the whole of it with much feeling and expression. The last line of each stanza was, "O Lord remember me," and he made it most effective. Then a colored pastor of a neighboring church offered up one of the most beautiful prayers we ever listened to, his language was so well chosen and quite eloquent. A short service with responses was then read by the pastor of the church, and after several more hymns and reading of the Scriptures, the Bishop was introduced as "the Right Rev. William Dickinson, D. D., Bishop of the sixth divisional district of the African M. E. Church." His text was "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." And before commencing, he said he was sorry the service had begun so late in the afternoon (4 o'clock) as he was one of the old-fashioned preachers and did not like to curtail his discourses, as he should have to do on this occasion; and then he preached for an hour, and we wondered what length his sermon would have been had he not done so! It was all very good and some of his illustrations most apt. His description of the different phases of friendship in the world at the present day was very telling, and several allusions to the past days of slavery and hard usage most touching, and responded to heartily by his hearers. As an example of the former he cited the parable of the woman and the lost piece of silver, when she had found it, calling in her friends and her neighbors to rejoice with her. That, he said, was true friendship, but had she lived now "she would probably have told her servants to shut all windows and lock the doors and let no one come in; and if anyone came asking to see her, to evade the question, and on no account let them know she had found the money." All through the service the people kept up a kind of running commentary of ejaculations, not a hearty "Amen" and then done with it, but a continuous groan; and as the sermon proceeded they waxed more vehement until, near the end, as the Bishop wound up with a grand peroration and got very much excited clapped their hands and talked nearly as loud as he. We expected them to have every moment to lose all control and burst out, but were told afterwards that only the presence of the whites restrained them. Some children were to be baptized after the sermon, but we left at six o'clock, and they were still waiting. We did pity them and also their poor mothers who had to keep the little ones quiet in the heat and through the long service.

In the evening, our own church was again filled to hear Rev. Mr. Harris, a returned missionary, lecture on Japan. Several items in his talk were new to us and perhaps to some others also, viz., that a white Christian woman might travel safely all over Japan without any escort, while a Japanese woman could not go far from her own door with safety. The Japanese politeness is proverbial, seems to be born in them, and is shown

alike to everyone. Before 1872 there was not a single Christian in all Japan, and now there are six or seven thousand adult followers of Christ. The people are "neither rich nor poor;" a millionaire, but neither could he find a tramp or beggar. Until Christian women entered Japan there would be no "homes;" houses there were, but no home circle nor family life; there is no marriage service whatever, a priest merely offers the bride and groom sake, which is beer made from rice, and then pronounces them man and wife. Divorce is easy, and the man has it all in his own hands. A wife cannot divorce her husband, but he can send her away for a very small cause; for instance, if she talks too much, or if he thinks she does, or if she has any chronic disease he can divorce her. If he is a kindhearted man he may provide for her maintenance or even let her stay and work in his house, but at best a wife in Japan is only a servant, and divorces in Tokio are more than sixty per cent.

Thus ended a most interesting and profitable Sabbath, the weather being much like July in Halifax, and spent amid a profusion of roses in bloom such as is never seen in Nova Scotia. The Southern people are naturally slow, so that they carry this feature into their week-day services as well as their week-day recreations, but a sojourn among them is very pleasant as they are proverbial for their kindness and hospitality, especially to strangers.

S. J. S.

THE LOYALISTS.

DEAR SIR,—The 18th day of May now next will mark the completion of one hundred years since the first arrival of the Loyalists at the mouth of the River St. John. It is proposed to celebrate the event with appropriate demonstrations and ceremonies. It is understood that sister cities, Halifax among the number, will join in these demonstrations. The city of St. John was incorporated by Royal Charter on the second anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, and is the oldest in the British Colonies. When the Nova Scotia County of Sunbury in 1784 was organized into the Province of New Brunswick, the first Attorney General appointed for the New Province was Sampson Salter Blowers, who was for half a century a central figure in Halifax. He never entered upon the duties of his office in New Brunswick because he shortly after received an appointment to that office in Nova Scotia. The Messrs. McMillan of this city will in a few days issue from their press a small work by J. W. Lawrence, President of the New Brunswick Historical Society, entitled "Foot Prints or Incidents in Early New Brunswick History." The work will contain over twenty engravings, and among the number will be the old Germain St. Methodist Church and mission house. This old historic building will recall to the old generation of Methodists the names of Marsden, Bennet, Black Knowlan, Croscombe, Bamford and others. The friends of our higher education will also be interested to find the likeness of Charles F. Allison, of whom it may be said,

