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HINTS ON GENERAL READING.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

NO. I. POSSIBILITIES.

My DEAR BROTHER .- Whatever may be thought of the method you have adopted for eliciting advice, there can be but one opinion as to the great importance of the subject you have suggested. Years of observation have. convinced me that our ministers-indeed all ministers-as a class, do not read on general subjects as diligently as they ought. It may be considered wise for professional men to confine their reading chiefly to subjects which must directly engage their attention in public life; but, while questions upon which we are always supposed to be instructed claim the principal place in our reading, there is a general as well as a professional intelligence which is necessary to public hundreds of standard works kept conyoung man left heir to a fine mansion cations. Only a friendly introduction of several floors and many rooms, and with years and means with which to furnish them all, who would confine his care to the parlour alone, while all besides should be left dark and desol- ple containing choice books; and it is ate? This parlour would be his per- our grateful experience that, showing petual reception-room. His friends a proper appreciation of the privilege, would soon quote against him his con- a minister is usually welcome to the tracted notions and niggardly habits. God has given you an intellect with a variety of faculties, each of which will gain strength and brilliancy by conshould be neglected.

guarded in expression. Circuit work seldom, it may be said, admits of or particularly of adhering to any fixed literary plan. Let me guard you against this fallacy at the outset. It is admitted that the ministry is a sacred work: that its claims are numerous and sometimes distracting. You have, however, observed to but little purpose, if your own acquaintance and our denominational traditions have not convinced you that several Methodist ministers, in different periods, have, amid the most faithful, systematic circuit toil, earned for themselves a good reputation among refined scholars and men of letters. This is always the reward of patient, plodding industry, in the pursuit of knowledge. It comes by no other means. I can conceive of no greater hinderance to your usefulness among the intelligent classes than that you should ceived the brevet of Lieutenant-Generyield to this paralyzing fallacy, that circuit work dooms a man to ignor-

Let me advise you to look over the early history of our church with a view to understanding the force of my the commencement, though making use of the roughest material, when i suited God's good purposes, always cherished exalted opinions upon the advantages of education and general reading. John Wesley was particularly emphatic upon this point when receiving young preachers. "Let him read much," he would say. "Cultivate a love of reading." And when it was objected that a young man could not be brought to this, Wesley would reply-" If he cannot, will not read, let him go home." His own example was something wonderful in this way. He taught how, with immense cares weighing upon a man; while travelling from three to six thousand miles a year, chiefly on horseback; while writing more than many persons could find time to commit to paper, even in leisure and retirement: a proper use of his time may enable any one to read many books, so that others besides the reader may reap great profit from the exercise. Among the shrewdest, sharpest things in Wesley's Journal, are

his comments on books. In offering suggestions on reading, I would not have you think it a part of my advice, that you must necessarily buy large numbers of books. While a good library is an essential part of library ought to be understood in a restricted sense. Few Methodist preachers have either the means to procure, or the time and money necessary for the frequent packing and transporting of heavy libraries. Every book purchased ought to be subjected to this standard :- that, both as regards matter and binding, the book shall last with care for fifty years.

test. I have seen multitudes of books in private libraries which, fifty years hence, should they exist so long, will be sold by the hurdred-weight as old Ephemeral literature can usually be obtained for a reading through the kindness of parishioners; for that matter, many a rare author may be borrowed during a preacher's rounds, to be brought safely back when well perused. Never buy a book of inferior binding, except to be given away when read. Ragged books, like broken China, are an abiding eyesore. A good method is, to buy setts of books, bound strongly and with some uniformity. They become thus both ornamental and useful,-a spring of refreshing toward which your family and yourself may turn with joy on many a weary, thirsty day.

In many central localities may be found public libraries of great value. Each provincial legislature has many What would be thought of a stantly replenished from latest publiis required to secure for a resident reader access to these splendid collections. Many private libraries there are, too, among city and country peoboon of borrowing his favourite authors. When all these sources fail, brother ministers, having suitable reading, will seldom shut up their stant reading, and neither of which | bowels of compassion against an appeal for literary help.

And here I may be thought too un- Next week we will more specifically

SIR GARNET WOLSELY'S CA.

Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley who is be Governor of Cyprus, was born in County Dublin, Ireland in 1843. He entered the army in 1852, and served in Burmah, in the Crimea, in India during the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-'58, and in China in 1860. He was subsequently stationed for several years in Canada, and in 1870 was knighted. In 1874, as chief commander, he entered the Ashantee war, entering Koomasie, February 4, and receiving the submission of King Koffee. On his return to England, he declined a title, but real, a parliamentary grant of \$125,000 and the freedom of the city of London, with a valuable sword. Subsequently he was, for sometime Governor of Natal. The vicissitudes of a varied capresent reasoning. Methodism from reer, a recent sketch says, have given Sir Garnet occasion for the display of qualities outside and beyond his own profession. He has proved himself egally efficient in council and in camp; he has administered, as a modern preconsul, large territories beyond the seas, and at the present moment at the India Office they value highly his shrewd intellect and his natural capacity for affairs. But he is above all things a soldier; high military command is his chief aspiration, military renown his dearest dream. And it cannot be denied that he has already displayed many of the gifts of a born leader of men. The expediition to the Red Sea may have been a bloodless campaign, but it was surrounded with innumerable difficulties. His small force was in a measure amphibious, having to move both by sea and land. It was not easy to keep supplied, so great was the length of its communications; yet from first to last there was no hitch; and the whole affair brought out into strong relief Sir Garnet's powers of organization and administrative skill. It every minister's furniture, the term was the same, but intensified a thousandfold in the Ashantee campaign. Here success was, only to be compassed by the completeness of the preparations

for the decisive march; and in all these

from the moment of his first appoint.

ment to the chief command to the

when met by repeated disappointment : when most harassed by a depressing and indeed lethal climate his pluck never deserted him. Sir Garnet Wolseley is strongly in favor of the employment of Indian troops in European warfare. He is full in accord with the Beaconsfield Administration, and is an occasional contributor to periodical lit-

THE LAST HOURS OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

A correspondent of the London Standard" at Madrid, writing on the 24th of June, thus describes the scenes in the royal palace during the last hours of the unfortunate young

"About half-past two, a. m., a terrible return of the symptoms occurred. The Queen was again seized with hemorrhage, and the doctors declared that there was imminent danger for her life. The Prime Minister was sent for directly, and at half-past three he arrived at sengers to his colleages, who all followed him in quick succession. The Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies was ordered to come, and he appeared before four o'clock, with all the priests of the Chapel Royal in attendance. Cardinal Moreno, Primate of Spain and confessor to the Queen, also arrived, and all the members of the royal household were collected in a very short time.

" After four the weakness royal sufferer and the alarming symptoms increased so swiftly that the midical men informed Senor Canavas del Castillo that their worst apprehensions might soon become a deplorable reality. Every member of the royal family was in the first ante-chamber. I hear on good authority that the Premier himself and the cardinals did all in their power to keep up the courage of the Infantas and the Montpensiers. Around the Queen were her mother and father, King Alfonso, the Princess of Asturias, and the medical advisers of the household. It was a sad and solemn scene in the splendid palace of the Bourbon kings, as the morning of the 24th of June broke upon the afflicted royal family. Down below, the great city was reposing peacefully, ignorant of the horrible suspense in the royal

When the sun was rising and casting its loveliest rays on the beautiful scenery which is seen from the palace windows across dreary plain and bold mountains in the distance, the Queen of Spain was receiving the sacraments of her Church. In the dimly-lighted galleries the Cardinal Primate passed amidst kneeling courtiers, ministers. and heavy-afflicted relatives to carry extreme unction to her. The Nuncio. who had also been informed, gave the poor sufferer the last blessing of her faith in the name of Leo XIII. She received the solemn rights of her reli gion with composure and Christian resignation, glancing several times at her nearest and dearest relatives around. As soon as this melancholy and impressive service was over the ministers all retired to the lower part of the palace, and have there remained assembled. At eight this morning Her Majesty was quiet, and still possessing all her faculties. The pulse was falling

fast, and her weakness increasing. "We heard this morning at the palace that Queen Mercedes had asked the Duchess of Montpensier about nine o'clock whether she had really taken any repose. The Duchess made a great effort to reply in the affirmative as she had not left her daughter since vesterday. King Alfonso has also left the side of Queen Mercedes, and both His Majesty and the old Duke endeavor to conceal from her the deep and sincere grief that afflicts them.

PARADOXES.

Is there anything more curious or strange in fiction than the simple fact ex pressed by Thucydides, that ignorance is oold and knowledge reserved? or that by Thomas Fuller, that learning has gained most by these books by which the printers have lost? What is more remarkable capture of Koomasie, Sir Garnet was

He never quailed or lost his head even | them? That the best building in Iceland should be the jail at Reikiavik, the capital. and that it should never have contained a prisoner? It is hard to believe that Molière, the famous French humorist, and writers of comedies, bore himself with habitual sadness and melancholy. That Cowley, who boasts with so much gayety of the versatility of his passion among so many sweethearts, should have wanted the confidence even to address one. That Young, the author of the sombre "Night Thoughts," was known as the gayest of the circle of acquaintance. That the pious Cowper should have attempted suicide. That Thomson, the poet of the ' Seasons." should have composed so much classic and vigorous verse in bed.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

A small fish occurring in Brazil, known technically as Callichthys asper, presents a remarkable deviation from the ordinary mode of respiration in fishes, by which it can live for a considerable length of time out of water. According to the observations of Jobert, this fish, while provided with gills, as is usual in fishes, takes in air by coming to the surface, the oxygen the palace after sending special mes- of which is absorbed by the walls of the alimentary canal, the carbonic acid secreted in the usual manner, which is discharged through the annus with the remaining nitrogen. This supplementary mode of respiration corresponds quite a sort of Quaker-Baptist, agreeing in closely to the lung-breathing of the land vertebrates, although it is effected by the alimentary canal instead of the lungs.

A new method of preserving animal are wholly opposed, along with the Solately been brought to notice. This consists in the enveloping of the substances to be preserved in gelatine, which protects them from the atmospere and prevents the initiation of decomposition Eckardt, of Germany, has applied this method to the preservation of fish, and Dr. Campbell Morfit has patented a process on the same principle in England and

Dr. Morfit's preparations of more than a year old have lately been tested with milk, beef, cheese, cream, cabbage, tomataes, pork, sausage, etc., and have been pronounced to be perfectly savory and wholesome. The primary principle of Dr. Morfit's process consists in getting rid of nearly the whole of the natural water contained in the substances to be preserved and replacing it by gelatine. The compound is then dried, and in that state can be kept for any length of time. One pound of gelatine will preserve fifteen pounds of meat, fowl, or fish, or eight gal-

THE PHONOMETER.—It is certainly an age of scientific wonders. We have recently had the Telophone, the Phonograph the Microphone and the Maghophone; and now we have the Phonometer. Mr. Edison found when experimenting with the telephone and phonograph, that "the vibrations of the voice were capable of producing considerable dynamic effect." He commenced experimenting on this instrument, which is "for measuring the mechanical force of sound waves produced by the human voice," and constructed a machine for this purpose. It is thus described by the Scientific American :

"The machine has a diaphragm and mouth piece similar to a phonograph. A spring which is secured to the bed rests on a piece of rudder tubing placed against the diaphragm. This spring carries a pawl that acts on a ratchet or roughened wheel on the fly wheel shaft. A sound made in the mouth piece creats vibrations in the diaphragm which are sufficient to propel the fly wheel with considerable velocity. It requires a surprising amount hensive manual of pressure on the fly wheel shaft to stop the machine while a continuous sound is

made in the mouth piece. "Mr. Edison says he will have no difficulty in making the machine bore a hole through a board; but we consider such an application of the machine of very little utility, as we are familiar with voices that can accomplish that feat without the mechanical appliance.

The steamer "Seine" has picked up the lost Atlantic cable of 1866, which she was sent out to look for. Who would have ventured to predict fifteen years ago that after twelve years men could go out to the heart and soul of the enterprise, China, that vast tracts of land lie waste thicker than one's thumb from the depths culty. We wish these Institutions pros-

TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION.

I was watching the postman this morning— Watching and waiting to see out of his well-filled budget He was bringing one letter to me Until as I lingered and wondered, And doubted and hoped, why, it came-My letter-and bore in one corner A mistic device and a name.

A name so far-famed that-no matter. You'll guess it directly, I know; And a symbol—a hand just extending A torch to a hand just below.

"That device," so I said, as I viewed it,

"Is full of bright meanings for me;

"I illumine the hopes half extinguished,"

Yes, thus says the torch, "I can see."

Meanwhile, in a flutter of pleasure. I opened the missive: and, lo! Instead of kind words of acceptance, The editor coolly said no. Not even a reason to soften The force of the terrible blow; But "regrets," and "obliged to decline it."

And "thanks" and "yours truly," you know.

Now when I refolded my letter. And studied that symbol once more, How far its significance varied
From the meaning I fancied before! It seemed to say plainly: " You dunce, Ignite all the trash you have written, And make a good bonfire at once."

