

The Family.

TELL IT TO JESUS.

Go tell it to Jesus each joy and each woe. Go tell Him each trial, each calling, and each...

Go tell it to Jesus, and pray for His aid. As man speaks to Oh, the Son of Man speak!

THE WHISKEY TREATMENT.

BY MRS. C. A. SILVERSTEIN.

Here's your whiskey punch, Sammie; it is just splendid! And Carrie Lee gave her brother two or three little pats and hugs before putting her hand under his head to steady him up.

But Sammie didn't stir. He only looked at the glass with a very sober face. Directly he said, "I think it is too bad. Here they've been making me drink whiskey every day for two or three weeks, and I never knew it. It is real mean."

"Why, no it isn't. The doctor says you need it, to build you up, and he knows. Come Sam, be a good boy and take your medicine."

"You never told me it was whiskey. I'm a Band of Hope boy, too, and Doctor Drew has cheated me. I'll never touch it again if I can help it—never! So there!"

"Well, said Carrie, hilly crying, 'I'll call mamma. I guess you'll have to take it from her. But I'm sorry I've been and let my eyes rest upon the two little red spots coming in Sam's white face.'"

Just then came a little knock at the door, and without waiting for anybody to say "Come in," in walked Dr. Drew himself.

"Well, said he, stepping lightly up to the bed, 'what's all this about? Cats and dogs and nobody knows what.' And his fingers laid themselves on Sam's wrist and his eyes rested upon the two little red spots coming in Sam's white face."

"You put in too quick, sir! Got a tantrum, hasn't he, Carrie?" But before Carrie could answer, Sammie said boldly, "You cheated me about the whiskey! You said you wouldn't ever make me take it, and you have!"

"Now, you see when Sam was taken sick, he begged the doctor never to give him any kind of liquor, and the doctor had said, 'No, no, child, of course I shan't give you anything of the kind.' And of course this promise had never entered his mind since. If it had it would have made no difference; for he would have said, 'What if it did promise! The youngster has just got the breath of life left in him, and the whiskey he must have, whether by fair means or foul. For what other stimulant can I give him that will reach his case?'"

up something before I'm a doctor; you see if I don't." "If you will, Dr. Sam, I'll take you into partnership with me. If only could I'd never give the miserable stuff."

"But suppose," said Sammie, "I'd kept on till I loved it so I could't ever give it up, doctor? You'd better have let me die."

"The doctor's a fact," and the doctor gravely, "and for fear such a dreadful thing might happen, let's promise each other we won't ever drink it." And the doctor tore a leaf from his diary and hastily scribbled a line to which he affixed his name, and then passed it to Sam, saying, "You see it is like the fellow's dancing—not very graceful, but good and strong."

"Sam's little thin hand wrote his name under the doctor's, and then he said, wistfully, "You could have said one thing more, but I suppose you couldn't."

"You are like the old-fashioned ruler of those, Sam—more requires more." What is it?" "That you and I will never give it to other people when they are sick."

The doctor shook his head. "I know of no stimulus to take its place in some cases," he said, gravely. "I'm waiting for your discovery, Dr. Sam."

Then Sam's mother came in, and the doctor resumed his usual manner, and said, as he unbuckled the strap of his little black trunk, "Well, madam, we've a young rebel here, and I am going to give him the very bitterest bitter there is in the Materia Medica. Here you, sir, take 'his.' And he put a white powder on the tip of Sam's tongue. Oh, but wasn't it bitter! As soon as he could speak without making up a very sad face, Sam said, with a little shudder, "Oh, that isn't so bad doctor! I can take that every day as well as eat."

"Yes," said the doctor, "you've got that to get three times a day, sir! But do hurry up and take 'his. For till you make your new discovery I must give people the you-know-what. Good-by." And in a moment his high heels rolled down the street, leaving a cloud of dust in their wake.

So there was a good deal of sober thinking done in that old girl during the next few minutes. What if Sam had got such a love of whiskey from his prescription! What if the dear, noble little fellow should grow into such a man as his father was! Would it not be better that he had died?"

