## WESLEYAN! ALMANAC

JULY, 1879. Full Moon, 3 day, 5a, 24m, Afternoon.

Last Quarter, 11 day, 4h, 40m, Morning. New Moon, 19 day, 4h, 52m, Afternoon. First Quarter 26 day, 6h, 21m, Morning

-		1 3	SUN		Rises Souths Sets.		
Date	Week.	Ris	es Set	a Rises	South	s Sets	. ΞΞ
	Cucadan	4 2	3 7 44	6 10	10 16	1 25	4 16
1	Tuesday	14 2	3 7 44		11 19	2 22	5 31
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3 1	Thursday	14 2	5 7 14	× 40	0.20	4 39	7 34
4 1	riday	4 2	7 44 7 44 7 42 7 42 7 42 7 42 7 40 7 40	9 9	1 17	5 54	8 25
9 .	aturday	2 -	10	9 34	2 9	7 9	9 13
	UNDAY	1 2	10	9 56	2 56	8 18	9 57
	Monday	4 -	10	10 16	3 41	9 26	10 40
	'nesday	4 2	7 42	10 36	4 23	0 30	11 18
3 1	Vednesday	4 -	1 12	10 57	5 5	11 34	14 57
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31 Th	ursday	4 49	7 23	6 35	11 4	2 13	5 28

a Title

gives the time of high water at Parr-bore, Corn-wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 ars and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT .- Substract th me of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to te emainder add the time of rising next morning.

#### HOW A BOY'S DRUM SAVED THE BIBLE LOVERS.

Years ago there lived in a country a long way from England a number of people who loved the Bible and worshipped God. Their king, however, had said that it was wrong for them to do so, and made a stern law against it. When the king found out that they were reading the Bible and praying, and thus breaking his wicked laws, he sent a threatening message to them, commanding them to give up their reading and praying at once, or they should be put to death. But they sent an answer back, saying they could not give up the worship of God, but they would willingly obey him in everything else.

Then the king was angry, and sent an army of cruel soldiers against them, and one quiet summer evening, one of their number who was going away on a journey came rushing back in terror, saying that soldiers were coming to kill them. Then there was hurrying to and fro, and sighs and sounds of row in their happy homes, such as had never been known before. First the people met together to pray for help from God. Then the women and children, and the old men who were too feeble to defend their homes against the cruel soldiers, were sent up the steep mountain side to hide in the rocks. Then the strong men went out into the valley below to fight the cruel soldiers, and just at dusk the wicked army pitched its tents at the foot of the mountain, waiting till morning to kill the people.

But then something happened. Up on the mountain among the mothers and children and old people was a little boy named Bertrand, who clung to his mother's side and could not understand why she cried and looked so sad. er why father had not come along with them. Bertrand loved flowers, and as he saw a lovely blue one growing out on the rocks, he ran to pluck it for his weeping mother; but he saw another a little farther on, and another, and he ran on gathering, one after another, forgetting every thing else, till he lost nimself. He ran back, trying to find the path, and calling "mother!" but he could not find it; nobody answered his call. Then he sat down and cried, till he remembered that Jesus in heaven cared for little children, and he knelt down and prayed in his own little child way, and told all his trouble.

It had become almost dark, and as he got up his foot struck something which he did not see. It sounded, and picking it up he found it was a fine tov drum which some of the children had. perhaps, lost on their way to the mountain. He was delighted. He found both the drumsticks, and then, of course, did what every boy in the world with all his might; and the hills echoed the sound, throwing it back again and again till it seemed as though twenty drums were booming away all at once. Little Bertrand's mother and those who were hurrying from place to place looking for him heard him, but feared it must be the soldiers coming. But the soldiers down in the valley drinking and revelling, their swords all thrown on one side, were more frightened than Bertrand's poor mother, for they thought an army was coming to fight them. Without stopping to think, they rushed from their tents, and ran away one after another as fast as they

The good Christian men, too, they petitions, was a light work, for which for feeble children.

couldn't understand it at all, but they and they ran after them. They had no and to increase the artist's first gains, out of their country.

In the morning little Bertrand's In the morning intile Bertraid's lor original design to sing! but bert Durer, a German, by the Vene- good nature is worth cultivating, child- The king is the sun, and his counting mother found him lying down under bert Durer, a German, by the Vene- good nature is worth cultivating, child- The king is the sun, and his counting the rock fast asleep, with both arms tians, and the Romans; it was accorded resting on his newly-found drum. So in Holland to Rembrandt, and in Engshe saw how God had saved the people land to Hogarth and his successors, Sir by Bertrand's drum. Soon all the peo- Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilple saw it too, and sincerely thanked kie, Leslie, and Turner. Without it, Him for his wonderful care.

