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THE PIDES. The column of the Moon's Southing tyes the time of high water at Parrisboro, Cornallis, Horton, Hantaport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Picton and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Amapolls, St. John, N.B., and Pertiand, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLER than at Halifax. At Charlette Company of the St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLER than at Halifax. lottetewn, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes. ATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to FOR THE LENGTH OF THE MIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the semainder add the time of rising next morning

## INEBRIETY AS A DISEASE.

Ethically, there is but one view to take of inebriety; and that necessarily involves unsparing condemnation of the practice, and carnest endeavors on the part of society to reclaim those addicted to it. But science, on the other hand, draws a broad distinction be:ween drunkenness a vice and drunken-Less a disease. The man who drinks for pleasure, it holds, may look for benefit in the counsels of others or in his own strength of will; but he who drinks because he cannot help it, being led by an irresistible impulse, is a sick man, and noe is not a temperance pledge but a physician. It is in this last aspect that we propose to consider the assertion, quoted from a daily journal, that " intemperance is a growing vice, bearing constantly heavier upon the rising generation." and incidentally the subject of inebriety generally in this country. A.A.I.I

Dr. George M. Beard, of this, city, not long since delivered, before the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, an address on the "causes of the recent increase of inebriety in America," in which he embodies many of the conclusions which medical men have reached relative to the disease superinduced by alcohol. Inebriety he holds to be a functional disease of the nervous system, and should be treated on the same principle as other nervous disease. It becomes classed. therefore with dyspepsia and neuralgia; and like neurosis, it possesses periodicity, and—the fact is a startling one is hereditary. When hereditary, it is all the harder to combat; in conformity with the laws of inheritance, it may take the place of other disorders, or may, in turn, lead to them ; and it often conduces to various forms of insanity. The periodicity or the desire for liquor, the feeling which impels the drunkard who has abstained for a certain period to enter upon a " prolonged spree," is to well known to need more than mere reference.

It is a curious and somewhat paradoxical circumstance that, while drunkenness is a vice—public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding-is actually decreasing, the disease of inebriety is on the increase. "There never was a time," says Dr. Beard, " in the history of our race, when in proportion to the population there was so little intemperance and so little drinking among the higher clases as to-day." The nervous systems of Americans are now such that we cannot bear alcohol as our fathers could; and there is no doubt but that the efforts of reformers and the general progress of culture has exercised a potent effect toward temperance. Cas s of drunkenness were rare among the thousands who visited the Centennial. But on the other hand that very heightened nervous sensitiveness, which prevents our indulging in alcohol for pleasure, equally height-

ease; and of these inebriety not being considered, it is well known the increase of late years has been marked.

It is necessary here to repeat the facts, which every observer of American habits has noted over and over again, in order to prove that, we live too rapidly. For the pursuit of wealth, we concentrate an enormousquantity and intense quality of work : we carry the seriousness of labour into our amusements : we crave the sensational and the fever of constant excitement and under the terrible tax put upon it, the nervous force necessarily weakens. Thus, I in accordance with all analogies, nervous diseases increase with the progress of modern civilization: and hence the greater prevalence of the nervous disease known as inebriety during the present time.

Dr. Beard further supports his views by inductive reason based upon extend examination. By comparing the higher and lower classes, he shows that, among the latter, such functional nervous diseases as sick headache, neuralgia, and hay fever are wanting; while the vice of drunkness shounds in lits most "revolting aspects. Comparing the prevalence of functional nervous maladies now with the same half a century ago, he points out various diseases such as hay fever, now common but then unknown. He also suggests various refinements in nervous troubles. which are peculiar to the presents, but not to an earlier, period. Going back still further for purposes of comparison he shows that is not only were many of the nervious maladies, so prevalent now quite unknown three centures ago, but those which are common to those eras and ours are far less abundant than now." Lastly he points to the multiamong women.