"I should never have better that he had died!" he said, speaking to his wife, who had been crying and sobbing like a child, and who had been learning to love strong drink when getting up from a fever when he was very young.

So there was a good deal of sober thinking done in that old girl during the next few minutes. What if Sam had got such a love of whiskey from his prescription! What if the dear, noble little fellow should grow into such a man as his father was! Would it not be better that he had died?"

"I should never have better that he had died!" he said, speaking to his wife, who had been crying and sobbing like a child, and who had been learning to love strong drink when getting up from a fever when he was very young.

So there was a good deal of sober thinking done in that old girl during the next few minutes. What if Sam had got such a love of whiskey from his prescription! What if the dear, noble little fellow should grow into such a man as his father was! Would it not be better that he had died?"

"I should never have better that he had died!" he said, speaking to his wife, who had been crying and sobbing like a child, and who had been learning to love strong drink when getting up from a fever when he was very young.

To be plain, Mr. Hurry, it appears to me that you are treating yourself with the same petty injustice with which Tom Marabash treated me. Last summer I observed you habitually took a late train up from New York to Wheatheek Saturday, so that you never got home before nine o'clock. The morning you sometimes slept away at church. I could very well believe you when you told me, as an excuse for not attending church often that you were too tired to enjoy it. Sunday night you always took a Sunday-night boat to New York, so as to be there early Monday morning. The train would have put you at your door-door at half past nine. But you could not afford to lose the two hours previous, so you clipped your travelling out of the Sabbath. Observe I say you cheated yourself. I say nothing here about the Lord. It is Mr. Hurry you are cheating. Can you afford to keep this clipping process? Do you get so much time for rest, for your wife and children for your Bible and prayer, and so few for your store that you can take an hour or two off from each end of Sunday to add on to your business?"

I am told that the Western merchants when they are coming to New York customarily apply the same clipping process. They have not got quite far enough to take the Sabbath out and out for business; but they manage to take a train that will land them in the city at nine or ten o'clock Sabbath morning. Of course, after a two days' railroad ride they are in no mood for worship, and the rest of the day is spent in preparation for getting well at work Monday morning. We do not exactly like to travel on Sunday, but we run our trains almost up to Sunday noon, and we begin them early Sunday evening. It is Tom Marabash over again, only we are clipping from our God-given rest day and cheating our souls. Our wives respect the Sabbath with the same clipping process. Mrs. Harcap has very rigid ideas respecting the Sabbath observance. But when I compare her Sabbath keeping with that of my mother in our New England home, it appears to me that though she means to be very scrupulous in her Sabbath observance she has no hesitation in clipping it. Saturday, as she has often told my wife is her busiest day. She works away till ten, eleven, and almost twelve o'clock at night. Sunday morning she is tired out with her unusual toil. The Harcaps breakfast two hours later than on other days; and even that, I judge, does not let them sleep enough, for Mr. Harcap usually takes his nap out at one end of his pew, and Mrs. H. at the other.

I know very well what Mrs. Harcap says: "I am so pressed and driven with work I cannot help it." But simply do not believe it. Keep your own work within one's hours, as one's own expenses within one's income. It simply requires a resolute will in either case. If she had seven days in her week she would not think she could do with six; if she it she had been brought up to work on Sundays, she would not think she could spare any of it for rest.

Depend upon it my dear Mr. Hurry, this clipping of the Sabbath does not pay. If the day is worth keeping at all, it is worth keeping generally. In the long run he will do best who gives himself good Sabbath measure. He had better let his Sabbath trench on his week, than his week on his Sabbath. He had better go into eternity with a full soul and a little purse, than with a full purse, and a little soul.

Yours respectfully, RUSTICS.

FREE CHURCHES.