### GAVAZZI.

Signor Gavazzi, the Italian orator whose name was so well known on this continent a quarter of a century ago, has been preaching at London to, immense congregations. He is laboring to evangelize Rome at present, and says that there never was a time so of portune as the present for spreading the doctrines of the evangelical faith among benighted people, or a greater eagerness evinced for hearing and learning the truth. " All that was wanted was earnest and devoted men to preach the Gospel, and pecuniary help.'

### CHEERFULNESS.

Charles Lamb said that a laugh was worth a thousand groans in any state of the market. Hume said "He would rather possess a cheerful disposition, than with a gloomy mind to be the master of an estate of £10.000 a vear." Cheerful teachers make cheerful scholars, and both not only domore and better work, but do it with less friction and strain to physical powers. Cheerfulness in a schoolroom is worth more than costly furniture and liberal appointments. A grumbling, whining, faultthe natural disposition of youth, is out | trusting for daily bread. Guy had \$40,000 ed with the sunshine of cheerful faces and happy hearts.—La Journal of Ed.

### AN ENGINEER'S NEED OF NERVE.

Unquestionably the bravest men in America are those who stand upon the foot-boards of the locomotives which draw the vast express trains. But few persons are aware of it, but on the leading railways where connections must be made, if possible, only engineers known to be brave and daring are given engines on express trains, and, as soon as the engineer shows the least timidity about running fast, he is taken from his engine and given one on a freight train to run. Two such cases have occurred recently on Indianapolis roads. Railroad officers state that the first sign that an engineer is becoming timid, is that he will be five or ten minutes late, possibly a half hour, for some days or nights in succession. He is then called to an account, and unless his reasons are convincing, another engineer is given his engine to run for a few times, and should he bring the train promptly on time, the first named engineer gets a freight train engine to run until he braces up. It is stated, however. that after an engineer allows his timidity to get a fair hold, he seldom so far overcomes it as to have the bravery to step on an express train engine and run it at the speed necessary to make the time. Quite recently, an engineer on one of the roads running west from here, got an impression that some accident was to happen him, and one night, when running a fast express, he constantly lost time. At the first station when the train stopped, the conductor berated him for running so slow. The engineer actually shed tears, and owned that fear had overcome him, and that he dare not run fast, and at his own request an engineer of a freight train which stood at this meeting point was given the train to run through that night, the conductor telegraphing the trainmaster, asking that the request be grant-The timid engineer has since run a freight train on the road.—Indianapolis

# PROTECTION OF PICTURES.

The old masters of Italy, Germany and of England-if we may thus call the artists from Hogarth downwardhave carried art to such a heavenly height that before its altar the jealousy of nations and even the rancour of religious frenzy were harmonized and sanctified into humble, reverent admirawould have done, he began to beat it tion. The authors of the works which had produced such peaceful contentment had, let me point out, their copyright secured to them. Before engraving was general, these painters sought to make the safety of their choicest compositions superior to accidents of travel or danger from fire, by making duplicates of the pictures. Doubtless they resorted to this practice also because the first work in each of its stages had to be conducted tentatively, and at a sacrifice of time and labour, from which the payment received from the first picture but ill paid its producer, while the of the tree of Calvary. later ones, done partly by pupils, and by himself when all the difficult problems were solved and made easy of re-

heard little Bertrand's drum; they the sum paid for the earlier painting became a liberal reward. The need of saw their cruel enemy running away repetitions, to preserve the composition swords of their own, but taking up passed away as engraving became comthose left by the soldiers, they burried | mon; but the right of the artist to reafter them till they had driven them all | peat his work was still active in England till 1862. The right of protection for original design was accorded to Alwhat an unspeakable loss the whole world would have suffered in precious mirrors of manners and things of beauty! If a man works only for one employer, however intelligent and appreciative, how limited is his ambition in comparison with that which he labors for the whole of his fellowmen! The recognition of copyright, as the artist's property, had engendered among them the thought that they worked notfor a single master, and this spirit made Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough's and Romney's portraits exquisite and dainty poems, as well as faithful liketeenth Century.