There is no specific for inebriety.

is a constitutional ailment, to be treated constitutionally. It is not necessarily due to alcohol. Chloral and hundreds of other stimulants and harcotics to which resort may be had. The only remedial course is to place the meor the sight of it, or the smell of it, wil excite all the desire for it. To this treatment, sedatives, tonics, and nutritious food to build up the system may be added. To persons having any tendency to inebriety, the only safe course is absolute abstinence during early life. As regards the human race, the disease finds its remedy in itself for degeneracy in any direction cannot go on indefinitely; and after any qualities, good or bad, attain a certain stage of growth, they cease to reproduce themselves. The excessively feeble and nervous stock must perish and the fight for existence be maintain ed between the less feeble and less nervous and the well balanced and strong; and thus, by a process of successive elimination, a race may be developed that shall be every way adapt. ed to the complex conditions of a high civilization .- Scientific American .

THE London "Methodist" answering the charge that the Church by interdicting certain amusements shows a disposition to banish all enjoyment from the world, happily replies:

The Church in modern times has shown its interest in a thousand ways in promoting the happiness of the young, and to charge it with "monkish ascetcism," and seligious "Puritanism," is the veriest cant. It is not the duty of the Church to animate the people to pleasure, they need no such exhortation, but we boldly aver that in our day the Church has ever been ready to promote, by all means in her power, pure, rational and worthy pleasures. As to such amusements as the theatre and the dancing saloon, we do not believe in their purification; but think that, like the leper's dwelling they ought to come down, every stick and stone; and, until that can be effected, we ought to warn our young people against their contagious character. There are plenty of pleasures, innocent, noble and bright, without having to seek for them in unhealthy places, as in the East men seek for gems amid the rottenness of mummy pits. As to making theatres and dancing rooms adjuncts of the Christian Church, as these gentlemen propose, it is simply a license of thought; the symbol of Christianity is not a May-pole, but a cross; and for the sake of purity of life. we must teach the people that they must renounce the gay garments which are spotted by the flesh.

SUNDAY is the golden clasp that binds ens the susceptibility to nervous disNEW SYORK MATTERS almo

Com. Vanderbilt is dead; un event well hesitate as to lending aid in this that has been looked forward to for direction; But it is well known that some time. Not a little has been said, simple remedies sometimes to wonders. about his becoming a Christian (as the A gentleman who has, in common with phrase goes) at his last moments; and every many others, read with deep symwhile some things have been spoken pathy correspondence in our pages reharshly, it is safe to set down they have been foolishly as well. Is, in not strange how ready we are to set our- It can do no harm, and may do good selves up as judges? "Starting from A skilful physician ought, of course, to small beginnings, and in allathings be promptly consulted in all cases careful and honest, he grew to be the possessor of it is estimated, more than \$100,000,000. He left his immediate relatives comfortable, if giving them half a million apiece would do so, but the bulk of his fortune goes to his son William H. and his children. Even in the face of death, the old man did not forget the great material interests. of which he has been at once the creator and conservator. We are not sure but he has done more for his country in this way than any of us dream of. His will is a sturdy, common-sensed business instrument, and meant what it said. Why doubt that one so consistent in all matters in his life, should in his beart deal honestly with his God.

The preachers meeting has begun its weekly sessions, and the first was entirely devotional. That was eminently proper-there will be plenty of time for the discussion of appropriate topics (of which there is no lack) hereafter The warnings of Des. Curry and Kettell will bear heeding, but it should be understood that they apply more nearly to the city than anywhere else, and are not undeserved. But it would be an easy matter to show that the state of things they deprecate is not the form nervous disorders now found outgrowth of Methodism, but arises from a departure from the plain teach-It ings of the Discipline. A return to its rules, will be a far surer cure for the evils complained of than any sarcasm which writers ever so distinguished may opium inebriety are already becoming endeavor to throw against them. The dangerously common ; and their pare keenest wit will not pay debts. fill empty churches, nor help our missionary collections. Dr. Curry is a little like Beecher, and, when warmed by his briate where alcohol or the provoking subject, is apt to get a little on "the course of his ailment cannot be had; ragged edge" of his rhetoric, but he ho thinks to drive him or Dr. Kettell from a position based upon facts by a I see as I look from the window seat, quip entirely mistakes the men with whom they have to deal. and a till

> Why is it that all our religious bodies are so bitten with the love of foreign ministers we leave others to guess. We give it up as beyond our ken. A Dr. Bevan, imported from London for the Brick Church (Presbyterian), has brought a hornet's nest about his ears by requesting (or to that effect) an old pew-holder, afflicted with a cough, to leave the church. Bless his impudence! -but why shouldn't he? Especially too since we find one of his apologists making the excuse for him that he was suffering from "nervous depression." We should recommend a trip to the city whence he came, and forget to suggest his return.