Dr. J. Holland, in Sermon for January, endeavors to solve the free church problem, which is attracting the attention of Christians in all our large cities. After deprecating the fact that in most of our churches the Gospel is preached to the rich and not to the poor, he gives his ideas of changes that should be made and suggests a method that has already been tried in this city with a good degree of success which is further contemplated in the New Tabernacle which is now built. He says: "Our houses of worship must be recognized as houses of God—houses in which there are no exclusive rights purchasable in any way by money—houses where the rich man and the beggar meet on common ground to worship a common Lord—houses to any seat in which, any man, high or low, rich or poor, has equal right with any other man. We have tried the other plan long enough, and ought to be satisfied by this time that it is a failure, as it most lamentably is."

The first worship offered to Christ on earth was a worship of gifts. Gifts were recognized acts of worship in the Jewish church from time immemorial. All that is necessary is to reinstate this act of worship so that every Christian who goes to church shall bring with him his tribute of prayer and praise this offering of himself as an act of worship, in order to solve the free church problem at once. Churches are to be built by gifts offered in worship, by a dedication of a substance as well as of self, and they are to be carried on the same. We believe that if the solution of the free church problem is anywhere, it is here. We are to lay aside all ideas of the ownership of pews in every sense, and to bring every Sunday our offering of gifts according to our ability and our degree of prosperity, as an act of worship, just as conscientiously as we bring our portion and our praise. We believe in the theory and in the plan wholly, and thus believing, we believe it to be wholly practicable. We have not a question that a living Christian church, thoroughly enlightened on this subject by a clergyman sympathetic with these views, would find the obstacle to the plan all removed, as well as the obstacles to its usefulness.

A WORD TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To make thoroughly good, easy and graceful housekeeping, it is absolutely necessary that you should be systematic. It is just as important for you to have a time for everything and everything in its place. In that way only will you get the advantage of your work, and hurry it instead of letting it continually hurry you. Every housekeeper knows how inconvenient it is to have half a dozen things that ought to be done at one time, and how utterly impossible it is to do more than one thing at a time. Now, to remedy this, commence on Monday morning and go through the day, doing just what you can do with ease. Now, call that your Monday's work, and do that work every Monday—don't let anything ordinary keep you from doing it; and so on through the week, giving each day its work, and after a little while you will find how easily your work can be done, without any hurry or drag. If you get new servants, make them understand that certain things must be done at certain times, and see that they are done at that time, and you will be surprised to see how readily they will fall in with your plans. On the other hand, if you let them do everything in their own time, they will never know when to do it, and you will never know when it is done. Mothers should more generally teach their daughters to be systematic housekeepers. When there are more daughters than one, let them take turns at housekeeping, and positively insist upon them having a time for everything, and doing that thing in no other time. In that way you will make housekeepers of them that will grace either a cottage or a palace. Even if they will not be obliged to do their own work, the knowledge thus gained will be invaluable to them in the direction and management of their servants. There is another thing to be considered, of vastly more importance to them. They cannot make their homes truly pleasant and happy, and free from discord and jar, if they have not been taught the art of housekeeping. They thereby lose the sweetest and purest love that belongs to a wife, the perfect love and whole admiration of her husband. Husbands may love and pity a poor housekeeper, but we want love and admiration.

DISHONESTY.—This sin of deceitfulness is not the sin of the counting-room alone. It infects the social life. It makes our intercourse with those whom we do not like, often little better than a hollow farce. And the cure of it, the thorough permanent cure, must begin in the home. Those who have children committed to their charge must endeavor to work into their characters an absolute scorn and hatred of deception in every form. Parents do not realize how much depends upon their fidelity in this matter. They little dream how easily the habit of deceiveness is formed by their own lips. They have no conception of the extent to which some untruthful word or deed of their own may influence a child of evil. I once heard a father, and he was a professedly Christian man, rebuking his son, who had just returned from a journey, for not having bought half-price tickets upon the railroad. "But, father, was his answer, 'how could I do it? I am beyond the age which the railroad company sets for those who are to travel at half-price.' No matter," was the answer, "you should have bought the half ticket, and said nothing about the whole ticket. That would have required you to tell no untruth." Oh, what a shameful spectacle! A Christian parent trying to break up his child's conscientious scruples, and to teach him to justify himself in untruthfulness! If children's principles are thus undermined at home, what can we expect of them when they are exposed to the tremendous pressure of the temptations of active life—Mirror.