THE MENNONITES .- Not many persons seem to know in what the Mennonites differ from other sects. Most of those who have their homes on the other side of the Mississippi, like those now coming, are Russians, and by their intelligence, sobriety, thrift, and industry make excellent citizens. They are many things with the baptist denomination, though they believe usually in sprinkling instead of immersion. They ciety of Friends, to taking oaths, holding office, capital punishment, and employing force, all of which they regard as inconsistent with the spirit and teachings of Christianity. The believe that the New Testament is the sole rule of faith; that the terms person and Trinity should not be applied to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; that infants should not be baptized, and that there is no original sin. Their first organization was by Menno Simonis, in Holland in the sixteenth century. They have been much persecuted in the past. persecution materially reducing their numbers. Toward the end of the eighteenth century several thousand German Mennonites took refuge in southern Russia, and it is their descendants who are making their homes in the West. The Emperor Paul granted them freedom forever from military service, and their number has since largely increased, from continuous immigration. It is estimated that there are now over 200,000 in the United States and they are steadily multiplying. They are much esteemed wherever they settle, despite certain peculiarities, including a love of exclusiveness.

LITERARY.

Our South American Cousins, published by J. J. Little & Co., New York, is a book of 300 pages, by the celebrated Dr. William Taylor. We have rarely read a work so entertaining on travel, certainly none upon the same theme, South America. Dr. Taylor keeps his eyes about him, and is a wit, a philosopher and a Christian.

The Technological Institute, Halifax. has issued its first annual anaouncement This institute, so much needed, and now so well patronized, can only be understood by a perusal of this very compre-

A Guide to the city of Halifax has been issued by C. C. Morton, Bookseller.

The Mount Allison Ladies Academy has issued its Circular and Catalogue for 1878. Dr. Kennedy, Principal, is to be aided, we are happy to see, by an excellent staff. Copies of the Circular, with other information, will be supplied on apapplication to Dr. Kennedy.

The Calender and Catalogue of the Mt. Allison Wesleyan College has also reached us. The usual strong representation is than that labor should be so scarce in hunt for and infallibly recover a rope no offered in connection with the Arts FaGENERAL READING.

THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

BY MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "Think not, the maiden gained, that all is done

The prize of happiness must yet be won. If young people more truly interpreted the obligations and responsibilities of marriage they would not so thoughtlessly assume its relations. If parents, or less indulgent friends, could induce them to think with less excitement, and more soberly of the duties as well as the pleasures, how much more of unfading brightness would glorify this fair earth; how much more of the true home-it rest, its joys, its unselfish love-would bless and abide it. But with little thought and less realization of its true meaning, hundreds rush into marriage as if only preparing for a pic nic or a pleasure excursion. They are so sure they love one another; and seeing life only in rosy tints, they laugh at any prudential caution and repel any earnest effort to teach them to under-

The lover sees only perfection, sweet ness and beauty in the maiden whom he imagines has every qualification to make his home a little heaven; and in her estimation his love is to be her tower of strength-a safe refuge from every storm; and thus surrounded and guarded by his tender care she fears no evil, shrinks from no hardship, In his present ecstatic state he cannot imagine that her estimate of what his devotion is always to be can possibly be overdrawn.

stand the mutual responsibilities that

the contemplated union will bind upon

Now what do they really know of each other? During courtship and engagement, with perhaps no intention to deceive or wear a holiday face, all the best points of their characters are in the ascendancy. Ah! If lovers would bring a little common sense to their aid! They are aware that it is folly to expect perfection; certainly they must know that in their own individual selves they have not such desirable qualities to offer. They know that the best and noblest have faults; that friends of every degree have some traits and peculiarities that call for kindness and charitable construction; and, in the new life they | sion to hive bees, or to take a nest of contemplate, above all others, they should understand how necessary it with honey, which is found to be the must be to bear one another's burdens. | best preservative. When we are anneither expecting nor desiring that the noved with insult, persecution, and

In the halcyon days of love, before marriage, how important for the young | is to have our spirit bathed in honey. to keep in mind that they are "not em. | Let every part be saturated with meekbarking on the smooth surface of a summer sea," but are to take life together as it comes to all-with its sunshine and its shadow-heartily enjoying the summer, but brave to meet the frosts and storms of winter. In every vicissitude, if they love and honor all the good each finds in the other, and bear with loving patience such mistakes as may arise, conscious that they are about equal on both sides, what a change would be at once seen in the fearful records that are served up to the community in our daily papers!

Both men and women are of the earth, earthy, subject to such infirmities as are born of earth; but we honestly believe a husband has more influence in shaping the character and life of a true loving woman than she can possibly have over his. Woman has more to suffer, more of those cares and perplexities which naturally tend to develop irritability, impatience and similar infirmities, than men are liable to, and therefore she has more need of tender

forbearance and loving guidance. But fault-finding or silent disapproval, exacting obedience under the guise of unconditional surrender of all a wife's taste and judgment to his, is not a husband's best mode of weeding out her faults or leading her into a new and more perfect life. A woman can be easily influenced and moulded by gentleness and love, but it is not easy or safe to attempt to drive her either by sternness, studied neglect or disapprobation silently manifested. Ah! this wretched mode of censuring by solemn would be far less disastrous.

as a step that settles all uncertainty and kind.

and gives to them a life of unbroken happiness. And yet how vague are their conceptions of what will be necessary to insure any portion of their anticipated bliss.

"We are married, they say, and you think you Well, take this white veil from my head and look Here is a matter to vex you and a matter to grieve Here is doubt to disturb you or faith to believe you. here, as you see, common earth, common

Be wary, and mold me to roses-not rue. 'Ah! shake out the filmy thing, fold after fold, And see if you have me to keep and to hold.

Look close at my heart, see the worst of its sinning—
It is not yours to-day for the yesterday's winning.
The past is not mine—I am too proud to borrow—
You must grow to new heights if I love you to-

We're married! I'm plighted to hold up your praises, As the turf at your feet does its handful of daisies That way lies my honour—my pathway of pride But mark you, if greener grass grow either side I shall know it, and keeping in body with you Shall walk in my spirit, with feet in the dew."

If one could look into the many ach ing hearts, made sore by the sudden varishing of imaginary perfections, what a revelation that would be! Because 'That way lies their honour-their pathway of

how many appear outwardly happy, or at least content, who have waked from their dream of anticipated bliss to a life of vain longings and repinings. Seeing what to them look like fresher, happier lives all about them, they venture "in spirit, with feet in the dew" on unsafe grounds. Hence we hear so much of broken homes, divorced hearts, and sin and sorrow, where there should have been abiding peace.

We're married! Oh, pray that our love do not I have wings flattened down and hid under my They are supple as light-you can never undo And swift in their flight-you can never pursue them.

And spite of all clasping, and spite of all bands,

Nay! call me not cruel, and fear not to take me. I am yours for my lifetime, to be what you make

To wear my white veil as a sign or a cover, As you shall be proven my lord or my lover; A cover for peace that is dead, or a token Of bliss that can never be written or spoken."

HOW TO DISARM AN ENEMY.

It is said that bees and wasps will not bite a person whose skin is imbued with honey. Hence those who are much exposed to the venom of these little creatures, when they have occawasps, smear their faces and hands forbearance should be all on one side. opposition from perverse and malignant men, the defense against their venom ness, gentleness, forbearance, and patience; and the most spiteful enemy will be disappointed in his endeavors to inflict a sting. We shall remain uninjured while his venom returns to corrode his own malignant bosom; or. what is far better, the honey with which he comes into contact will neutralize his gall; the coals of forgiving love will dissolve his hatred, and the good returned for evil will overcome evil with good.

BE KIND TO THE LIVING.

We live in a world where nothing is sure. To-day our friends are about us in the freshness and bloom of health and spirits; to-morrow we bend in anguish over their still forms; and it is well if no bitter regrets mingle with the tears we shed upon their white faces. O life is insecure, and the brightest and most promising of all our treasures may, perhaps, soonest droop and fade! And when one dies how anxious we are to do him homage! We speak of his virtues, we excuse his faults, and spread the mantle of charity over his vices, which, while he lived, we had no patience with. If we only had, we might have won him to a better life. Had we exercised toward him a little of the forbearance and kindness with which we now speak of him, he had had fewer faults. How often his heart ached and cried out for human sympathy — for our sympathy—we may never know; and if we could, it is too late to undo the past, too late to soothe and benefit him. We may not take up silence! A good round scolding, or a the broken threads of life that is gone sharp quarrel, even, and then a loving and weave them into a web of hope and reconciliation—bad as such a course is, joy; but toward those who are still left to us, who have ears to hear, and hearts Having made a choice of a companion, to throb with pain and grief, we may young people look forward to marriage be generous and just, forgiving, loving

wife who has tried so hard to make to the people. I would not proscribe your home pleasant and comfortable, is the introduction of new tunes altodead, to show her kindness. No fun- gether, but there should be a free proeral pomp, no costly monument with loving words inscribed thereon, will make up for past neglect. Could the fond kisses that are now imprinted on her cold lips, and the murmured words of endearment that fall unheeded upon her ear, have been hers while living, there would have been no woman in all this wide world fonder or happier than

Do not wait till the hands of the tired, patient mother are folded over the heart that has so often thrilled with joy, or beaten wildly with pain on your account, to do her honor. By the memory of all the loving offices which she has performed for you from infancy all the way up to manhood, or womanhood, keep your love for her deep and ardent, dutifully respect and reverence her, repay with interest the tender love and care that she has lavished upon you, and strive to make her last days acquainted with the people, and have restful, happy and peaceful.

Be especially kind to the little ones. The world will deal harshly enough with them; it is a rough world at the best. Surround them with an atmosphere of love, and instill into their hearts noble feelings and principles while you may; for, sooner than you think, other and less holy influences will be brought to bear upon them.

Be kind to the sad, the sorrowful, the unfortunate, the erring and the fallen. Kind words and kindly acts cannot hurt them, and may do them a world of good.

CHURCH MUSIC.

an article in Sunday Afternoon, for the poker. July, says:

clesiastical. Not that we are to be re- to win the man. Pat, when he arose stricted to slow, heavy, monotonous to go, shook his hand warmly and said: strains in the house of prayer; for, "Be sure, sir, don't pass my door while the wailings of the soul, when without giving me a call."-Congregaout of the depths" it cries out to the tionalist. Lord, may fitly express themselves in long-drawn, and measured notes, there are other moods of worship which call for bright and cheerful utterance, and then " we would cry merrily before the Lord of hosts." And still even this sacred mirth should seek for anotherexpression than that which is heard in frosts of winter? The Halifax Guardian, the house of feasting.

The music of the church should also be intelligible. By this I mean that it should not be of such a character as to confound and bewilder us by complicated involutions, strange and subtle chords, and such feats of art as only a learned professor can comprehend .-There is no edification in listening to a special exercise of their gifts on the part of the choir, when it is impossible to understand a word that is sung, or even to tell whether they are singing English or Latin or Choctaw. There is a story told of a city clergyman who was once invited to preach in a small country church, and the choir thought they would get up a very elaborate performance for his benefit. They were more ambitious than successful; and when they were through, before giving | der that an invalid may hear the service out his text, the preacher looked up to the gallery and said:

"My friends, if the angels in heaven should hear you sing, they would come down and ring your necks."

It was not a courteous thing to do. but the provocation was probably very

The music of the church should never be allowed to become tedious.-It is so when there is too much of it; or when it is all of the same sort; or when it is painfully elaborate; or when it is rendered list'essly, and with apparent indifference; or when the same words are repeated over and over again until one's patience is exhausted. I have heard the Te Deum stretched out to the length of an ordinary morning sermon, the closing sentence being repeated twenty-nine times, until it seemas if the choir "would never be confounded." When the entire Psalter is chanted, as is done in some of our Epis. copal churches, it should be done with such a movement as to consume little more time than is required to read it, otherwise it becomes a weariness and a vexation.

The music of the church should be

Do not wait till the faithful, devoted | such as is, for the most part, familiar portion of old ones, in which the congregation may join, if they are so disposed. And when a hymn has for a 1765; but as that colony did not have long time been wedded to a particular tune, so that the words spontaneously suggest the music, it is a great trial to be obliged to stand dumb, and listen to some strange air, which quickens no association, and sounds like the voice of n unwelcome intruder.

MATCHING HIM.

Dr. Guthrie was equal to any emergency, physical or otherwise. While engaged in visiting the poor, he came one day to the door of an Irish Catholic, who was determined that the Doctor should not enter his house.

"You cannot come in here," said he you're not needed nor wanted."

" My friend," said the Doctor, " I'm going around my parish to become called on you only as a parishioner."

"It don't matter," said Paddy, "you shan't come in here;" and lifting the poker, he said: "If yer come in here I'll knock yer down."

Most men would have retired, or tried to reason; the Doctor did neither, but drawing himself up to his full height, and looking the Irishman in the face, said:

"Come now, that's too bad. Would you strike a man unarmed? Hand me the tongs, and then we shall be on equal terms."