> We have had some of the same experience, and need not grumble if we get our reward. The Rev. Wm. Lloyd. of Washington Square Church, despairing of Methodism, is rumored to be about to shake the dust out of our Church from his feet, and has accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of which Harvey D. Ganse, D. D., now of your City, was the former pastor-salary, \$5,000,! We wish him, the church all of us joy, and it is not improbable he shall get it. What a natural thing it would be though, if. in all this turmoil and trouble, we should find the dear old Methodist Episcopal Church shine out herself once more!

In the Central Advocate.

PERSECUTION OF INDIANS.-A letter from Oka to the Montreal "Witness," states that the poor Indians are still the object of persecution on the part of the Seminary. Joseph Gabriel, who has a wife and two children, and who is, moreover, a sober, hard working young man, was arrested, it is supposed, while cutting small trees to make hoops with, and up to 10 p.m., 13th, no tidings had been received of him, correquently his almost destitute family are on the verge of distraction. As usual with the Seminary's myrmidons, the poor Indian was obliged to go-probably to St. Scholastique-unprepared to meet the severe weather at present so general throughout the country, his coat having been left behind.

Remedies of for diseases are so frequently offered by the non-professional We have lost another of our rich men. world, that friends of humanity may specting the scourge Diptheria, has sent in the dollowing for publication. threatening this malady.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA. A correspondent of a Victorian paper writes Should you, or any of your family be stracked with dipthuria do not be alarmed, as it is sould be stracked. be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily outed without a doctor. When it was raging in Bagland a few years ago, Taccompanied Dr. Field on histroniads to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy to be rapid must be simple All he took with him was powder of sulpher and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception is He put a tea poonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water.

When the sulphur was well mixed he gave
it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of dangers Brinstone kills every spicies of fungus in man, beast, and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle be recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of times when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow of garging, bb blew the sulphur through a quill into the to allowing it it then the gargling WHe never lost a patient from dirthera ... If patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, ful of two of hour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, bolding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used, the whole room may

GRANDMOTHER GRAY. "S Faded and fair in an old arm chair. Sunset gilding her thin white hair. Silently knitting, sits Grandmother Gray While on my elbows beside her lean, And tell what wonderful things I mean To have, and to dol if I can some day: H You can talk so to Grandmother Gray+

be filled atmost to suffication; the patient

can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes with doors and windows closed. The

mode of famigating a room with sulphur

has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, &c., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consump-

k, with the uthosemdse bak nois

With a fine French roof and a frescoed The deep bay windows are full of flowers; They've a clock of bronze that chimes the hours. And a fountain I hear it tinkle and fall When the doors are opens "I meand' I

A house there yonder across the street,

To live in a house like that some day, Money will buy it," says Grandmother Gray. di There's a low barouche, all green and

And a pair of horses as black as jet. How they prance and shine in their har ness gay ta What fun 'twould be, if they ran away! Money will buy, them," says Grandmother Gray.

To-morrow, I know a great ship sails Ont of port and across the sea; O to feel in my face the ocean gales, And the salt waves dancing under me! In the old far lands of legend and lay I long to roam—and I shall some day." Money will do it," says Grandmother Gray.

And when you are old like me," says And getting and going are done with What then do you think the one thing You will wish and need to content you

here ?" O, when in my chair I have to stay, Love you see, will content me," I say. That money won't buy," says Grandmother Gray.