"All venerate the noble man who gave,
His generous dollars while the donor lived,
A short introduction has been written by Mr. A. A. Stockton, in which a biographical sketch is given of the author. Among other things he says, "Mr. Lawrence has made no attempt to weave his many interesting facts into warp and woof of a completed whole; they would not admit of such treatment. As we this year celebrate the completion of our first 'Centennial,' he has opportunely pointed out some of the 'Foot Prints' which mark the pathway of New Brunswick through the first century of her history." This little volume, which will be gotten up in the best mechanical style, will, I venture to think, be found worthy of a place in the drawing-room and the library.

CENTENNIAL,
St. John, N. B., April 30, 1883.

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS.

A reporter on the staff of the Philadelphia Record not long since interviewed a notorious manufacturer of explosive machines in Philadelphia. That paper says:—

He remarked that, from the description of the effect of the explosion of the infernal machine outside the Government offices in London, it must have been caused by a power much greater and more destructive than dynamite. Holgate made no secret of the business in which he is engaged, and it is stated that he has probably made more infernal machines than any other man in the United States. Quite recently he has sold four explosive machines to persons in Philadelphia. Each of these contrivances can be placed in a cigar-box, and possesses an explosive force equal to 300 pounds of gunpowder. He has also constructed and sold two burning machines, which can be set for any number of hours, and when sprung create a flame equal to 100 gas-jets, and in intensity of heat equal to 1,000 such gas-jets. "I know nothing," he said to the reporter, "of the uses to which my machines are put. I no more ask a man when he buys one when he proposes to blow up the Czar or set fire to a palace than a gunsmith asks his customers whether they are about to commit murder, or a match merchant asks if his purchaser is about to be-

come an incendiary. chimes for those who do not believe in k-bombs, nor do I this assassinate stationer. I would not have the stopped because the proper use of the lists are in carried half the courage with, they will be years. I don't believe will be crowned. I feel that the described can be made purpose."

Dr. Arthur Elwell, in a letter to the editor of the W.

Within a week, men, Irish and "put have been arrested their possession, and der that there are English proposals. I would not have the stopped because the proper use of the lists are in carried half the courage with, they will be years. I don't believe will be crowned. I feel that the described can be made purpose."

We believe the promptly put in should not be per threats on our part with whom we are President is satisfaction here, he is in jail. It is murderously friends ality should put up. If we have no law should be forthwith that London allow plan the death of close our ports to. We earnestly hope her ports to our compel our govern national conspir Irishman in And We believe our conspiracy at all

NEW

Prominence is capable dispatches of Papua, or New G Empire. A consent to the island take possession of Queensland. It is said, are in "bustering." By colonial authorities islands in the west something less than miles, will be in British possession only Government settlements in these are of small. The island is less man than any other extent in the world had been able to interior. It is in is deeply indented bays. It is mountain, damp climate with a luxuriant vegetation throughout. The birds are various and more beautiful than any other island, eleven species of which eight are new. No correct estimate of inhabitants can be given, but the typical have a facial expression of European type. The southern land are well cultivated, who excel in style, will, I venture to think, be found worthy of a place in the drawing-room and the library.

Papua was discovered in the sixteenth century and since 1828 the trading stations in area which has been explored comprises 500,000, but the population is estimated at nearly half a million.

LITE

T. Woolmer, already excellent The Story of a Libert. Young re this little story life with pleasant classes about

The Hand in Wetherby, and and Stow, M. Cincinnati, is story, the teach summarized in "Praise God! heavy may be hand of the Lo away; and his the dark, to lead and to make the Prize \$1.

The North An contains articles Morgan on "M Kirkus on "Romanism." discourses on "Professor Adlet View of Mora

come an incendiary. I make the machines for those who want them. I do not believe in killing kings with bombs, nor do I think it proper to assassinate statesmen with knives; but I would not have the cutlery business stopped because bad men make improper use of the dagger.

Dr. Arthur Edwards, of the North-western Advocate, speaks plainly upon the duty of the U. S. Government:—

Within a week past half a dozen men, Irish and "just from America," have been arrested with explosives in their possession, and we do not wonder that there are rumors that the English propose to protest that the United States shall not be a harbor of refuge, in which avowed conspirators can plot murder and destruction against foreign powers.