#### GENERAL NEWS

Mr. Heap, in charge of the United States Legation at Constantinople, in his last despatch to the Department of State, Washington, announced the arrival at that port of Joseph T. Clarke and Francis H Bacon, in the Dorian, a boat of only two tons, from Boston. A voyage across the Atlantic in so small a vessel excited great wonder in Constantinople. They had encountered a severe storm in which Mr. Clarke nearly lost his life. The skiff and some other articles were washed overboard in the gale.—Exchange.

Cincinnati has a queer philanthropist in Edward A. Guy, who acts on the principle finding teacher, forever complaining of of giving everything to the Lord and of place in a room which should be fill- in 1862, but gave it all away in seven years and has since lived on contributions from unknown sources. These contributions have enabled him to visit England since, but he had to send for money to get back with. Guy devotes all his time to Christian work, and during the past few years he has been offered many lucrative positions, but has refused them all. believing in the Lord as his master and employer, and looking to him alone for his salary.

The Oxford D. C. L.'s this year were the Earl of Dufferin, the Bishop of Durham, Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, the Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of Admiralty; the Ron. W. E. Foster, Sir Frederick Leigthon, President of the Royal Academy; John Rusking, W. F. Skeene, F. A. S. E., F. R. S. E., and Ivan Tourgueneff.

A scene that came near proving a tragedy occurred on Wednesday-week in the Tombs Court, New York. Among the witnesses on the benches were two ladies in suits of mourning, one of whom was Mrs. Hannah Hilburn, whose husband had been arrested on the previous night for abandoning her. Mrs. Hilburn came in front of the desk, and, as her husband approached, she drew from under her shawl breech-loading pistol. Pointing it at his head, she snapped the trigger, but it did not go off. Officers sprang and instantly seized her hand, wrenching the weapon from her. She said: "I intended to shoot him: I bought the pistol for that purpose." She was committed to the Tombs prison without bail.

It is estimated from sales at the breweries that 10,000,000 glasses of beer were drank during the saengerfest at Cincinnati, at a cost to its consumers of

James C. Flood, of California, draws \$62.500 from the National Treasury four times a year, that sum being the interest on \$5,000,000 invested in five per cents. It is said, moreover, that he has recently put another five millions in four per

Russia is trying to effect an understanding with the Sultan for ex parte abolition of obnoxious clauses in the treaty of Berlin. According to the National Zeitung, Russia is endeavoring to form a coalition with Turkey and France against England, Austria and Germany.

It is stated that the Ex-Khedive, his Fnance Minister and Prince Hassan will leave the country. A yacht is ordered to take them to Constantinuple. The Times says that the bad government and op-pression of the fellohs are the chief part of the indictment under which the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, is condemned.

Thirteen farmers have been engaged by the Canadian Government for the purpose of instructing Indians in the North-West in farming, and are expected to leave about 2nd July. They will be principally settled on Indian reserves in North Saskatchewan, and cannot, of course, hold any of this land in their own right. They are not engaged for any specific time, but it is expected that their employment will continue from 3 to 5 years. They are paid \$730 per annum, and are furnished with all stock and farming implements they require, as also provisions for one year; after that they are supposed to make farms self-sustaining, and the surplus produce will be for their benefit.

No flower can blow in Paradise that is not transplanted from Gethsemane; no one can taste of the fruit of the tree of Life that has not tasted of the fruit rhyme,

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies matter for bone and blood, rendering it highly beneficial

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

OUR LITTLE PEOPLE'S CLUB.

"More warm weather, young folks," exclaimed Mr Spinner, while vigorously polishing his forehead with a great red handkerchief. "These are the days with the overarching sky. When the that spoil one's temper. But an even day breaks the birds begin to sing! ren; so try to avoid fretfulness during out his money is pouring out the sun. the hot months. Well, well, I have shine, like showers of gold. The queer heard of a school-boy, who taught his is the moon, and the transparent honey comrades a lesson in good temper they the moonlight. The maid is the rost. remembered. The boy's name was George Augustus Selwyn, and in after years he became known to all the world as a brave Bishop of the English Church, blackbird who ends the tale in so tragic who labored twenty-six years among the a way by snipping off her nose is the savages of New Zealand.

"Selwyn was a scholar at Eton and while there showed great skill as an ed Mr. Spinner, "and deal gently with oarsman. The boats of those days were these young folks." clumsy and the oars clumsier In Selwyn's long boat there were eight oars ready for use-seven not good, and one very bad. The boys used to run to the boat, and seize the seven moderately bad oars, leaving the last comer of all the 'punt-pole.' He was always sulky nesses. - W. Holman Hunt, in Nine- all the way up the river, and the other fellows abused him for not pulling his own weight. Every one rowed out of temper. So George Selwyn determined to reach the boat last. The other men chaffed him, but he used to laugh, and finally he said, 'It's worth my while taking that bad oar. I used to pull the weight of the sulky fellow who had it; but now you are all in good humor, and pull right along."