COFFEE STAIN.—Pour on them a small stream of boiling water before putting the article in the wash.

Obituary.

Death has been busy in our midst during the past few months. The chief instrument employed has been scarlet fever, hence nearly all the victims have been of tender years. In many of our homes, there are mementoes and remembrances of sadness. Rachels are weeping and will not be comforted because their children are not. Oh that they would remember that through the blood of the precious Saviour, and the sending of a Divine Comforter, these little ones taken so early are safe forever. In one instance the subject was eighteen years of age, a Mrs. Doyle. We saw her on Saturday the 13th ult., at all appearance in perfect health, in the evening of that day she became ill, and the following Tuesday night she passed to the spirit land. The most startling death which we have been visited, was that of Nathan, eldest son of John and Margaret Smith. He was twenty-five years of age, strong, vigorous, healthy. He was with us in the prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening the 10th ult. The next afternoon he complained of not being well, at four o'clock he said he would lie down, he requested to be called before dark. Near the hour of seven o'clock he was called, but no answer came. They went to his room and there lay the manly form, his Bible was on his pillow, his hand was in his bosom, his spirit had gone, his body was laid in death. It was necessary for his mother to give care, but was never able to get any that gave relief until I got some of your Life of Man Bitters and No. 1 Syrup, which not only gave relief but effected a perfect cure. During the time my wife was taking your medicine, she took a child whose mother had just died with consumption. When the little one was left motherless, it was 12 months old and weighed only 15 lbs., being but little less than a living skeleton. We gave it one bottle of your Bitters, and two bottles of your No. 1 Syrup, which acted like a charm, quieting its nerves and giving health and vigor to its whole system. We consider it now a healthy child, and has been so with but one exception, when it was taken with cholera apparently in its worst form, passing little else than blood. We got one half bottle of your cooling medicine, which made a complete cure. Also my daughter was very much afflicted with sick headache and female weakness, which she had not got relief from being terminated in consumption; a few bottles of your No. 2 Bitters and No. 1 Syrup effected complete cures. Wm. H. BROWN, Sworn to before me, this 5th day of April, 1871. G. B. REED, J. P.

AYLESFORD, Feb. 7, 1872. MR. CALLEB GATES, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have been troubled with the dyspepsia for about three years, and have taken almost every kind of medicine within my reach that has been prescribed for the disease but could find no relief. I took one bottle of your Bitters and one bottle of your Invigorating Syrup which effected a complete cure. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers. I am, sir, respectfully yours, MRS. W. H. GRAVES. Sworn to before me, LUCAS TUPPER, J. P.

For sale by dealers generally. Parties ordering either of the above remedies, will address CALEB GATES & CO., MIDDLETOWN, ANNAPOLIS Etc.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. NOTICE. The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfillment of the contract must be given in each tender. The do-amount does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender received. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th May, 1873. my21

Commercial College,

HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHN, N. B.

Designed to Educate Young Men for Business.

Students are carefully instructed and thoroughly drilled in PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, by such MEN AS PENMANSHIP, BANKING, BILL-RODING, STEAMBOATING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, &c. &c. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION affords a large amount of practical information relating to Business pursuits.

No Young Man Can afford to miss our Course of Instruction. No Father should consider the Education of his Son complete till he has sent him to the Commercial College.

Our patrons may rely on receiving the very best results which the nature of the case will admit. We depend for our success (of which we are already enjoying a good measure) on our own energy and excellence of our work, and are determined to spare neither labor nor expense to make our COMMERCIAL COLLEGE an indispensable Institution of the Country.