NEW GUINEA.

Prominence is given in our recent cable dispatches to the annexation of Papua, or New Guinea, to the British Empire. A commissioner has been sent to the island from Australia to take possession of it as a dependency of Queensland.

The island is less known to civilized man than any other region of equal extent in the world, for no European had been able until recently to advance more than a few miles into the interior. It is irregular in outline and is deeply indented by several large bays.

Papua was discovered early in the sixteenth century by the Portuguese, and since 1828 the Dutch have had trading stations at various points. The area which has been under Dutch control comprises about 29,000 square miles, with a population of about 200,000, but the Netherlands have claimed nearly half the island.

LITERARY &c.

T. Woolmer, London, adds to his already excellent list of juvenile books The Story of a Pillow, by A. C. Lambert. Young readers will hear or read this little story of home and hospital life with pleasure and profit.

The Hand in the Dark, by Alfred Wetherby, and published by Walden and Stone, Methodist Book Room, Cincinnati, is a pleasantly written story, the teaching of which is well summarized in its closing sentence: "Praise God! However black and heavy may be the clouds of sin, the hand of the Lord Jesus can roll them away; and his hand is always out in the dark, to lead souls into the light, and to make them 'white as snow.'" Prize \$1.

The North American Review for May contains articles by Senator J. T. Morgan on "Mexico," and Rev. W. Kirkus on "The Disintegration of Romanism." Edwin P. Whipple discusses on "Emerson and Carlyle." Professor Adler offers "A Secular View of Moral Training." "Com-

munion in America," is by Prof. Winchell. Among other articles are "Woman as an Inventor," by Matilda J. Gage; "College Endowments," by Rosster Johnson; and "Extradition," by A. G. Sedgwick. An interesting number.

Oliver Ditson and Co., Boston, are the publishers of the Musical Favorite, a new collection of music for the piano forte. Price \$2.00. The value of a book like this depends largely on the selection of its contents. An apparently cheap music book may be dear at any price.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, have just published as No. 8 of their 1883 "Standard Library" The Essays of George Eliot, complete; by Prof. Nathan Sheppard, a gentleman in every respect fitted for the task. His introduction to the author's Analysis of Motives is not less interesting than the Essays themselves, which have never before been collected in either England or America. Price 25cts.

The same firm will issue shortly in the same Library and at the same price, Successful Men of Today, by Wilbur F. Crafts. This work is based on facts and incidents gathered from five hundred of the most prominent men in the United States in regard to their own boyhood. The facts, while interesting to the general public, will be of special value to young men, who may thus get from the successful men of varied professions their opinions as to the secrets of success.

Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls have published A Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, by F. Godet, D.D., Professor of Theology, Neuchatel. This Commentary is one of the most valuable recent additions to Biblical literature. Leading preachers of the day speak in the highest terms of Dr. Godet's thorough scholarship and evangelical spirit.

Our readers will take special note of the fact that Rev. S. F. Huestis, our Book Steward, is now the General Agent for Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls publications in the Maritime Provinces.

PERSONAL.

Rev. F. Smallwood is at present visiting relatives in this city. Many others will welcome him.

The Christian Witness (Boston), April 19th, says:—Three well-known members of the Nova Scotia Conference, and friends of the Witness, have visited our office the past week—brothers S. F. Huestis, J. J. Teasdale, and Robert Wason.

Rev. Dr. Rice, President of the Methodist General Conference, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church at Newcaston Sabbath morning. His discourse, a most able one, was on the subject of education. He preached in the Chatham Methodist church in the evening.—Union Advertiser.

Among the students at the Halifax Medical College who passed their final examinations on Thursday last and received the degree of M. D. was J. A. Spongale of this city. Dr. Spongale has been appointed House Surgeon of the Provincial and City Hospital. He also won a prize for best examination in final subjects.

The funeral of the late P. R. Crichton, Esq., of Canning, on the 23rd ult., was followed by over 100 carriages, numbers who had gone on foot meeting the corpse at the cemetery. Mrs. Crichton, who had been absent in the South, in search of health, only reached home in time for the interment. The service at the grave was conducted by Rev. R. A. Daniel.