> "That story contains a true moral," said Mr. Knowall. "Have you another as good for this warm day?"

"My next," replied Mr. Spinner, 'tells of a child whose faith rose above all misfortunes.

## THE STORY OF LITTLE PETER.

"In France a poor orphan, called Little,' Peter,' begged his bread from door to door. He sang sweetly and people seldom sent him away empty-handed. Peter had the singular custom of saying on every occasion, 'It comes from above.' This arose from his recollection of his dying father's last words. The father had said, 'Peter, you will have many troubles when left alone in the world, but remember all comes from | the thought occurs that we can show above.' So little Peter wandered from door to door singing,

Alms to me, poor Peter, give; Without shoes or hat I go To my home beyond the sky; I have nothing here below.

"That was poor poetry, but it appealed to people's hearts. He acknowledged every gift with the words, 'It comes from above.

"This faith of little Peter frequently turned out for his benefit. Once as he was passing through the town a sudden wind blew off a roof tile, which fell on his shoulder and struck him to the ground. His first words were, 'It comes from above. The bystanders laughed; for, of course, the tile could not fall from below. A minute after the wind tore off an entire roof in the same street, which crushed three men to death. Had little Peter gone on he would probably have been at that moment just where the roof fell.

"Another time a gentleman employed him to carry a letter to a neighbor. ing town, bidding him to make all haste. On the way Peter tried to spring over a ditch, but it was so wide that he fell in dine, picoline, lutudine, collidine, parand was almost drowned. The letter was lost in the mud and could not be recovered. When little Peter got out to the homologues of anline, first disagain he exclaimed, 'It comes from above.' The gentleman was angry when Peter told him of his mishap, and drove him out of doors with a whip. The next day the gentleman sent for him. See here,' said he, 'there are two ducats for you for tumbling into the ditch. Circumstances have so changed, that it would have been a misfortune to me had the letter gone safely.'

"A rich Englishman who came into the town, having heard his story, sent for him in order to bestow on him some charity. When 'Little Peter' entered ine. the room, the Englishman said, 'What think you Peter; why have I sent for you?' "'It comes from above,' replied Peter. This answer greatly pleased the Englishman. After musing a while he said, 'You are right; I will take you into my service, and provide well for you. Will you agree to that?' 'It comes from above, answered Peter; 'why should I not?' So the rich Englishman took him away. We were all sorry that he came no more to sing his pretty verse under our windows. But he had become weary of begging, and as he had learned no trade, we were glad that he was at length provided for. Long afterward we heard that when the rich Englishman died he bequeathed a large sum of money to Little Peter, who became a wealthy and honorable man in Birmingham.

"Hear one word from me," said Mr. Knowall at the close of this story. "Some one has explained the old

Sing a song of sixpence Apocket full of rye, Four-and-twenty blackbirds, etc. Here is the explanation. Whether true desire to drink while smoking. The

or not it is ingenious enough to go in the Captain's puzzle-box:

SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE. "The four and-twenty blackbirds Mr. Tyler supposes, are the four-andtwenty hours, and the pie which holds them is the underlying earth, covered

fingered dawn, who rises before the sun (her master) and han is out the clouds (his clothes) across the sky. The hour of sunset.'

"Wait for my song, Captain, exclaim-

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Fine ladies of fashion, great lords of renown. You'll never tempt me with your life in the town To think how you squander your beautiful Junes. Chained down to hot pavements and crowder saloons.

Your curtains of damask, though costly and fair, Do but make a lad tender, and keep out the air; Your carpets have travelled from Yezd or Tokat; But are not as sweet as an honest rush mat

I pity you much Miss, your cheeks are so pale. But suppers at midnight will tell their own tale: The pleasure, you aim at are purchased too dear, Would you buy your joys cheaply come out to me

I'm a nursling, of Nature, and fed by her sweets. She shows me the way to her choicest retreats; Through mosses and heather I follow the rill. And I daintily feast at the top of the hill

Come here, heavy-eyed one; pale beauty, up hither In the close air of fashion your graces must withe Come, wash in this fountain, its virtues are rare For the pallor of sickness, the wrinkles of care!