The man looked at him in great amazement, and then said: "Och, sure, you're a queer man for a minister! Come inside," And, feeling rather Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, in ashamed of his conduct, he laid down

The Doctor entered, and talked in a Church music should be strictly ec- way so entertaining and instructive as

Is it possible that the microphone may enable ns to dispense with our costly church edifices, and enable us to listen to the preaching of the Word in our own homes, without being obliged to walk or ride a Sabbath day's journey through the blazing heats of summer or the nipping England, gives the following account of an experiment which seems to answer the question in the affirmative:

A microphone was placed in the pulpit of a chapel in this town on a recent Sunday, and connected by a private telegraph line with the residence of a gentleman over a mile distant. Every part of the service was distinctly heard at the gentleman's residence, with the exception of a few words rendered indistinct by the preacher's becoming a little excited and shaking the microphone. So faithfully did the instrument do its work that the chapel keeper was heard to close the doors after service, walk up the aisle, and up the pulpit steps, in conversation with some one else. The idea is about to be put to practical use, the gentleman already referred to having given instructions that his house should be connected with another in the neighborhood, in orfrom one of the churches in the town

HISTORICAL NOTES OF METHO. DISM

The recent Conference at Amherst was remarkable for its numbers, reunion with an adjoining Conference, exhibition of talent, fraternal spirit and gracious influence attending public services. We shall long remember, with pleasure, that ministerial convocations. It awakened many thoughts of the past both in reference to memory, and to recorded incident.

Our review sometimes went back into the past one hundred years. What then? Was there any Methodism in Amerst 100 years ago? Yes, there was the nucleus of this system of religion,—a prayer meet. ing. This was established by a few Yorkshire Methodists who came to these shores in 1775. True, there was not a Local or regular preacher at that time in the whole region now called the Dominion of Canada.

In answer to the prayers presented at that prayer meeting, a gracious revival of religion visited the place, during the next year 1779. In connection with this Methodist revival in Nova Scotia, a young man named William Black was converted to God. Soon after he began to preach, and thus became the "Apostle of Methodism' to the Lower Provinces. Are we not correct in saying that, as far as the Dominion is concerned, Methodism took its rise at

Amherst? Should not the centenary of Methodism in this country be celebrated next year 1879? It appears to me that the conversion of Mr. Black ought to fix the period of its introduction.

It is true that there was a Methodist preacher in Newfoundland as early as their centenary 14 years ago, they might unite with the Dominion Methodists in the celebration. Our cause, in consequence of recent ministerial increase, requires, financially, a special effort. I hope Mr. Editor that you will consent to allow the agitation of this movement in the columns of the WESLEYAN.

One hundred years ago, there was not Methodist preacher in British America. except in Newfoundland, now there are more than 1200 in this branch of the Methodist family!

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Never did the people of Amherst greet on any former occasion so many Methodist preachers, as during the Conference of 1878. On Saturday, June 29th. when the Conference of N. B. and P. R. L. sisted the N. S. Conference, there were present more than 150. A few days later an equal number were in Sackville, classic, picturesque, salubrious and hospitable Sackville. Thirty-one years ago there was a ministerial gathering at this place. comprising all the Methodist ministers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, about 46 in all. Twenty-four of these have crossed " the narrow stream of death."

The recital of the names of those present on that occasion may be interesting to some of your readers.

The departed. Still living. Wm. Bennett, J G. Hennigar. S. Busby, J. F. Bent, R. Knight, H. Daniel, W. Smith' G. Johnson G. Miller, 1. Sutcliffe. A. McNutt. McMurray, Buckley, W. Smithson, W. Temple, M. Barratt, M. Pickles, R. Shepherd H. Pickard. S. Bamford, Smallwood Morton, R. A. Chesley, A. DesBrisay, McLeod Wm. McCarty, R. Narraway. H. Pope, R. Weddall, C. Lockhart, W. Croscombe, J. Allison. W. Wilson, W. Allen, J. Marshall, H. Pope, J. Prince. R. E. Crane, T. H. Davies, G. O. Huestis. W. C. Beals. J. B. Strong

C. De Wolfe Among all those who were at that meeting in 1847, only five are now in the active work. Of those five four are in the N. S. Conference, the other in N. B. In the three Maritime Conferences there are no old men in the effective ranks. The Rev. R. Smith, in ministerial age the oldest among us, having entered the work in 1842. Truly, these are youthful Conferences! We are however favored with the counsels of aged men. Our 28 supernumeraries are of great service in guiding the old ship over the rapids that sometimes lie in ont pathway. We ought as young men to cherish, and manifest in every possible way, feelings of reverence and brotherly love for our aged ministers.

Maitland, July 15, 1878.

OBITUARY

ARCHIBALD M'MULLIN, J. P., has passed away from this world of sin and suffering to "the land that is fairer than day." Our deeply lamented brother was born at Milltown, N. B., May 2, 1806, where he remained till 1812, when his parents removed to Digdeguash, where he resided till July 10, 1878, when he exchanged mortality for life. He was blest with a pious mother who early taught hims to read the Holy Scriptures, pray and love God. She first introduced Methodism into Didgeguash. He was awakened under the ministry of the Rev. R. Shepherd, and found the peace that passeth understanding during the administration of the Rev. A. DesBrisay' Sr. Since that time he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church. For many years he faithfully performed the duties that devolved upon him, and always took a lively interest in the church he loved so well. His death makes a gap that we are at present unable to fill. His home was always open to the ministers whom he truly loved. The writer will not readily forget his kindness to him last year. In 1846 he was appointed Justice of the Peace, which he adorned till his end. His sufferings though intense and protracted were borne without a single murmur. With lamb-like patience" his breast was armed. He was resigned to his Father's will-He told his eldest daughter shortly before his death that his affliction had been made a great blessing to him in bringing him nearer to God, and that he had no feas of passing through the dark valley of death, as his trust was on Jesus whom be leaned. He died the death of the righteous and may our last end be like his. W. R. PEPPER.

Digdeguash, Charlotte Co., N. B., July, 18th, 1878.

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. P., orld of sim at is fairer ed brother ay 2, 1806. when his ash, where hen he exwas blest aught him v and love Methodism kened up-Shepherd, th underion of the that time er of the years he that de ok a lively l so well. ire at prevas always truly lovly forget In 1848 he Peace, His suffer cted were ar. With was arm her's will_ nortly behad been bringing ad no fear valley of whom be the right-

ke his.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 27. LESSON VI. THE CENTURI-ON'S FAITH; or, Confidence in the Lord. Luke 7, 1.10. August 11.

EXPLANATORY.

VERSE 1. ENDED ALL HIS SAYINGS. The particular sayings here referred to are the sermon on the mount, which was delivered on an eminence known as " the borns of Hattin," near Capernaum. Audience of the people. The multitude. (1) Our privilege is no less high than theirs. They could hear the better, but we, taking an the full measure of the Saviour's words, can understand the better. Capernaum. A town on the north-west of the Sea of Galilee: the home of Christ after his resection at Nazareth. It is now in ruins, and not certainly identified; though the weight of opinion fixes it at Tell Hum. (2) The most highly favoured places and people will not be saved from destruction By their abundant opportunities.

2. CENTURION. An officer in the

Roman army corresponding to a captain at the present time, since he was in command of a company of a hundred soldiers. It is noticeable that every centurion to whom reference is made in the New Testament receives an honorable mention. The centurion who was in charge of the guard at Christ's crucifixion gave testimony to his divinity; "the centurion Julius," who was the guardian of the apostle Paul during his voyage to Rome, showed great kindness to his noble prisoner; and the centurion Cornelius at Cesarea was the first Gentile convert to Christianity. (3) Even the bloody trade of war and the wicked surroundings of the camp cannot keep men back from God. General Havelock and Captain Hedley Vicars have shown what kind of Christians may be found in the profession of arms. Servant. In Matthew's Gospel the word here used would indicate that he was youthful and probably a boy. Dear unto him. The inequality of their condition did not prevent a warm attachment, showing that there was fidelity on one side and sincere regard on the other. (4) Good masters and good servants are generally found together. [Teacher, impress the lesson of kindness to servants and superiors.] Sick. Of a paralysis, as we learn from Matthew. In the East this disease attacks people of all ages, and is frequently accompanied with a contraction of the joints causing great pain and speedy death. (5) The young as well as the old need to be ready for death at any

3. HEARD, OF JESUS. Though he had not seen Jesus, he believed in him. (6) An example of faith without sight. Sent unto him. Matthew says, "came unto him." There is between the two accounts a variation, but no contradiction. Matthew's account is the more concise and general; Luke's the more exact and specific. He came not in person but by the messengers whom he sent. Just as a king builds a palace or a pyramid, not by his own hands, but through the workmen whom he employs. He sent, rather than came, because he was a foreigner, and aware of the prejudices of the Jews. Had he known more of Jesus he would not have doubted of a gracious reception. Elders. Officials who were the rulers of the city in ecclesiastical affairs, and might be supposed to possess influence with the worker of miracles. (7) As these elders interceded with Jesus, so Jesus himself, our elder Brother, intercedes for us before God. Beseeching him. (8) Those who expect answer to their prayer must plead earnestly. Come and heal. There was no doubt about his ability to do the wonderful work. If he would come, he could heal.

4, 5. Instantly. Earnestly, zealously. Worthy. They deemed him worthy, though in his own humble estimate he deemed himself unworthy. (9) It is well when others rate us higher than we rate ourselves. Loveth our nation. An uncommon trait, for the Romans generally felt a great contempt for the Jews as a subject people, and received in turn their bitterest enmity. This centurion had lived among the Jews long enough to realize that, while they were base, their religion was the noblest in the world; and was probably a "proselyte of the gate," who had accepted the Jewish doctrines without being adopted into their church. He loved their nation because it was the people of God. (10) We should love God's church in the world, however unworthy may be some of its members. Built us. Such liberality was not unusual among the Jews, though rare from a Gentile to the Jews. (11) Money contributed to build churches is well invested. A merchant who had lost nearly all his property, pointed to a handsome church and said: "Well, I shall never lose the ten thousand dollars I put

the temple, for sacrifice, but used as a meeting-place for worship and reading the Scriptures. It was not often large, but generally accommodated two or three hundred people. The men occupied the door, and the women witnessed the services from a latticed gallery. Perhaps, among the marble ruins on the summit of Tell Hum there are yet remaining some fragments of this tribute of Gentile gen-

6. JESUS WENT. Matthew represents him as saying to the centurion, "I will come and heal him," to which the officer makes answer as given. Luke states the precise manner of the conversation. Jesus sent the word to the centurion, and was on his way to his house, when new messengers arrived from him. The Gospels supplement, but never contradict, each other; showing independent narrators Trouble not. As if to help a helpless one were a burden and trouble to the Physician. (12) Jesus is always ready to bless and save the needy. Not worthy. An instance of signal humility. (13) " The best men have always the lowest opinion of themselves .- Burkitt. Under my roof. He was unwilling that the great prophet should contract even the slightest taint of ceremonial defilement by entering the house of a Gentile.

7, 8. NEITHER... WORTHY TO COME. (13) Not worth, but need, is the title to Christ's notice. Say in a word. (14) Christ's word outweighs other men's work. A sentence from him will do more than a lifetime of effort from all the world. Under authority. Having above Kim the orders of his commander and the Emperor. Under me soldiers. Notice this allusion to the systematic drill and discipline of the Roman army, which made them the conquerors of the world. He recognizes that as he has his own subordinates, so Christ has his unseen instruments to execute his behests. (15) Faith enables one to see the invisible. The eye saw no servants around the Son of man,, but faith beheld legions of angels ready to obey his bidding.

9. 10. MARVELED. "What is more wonderful than to see Christ wonder ?"-Bishop Hall. So great faith. That which inspired the wonder of Jesus was-1. Faith which arose in so strange a quarter; 2. Faith which so clearly discerned deep spiritual truths; 3. Faith which so fully realized his divine mission; 4. Faith which showed such absolute confidence Not in Israel. Where he had looked for faith he found unbelief, and where he might have expected unbelief he found faith. (16) See in this a type of the relations of Judaism and Gentilism to the Gos. pel. What a lesson was this to the doubting Jewish leaders. Servant whole, The faith of the master is rewarded in the healing of the servant. (17) So the prayers and trust of parents receive answer in the salvation of their children.

GOLDEN TEXT: According to your faith be it unto you. Matt. 9, 29.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The healing

The next lesson is Luke 7, 11.17.

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It would be a means of grace, as well as a source of valuable information to our people; and ought to be in every Methodist family .- Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Prof, of Theology, Mt. Allison.

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THE WESLEYAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL.

To the student of history-to one who traces with a curious eye, the gradual development of the human race. no field of research presents greater attractions than the rise and progress of Education. Rising in the night of the distant past, or in the twilight of antiquity, Learning, like "the Star of Empire," has ever been progressive in its course. It has ever led the van of the nations, conducting them to preeminence, as the star led the "wise men" to the new-born Saviour.