Life Insurance Company OF MAINE. DIRECTORS' OFFICE, 153 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. W. H. HOLLISTER, SECRETARY. HENRY CROCKER, PRESIDENT. (ORGANIZED IN 1849.) ASSETS—SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS!

PREMIUM RECEIPTS IN 1872. RENTS FROM PREMISES PAID IN 1872. LOSSES PAID. INTEREST RECEIVED. LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION. NO. OF POLICIES IN FORCE DEC 31, 1872.

References. Rev. James J. Hill, St. John, N. B. Rev. Duncan D. Currie, do. Hon. Alexander M. Seely, do. Charles Ring, do. Thomas E. Willard, do. Chas. N. Skinner, Judge of Probates, do. William W. Turnbull, do.

Life of Man Bitters! 1873 Summer Arrangement 1873. COMMENCING ON Monday, 26th May, 1873.

Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia. DROPS in its most form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Discharges, Running Sores, Rheumatism, Erysipelas.

Invigorating Syrup, WHICH REGULATES THE BOWELS AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD. The following certificates describe a few of the astonishing cures which have been made by the use of these remedies—

WILMOT, PORT GEORGE, March 20, 1871. Messrs. C. GATES & Co.,—Gentlemen:—I have much pleasure in sending you this testimony for the encouragement of yourselves and for the benefit of suffering humanity. In April, 1870, my wife was most distressingly afflicted with a severe pain through her chest, side, and both shoulders. We endeavored to obtain medicine to give ease, but was never able to get any that gave relief until I got some of your Life of Man Bitters and No. 1 Syrup, which not only gave relief but effected a perfect cure. During the time my wife was taking your medicine, she took a child whose mother had just died with consumption. When the little one was left motherless, it was 12 months old and weighed only 15 lbs., being but little less than a living skeleton. We gave it one bottle of your Bitters, and two bottles of your No. 1 Syrup, which acted like a charm, quieting its nerves and giving health and vigor to its whole system. We consider it now a healthy child, and has been so with but one exception, when it was taken with cholera apparently in its worst form, passing little else than blood. We got one half bottle of your cooling medicine, which made a complete cure. Also my daughter was very much afflicted with sick headache and female weakness, which she had not got relief from being terminated in consumption; a few bottles of your No. 2 Bitters and No. 1 Syrup effected complete cures. Wm. H. BROWN, Sworn to before me, this 5th day of April, 1871. G. B. REED, J. P.

Mrs. M. J. Coleman, widow of the late J. C. Coleman, departed this life on the 3rd of May in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness endured with Christian patience and fidelity. She was devoted to her husband, and was a true and affectionate mother. She was a good-natured companion. We fervently pray that the Lord may comfort the friends, and that many among us may "hearken and bear for the time to come." J. A. M.

Mr. C. J. Coleman, widow of the late J. C. Coleman, departed this life on the 3rd of May in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness endured with Christian patience and fidelity. She was devoted to her husband, and was a true and affectionate mother. She was a good-natured companion. We fervently pray that the Lord may comfort the friends, and that many among us may "hearken and bear for the time to come." J. A. M.

Mr. C. J. Coleman, widow of the late J. C. Coleman, departed this life on the 3rd of May in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness endured with Christian patience and fidelity. She was devoted to her husband, and was a true and affectionate mother. She was a good-natured companion. We fervently pray that the Lord may comfort the friends, and that many among us may "hearken and bear for the time to come." J. A. M.

Mr. C. J. Coleman, widow of the late J. C. Coleman, departed this life on the 3rd of May in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness endured with Christian patience and fidelity. She was devoted to her husband, and was a true and affectionate mother. She was a good-natured companion. We fervently pray that the Lord may comfort the friends, and that many among us may "hearken and bear for the time to come." J. A. M.

Mr. C. J. Coleman, widow of the late J. C. Coleman, departed this life on the 3rd of May in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness endured with Christian patience and fidelity. She was devoted to her husband, and was a true and affectionate mother. She was a good-natured companion. We fervently pray that the Lord may comfort the friends, and that many among us may "hearken and bear for the time to come." J. A. M.