Rev. Robert Wilson, of Baie Verte, has been visiting Ottawa, where he had the pleasure of hearing part of the "Budget" debate. He preached in the Dominion Methodist church on the Sabbath morning and in the Methodist Episcopal church in the evening. We are sorry this week to have to report the death of Mr. Wilson's father. A correspondent says of him: "For over 30 years the deceased was an active Christian worker as a local preacher and Sabbath-school teacher, and in his death realized the preciousness of that Saviour in whom he had so long trusted."

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

The examination of candidates and probationers of the N. B., and P. E. I. Conference will be held in the Methodist churches of the following places, commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m.: Moncton and Charlottetown, May 9th and 10th. Fredericton, May 16th, and 17th.

J. J. COLTIER, Sec. Board Examiners.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE. Guysborough.—Unanimous vote in favor of Basis. Chester Road Mission.—Unanimously for Basis.

METHODIST NOTES.

Last week six persons were received into full membership at Charles St. Church, by the pastor, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles.

From Bideford, P. E. I., Rev. W. E. Johnson writes: "We have been holding special meetings in Bideford for the last four weeks. Up to the present eleven have been received on trial. Seven of these are heads of families. Many more are awakened. We continue the meetings, in hope that a great work will be wrought by the Spirit Divine."

The cemetery now in use at Woodstock, N.B., originally intended for the resting place of deceased members and families of the Methodist church, but which for years past has been used by almost all the religious denominations of that town, is far too small for the present needs of the town, and the purchase of a spot for another is proposed by the Press.

On Sunday, 22nd ult., interesting services were held in the Methodist church, Point de Bute. In the morning four adults were baptized and at the evening service twenty-four persons were received into the church by the pastor, Rev. T. Marshall. On the 29th ult., Rev. C. H. Paisley, A.M., preached the annual sermon on education to a large congregation.

Rev. G. Steel reports: "Three weeks' special services in the new Stanhope and Covehead church have resulted in much good. Seventeen persons, varying in age from 14 to over 70 years, have professed to find the Saviour. Some of the converts are adherents and members of a sister church. Many other persons are powerfully convinced of sin."

Rev. H. J. Clarke baptized three adults at Jemseg a week ago in the presence of a large and deeply interesting congregation, and received them into the church. It was a very impressive service. He has baptized ten adults within the last two months on the Grand Lake Mission. The mission has been greatly encouraged both spiritually and financially.

From Stanley, N. B., the Rev. T. Stebbings sends word: At a bazaar and concert lately held by the friends of our congregation here, \$121 were raised toward furnishing the home of their minister. Great credit is due to our few heroic workers. It is decided by our people that they are not able to commence building a parsonage at present, as was confidently expected they would.

At Sackville, N.B., on the 11th ult., Rev. J. S. Phinney received four persons into full membership. The congregation was large and the service solemn and impressive.—On the 29th ult., Rev. S. Ackman preached the annual Educational sermon, and in the evening the annual meeting was held. Dr. Inch occupied the chair, and the report was read by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Phinney. The speakers on the occasion were Revs. S. Ackman and C. H. Paisley, A.M. Although the evening was stormy the congregation was large.

Rev. Dr. Young writes from Qu'Appelle under date of the 17th April: Arrived here this a.m. at four o'clock, all well and am to preach this evening. I hope to visit the old Fort at Qu'Appelle to-morrow and then back to Moose Jaw and Regina. The spring is opening here beautifully and emigration is rushing in. The settlements are extending rapidly. Mr. Bridgman is with me and will stay to plant a mission here, at the Fort and at Broadview. He is a grand pioneer, is doing a great work and delights in it. My aim is to visit a number of these points of promise and get back to Winnipeg by the 28th April.

ABROAD.

There is one Protestant in the Italian Parliament, Signor Strobel, a Methodist.

Thomas Harrison, the evangelist and revivalist, will hold special services in Kansas City, from May 9 to June 12.

The top-stone of the new Welsh Wesleyan Chapel, within a few yards of the "Cathedral of Methodism" in City Road, London, was laid recently.

At the London Wesleyan Ministers' monthly meeting, on the 16th ult., it was reported that there had been in the circuits represented an increase on the year of 850 members, about 1,700 being on trial, besides a large number of young persons meeting in Junior Society classes.

In view of services rendered in the taking of the last census of the kingdom of Italy, and especially of the Protestant public, King Humbert's Government has just decreed a silver medal each to the Rev. Drs. Leroy M. Vernon and Alceste Launa, and the Rev. Teofilo Gay, of the Italian M. E. Conference.