Any acquaintance with this subject however casual and cursory such acquaintance may be, will show, that among the earliest nations of antiquity, the education of the people was considered of the highest importance. In Greece especially, the education of vouth was more cultivated than in any other nation. Aided by the Grammarians and Philosophers of Athens, the Greeks acquired a complete mastery of their native language and of the general principles of moral philosophy. In fact, Athenian culture, considered merely as an intellectual discipline, has perhaps never been surpassed. In this respect it was far superior to the education which distinguished the Spartan youth, for that was mainly physical rather than mental. Feats of strength, tricks of skill, unflinching endurance; to hurl the discus farther than his fellows, to wield the javelin with more vigor and grace, and to endure voluntary pain with patience:-these were the objects sought in the education of a Spartan youth. It was reserved for these modern times, illuminated by Christian truth and suffused with the Christian spirit, to recognize education in its complex character, as including the moral element, not less than the physical and the mental.

meet the necessities of the case. As that decided progress is being made in Horace quaintly puts it: "Unless your | the several branches of learning, and cask is perfectly clean whatever you that the state of education generally, is pour into it turns sour." Is it not so? cheering and hopeful. The special Does not the quality of the heart trans- features, which stand out in salient mute and convert to its own use all the distinctness in the Report, deserve varied treasures of the mind? Let it be remembered, too, that any diversities in character which education creates, will be permanent, and carried with us into the life to come, and how much more important still does the moral aspect of this subject appear! According to the beautiful sentiment of the poet; -" In the temper of the invisible mind,

The godlike and undying intellect, There are distinctions that will live in heaven When Time is a forgotten circumstance. The elevated brow of kings will lose The impress of regalia, and the slave Will wear his immortality as free Beside the crystal waters; but the depth Of glory in the attributes of God Will measure the capacities of finite mind; And as the angels differ with the ken Of gifted spirits glorify him more.

But independently of this prospective advantage which will accrue from meral culture, it has been found that there have been present advantages attached to it of no mean importance. Not to speak of more than one, which Goldsmith has expressed in a single

"For just experience tells in every soil, That those who think must govern those that toil."

The world is indebted to a sanctified intelligence-to consecrated learningto the kindly sway of moral culture, more than many seem able or willing to appreciate. Reflect a moment: who are they to whom science and art and philosophy are most deeply indebted? Who are they that have shone out from the rest of mankind "distinct in their individuality," and with a lonely splendour? Not the crude and the uncultivated, but the trained intellects, the cultured minds, the educated natures of our race. Macaulay once wrote:--"Whatever be the languages, whatever be the sciences, which it is in any age or country the fashion to teach, the persons who become the greatest proficients in those languages, and those sciences, will generally be the flower of the youth; the most acute, the most industrious, the most ambitious of honor. able distinctions." Thus it is that culture brings out obscure genius to the

play of its powers. And does not such culture more than pay for itself? Indeed, as Professor Huxley says: "A Watt, a Davy, or a Faraday, would be cheap at £100,000." But society reaps other advantages from a rounded education, in its peace and security and general welfare. The late Edward Everett on one occasion, asserted as his opinion "that moral education is a bet ter safeguard of liberty than a standing army." And then he added, "If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster we must raise those of the recruiting

From this view of the subject it folows that, to place a good, sound, rounded education within the reach of the masses is a noble aim, and a wise policy. Utilitarian, not less than moral reasons conspire to raise a cheap popular, and, perhaps, compulsory education to a national importance. The government of any country does well to take this department of public interest under its fostering care. It is wise to watch the spring and dawn of a nation's life, by cultivating the youthful mind, for who can tell what destinies may hang

"Our fates from unmomentous things May rise like rivers out of little springs." Besides, to open the gate-way of knowledge is one of the greatest and divinest charities. You not only make a man " the heir of all the ages," but you add the world to his possessions, until he

'For me your tributary stores combine Creation's heir, the world, the world is

METHODIST EDUCATIONAL WORK IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

It has just been our pleasure to peruse a very lucid and elaborate Report of the Methodist schools in Newfoundland. Considered merely as a presentation of facts and statistics, showing the state of our educational work in that colony, it reflects great credit upon the Superintendent of Education, Rev. Geo. S. Milligan, M. A., by whom it was prepared. From this Report it Such an education is of inestimable would seem that the results of the past worth, and nothing less than this will year are more than usually gratifying, some notice, as they afford the data necessary to a just appreciation of our educational work there.

The statistics furnished show, that

there has been an increase in the attendyears, making a total for the present year of 4,630, or about one-seventh of the entire Methodist population. The teaching staff now number 90, being 19 more than last year. Nearly \$13 .-000 have been paid in salaries to teachers, which gives an average of less than \$144. Of course this sum is far too small, and offers a poor remuneration for services rendered; but it is gratifying to know, that a marked improvement is taking place in the amount of fees paid to teachers. Still. there is ample room yet for a larger increase; and it is to this source rather than to any hope of an additional grant from the Government that the friends of education must look, in order to increase the salaries of the teachers. The remedy lies in awakening a deeper and more general interest in education on the part of the parents and guardians of the pupils. Some degree of interest is already showing itself in improved school property, in new and commodious school houses, in a more ample and suitable apparatus, and in all that tends to facilitate a good and sound education. Indeed the superintendeut is greatly encouraged by the co-operation of the more enlightened portion of the Methodist people.

Gratifying as are these signs of success, peculiar difficulties exist in the way of more rapid progress. The Report expresses the fear that "the industrial habits of the colony will long interfere to prevent more than a measure of success." The superintendent further complains of a difficulty in persuading many parents to procure suitable books for their children, owing in some instances to a want of a proper appreciation of certain branches of learning, such as grammar, geography We presume that in all cases the circuits light, and furnishes theatre for the dis- and history. It is hoped however, that

year by year this difficulty will gradually disappear.

The superintendent is enthusiastic in his work, and this together with his known ability as an educationist, is a sufficient guarantee of his success. During the past year he has travelled more than 3000 miles in the systemaatic visitation of the schools under his care. And when it is considered how difficult are the means of travel in many. parts of Newfoundland, it will be seen how much fatigue is involved in the above figures. It seems to be a special aim on the part of the superintendent to stimulate the teachers, members of Boards, and other influential persons, to greater exertions for the promotion of education. The teachers especially are made an object of his care. He directs them in the prosecution of their studies, and drills them in the best methods and practice of teaching. We congratulate our friends in Newfoundland upon their good fortune in having the services of Mr. Milligan, and hope that the cause of education will continue under his fostering care, to pros-

EDITORIAL NOTES

A very graceful recognition of the services rendered to the Grafton St. Church. Halifax, by S. H. Black, Esq., and his bride, whose marriage we chronicled a few weeks ago, was reserved for them on their return from their bridal tour. A handsome service of plate, valued at \$150, with an address breathing affection and congratulation, were presented by the congregation.

It is more than humiliating to notice the mania for boat-racing which continues in St. John. The attention given to so exciting a subject by the daily papers of that city, does no little, we cannot help but think, toward keeping up this pas-Why do they not class them with other species of gambling, and thus take shelter behind the moral aspect of the thing? They report excitement, fighting, stabbing, &c., in connection with these occasions; what else can they expect when multitudes of gambling, drinking men are brought together? We wish down the occasion of these annual brawls

A spirited debate came off last week in the British House of Commons, caused by an application for an allowance to the Duke of Connaught. \$50,000 yearly was Sir Charles Dilke against appropriations pathy it is that of the good Queen Vic-

We observe by Charlottetown papers claims to that position. Originally a Methodist, and having in our London Mission House an illustrious brother-Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins of India fame; and being linked closely in true sympa. thy with a church which has done him and his much good and no harm, where else could he appear to better advantage than in a Metropolitan Methodist pulpit?

Our Hymn Book Committee at Quebec seems to have closed its work on last Saturday. There was evidently heavy employment, We await promised information from a reliable source.

The Marquis of Lorne, the husband of Princess Louise, is to be our next Governor General. Lord Dufferinit was thought at one time was to remain another year, but it is now concluded that a son of the Duke of Argyle shall be Governor General of Canada. This unites the royalty of England and the noblest chieftainship of Scotland in the rule of our young nation.

By a vote of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference, it was decided that the Ger. eral Conference collection shall be taken up in all our congregations on the second Sabbath in August, and remitted immediately to the President of the Confercnce, Rev. Jeseph Hart. By order

H. P. COWPERTHWAITE,

Journal Sec'y. The same applies to the Nova Scotia Conference, with the exception that the amounts are to be handed over at the Financial Districts to the Chairmen, and by them sent, with full lists for publication, to the Book Steward immediately. and their collections will be published.

Our effort to re-arrange the reading of we had anticipated, owing to the want of the inside pages has been interfered with this week by a misunderstanding on the part of the "imposing" foreman We rangement shortly.

The murder case at Dorchester proceeds slowly in trial. The medical men connected with the investigation have been once more examined, but nothing new has been disclosed. The Court proceeded in a body to Shediac, to see for themselves the scene of the fearful tragedy. It is supposed that new evidence is held in reserve, which will help the de-

CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

For the information of all intending visitors at the General Conference the following reduced rates of Montreal Hotels are announced:

Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, \$2 per day for all delegates and for clerical

St. Lawrence Hall, St. James St., \$1.50 per day. Visitors to produce certificates from the Secretary of Conference of their | now working, and which it is of great imattendance at Conference.

Ottawa Hotel, St. James Street, European plan, Rooms 50 cents per day. Visitors to produce certificates as above. Albion Hotel, North Gill St., \$1.50 per

Temperance Hotel, St. Henry Street, \$1

It is probable that rooms will be available in several private boarding houses at \$1 per day. Enquiries relative thereto may be addressed to the undersigned within 8 or 10 days of the opening of Confer-

The above favorable arrangements are made with the hope that many will avail themselves of the privilege of attending the second session of the General Conference, which is likely to be one of very great

Commutation rates with Railroad and Steamboat Companies will be announced as soon as possible.

Ample billetting accommodation is available for delegates both clerical and lay, in private houses, and the committee are striving to observe as far as possible the express wishes of delegates relative to their billets. WM./I. SHAW,

PORTLAND, ST JOHN. INTEREST.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-As the columns of our Conference organ will now be in a measure relieved of the pressure of Conference reports, &c., perhaps you could spare set apart as his grant: a remonstrance by a corner in which to record a few gettings. pertaining to affairs in this portion of to members of the Royal family, met with | John Wesley's parish. We noticed that a support of only 33 votes against 320. If you did not even refer (the want of room ance of pupils of 969 over previous any royal household ever deserved sym- doubtless being the cause) to an event of much importance to the Methodists of this place, and very fully reported in the St. John papers, the laying of the corner stone of the Methodist church now in that Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Presbyterian, of course of erection, which took place on Montreal has been occupying there the the 19th ultimo, the ceremony being per-Methodist pulpit. The Doctor has fair formed by his Honor Governor Tilley. The day being delightfully fine a large number gathered to witness the proceedings, including the President of the Conference, all the members of the St. John District, and several ministers of other denominations. The exercises in connection with the ceremony were of a very interesting character. The proceedings were begun by the choir led by J. L. Woodworth, Esq., singing the 540th hymn, after which the Rev. D. McLellan, Baptist minister, offered an appropriate prayer. The Superintendent of the Circuit in a brief address introduced his Honor the Governor. A silver trowel was presented to him by James Harris, Esq., chairman of the building committee, and the ceremony immediately performed. The hymn beginning, "Thou who hast in Zion laid." &c., was announced by Rev. J. S. Phinney and sung by [the choir. His Honor the Governor then delighted the audience with an interesting address, in which touching reference was made to some of the pioneer Methodist preachers in this Province with whom he had been acquainted, many of them having passed away to their eternal rest. President, now ex-President Prince, was in his happiest mood, and in a very neat and finished address referred to the grand old Methodist doctrines which would be preached in the building in course of erection, and encouraged the Methodists of Portland to persevere in the noble work in which they are engaged. Brethren Barratt, Hart, Sprague, Ackman, McLellan, Chappell, and William Elder. Esq., also gave pleasing and appropriate addresses. The Doxology was sung, the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Wm.

> brought to a close. Since the period referred to the work of

a particular kind of building material, Steady progress is however being made, and we are looking hopefully forward to hope to effect a more systematic ar- the not very distant times when we will be able to worship in the basement of the new edifice.

The lack of sufficient means to carry on the work—together with the exceedingly "hard times," rendering it difficult to procure money—is much felt and calculated to seriously cripple the trustees in their efforts to put the new church in such a condition as will make it comfortable for the worshippers during the coming winter. Realizing the truthfulness of the sentiment that " the Lord helps those that help themselves," our people are strenuously exerting themselves and putting forth every legitimate effort to obtain the object of their ardent desire. Our noble hearted ladies have heroically advanced to the front, and with a magnanimity beyoud all praise are shrinking from no labour nor yielding to any discouragements. Will not the Methodist ladies in every part of this Dominion, and also in Newfoundland sympathize with them and practically exhibit their sympathy by aiding them in the BAZAR for which they are portance to make a success. Any contributions in money or useful articles will be thankfully received, and kindness shown in this way will be thoroughly appreciated. We are very slow to believe that our appeals will be indifferently received, or that a deaf ear will be turned to our cries for

Our Sunday School pic-nic was held last week, and to the great joy of all concerned, proved a grand succe-s. After all expenses in connection therewith had been paid, a very respectable amount was handed to the Treasurer of the Church building Fund. I cannot close this already too prolix epistle without referring to the noble hearted generosity of the brethren of the N. S. Conference, who gave me over \$100 to help us in our time of need. Many of the brethren of the N. B. & P. E. I Conference also in this way exhibited brotherly love and kindness of heart.

Apologizing for the length of this article, I remain,

Faithfully yours, Portland, St. John, July 29, 1878.

[We awaited direct information from Portland, which we considered sure to come, and which would be more satisfactory than any brief reference.—EDITOR.

"BAPTISMAL DIFFICULTIES."