Mr. C. J. Coleman, widow of the late J. C. Coleman, departed this life on the 3rd of May in the 46th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness endured with Christian patience and fidelity. She was devoted to her husband, and was a true and affectionate mother. She was a good-natured companion. We fervently pray that the Lord may comfort the friends, and that many among us may "hearken and bear for the time to come." J. A. M.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac

JUNE, 1873.

First Quarter, 3rd day, 26th May, morning. Full Moon, 14th day, 29th May, afternoon. Last Quarter, 17th day, 14th May, morning. New Moon, 24th day, 4th June, afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, H. TIDE. Rows for various days of the month.

The Tides.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hanport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 4 hours and 11 minutes later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John's, B. and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes later, and at St. John's Newfoundland 30 minutes earlier, than at Halifax.

HERY A. BELDON, Merchant Tailor, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER. 131 Harrington street, (Opposite Grand Parade), HALIFAX.

FOR SALE AT THE Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY. 1000 KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS.

WINDOWS. 1000 WINDOW FRAMES AND SASHES, 12 inches each, viz. 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2. Other sizes made to order.

SHOP FRONTS. And Window Shades, inside and out, made to order. MOULDINGS. One million feet kiln dried Mouldings, various patterns. Also constantly on hand—

FLOORING. 1 1/2 M pressed and tongued spruce, and plain joints 1 in. Flooring well seasoned. LININGS AND SHELVINGS. Grooved and tongued Pine and Spruce Lining. Also, Siding and other dressed Timber.

PLASTER, MATCHING, MOULDING TIMBER. JOIST AND CIRCULAR SAWING, done at shortest notice. TURNING. Orders attended with promptness and despatch. Constantly on hand—Turned Stair Balusters and Novelty Work. LUBBER. Pine, Spruce and Lumber Lumber; Pitch, Fir, Timber and 3 in. Plank. Also—Birch, Oak, and other hard wood work.

SHINGLES. Sawed and Split Pine and Cedar Shingles, CLAPBOARDS, PICKETS, LATHS, AND JOISTS. ALSO, SHIP AND BOAT KEELS. All of which the Subscriber offers for sale, low for cash, at Prince Albert Steam Mill, Victoria Harbor, of Victoria Street, G. H. HILL, Proprietor, near the Gas Works. HENRY G. HILL.

TO ADVERTISERS. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should send to George P. Rowell & Co., for a Circular, or enclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containing Lists of 3,000 newspapers and estimates showing the cost of advertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experience of men who are known as Successful Advertisers. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Agency.

41 Park Row, N. Y., and are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Periodicals at low rates. Nov 15.

THE Provincial Wesleyan, Edited and Published by REV. H. PICKARD, D.D., Under the direction of the Conference, as the Religious Newspaper, and the ORGAN of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Eastern British America, is issued from the WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM, 198 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S. EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2 per Annum—payable in Advance. ADVERTISEMENTS. This paper having a much larger circulation than any other one of its class in Eastern British America, is a most desirable medium for advertisements which are suitable for its columns.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: A Column—\$120 per year; \$75 per month; \$4 for One Inch of Space—50 cents per year; \$4 for one month; \$3 three months. FOR WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS: First insertion—10¢ per inch, and each continuance 25 cents per inch. SPECIAL NOTICES—50 per cent added to above rates. AGENTS. All Wesleyan Ministers and Preachers on trial throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and all the British Provinces, are authorized to receive subscriptions for the paper, and orders for advertisements. All subscriptions should be paid in advance from the time of commencement to the close of the current year; and all orders for the insertion of transient advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash.

The Provincial Wesleyan is printed by THE PROVICIAL WESLEYAN, at his Printing Office, 200 Argyle Street, (up stairs), where he has every facility for executing BOOK AND JOB PRINTING with neatness and despatch.