## TEMPEERANCE

### A CIGAR SCIENTIFICALLY DISSECTED.

A polite visitor who, during his interview with us, had rendered our sanctum redolent with the fumes of a fragrant Havana, has just left a cigar on our table with the laughing request that we smoke it. Despite the fact that it is an exceptionally fine cigar, we are unable to gratify our friend's desire, seeing that we don't smoke; but our appreciation of the gift by applying to it the light, not of a match, but of science, and thus giving our friend and brother smokers something to ponder over next time "the blue upcurling smoke" leads them to reverie.

To the world in general a cigar is merely a tightly-rolled packet having brittle fragments of dry leaves within, and a smooth silky leaf for its outer wrapper. When it is burnt, and the pleasantly flavored smoke inhaled, the habitual smoker claims for it a soothing luxury that quiets the irritable nervous organism, relieves weariness, and entices repose. Science, scouting so superficial a description, examines first the smoke, second the leaf, third the ash. In the smoke is discovered water in vaporous state, soot (free carbon), carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and a vaporous substance condensable into oily nicotine. These are the general divisions which Vöhl and Eulenberg have still further split up; and in so doing have found acetic, formic, butyric, valeric, and propionic acids, prussic acid, creosote, and carbolic acid, ammonia sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, vinvoline, coridine, and rubidine. These last are a series of oily bases belonging covered in coal tar.

Applying chemical tests to the leaves, other chemists have found nicotia, tobacco camphor or nicotianine (about which not much is known), a bitter extractive matter, gum, chlorophyll, malate of lime, sundry alkuminoids, malic acid, woody fibre, and various salts. The feathery white ash, which in its cohesion and whiteness is indicative of the good cigar, yields potash, soda, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica, and chlor-

Our friend has kindly left us a fine cigar; had it been a poor and cheap one, the ingredients we should extract would be fearful, and wonderful to contemplate. Here is the list from an English parliamentary report on adulteration in tobacco: Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpetre, fuller's earth, starch, malt combings, chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lamp-black, gum, red dye, a black dye, composed of vegetable red, iron and liquorice, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves, and stra w brown paper.

Returning now to the smoke, or rather its ingredients, Dr. B. W. Richardson, in his "Diseases of Modern Life," considers the effect of the same on the body at considerable length, basing his conclusions on actual investigation. He tells us that water, of course, is harmless: free carbon act mechanically as an irritant, and tends to discolor the secretions of the teeth. Ammonia bites the tongue, exercises \$ solvent influence on the blood, excites the salivary glands, and thus causes \$

tendency of carl sleepiness, hea When a cigar when the combi slow and incom produced in sm active poisoning regular motion convulsions of t siness. The tromer, palpit paralysis. To substance produ ion, and taint roundings of th known "stale The bitter exti nauscous taste cigar or an old

By trying the

on the lower ani

idea of its influer insects are stupe er in fresh air. succumb slowly t pidly. Some anin can eat tobacco none escape the Persons suffer m learning to smo says that the sometimes terrib There is a sen death, the heart and sharp pains chest. Examin mals under such "the brain is pal the stomach redd so raised and pile ble patches of Ut blood is preternat are as pale as tho the heart is feebl is the primary cigar. After a time t

customed to the i on; and with the functual disturba cretionary organs. being compelled t tial to their dutie sults are felt. Th stances where scarcely appreciab nervous constituti ing capable of rest In many cases co tends smoking, an the opponents of t strong argument. pectorate or not to evils. In the latt to swallow the sali sonous matter ; in iva needed to prep tion is lost, and b salts of lime in so produce large form

the teeth. Smoker's sor irritable state of t induced by cigar disappears when th Tobacco smoke do sumption or brone aggravate both ma on the organ of the extreme degree pupils of the eye. bright lines, lar specks, and long re the retina, with of symptoms affecting ability to define sou occurrence of a sh

like that of a whist

Its effect on the the activity of that it if it be duly nour it if it be exhausted alvsis in the volition pathetic or organic secretion from the g Science was not wis pare so formidable this against the nice James' time, else th have had better gro nal dislike for stigm smoking as "a cu the eye, hateful to t the braine, dangero in the black stink neerest resembling gian smoake of the less."

What is the end of on individuals likew nities, these in turn tion. No person in perfect health, an ganism cannot repro Therefore it is logica were smoking the p dividual of a nation would degenerate int ferior race. It would that, in those countr is most practiced, a a consequently lower opment must be foun will be conceded to Cuba, of Portugal, o and of the South A where those who as habit vastly outnum not smoke .- Scientifi

In a subsequent cated Tobacco," repondent who "asks not some method w be rendered innocuou agreeable aroma pres says " the fact that