MR. EDITOR,-I have of late observed in your Paper, and others, reports of a number of cases of sun-stroke, and I beg leave to call your attention to another influence affecting some very seriously-I will not undertake to say whether they are moon-struck or under some other powerful influence-all affected have water on the brain, and appear to loose the sight of one eye, and see but one side of things. Allow me to give a case which appears

under the heading "Baptismal Difficulties," in the Baptist organ, looked at with one eve :-after expressing much sympathy for those who practice Infant Bap-He says, "one point has, we believe,

never been defined by any Pedobaptist Church, that is, the age at which bapism is to be administered to persons, as infants, and when the young person is sufficiently far advanced to be regarded as an adult." As there are very many "Baptismal Difficulties" on the subject as taught and practiced, I think the learned gentleman, if he had not lost the sight of an eye, would have seen quite as great a difficulty" in his own practice, for bad as it is to baptize an infant (our friends do sometimes baptize children) have they ever defined," at what age the infant becomes an adult, at what time in life faith may be so exercised as to entitle to believer baptism, and if a mistake should be made it would be a serious "difficulty," for if a child be baptized too young, or even an adult baptized on the profession of faith, that had not been exercised, how very great would be the evil. Churches not intending it, will then be found communing with such as have not received believers baptism. I think it will be admitted that such mistakes have, and may be made.

Another "difficulty": if such came to believe, would they be re-baptised, or suffered to die without receiving believers'

The "definition" did not appear to be a "difficulty" with our Saviour. He received infants and little children into his arms, laid his hands on them and blessed them, though the disciples rebuked.

The learned Editor expresses thankfulness that they have avoided the "difficulties" into which others have fallen, and says: "The only declaration we need is, I believe, that Jesus Christ is the Son of Allen, and the interesting proceedings God, or its equivalent."

"And are there no "difficulties" here: Simon Magus believed and was baptized, building has not progressed as rapidly as but was still in the gall of bitterness, no bet-

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ter than if he had received infant baptism. Do not fallen angels more fully believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God than some who are baptized in the profession of their faith—see Mark i. 24; Luke iv. 34. If we should ask the first hundred persons we meet, do you believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, how many would say

No? I have still ninety and nine more " diffi-I AM NO AQUATIC. culties."

RAILWAY MATTERS

AUGUST 3.

MR. EDITOR:-Please allow me, through the columns of the WESLEYAN, to give some of your readers desired information in reference to some Railway affairs. The Intercolonial Railway will sell tickets, during the month of August, 1878, as follows :- From Halifax, Pictou, Truro, and other places, in that division, to Montreal, \$20.00; to Toronto, \$30.00; and to Niagara Falls, \$31.00. From points between Truro and Memramcook tickets will be sold as follows :- to Montreal. \$19.00; to Toronto, \$29; and to Niagara Falls \$30.75. From St. John, Moneton, and intermediate places, to Montreal \$18. to Toronto, \$28.00, and to Niagara Falls, 229.75. Tickets will be sold to all applicants, and will be good for the continuous trip going-and will be good to return at any time within thirty days. Said tickets will be issued only during the month of August.

On and after the first of August, clergymen travelling on the Intercolonial, can purchase tickets at one-half first class fare at any office of the Road, on presen-

tation of a Clergyman's Certificate. I have furnished the General Ticket Agent with a list of the names of all the Methodist ministers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, so far as I could make up such a list from recent numbers of the WESLEYAN. A Clergyman's Certificate will be forwarded to any of our ministers on application to G. G. Wallace, Esq., General Ticket Agent, Moncton, N. B. The old arrangement of purchasing Return Tickets, at one fare, will terminate with the end of the present month.

D. D. CURRIE. Moncton, July 27, 1878.

A SUGGESTION.—As the time of the among the subjects of general interest (to the connexion) coming under consideration, will be that of the Missionary debt : would it not be well to suggest the propriety of having a meeting on all the circuits, separate from the missionary meeting, in which an appeal may be made for subscriptions to pay said missionary debt. Also, a division or an apportionment of the debt being made among the different Conferences .- based on missionary contributions of past years. Then that the division be not absolute, but that after all the sums realized be applied to pay said debt, the remaining debt, should there be any, be a debt belonging to the General Conference. Yours truly.

J. G. BIGNEY.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

DEAR MR. EDITOR .- In view of the fact that the Financial District Meeting must this year be held at an unusually early date, there is perhaps danger that the requirement of the Discipline, that the first Quarterly Meeting for the year be held previous to the F. D. Meeting, may in some cases be overlooked. The members of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference will, I am sure, excuse my calling attention to this matter.

J. HART. St. John, July 29, 1878.

Rev. J. S. Johnson, Nashwaak, N. B.,

"I have fairly entered upon the duties of Nashweak circuit, and think I shall like it very well. We had very kind and hospitable welcome on our arrival at the Parsonage, when we were greeted by a number of friends and a sumptuous tea. We anticipate a pleasant and prosperous term on this circuit. Amen."

FROM BERMUDA.—Private letters in form us of the safe arrival in good health of Mr. Borden and Mr. Moore and family. A splend'd reception was accorded to to them. The parsonage at Hamilton had been painted, furnished anew, and was full of waiting, welcoming parishioners, when the strangers arrived from St. George's, though it was ten o'clock at night. The brethren enter heartily upon their work, and have already, as we hear from outside sources, made a fine impression. May God gueatly bless them this

ACADIA MINES. - An affectionate address, with a parting gift in money. was presented to Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Giles on leaving for their new circuit. The address breathes great attachment and gratitude for the advantages of Mr. Gile's ministerial and pastoral labours.

JERUSALEM CIRCUIT.—On the 4th inst. we opened our new church at Greenwich, when two able sermons were preached by the Rev. D. D. Currie, of Moncton, to large congregations. Collections were made which resulted in paying the debtupon it, leaving a balance in hand for the purchase

LETTER FROM MAINE.

MR. EDITOR,-I thought perhaps many of the readers of the WESLEYAN had not seen Augusta, Me., and would not object to reading a few lines somewhat descriptive of it; struck with the beauty of the above named city myself, I desire to tell others of it.

Augusta, like the ancient Babylon lieth on two sides of a river—the beautiful Kennebec, which reminds me of the Miramichi in New Brunswick, though I think it is not quite so large. At Angusta it is from one thousand to twelve hundred feet wide, and empties into the ocean about forty miles below. About an eighth of a mile above the city a large dam crosses from shore to shore, which secures water power unequalled perhaps in the country: for many miles the river wanders North through a fine country till it reaches its source, Moosehead lake. The river affords ample navigation as far as Augusta for vessels of large measurement, and just at this season it has more the appearance of Boston harbor than an inland riveraway large quantities of ice for warmer clim tes. A fine bridge spans the river at Augusta, and connects the two parts of the city—a fine R. R. bridge of the Maine Central road also crosses here—the two parts of the city are called East side and West side respectively.

Near the river on either side the land lies flat, then rises to a considerable height and then stretches out a wide plain or table land; on the flat near the river is the business part of Augusta—the whole of the Eastern part and upper plain of the West side is occupied almost entirely with residences; these are very fine indeed occupying as a rule, large lets, which are tastefully, and often beautifully laid out with walks, drive-ways and gardens of flowers. The whole of this part of the city is shadowed o'er with an abundance of elms and maples. Augusta is literally located in a forest of gigantic trees which almost completely hide it from the view the fire completely, and a house apposite was not so much as reached.

This being the capital, the State house is of course here, which is a very noble structure of granite; its halls are silent now, but I suppose will resound with many a harangue and eloquent speech before another season rolle round. The Insane Asylum is a grand pile of granite, located on the East side of the river-would that its halls were silent now and forever-but alas! they resound with the wild cries of | thing will ever take the place of that song of more than four hundred whose reason in the hearts of the French people. has left its throne-everything in the building is in the best of order, all is done thing, Hugo's composition is sublime, but that can be for the comfort and cure of funereal; Rouquet de Lisle's burning these unfortunates; quite a number un- hymn has fire enough in it to inflame Euder the skillful treatment of Dr. Harlow, rope a second time, and France a fortythe gentlemanly president, are leaving, going to their homes "in their right mind" but about as many are ready to come to fill their vacancies. The Insane | place St. Georges. In front of the house Hospital, situated in Augusta, is a grand | rendered celebrated by the venerable and humane institution-where kindness te all rules-no attendant is allowed to ed. A large wreath of immortelles, dedi-

lift a hand against a patient. fer officers are all also built of granite, day a Redical musical club assembled in and located a little north and west of the hespital. This is a very necessary instionly apparent use is to announce daily to the denizens of these parts by the thundering roar of cannon that the sun-is risen and again that it has set. It is sincerely to be desired that it may never be lowed them playing martial music.

needed for ought else. Last, but not least, we notice the churches; all denominations are represented here, and seem to be in good standing; Congregationalism stands first in strength. Next comes our loved Methodism. Church edifices are all good except the Unitarians, and how can they expect to have any-

thing good, seeing they have no Christ. The spiritual interests of the several churches is by no means as good as could be desired, yet not ata discouragingly low water mark. Congregations are thin now, as all that can have gone to the country, and seek there to recuperate wasted energies. We kope all may return with increased strength and a strong resolve to

I may as well close this brief writing with a word on heat. We have learned much about this imponderable agent this summer-its power to dry, warm and kill. The weather has been intensely hot, several days in succession the mercury ranging from 90° to 102°, there have been quite a large number of 'sun-stroke cases', and several have proved fatal. We are hoping for cooler weather or less work.

Augusta, Me., July 25, 1878.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

The fete of Peace and Industry. The most splendid of Artificial illuminations. Unveiling of the statue of the Republic. McMahon holds himself aloof from the festivities, and climbs the Arch of Triumph at night. The populace wild with gaiety. "Gloire a la France." "Vive la France." and the "Marseillaise." The house of M. Thiers visited, his widow serenaded. 25,000 persons making flags and other decorations for the fete.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July, 10

I wish it were possible for words to describe the greatest popular demonstration of modern times, and the most splendid artificial illumination since the fiat lux of the Almighty. Paris surpassed itself on the occasion of the fete to Peace and Industry. The streets from Vicennes to the Bois de Bologne were gay with flags and verdure in the daytime, and resplendent with gas, lanterns, and electric lights at night. Wires were stretched across from window to window, and boughs, flowers and venetian lamps were suspended from many vessels bringing coal and carrying them. This was all done spontaneously and in an outburst of popular enthusiasm. M. Edmund About was chairman of a committee for decorating the Rue de Douai, in which he lives. He assembled the artists who live in that quarter, and most brilliantly did they perform their self-imposed task. Emmisaries were dispatched by them to the forests of the state and they brought back whole trains laden with holly and evergreens. What American young ladies do for their churches on Christmas, About and his friends did for the Rue de Douai, and their example was imitated throughout entire districts by rich and poor. The fete was everywhere. Not a street wrs overcrowded, but there was no street that was not crowded. Fire works were sent up in different parts of the city, and at the Bois de Boulogne, the lakes infinitely multiplied the lights that were hung along their borders or suspended from the many boats which glided over their waters. In of the observer from any eminence out of the fullest sense the fete was a popular the city; viewing it thus little can be seen one got up of the people, by the people, but the church spires. These trees afford and for the people. Early in the morning go up to 60,000 feet or higher, in 10 hours. a fine shade to the streets, and have made | a statue of the Republic was unveiled in | them specially pleasant this summer, and | the Champ de Mars, and dedicated with a also a fine protection in case of fire, as few admirable words from different cabiwas well illustrated a few days ago; a net ministers. When the Minister of the Mary's Cemetry, Halifax. When discovered ends of cigars in their hands, congregated Interior gave the signal for the veil to be five dwelling houses which were very close | removed, a band that had been masked tegether, then came a narrow street with behind a clump of trees struck up the large trees which checked the progress of Marseillaise. The soldier President of the Republic was not present at any point of the festivities, but at night, accompanied by Madam McMahon and the Shah of Persia, he ascended the Arch of Triumph

and looked down upon the radient city. The populace were wild with gayety; music and laughter resounded in the streets from morning till midnight. Gloire a la France," by Victor Hugo, was first sung, but the "Marseillaise" was always the best reserved for the last. No-Guzot's "Vive la France" is a pedantic

Thiers was not forgotten. A stream of citizens poured continually through the statesman, heads were reverently uncovercated to the memory of the "absent one," The U.S. Arsenal with beautiful homes was suspended on the gate. Late in the the garden of the house now occupied by the widow of M. Thiers, and serenaded her tution in time of war, but at present its with patriotic airs. About midnight there were, in different parts of the city, "flam. beaux retreats;" cavalry soldiers, ten or twelve abreast, bore lighted torches as they rode along, and mounted bands fol-

It is estimated that 25,000 pairs of hands were kept busy in the workshops for twelve days preceding the fete, making flags and other decorations for private houses and public buildings. What was spent for the item of paper lanterns alone must have been immense. Bonnets decorated with tricolored ribbons and flowers in artistic devices were worn for one day and cast aside the next. The patriotic bouquet, made of artificial roses, was every where, it was worn by young and old, rich and poor, boys, girls and babies. There were a few houses, occupied by Orleanists or Imperialists, that did not hang out flags or illuminate, but no menace was push forward vigorously the Redeemer's proferred them, there seemed to be an entire absence of partizan feeling, this might not have been the case had the opposition been an a less hopeless minority. Each was perfectly free to do as seemed good in his own eyes, provided he did not infringe on the rights of anybody else. At the church of the Madeleine there were under the collonade imposing processions in celebration of the octave of the corpus christi. No attempt was made by the Q, of Mr. Stewart, Manager of the Montreal many sceptical passers by to throw con- "Herald."—Hz. Herald.

tempt upon it. A military band was present to enhance the pomp of the religious ceremony, and take turns with the grand organ in musical entertainment. The grave. Parisian is tolerant, well-bred, and thoroughly good-natured when he is bent on having a holyday.