In Bavaria singing and praying in public has been forbidden the American Methodist, and they could only maintain their organization by systematically breaking the law and patiently paying the fines. But now by royal edict all the rights of a private Church society are granted to the Methodist Episcopal Church. This concession ends a weary struggle of 30 years.

The Wesleyan Methodist monster petition, in favor of the Sunday closing of public houses, was recently presented to the House of Commons. It contained more than 490,000 signatures. The roll measured 27 miles in length with double row of signatures, and weighed 567 lbs. When tightly bound up it was more than 12ft. in circumference. The petition from the United Methodist Free Churches contained 80,000 signatures. This number, though a respectable one, would have been largely augmented had there been longer time for obtaining signatures.

At the time of the recent Mississippi tornado, many residents of Georgetown and vicinity were assembled in a Methodist church. The cyclone struck the church, and one of the side walls fell in. The minister, the Rev. H. B. Lewis, had his skull fractured. Mr. Savage, who rushed out of the church, was instantly killed, a falling limb breaking his neck. Two or three others were injured. The large congregation had a miraculous escape, with these exceptions, for they fell upon their knees, and the benches shielding them they escaped with trifling injuries. A negro church near by was also visited by the tornado and destroyed.

A great revival has taken place at Portsmouth, Eng., in connection with services led by Rev. Thos. Cook, District missionary. Those who never entered God's house, as well as the unsaved frequenters of it, were awakened and saved. A public-house and music-hall keeper, with his wife, found Christ. Within a week they had left the house, and both were in the class-meeting, happy in the love of God. Drunkards, wrestling with their foe as in death struggle, on their knees before God gave up drink, and sought the Saviour. The child of eight and the old man of seventy-seven were kneeling at the cross near each other. To use the expression of a sailor of the Royal Navy, "Hundreds wept their way to Calvary."

Good work was done last year by the London Wesleyan Seaman's Mission. According to the report, 12,000 visits had been paid to ships and lodging houses, 120 to sick sailors and homes; 479 services had been held on shipboard and in lodging houses; 3,040 sailors had attended the chapel services; 50,000 tracts had been distributed; 630 total abstinence pledges had been signed; 2,683 sailors had attended the Sunday afternoon tea-meeting; and 1,829 sailors had been conversed with by the Bible-woman. Some were regularly corresponded with, and the names of twenty-three were on trial for Church membership. Mr. Garland (the agent) reported that many souls had been saved, much good had been accomplished by the Sunday afternoon tea, or "spiritual free and easy," as it was termed; and he had met with upwards of fifty sailors who had been converted in the reading-room.

A house of worship, costing, with site, over \$11,000, has been dedicated by the French Baptist Church, Montreal. The Presbyterian Board has purchased a large and valuable building in San Francisco at a cost of \$22,500, for a Chinese mission. Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, pastor, received eighty-seven new members on a recent Sunday, bringing its membership up to nearly two thousand.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

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All the Methodist churches in Chicago, all the Baptist, and also all the Congregational churches except two, have discarded fermented wine, and use in the sacramental services only unfermented juice.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., is obliged to curtail its expenses, and consequently the annual appropriation for music is cut down from \$6,000 to \$3,000. The paid choir will be dispensed with.

The year 1882 has been exceptionally prosperous for the Presbyterian Church of England. In every one of her great funds there has been an increase, from the addition of thousands to the income from the foreign missions down to the small gain of between two and three pounds on the fund for day-schools.

On the West Coast of Africa, Missionary Christaller, of the Basle Society, has just completed a large dictionary of the Ashantee language. He had previously published a translation of the Bible into it, and a grammar. The Institute of France has awarded him gold medals for both his grammar and dictionary, and the British Colonial Government has assisted him in publication.

GLEANINGS, Etc.

THE DOMINION. The Manitoba legislature has been summoned to meet on the 15th inst.

The new Legislative buildings at Fredericton have cost nearly \$120,000.

A Scott Act violator, was fined at New Glasgow, last week, \$50 or 60 days imprisonment.

Seventeen new post offices were established in the Dominion on March 1st, six being in Nova Scotia.

The Allan Steamship Co. is bringing out 130 laborers to load their vessels at Montreal and Quebec during the season.

The wreck of the steamer Cedar Grove, near Whitehead, and all she contains, has been sold at auction for \$650.

On the 29th ult., one thousand British immigrants of the farming class, arrived in Montreal en route for Manitoba.