And sure enough, if there's nothing worth All your care when the years are past, But love in neaven and love on earth. Why not begin where you'll end at last? Begin to lay up treasure to-day, Treasure that nothing can take away, Bless the Lord !" says Grandmother Gray. -Wide Awake,

JOHN HOWARD, the philanthropist winter and spring price. Meanwhile corn never neglected the duty of family prayer, though there were but one, and that one a servant, to join him; always declaring that where he had a tent God should have a laltar. Wherever he might hay, It is very largely used when hay is be, when the time came the duty was attended to. The presence of no one was allowed to interfere with it; and every prairie States are highly favorable, and call of business must wait outside the the prices are likely to rule low. With locked door till it was ended.

of our adoption. We do not prune dead, tage in preparing cut feed with Indian trees to make them fruitful, nor those meal. We have no doubt of the economy which are planted in the desert, but such of using more meal in winter feeding, esas belong to the garden and possess life. pecially in districts where the hay crop is

REDER REDRDER REDRUMURDER REDRUMAMURDER REDMURDER REDRDER REDER

The secret is to discover how many different ways you can read the warning words Red Bum and Murder. After you think you have the solution correctly, look it over again carefully and see if you are not at least a thousand out of the bullA accommiss bey

BOY WITH A LIEUAL TURN OF MIND. Well, you are a nice boy to send on a message," said a woman to a boy who had det a buidle with which she had entrusted him. The boy struck the attitude of an orator, and replied "Not being a common carrier, and not having entered into a contract with you to carry your pareel for and in consideration of any sum, I have incurred no liability, and am liable to no penalty. If I had undertaken to carry the parcel for my own particular profit, my father feven would not have been responsible for the loss' (see Butler against Bassing. 2 C. & P. 914,) unless indeed he paid me smaller wages because of the opportunity thus afforded me to take small sums. On this point I will only quote Dwight against Brewster, 1 Pickering [Miss]. 50. But rising from the law to the equity of the case, I have only to say "but before he could say it his father vanked him from the room. House and Farm. old a District C

edericion on Tuesday FRIED RABBIT - After the rabbit has been thoroughly cleaned put it into boil. ing water and let it boil ten minutes drain off, and when cold cut it into joints : dip them into beaten eggs and then into fine cracker crumby, seasoned with pepper and salt. Fry them in butter over a slow fire for fifteen minutes; simmer two or three strips of rind in a little gravy until it is well flavored with it; boil the liver and heart of the rabbit until tender: mince them fine; thicken the gravy with an ounce of butter and a teaspoonful of flour. add the minced liver and the heart; give the sauce a minute's boil, stir in two tablespoonfuls of cream, and last of all a small quantity of lemon inice. Dish the rabbit, pour the sauce under it, and serve

HOW TO FEED POULTRY,-The Massa sachusets Ploughman says: " Do not feed poultry corn. For laying bensitisless than valueless. There is so much of the fattening material in its composition and so little of the albuminous that eggs can not be manufactured from it. For their breakfast a dry dough of shorts is sufficient: if you have some skim milk to mix with it, all the better. A good supply of oats and barley should be kept in the feeding box through the day, and at night feed of whole wheat should be given them. Corn should be feed only in the cold weather, and then sparingly, and for the last meal of the day."

FAT MEAT. A celebrated French instructor in the art of cookery says that fat meat is the most profitable. He adds: "Many buy inferior meat on account of the waste of the fat that is found in good meat. When the fat is wasted it is the fault of the cook, who does not know how to use it. The fat is skimmed off the broth of boiled meat, and that coming from the trimming of raw or cold beef, is much superior to lard to fry with. Lard flies all over; beef fat never does, when properly melted. To melt beef fat or suet, cut it in small pieces, and seton rather a slow fire, in an iron pag. As soon as it begins to melt skim off the melted part with a ladle and turn it into a stone jar, which you cover when cold. Put it away in a cool, dry and dark place A careful cook never needs lard for frying purposes, but always has more fat than is necessary out of boiling pieces.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.—The great drought along the sea coast has made a very short hay crop, and raised the price of that article. Hay is selling in many places at twenty dollars a ton from the field, which indicate thirty or more as the is quoted at fifty to fifty-five cents in the city, and is delivered in bulk at the sea ports for about sixty cents a bushel. This is but a little over sixty dollars a ton, and is much more profitable for feeding than under twenty dollars a ton, and the use should be increased as the price of hay rises. The reports of the corn crop in the cheap corn there is no need of paying high prices for hay. Straw, corn fodder, swale SANCTIFIED afflictious are an evidence and salt hay may be all used to advanBut still And y And anel

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