These popular festivals no doubt have beneficial influence on social life and manners. One reason why so many Americans are loud mannered and deficient in good breeding, is because they lack the attrition which these people have in cafes, boulevards and Parks. C. A. S.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. J. Scott Hutton with Mrs. Hutton sailed in the "Hibernian" for Liverpool on the 23rd ult. A large number of friends assembled at the steamer to bid them farewell. The Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb presented Mr. and Mrs. Hutton previous to their departure, with a very elegant silver Ice Pitcher with stand and

The Liverpool, Queen's Co., Times reports that a few days ago a gentleman by the name of Johnson, living at North Brookfield, found a pistol which had been left on a table the night previous, in the possession of a little He took it away from the child. but accidentally discharged it, the ball passing through his left hand, making a painful wound. Persons who have loaded fire-arms where children can get their hold of them deserve to be severely punished.

At the Caribou Mines, Upper Musquodoboit, one mile East of the old diggings, there has been made a new discovery of rich boulders which promise remarkably well. Messrs. Morrell & Co., of Dartmouth, have taken out 28 tons of quartz boulders, that yielded 56 ounces of gold. The main lead is 3 feet in width, and is considered very rich. It is supposed it will yield 8 or 10 ounces to the ton. Miners are actively engaged in opening up this and adjoining properties. A crusher will shortly be erected on the new mines and the work of mining vigorously prosecuted.

A gasometer for the Charlottetown, P. E. I. gas works, is being manufactured by the Burrell-Johnson Iron Co., of Yarmouth It is 19 feet 9 inches deep, 53 feet in diameter, constructed of cast iron one inch thick, and weighs over 100 tons. The Tribune reports as follows: "A small gang sawed at N. W. Blethen & Co.'s mills, Tusket, 54,-600 feet of pine boards in 9 hours and 30 minutes. The lumber was well sawed, and all edged and run clear of the mill. total number of logs sawed was 312. The mill hands say that if this is beaten they can Two Yarmouth barbers have been fined for

working on Sunday.

The engine, baggage and second class car of the express train from Pictou were thrown off the track last week between West River and Riversdale, by a misplaced switch. No one hurt and no damage whatever to the cars and very little if any to the engine. The switch had been turned by a track man to put his hand-car in siding and left so.

ACCIDENT AT BEDFORD .- A short time ago one of the soldiers in camp at Bedford, named Charles Fayer, of the 97th, deserted and struck for the woods to the west of that place. When about a mile and a half from Bellevue Hotel, near a small lake, he climbed into a tree to try and make out where he was. In getting down he missed his hold of a branch, fell heavily to the ground and was so badly injured that he was unable to rise. He lay there, shouting at intervals, all day Sunday and Monday, without anything to eat or drink. On Monday some people named Eastwood, who lived on the opposite side of the lake, hearing the continuous shouting, started out to search the woods, but by that time the injured man was too weak to shout and they failed to find him. On Tuesday evening a young man named Doyle and a companion were out in the woods with their guns hunting a bear, when they heard what they thought was the bear growling, but on closer inspection they tound it to be the groans of the maimed soldier, and went to his assistance. He had made such efforts to get to the lake to quench his thirst that his clothes were worn through to the skin on his back. He was almost insensible when discovered. He was taken to the hospital camp at Bedford, when it was found that his left thigh was broken. He was brough t to town and taken to the military hospital. He will probably recover. Mr. Jas. J. Affleck, manager of Messrs. T.

E. Kenny's branch at Londonderry, met with a serious accident at that place on Tuesday night, 23 ult. He was in the act of putting a revolver into his pants pocket, when the pistol went off and the ball entered his right groin. Efforts were made to extract the ball, but it had penetrated so far that the attempt was unsuccessful. He has since died.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The hay and grain crops are reported as looking exceeding well. The root crops also look promising in most localities. The hay harvest, which is just now becoming general all over the country, is said to be almost unprecedented within the memory of men now living, both as regards quantity and quality.

The trial of the Osbornes for the murder of Timothy McCarthy is progressing slowly. Annie Parker, who accuses the Osbornes of the crime, was under examination for some days, but all efforts to shake her testimony have failed. A great legal battle is expected when the defence opens, as it is intended to offer John Osborne as a witness on behalf of his wife and son and daughter, who are charged with murder, while he has been indicted only as an accessory after the fact. The crown will oppose the admission of Osborne as a witness.

Thomas Boardman, of Charlottetown, is the inventor of an improved machine for introducing, at one operation, into a length of stovepipe, all the rivets employed in fastening the pipe together. After the rivets are inserted they are set down by a hammer in the usual

FIRES .- The telegraph reports the destruction by fire of the Hon. Dr. Tupper's house at St. Andrew's, N. B., and a similar fact concerning the summer residence at St. Anne's,

A young man was drowned in Courtenay Bay, N. B., on Tuesday, 23rd ult., while out in a boat with four companions. The boat upset, and the others barely escaped a watery

A little child named Machaud was burned to death a few days ago at Grand Falls. She was left in the house, and having obtained some matches, in some manner ignited them, thereby setting the house on fire and causing her own death .- Moncton Times.

Mr. Charles Hardyman, a married man, of Hampton, King's Co., N. B., disappeared very mysteriously on Wednesday morning, 17th ult., and has not since been heard of He had in his pockets about \$1,000 and a gold watch and chain. His wife thinks he has been foully dealt with.—St. John News.

NOTA BENE.

The famine in Northern China is unabated. and it is affirmed that over 5,000,000 of lives have already perished. The region lies north of the great mountain range, and is accessible only by camels and donkeys laden with

James Gordon Bennet, of the New York 'Herald," contemplates spending \$120,000 in fitting out a yacht for another Arctic Expedition, if the U.S. Navy Dept. furnish the crew, officers and provisions.

America has sent over some 400 missionaries to Turkey and spent \$5,000,000 in efforts to convert the Turks to Christianity.

Romances in real life are transpiring every day which would give ample material to all novel-writers from which to weave strange stories. There is little need in these days to draw upon the imagination in story-telling. For example: More than two months ago a lady living in this city wandered from her home, as was supposed, in a temporary fit of insanity. Every effort made to ascertain her whereabouts was unsuccessful. Her husband was possessed of ample means, and spared no expense to find some clew by which to find her. At length, disheartened, and suffering much in health and spirits from his loss, he sailed for Europe. Two days atterward the detectives learned that a dead body answering the description of the missing woman had been found on one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some jewelry on the body corresponded with what had been worn by the lost wife, so that there seemed little doubt as to her fate. But, strange to relate, a few days later a cable telegram, dated London, came from the missing wife herself, stating that she was alive and well, and anxious to see her busband. Arrangements were made that the husband might be informed of this event on his arrival in England. -Ex.

Amid the lustre of Beaconsfield's public career, it is interesting to read of an incident which mirrors the heart of the man in private life. While walking in Berlin one morning during the congress, he unguardedly presented a large silver coin to a poor, wan man of pitiable appearance, whom he saw pick up the end of a cigar. The newspapers related A woman named Mary Fitzgerald was the incident, and the next morning such a found stealing flowers from the graves in St. | crowd of professional beggars, all with little she was kneeling and pretended to be pray- around the residence of Beaconsfield at the time of his lordships usual departure that the police had to interfere.

A newly-married Cincinnati couple were recently struck dumb in a strange fashion. the wife waking up speechless one Saturday morning, and the husband, Peter Lavelle, being similarly affected the following Monday afternoon. The man has regained the use of his tongue, but his wife is quite feeble and can only swallow a little milk with difficulty. The doctors say the case is not an uncommon one, and is an affection of the brain which produces paralysis, involving the organs of speech, the husband being hysterically affected in sympathy with his wife for the time be-

The celebrated Siamese Twins are surpassed by the St. Benoit Twins, now on exhibition at the Aquarium in this city. They are of French descent, born in St. Benoit, a village near Montreal, Canada. They are perfect in that they have two heads, two chests. and two pairs of arms; but their bodies are joined at the thighs, and Nature bestowed only a single pairs of legs. These girl babies are but a few months old, and are named Rosie and Marie. They are pretty children in features, and act independently to a certain extent. Rosie appears to monopolize the right leg, and Marie the left one, and sometimes one laughs while the other is sleeping. The parents are peasants, and appear fond of their twin offspring .- [Harper's Weekly.

A singular incident has occurred in connection with the work of the riggers on the Washington Monument. A stout rope has been hanging from the derrick at the top, inside the shaft, ever since work was stopped, some score years since. The question arose of how to reach the top to make good connection for hoisting up the necessary tackle. One of the riggers, after putting the old rope to what he considered satisfactory tests, undertook to climb it, carrying a new one with him. His companions stood from under, and he commenced what afterward proved to have been a most perilous ascent. Reaching the top in safety, he waved his hat and cut the old rope down. The surprise of those on the ground can be imagined when the old rope on striking the ground fell into a thousand pieces. It was found to be completely rotted through, and crumbled to small pieces on being handled. The wonder is that it sustainee its own weight much less that of the venturesome rigger and his load of rope.-Desir ch to Boston Herald.

In connection with the famine in the Madras Presidency, a painful case is reported from Bellary. A child aged seven years old was convicted of murder. The judge stated that the tale was a sad one of want and misery in the house. The child's little sister, the deceased, was at the point of death from lack of nourishment, and the mother was prostrated by fever and unable to feed it. At last, distracted by its crying, the unfortunate woman suddenly put the child into the arms of the accused, who, by the mother's directions, took it out and threw it into a well. The judge recommended a free pardon.

It is stated that a number of gentlemen in London have combined, in order to raise a sum of not less than £60,000, to build and endow a church in London in connection with the Established Church in Scotland. A site has already been secured.

A meeting was held the other night in London, Ont., to consider the propriety of asking a grant of land frem Government to the city, for settlement by the unemployed of London and vicinity. One gentleman argued that instead of the Government spending \$280,000, as they did last year, to bring immigrants to increase the glut, they should spend it on the unemployed already here. A committee to draft a petition was appointed, and is to meet on the 24th inst.

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1878.

First Quarter, 5 day, 9h, 5m, Morning Full Moon, 12 day, 8h, 2m, Afternoon, Last Quarter, 20 day, 11h, 53m, Afternoon. New Moon, 28 day, 1h, 45m, Morning.

Date	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.			HTde Hal'x
		Rises	Sets	Rises	South	s Sets	HTH
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2	Friday	4 52	7 20			9 0	10 19
3	Saturday	4 53	7 19	10 59		9 25	11 2
4	SUNDAY	4 54	7 18			9 51	11 43
5	Monday	4 55	7 16			10 23	m'rn
6	Tuesday	4 56	7 15			11 4	0 29
7	Wednesdy	4 57	7 14			11 51	1 20
8	Thursday	4 58	7 13			m'rn	2 24
9	Friday	5 0	7 1	5 36		0 49	3 50
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3	Tuesday	5 4	7 5	7 24		5 15	8 3
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5	Thursday	5 6	7 2	8 0		7 22	9 9
6	Friday	5 8	7 1	8 16		8 24	9 41
7	Saturday	5 9	6 59			9 26	10 10
8	SUNDAY	5 10	6 57	9 1		10 28	10 41
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1	Wednesdy	5 13	6 53	10 45			A. 17
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4	Saturday	5 17	6 48			4 32	3 41
5	SUNDAY	5 18	6 46				5 8
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7	Tuesday	5 20	6 42			6 14	7 6
8	Wednesdy	5 21	6 41			6 40	7 51
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0		5 24	6 37	8 39		7 27	9 12
	Saturday	5 25	6 35	10 (2 56		9 54

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing ives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn

wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.
High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs 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 54 minutes LATER.

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

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW JOHNNY SAVED THE RAILROAD TRAIN.

"I don't suppose, mother, little folks like me can do very much in this world. It don't seem as if I could do much good," and Mrs. Tomkins' eight-yearold Johnny planted his chin on the ing steadily. palm of his chubby little hand and looked up into her face.

She smiled and gave Johnny a pleasant look as she suspended the play of her bright knitting-needles. shouldn't agree with you there," she said, "Johnny. Little folks can't do so much in themselves, but add God's strength to a little boy's weakness, and I think one can do a great deal."

Johnny sat in silence a little while, looking into the crackling, open wood fire, and then said his prayers and went to bed.

ing, Johnny was down at the railroad

Boom, boom-rattle, rattle-ding, ding -choo, choo-oh! they had a noisy time, the cars and the locomotives, dashing about, whistling and ringing. Trains were coming and going at a great rate. In a little while it was more quiet; and then came the train of which Johnny's father was conductor. Johnny called out, "Here I am, father!" and glad enough was a man wearing a blue cap, decked with gilt stars, to get hold of Johnny's hand. Mr. Tomkins, when the passengers had left, stepped back into the cars, and Johnny went with him.