Halifax is 550 miles nearer Liverpool than New York; 357 miles nearer than Boston; 316 miles nearer than Portland.

The manufacture of cheese is attracting the attention of P. E. Island farmers; and several new factories are starting this season.

In future the steamer Alpha, on her regular trips from Boston to Halifax, will only call at Shelburne, Lockeport, Liverpool, Port Medway and Lunenburg.—Lunenburg Progress.

The steamer Valetta, from Halifax for Boston, struck on Black Rock, eastern side of Port Mouton Island, on the 25th ult., and is a total loss. The crew were saved with great difficulty.

A constable named Dryden, in attempting to enter the barn of Lucius Steeves on a search warrant at Elgin, N. B., on Monday, was shot in the breast by the latter and died twenty minutes after.

The construction of the Marysville cotton mill may be regarded as settled, and this enterprise must give a great impetus not only to the village in which it is to be built, but to Fredericton as well.

A young brakeman named Calder, was run over by a train near Stellarton on Monday. He died 20 hours after. A colored brakeman at Truro on Monday was also crushed to death beneath the cars.

In view of the recent decision of the Fredericton Police Magistrate the Board of Education has so amended Regulation 25 as to remove all doubt of the authority of a principal over the pupils of a subordinate department.

The New Brunswick Government have put \$2000 in the estimates to cover the expenses of taking a direct electoral vote of the people on the question of vesting all the power of legislation in that Province in a single Chamber.

The Indian Department has instructed the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg to remove three thousand Indians from Fort Walsh to Qu'Appelle reserve. The Indians are not satisfied with the change, as the latter place is not so good for farming operations.

A loss of considerable extent was caused by the injury of a freight train at Truro on Saturday evening. Some merchandise is supposed to have turned open the points and twisted the light back to "all right" before the arrival of the train, which was from Moncton.

The Windsor Mail can claim at least one Micmac subscriber. This is John Phillips, a clever, industrious and steady young fellow, who "went to the States" a few years ago, and is now in charge of one department of a steam saw mill at Port Richmond, Pa.

Three thousand emigrants left Liverpool on the 20th ult for Canada, nearly one-half being bound for Manitoba. This nearly doubles the previous record for any one day. Mr. Pope expects 52,000 immigrants in the Northwest this year. 5000 poor Irish families are expected.

The St. John laborers' strike has ended, the stevedores consenting to the demands of the laborers that no steam winches shall be used on board steamers being loaded with deals at this port. Men will have to be employed to do the work of the winches, which will increase the cost of loading steamers.

There have been 41 students at the Halifax Medical College during the past session, the largest number since the foundation of the college. The Faculty have always insisted on a thorough course and a thorough system of examinations, and the result is that though the number of graduates is small they have proved to be worthy practitioners.

GENERAL.

Mrs. Lantry's share of profits this season has reached \$90,000.

The appointment of twelve Bishops to Catholic sees in Poland is gazetted.

The expenses of the election and institution of Bishop Benson to the primacy of England amounted to \$150,000.

The bill prohibiting free passes, except to employees of the roads, has passed finally the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Louisa B. Stephens is the first woman to become President of a bank. She succeeds her late husband in the First National Bank of Marion, Iowa.

The entire amount collected and distributed by the New York Herald to the Ohio River flood sufferers was \$52,883.89.

The Queen has definitely abandoned her intention of opening the London Fisheries Exhibition. The Prince and Princess of Wales will officiate in her place.

Many of the Jews in Germany are in favour of transferring their Sabbath to the Christian Sunday, the present style being very inconvenient for business purposes.

Mr. Fawcett, the English Postmaster-General, has conferred the badge of merit upon Joseph Kirby, postman, of Deeping, he having during fourteen years' service walked 100,000 miles.

Mr. Samuel Pimmsoll, for his services to seamen in the British Parliament, is to be presented by the seamen of New South Wales, with a solid silver model of a three-masted vessel, weighing forty-five ounces.

Cab driver Fitzharris, on trial on Monday on a charge of being one of the principals in the Phoenix Park murder was acquitted. He was taken back to prison to be tried on a charge of conspiracy to murder.

Two ladies, the last descendants of Amerigo Vesputci, who gave the name of America to the Western Hemisphere, are begging that the pension of ten crowns per month, assigned to their family by the Republic of Florence, in 1690, be restored to them.