"Stay here, Johnny, in this seat, and I will come after you," and Mr. Tomkins placed Johnny in a warm seat near the stove in a rear car. The train stopped over night at that station, and Mr. Tomkin's thought he could safely leave his little boy in a car a minute or

From that station down to the next, at Rowe's Factory, it was a down-grade all the way. Start a car at the station above, and it would jog along itself, going more rapidly, till it reached Rowe's Factory, where the grade changed. And what should Johnny's car conclude to do but start off for a little trip on its own account to the Factory! The brakeman had carelessly unshackled it, not understanding an order given him, and when the locomotive ahead happened to back the train a little it went bump against the rear car and started it on an undesirable journey.

Johnny was startled when he looked up and saw that the car was in motion, and a good deal frightened when, seeing nothing before or behind the car, he knew it was loose and cruelly running away with him in the dark!

Just then he caught the flash of emp red light away down the track!

derstand what it all meant. "A train! a train!" he thought, "and we shall surely go"-Johnny hardly dared finish the thought. If he had it would have been, "go-crash into one another!"

What could he do?

There came into his mind the words of his mother about a little boy's weak ness and God's strength. He dropped on his knees there in the aisle of the car and asked God to help a little boy in a runaway car.

He opened his eyes, and saw away down the track the sharp fiery light. One light made him think of another. There was his father's red lantern all lighted near the stove. Why couldn't he wave it from the car-end toward the approaching train? Wouldn't the engineer see it?

He snatched the light, ran to the end of the car, and there he stood on the platform waving the lantern.

"What is that?" said William Marston, looking from the cab window of the locomotive that was thundering along, bringing on the evening express. "A warning ahead!" says he to Jones, the fireman. At the same time he shut off the steam, reversed the engine, put on the air-brakes and whistled the danger-signal. What a sharp, shrill cry

"What is the matter?" said the passengers, and a lot of black heads went bobbing out of the car windows, ike turtles coming to the top of the

"Danger!" called one to another, as they saw the light ahead waving.

The express came to a stop, and then commenced to back, back, going faster, faster, trying to get out of the way of Johnny's car, that was now rapidly dashing forward, the red light swing-

Away went the express train in safety beyond the station at Rowe's Factory. and Johnny's car was switched on a side track by a station hand, and came at last to a stop, as the grade changed at the Factory and slanted up again.

When the passengers of the express, epping out, saw a little fellow with a red light on the platform of the runaway car, and heard his story, cheer after cheer for him went up in the stillness of the night.

A purse of money for him was quickly made up, but that was little to John-The next day, on the verge of even- ny compared to the comfort he took in thinking he had saved, perhaps, a hundred lives that might have been lost had the express train dashed into the runaway car and everything been pitched down the steep bank.

> So much for adding God's strength to a little fellow's weakness. - Youth's

SAILOR BEN'S SILVER PURSE. For two years had sailor Ben been off on the sea. Now his ship had touched the shore, and his heart was full of joy. When he said good-bye to his mother he was a wild, careless boy; but in the rough days and stormy nights on the water, he had learned not only to love his mother better, but to love and serve the God she loved. So he longed to go to her and tell of her

Once on shore he hurried to buy a gift for her: a silver purse with long silver fringe, and into it he counted twenty gold dollars. "I'll make your heart glad in more ways than one, mother," he said, as he snapped the clasp and bounded over the rocks to the ship, for this was to be his last night on board for many months.

In his haste his foot slipped and he fell heavily, bruising his head, spraining his wrist, and the precious purse was flung out of his hands, down out of sight on the rocks below. Poor Ben! Never thinking of his bruises he climbed down, searching for his treasure till the night closed about him, then slowly with an aching heart he went back

to his ship. But there was a boy whose name was Aleck, and who early every morning swung himself down among the rocks to hunt for the eggs the sea-birds leave in their nests. The next morning he caught sight of something he never saw before in any nest, and eagerly grasped it. It is Ben's silver purse! meets sailor Ben, with limping gait and anxious face, searching for his purse.

"My boy, I'll give you the brightest gold dollar you ever put your eyes on if you'll find the purse I lost here last night. It was for my old mother. It will break my heart to go home without

For a minute there was a battle fierce and terrible in Aleck's heart. Was not the purse his? He had found it. His mother needed the gold as much as Ben's mother; but would she ever touch it if she knew he kept it from the rightful owner? No, he knew what she would bid him do, and laying the purse in Ben's hands he gained the victory—the battle was over.

And so while Ben was rattling along in the coach, happy to pour into his mother's lap the gold he had saved for her, in the little cottage among the trees Aleck was telling his mother the story of his temptation. "Better an honest heart my boy, than all the gold and silver in the land."—Child's World.

FAMILY READING.

CHILDREN'S APTITUDES.

Children are by no means alike in their likes and dislikes. The misanthropical old bachelor tells us all babies are alike, and that the best plan of expressing admiration for one of them is to say, "What a baby!" They are no more alike than a Gloire de Dijon rose is like a Reynolds Hole. Nature never makes two things in the same mould. The mother would choose out her own among all the babies in the world. And neither are children alike. They possess their own individuality, which needs to be studied and directed.

This is found out easily enough by watching the children, and noticing their ways when they do not know that they are observed. Take any number of children anywhere. Give them a box of bricks or cubes to play with. All will be delighted, but it is probable that only one will have an idea what to do with them. After a time it will be they know nothing about him but alfound that in playing with them this low the important matter to be decided one has become the presiding genius. He directs affairs, plans the railways, makes the bridges, fashions the tunnels and builds the houses. The others can imitate him, but they cannot originate the ideas as he can. If left to themselves they do nothing but put one brick on another in an aimless sort of way. Surely our little builder possesses powers which if developed would make an engineer, or an architect, or a

Now give the same children a box of paints and some brushes. Our engineering friend is nowhere here; he only gives a daub, and spoils his clothes. That little boy in the corner, who could only do what his brother told him as far as the bricks were concerned, takes the lead now. He is interested, direct ly, and if you will but give him a few hints he will take them in at once, and soon make quite a pretty picture. He possesses artistic power.

Now take the children and read to them a pathetic poetical story. If you look up after a time you will see one of them with his eyes full of tears. Perhaps presently he will beg you to stop reading; he cannot bear it. The others look at him wondering; they cannot see what there is to cry about. Ah! that boy is more highly gifted than any. He possess an affectionate heart, and the divine gift of imagination. To him it will be given, to use the words of the German poet, "to see a burning flame in every bush, while others sit round and eat blackberries." He will need the most judicious training of any, or his sensitive feelings will soon be blunted and hardened past redemption.

It is so with everything else. One child has an aptitude for one thing, and another for another. Every one has some faculty, which if rightly dirceted, will help him to do good, useful work in the world. It is no use grumbling because one is not like the others. Say that my boy does not get on at school as well as yours. Never mind he can do something else. Perhaps books are not his particular line; but I do not doubt he has a line of his own and if I can only find out what it is, No more eggs for Aleck to-day; but and develop and direct it, but I do not heart gave such a jump! He with his treasure safe in his pocket, he fear but that he will make his way and k ... "sough about the trains to un- climbs up the rope to show his riches act his part. As Gothe say, "If we

to his mother. Up on the rocks he do our duty to our minds, we shall soon come to do it to the world."

> One thing we must make up our minds to, and that is that not all the boys is poss ssed of genius. All may, however be possessed of diligence and perseverance, and with these attributes great results may be attained even with ordinary talents. Some distinguished men have doubted whether genius is anything but common sense intensified. Buffon said "Genius is patience." John Foster said it was the power of lighting one's own fire. Sir Joshua Reynolds believed that all men, if they would, might be painters and sculptors. John Locke thought that all men have an equal aptitude for genius. Newton said that he worked out his discoveries by "always thinking unto them." We, perhaps, cannot subscribe to this, for we know that diligence and perseverance alone would never have produced a Shakespeare, a Newton, a Bacon or a Michael Angelo; but, at any rate, we acknowledge that the men who have influenced the world must have been men of intense perseverence and indomitable energy in their own particular

What we must set ourselves, therefore, determinedly to do is to find out what is the child's special bent, and his special bent is that which he takes the most pleasure in. We all do best that which we delight in most. It is no use saying all children like play. Play is a word of wide signification. What kind of play? In this the parent may find the indications of what the child's future career should be.

I think fathers are sometimes rather hard upon their sons in this way. They leave the management of the children to the mother for many a year, and expect her to do the moralizing and doctoring; and as long as the boys behave iu a gentlemanly way, look healthy, and are not reported badly at school or home, their fathers do not observe them very much. Then, when the important moment arrives when the decision is to be made "what is the boy to be?" by the boys "inclination," an inclination which is probably the result either of a mere fancy or the chance speech of some acquaintance.

This is the reason why so many parents are disappointed in their children. It is almost too much to expect that any boy will possess sufficient decision of character and knowledge of the world and of his own likings, to make the important choice for himself. If he is left to do it, it is more than probable that in a short time he will find he has "changed his mind" and acquired a thorough distaste for his business, and will either pursue it without interest. or, leaving it for something else, will find that one or two of the most valuable years of his life have been spent in an aimless endeavor. Far better would it be if the father would direct his son in his choice, and let that direction be determined by his knowledge of the boy's character and ability, rather than by his inclination.

One thing, which is most important, is too often forgotten in choosing a business, and that is the health of the boy. Many a young fellow has lost his life through being put to a business for which he was constitutionally unfit. Naturally delicate, he has been taken Paddy. from home, where he had regular meals and a daily walk to and from school, and is kept all day chained to a desk in a gloomy, badly-ventilated office, or sent to learn his handicraft where he is compelled to work for long hours in a damp, dirty, impure atmosphere, with perhaps the additional disadvantage of poor food and late hours. Is it to be wondered at that, as the result of it all. he "goes off in consumption?" Many a voung man who has thus been condemned to an early death, might have lived a long and useful life if his natural or inherited delicacy had been considered when his future calling was determined. There are plenty of businesses which may be followed without any fear of injury to the health; but there are others which, if carelessly entered upon, are seriously riskful, if not even destructive, to life. These ought not to be followed by any individuals who cannot boast that they ave truly "iron constitut ions."-Phillis Brown in Cassell's Magazine.

TEACH YOUR BOYS. Teach them that a true lady can be

found in calico quite as frequently as in Teach them that a common school education, with common sense, is better than

college education without it Teach them that one good honest trade well mastered is worth a dozen professions Teach them to respect their elders and

themselves. Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless.

Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when he gave the seventh commandment he meant it for them as well as for their sisters.

Teach them by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation; they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure girls.

Teach them that it is better to be an honest man seven days in the week than to be a Christian one day only, and a villian six days.

Teach them that "God helps those who help themselves."

THE story has come to us of the great Alexander, that one day he ordered a poor Macedonian soldier to drive a mule laden with gold before him to the royal tent, and that on the way the beast fell with his load, so that the soldier was compelled to take it on his own shoulders. But the way was long, the burden heavy, and the man's endurance failed him. He was sinking to the ground, when the King put new life and nerve into him by shouting "Friend, do not be weary yet; try and carry it to thy tent, for it is all thine!"

And when the way of Christian serrice grows toilsome—as in the weakness of the flesh, the temptations of life and the pressing necessities of the world, it is very likely to become at times to any one—it is a noble kind of selfishness which quickens us with the remembrance that the value and amount of the burden is also that of the reward. Worship ought not to be burdensome: but worship in the largest sense of service to God does actually become so at times to us. And we much mistake the nature of our Heavenly Father and of he true meaning of worship if we suppose that in the direct sense our words or acts are helping him for his own sake. To test the value of any form of worship, then, we are to consider its fitness to meet our meed, not God's. -Rev. M. C. Julian in "Complete

BITS OF THINGS.

Never put off till to-morrow what can be done just as well the day after.

What is the difference between a man and a tired doy? One wears a coat, the other pants.

Men should not think too much of themselves, and yet a man should be careful not to forget nimself.

"Paper, sir?" asked the newsboy. "No, never read," was the blunt answer. "Hi, boys, come here," called out the gamin, "here's a man as .is practicin' for

CRUSHING REFINEMENT.—Lady: "And how long have you been out of place?" Lady help (indignant at "out of place") 'I have been malapropos only a few weeks, madam."-Funny Folks.

"I say, Paddy, that is the worst looking horse you drive I ever saw. Why don't you fatten him up? "Fat him up, is it? Faix, the poor baste can hardly carry the little mate that's on him now, replied

"Whiskey is your greatest enemy," said a minister to Deacon Jones. "But," said Jones, "don't the Bible say, Mr. Preacher, that we are to love our enemies? "Oh, yes, Deacon Jones, but it don't say we are to swallow them.'

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to day than he was yesterday.

Disraeli's readiness of repartee is as quick and piquant as ever. since he was dining with Princess Mayr of Teck, who said to him, "You have the Queen with you, Parliament, and the country; what more do you want?" Lord Beaconsfield glanced at his plate, and suddenly replied, "Potatoes, ma'am."