Gov. Foster, of Ohio, designated Friday, 27th ult., as Arbor Day in that State, and the papers have been estimating how many trees the State would have in 10 years if one tree were planted each April for every six of the inhabitants.

The enterprising citizens of Denver Col., expect to make at least \$4,000,000 out of the strangers within their gates the coming summer. Several important gatherings are to take place and a host of independent tourists are sure to visit the city.

It is said that the stipends of 159 priests have been withheld by the French government for inciting people to rebellion. The names of 2000 against whom the prefects have made complaint remain to be considered as well as the cases of several bishops.

Among those who have signed the pledge and taken the blue ribbon during the mission Canon Basil Wilberforce has just concluded at Torquay is the Duchess of Sutherland, and other people of the same position have also taken the same course as her Grace.

The French Admiralty are now having thirty-one vessels constructed in the Government dockyards and fifteen in private yards. Fourteen of them are ironclads, and are estimated to cost \$25,000,000. The two principal ships are to cost \$2,209,000 each.

The French expedition to Tonquin has produced such excitement in China that it is deemed prudent to retain several French ironclads at Shanghai and Hong Kong. Therefore only a portion of the squadron in Chinese waters will be sent to Tonquin.

In the United States \$10,575,000 in bonds of a certain issue are not forthcoming and the interest has ceased. About \$15,000,000 of the \$49,000,000 of fractional currency used during the war, and some \$26,000,000 of greenback notes issued since 1863, have been lost, or accidentally destroyed.

During the first two months of this year there was an increase of \$1,000,000 in the imports into Italy, and an increase to about the same extent in the exports as compared with the same period last year. The increase in exports has been principally in wine and oil.

Eight officers, including a colonel, have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with nihilists. Sixteen officers have also been arrested at Smolenski. It is stated that widespread military conspiracy has been discovered. Documents were found at Smolenski showing that the coronation of the Czar would be undisturbed; but that something more severe would happen immediately afterward.

Mr. George M. Pullman has built a city near Chicago which is now occupied by several thousand people. The starting point of the place was the erection of works for the construction of his sleeping-cars. There are two other large establishments here. Mr. Pullman owns the ground and most, if not all of the buildings, and dictates how and where the structures shall be built. There are no poor or cheap houses in the place. Good water, good ventilation and drainage are all secured by the master, who has, within the past week, given a library of 5,000 volumes to the corporation.

UPWARD. There's not a cloud that sails the sky But has a silver lining; Above each mist that veils the eye The glorious sun is shining.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

MRS. S. J. RYAN. The following loving tribute to the memory of this deceased lady appears in the Mohawk Valley Register, published at Fort Plain, N.Y., where Rev. W. Ryan was formerly stationed.

A communication from Aylesford, Nova Scotia, the home of Rev. Wm. Ryan and family, dated April 6th, conveys to us the sad intelligence of Mrs. Ryan's death, which occurred under peculiarly affecting circumstances.

"Did, then its weary vision close; Did childlike, on his love repose; Who giveth his beloved sleep!"

In view of the glorified vision opening to her beyond, it is easy to think that, as she was passing, she may have whispered: "Dear friends! dear friends! when it shall be That this low breath is gone from me, And round my bier you come to weep, Let one most loving of you all, Say, 'Not a tear must'er her fall; He giveth his beloved sleep!'"

REUBEN MOSHER, SEN. Mr. Reuben Mosher, Sen., passed home to his reward, April 22nd, having almost completed his 87th year. "Age and feebleness extreme" were accompanied with the usual mental impairment, but rousing ever and anon from the stupor in which most of the time he lay, it was evident the old heart was still on the Rock of Ages.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CITIES.

A copious and constant supply of pure water is a source of comfort, luxury, safety, and health, and has become a necessity of modern civilization. The most refined and cultivated nations have always been large consumers of water.

occurred in the thirteenth century, when in most cities of the European Continent the supply was provided by street carriers. A curious regulation provided that the pipes connecting with individual dwellings should not exceed the size of a goose-quill, which indicates the value put upon the water.

A HAZARDOUS TASK.

The excitement in Birmingham culminated yesterday when it was known that the authorities had to grapple with their perilous task of removing and destroying the stock of explosives found at the Fenian Laboratory at Ladywood.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS.—Returning home from a dinner party in St. Petersburg once, Prince Gortschakoff missed from the pocket of his overcoat his pocketbook, containing 30,000 rubles.

THE NORTH WEST.—The total expenditure upon the North West Territory from its purchase up to June 30th, has amounted to \$35,975,739.07. The principal item is, of course, the Canada Pacific Railway.

A young lawyer appeared before a Washington judge with his umbrella under his arm and his hat on, and in his agitation he forgot to lay either aside when he began speaking.

dition of more earth. After about half an hour's mixing he called for buckets, and into these he lifted the dynamite with his hands from the tub. Seven large buckets, computed to contain about thirty pounds weight each, were filled with the mixture—a brownish-red pasty substance. The buckets were covered with thick woollen baize to protect the dynamite from the air and light, and the explosive was ready to be conveyed to the Sewage Farm for destruction.

THOUGHTS FOR MOTHERS.

I would that I had a pen so eloquent as words would reach the ear and sink into the heart of every mother who seeks to enforce obedience by herself speaking untruths; for telling your little one if he does not do thus and thus you will put him in a dark place where the black bears are, or that you will give him to the rag-man, varying these threats with others equally weak—may be called by more polite pet names, but the real one is falsehood.

A man who lately held the position of night telegraph operator at one of the stations on a New England railroad has related to a reporter of The New Haven Union a personal experience which serves to illustrate the chances of disaster to which travellers are constantly exposed.

Two ancient tapestries, which were carried from Italy to Paris by Mary de Medici and purchased at the splendid Marquis of Hastings's sale, have been placed in a gallery in Fifth Avenue, New York. They cost £800.

The infant boy of the ruler of Burmah has a cradle which cost \$1,000,000; it is made of gold and covered with precious stones, but he has the snuffles, colic and collywobles just the same as the baby that fills the crib that didn't cost \$2.50.

Janet was not comely, but an excellent servant, and especially excellent under his arm and his hat on, and in his agitation he forgot to lay either aside when he began speaking.

BREVITIES.

French under difficulties: The following dialogue was overheard the other day. He: "Aramina, je t'adore." She: "Shut it yourself!"

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who gumbles that his morning paper was intolerably damp, says "that is because there is so much dew on it."

A true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature, and swings there as easily as a star.—Chapin.

Printers stand second on the list in point of numbers, in the New York insane asylum. Persons who write for publications should endeavor to improve their chirography.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.—Geo. H. Boardman.

It takes a lifetime to build a character; it only takes one moment to destroy one. How sensitive is righteousness, how respectful is the spirit of purity and nobleness!—Joseph Parke.

An indignant landlord writes that he adopted coils of fire escape rope in his bedrooms, and that three guests successfully escaped, though there was no fire. They left unpaid bills.

For the sake of experimenting some one ought to take twenty boys to bring up in the same way that girls are brought up. If they are lazed, kept in doors, taught sewing, embroidery and piano playing, what sort of young men would they be at twenty-one?

A little boy of three years, whose mother played the organ in church, and who was obliged to be left to the care of others, was asked one Sunday what his kitten was crying so piteously for. "I don't know," said he, "but I s'pect the old cat is gone to meeting."

A member of a fashionable congregation called at a music store and inquired, "Have you the notes of a piece called the 'Song of Solomon'?" adding, "Our pastor referred to it yesterday as an exquisite gem, and my wife would like to learn to play it."

Curran was once asked how a member of Parliament had spoken. The answer was, "His speech was a long parenthesis." He was asked to explain. "Why," said he, "don't you know that a parenthesis is a paragraph which may be omitted from beginning to end without any loss of meaning?"

The parishioners of a clergyman in Scotland, in expressing to him their aversion to the use of manuscript sermons, asked, "What gars ye take up your bits of papers to the pulpit?" He replied that it was best, for really, he could not remember a sermon and must have his paper. "Weel, weel, minister," they retorted, "if ye canna remember the sermon, then dinna expect that we can."

Two or three years ago some writers were tracing the origin of the idea used by Mr. Calhoun, in the words, "masterly inactivity," ascribing it to Sir James Macintosh and Edmund Burke. Perhaps it found expression in the seventh verse of the thirtieth chapter of Isaiah: "For the Egyptians shall help in vain, and to no purpose; therefore have I cried concerning this, their strength is to sit still."

Janet was not comely, but an excellent servant, and especially excellent under his arm and his hat on, and in his agitation he forgot to lay either aside when he began speaking.

Hadn't you better raise your umbrella? The Court kindly suggested.—Harper's Basar.

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