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF CANA-DIAN REMEDIES.—A wholesale iron merchant of Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Tyler, of the firm of Arthur G. Tomkins & Co., lately got his ankle sprained and knowing the value of GBAHAMS PAIN ERADICTOR in such cases send for a supply, which he writes soon cured him. He gave a bottle to a friend suffering from the same complaint who found similar results from its pe dr tai his his

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-Lady: "And it of place ?" t of place"): only a few

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amed to own ng, which is t he is wiser

artee is as Not long incess Mayr ou have the t, and the you want? t his plate, oes, ma'am.'

OF CANA. le iron mer. P. Tyler, of kins & Co., and knowing ERADICTOR ly, which he ave a bottle same comalts from its

TEMPERANCE.

AUGUST 3.

HOW JOHN TRUEMAN TOOK THE PUBLICAN'S COUNSEL.

Very anxious was the cautious landlord of "The Brown Bear" about the payment of John Trueman's Bill. And no wonder. The fact was, this good customer of his had either got, or was likely to get, into trouble. Being-especially when under the influence of drink-a bold and stout defender of " the working man's rights," and entertaining, like many of the Chartists of his day, a laudable desire to emancipate his toiling brethren from "political bondage," he had in public, at sundry times uttered certain words, which made it more than probable that he would be indicted before Her Majesty's judges for the committal of treason. Supposing, then, that the said John Trueman was thus summarily and effectually deprived of his liberty for his own benefit and the nation's good, what would become of the payment of his bill? How much was it? Just two pounds nineteen shillings and threepence-halfpenny; certainly not a sum to be lightly lost! It would buy a couple of small pigs to fatten for Christmas, or procure a new silk gown for Mrs. Snaggs-or even rig out completely, in the newest fashion, the two little Snaggs'. But what was to be done? Ah! he had it. He would go over to Trueman's house, and as a sincere and disinterested friend, not only warn him

get out of it. "Good morning, John. How are

of his danger, but show him the way to

"Middlin', Mr. Snaggs, thank you. Hope you are not come now for the

" Not exactly; though the sooner it is wiped off the better.

" Just so, Mr. Snaggs."

payment of my score!"

"Then we are agreed so far. And now I tell you what I want you to do: I want you to become a teetotaler for three months."

"Well, that is a strange tale for a publican. But pray what is that for?" "Just to keep you out of prison, and

get my bill paid. Your tongue has run too fast of late, when you've been among those Chartists, and I'm told the magistrates are likely to be down upon you. Now if they give you, as they are giving some others—two year's imprisonment, what is to become of my bill? So my counsel is, in order to keep your tengue still, be teetotal for three months; and then by that time the

danger will be over." "You really mean that, landlord, do you? You are not joking?

"Never more serious in my life,

"Then I'll take your counsel and begin now. Wife, haven't we got a good ham and some new laid eggs in the pantry?"

"We have, John."

"Capital! Not quite done up yet, you perceive, landlord. Got enough provision left to start in the new line with a good dinner. Ham and eggs for me at home in the future, sir, instead of drink at 'The Brown Bear.' Good morning, Mr. Snaggs."

Somewhat astonished at this sudden and striking proof of the success of his benevolent errand, the publican left; but no sooner had the door closed upon him than his unfortunate debtor thus gave vent to his indignation:

"Did you Sarah, ever see such a mean fellow as that now? Only think what I've spent in his kouse during the last twelve months! Seven shillings a week at least. Yet for fear I should get locked up and his little bill not be paid, he's mean enough to turn right round, act the temperance missionary, and advise me to be teetotal for a quarter of a year! Now I could have done with him if ke had come like a man and said, "Look kere, John: you've got a wife and family, and if they lock you up for a year or two the poor things will starve, and therefore for their sakes sign the pledge." But not a word did he say about you, Sarah, or the poor children either-not a word! It is all for his bill! If it wasn't for the payment of his bill I might rot in jail and you might starve and go to the work. and it enabled him to die a peaceful and house, and die there, for aught he

touch a single glass of liquor, or even cross the threshold of "The Brown Bear." Nor did the policeman ever knock at his door to ask him to take a walk with him to unpleasant quarters. The reason for this was, the magistrates had heard from a friendly source that he had turned over a new leaf, and therefore generously overlooking past offences, they allowed him space for repentance. Scarcely, however, had the three months expired before John Trueman once more presented himself at the inn and nodded to the landlord.

"Ah! Is that you, Trueman? Got a new suit on, I see. And looking well

"Yes, not quite so seedy as when I ased to come here, Solomon; and very well into the bargain."

"You see that's the fruit of following my counsel. Should say you'll know your friends now when you come across em. Now what will you take this fine morning? A glass of gin, a pint of stout, or what?"

" Neither, thank you. The truth is, I've found your advice to be so good that I've a notion it will be best to keep on following it."

"Ah! but I only said for three months."

"True; but if it's good for three months, I cannot see, landlord, why it should'nt be good for three years, or for thirty either. So you will excuse me if I intend to stick to it. But I must go. Here is the money for your bill—two pounds nineteen and threepence halfpenny. Now give me the receipt. That's it. 'Solomon Snaggs settled this date.'

Good-bye, sir." Not waiting to hear what the publican might have to say further, his customer cooly turned his back upon "The Brown Bear" as a house of resort for ever; the landlord at the same time inwardly vowing, that after such an ungrateful return for his benevolent and disinterested counsel, he would never again turn missionary to benefit any-

body—not if he new it! A very happy day was it for John Trueman when he not only determined with the help of ham and eggs, to put in practice the publican's advice, but also to give up political agitation. The folly of seeking to mend others when he himself needed mending most was now brought home to him. It was not long before he was seen in the house of God; and the happy result was he was led to see his need of a Saviour, and from that time he gave his heart to the Lord. From being a church member he became a Sabbath-school teacher. In many quiet and useful ways too he made his power felt for good in the church and congregation. For two years every Sabbath morning he held a prayermeeting "all to himself," and precious were the seasons, he told the writer, he enjoyed when thus pleading with the Lord alone for himself and for others. A great help he was to the church, and ready at all times to do cheerfully any little act of service: sadly was he missed when the Lord was pleased to lay him aside. Then for nine months he was confined more or less to his house, but the confinement was borne

with resignation and cheerfulness. When looking weak a friend asked

him. " How are you?" "The answer was, "Very well." Surprised, his friend said, "How can you say very well when you look so

Quickly he answered, "How can I be bad when I trust Jesus?"

Just before he died he declared that he was "going home," and that "Jesus was his all," and he sang earnestly that beautiful hymn which closes with

"Theu when or earth I breathe no more The prayer oft mixed with tears before, I'll sing upon a happier shore— Thy will be done.

Asked by his wife as he was passing away "Are you kappy?" he had just strength to whisper with a last gasp, Yes-yes;" and then without a strug-

gle he entered into rest. Will not this true narrative lead working men not only to follow the publican's counsel, but to go further and copy John Trueman's Christian example? We see what the reception of the Gospel of Christ did for him. It saved his soul; it taught him how to live a happy and useful life; it bore him up bravely amid trial and sickness triumphant death. What it did for him would care. But I'll astonish him yet." it can do for all. "For I have no plea-John Trueman kept his word. Not saith the Lord God: wherefore turn once during the three months did he yourselves, and live ye."

MARKING DOWN.

In order to clear out the balance of Spring Stock, prior to the departure of our buyer for the English Markets, we have made such reductions in the prices of the following valuable Goods as must effect a speedy Sale.

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SMITH BROS

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, AUG. 4th

7 p.m. Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler Rev. S. F. Huestis Grafton St. 11 a.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. W. H. Heartz 7 p.m. Rev. James Sharp Kaye St. 7 p.m. Charles St. 11a.m Rev S F Huestis Rev. J. Sharp 7 p. m. Cobourg St. 11 a.m. Rev. W H Heartz Rev S B Dunn 3 30 BEECH STREET 7 p m Dartmouth 11 a.m Rev. Godfrey Shore Rev. Godfrey Shore

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at Jerusalem, by the Rev. E. Bell, Mr. Wm. H. Short, to Miss Bessie Harrison,

both of Jerusalem. By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, July 17th, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Richibucto, Mr. John Simpson, of Bass River, Weldford, Kings Co., N.B., to Miss Emily McLeod, of Molos River, Weldford, Kent Co., N.B.

By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, July 13th, Mr. Duncan, Campbell, to Miss Annie Graham, all of Bass River, Welford, Kings Co.

By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, July 27th, Mr. James Wilson, of Richibucto, Kent Co., N.B., to Miss Mary Jane Flanagan, of Weldford, Kent

DIED

At Barrington, July 22nd, Mary Viets, aged 1 year and five months, infant daughter of the Hon.

it was decided that the General Conference Collection shall be made in all our congregation on At Barrington, July 13th, Lavinia Pike, aged 30 years, a native of Carbonear, Newfoundland.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

The financial meeting of the Fredericton District will be held on Tuesday, 13th August, in "Union Hall," Gibson, at 9 a m
All Stewards appointed by the Quarterly Official
Meetings and all Ministers and Preachers on trial of the District, are requested to attend.

ROBERT DUNCAN, CHAIRMAN. Marysville, York Co., July 22, 1878.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The financial Meeting of the St. John District will be held in the Exmouth Street Chuch, Saint John, on Thursday, August 15th, next, commenc-

The representatives of the several circuits both clerical and lay are earnestly requested to attend. J. HART, President.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of this District will be held (D. V.) in the Methodist Church, Moncton, on Wednesday, August 14th, commencing at 9 a.m. A full attendance of Stewards, Ministers, and Preachers on trial is requested.

D. CHAPMAN, Chairman. Sackville, July 29th, 1878.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the Miramichi District will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday, 14th of August in the Methodist Church, commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m. All Ministers and Preachers on trial, and Ste-

wards of the District are earnestly requested to By order of the Chairman, ISAAC N. PARKER,

Richibucto, July 25th, 1878.

Prince Edward Island District.

The Financial District Meeting of the Prince Edward Island District, will be held at Charlotte-town, Tuesday, August 13th, at 10 o'clock, a.m. JOHN LATHERN, Chairman.

Truro District.

The Final c'al District Committee of the Truro District will meet, (A.V.) on Wednesday, 14th August, at 3 p.m., in the Methodist Church, Pictou

By order JOSEPH G ANGWIN,

Financial Secretary.

Annapolis District.

The Financial Meeting of the Annapolis District will take place at Bridgetown, on Wednesday All the Ministers and Stewards of the District are requested to attend. By order J. GAETZ,

Middleton, July 29th, 1878.

Guysboro' and C. B. District.

The Financial District Meeting of the Guysboro' and Cape Breton District, will be held at Guysboro', Wednesday, August 14th, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.

J. CASSIDY, Chairman.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The ministers and Recording Stewards of the Halifax District, are hereby respectfully notified, that the Financial meeting of said District, will (D. V.) will be held in Berwick, commencing on Monday, August 12th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. This arrangement is in compliance with the suggestion of some of the brethren, and is designed to further the interests of the camp meeting. ELIAS BRETTLE,

Financial District Meetings.

We respectfully call the attention of Chairman Board will meet this year, a full month earlier than usual, viz., on the 3rd of September. It will be necessary therefore, that the Schedules of recommended Missionary Grants from the Financial District Montings shall peach the Company Scarp District Meetings shall reach the General Secretaries not later than the 20th of August, so that there may be sufficient time to have them compiled and printed. Any Chairman failing to re-ceive blank forms by the 20th of July, will please

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Collections at the Financial District Meetings,

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THE LAST REGULAR MEETING of the Sun-

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TO COMMENCE ON

Thursday, August 8th, 1878.

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sible, will provide Tents for their own accommoda-

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Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Custom House, Sai at John, N. B.," will be received at this office until MON'AY, the 12th day of AUGUST next, at NOON, for the erection and completion of the above building. Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this

office, and at the office of Messrs. McKean and Fairweather, Architects, Saint John, N. B., on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be

considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the cases of firms—un-less there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal secu-

rities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract. To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominior, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. F. BBAUN. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, July 6th, 1878.

JO 20 DOLLARS per dayat home Samples worth \$5 free.
Address ST.NSON & CO., Portland, Maine

PARKS' COTTON YARN Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition. FOR COTTON YARNS OF CANADIAN MAN-

UFACTURE. Numbers Five's to Ten's.

White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

We would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Throstle Frames, which make a stronger Yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American Yarn. It is also better twisted and more carefully

reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 leas of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without leas-as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

COTTON CARPET WARP MADE OF No. 10 YARN, 4-PLY TWISTED WHITE, RED, BROWN, SLATE, &c.

All fast colors. Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width.

We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.

All our goods have our name and address upon them. None other are genuine. WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills. ST. JOHN, N.B. July 20-3m

Canadian Pacific Rallway.

To Capitalists & Contractors. The Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Rullway extending from the Province of Ontario to the waters

of the Pacific Ocean, the distance being about 2000

Memorondum of information for parties proposing to Tender will be forwarded on application as underneath, Engineer's Reports, maps of the country to be traversed, profiles of the surveyed line, specifications of preliminary works, copies of the Act of the Parliament of Canada under which it is proposed the Railway is to be constructed, descriptions of the natural features of the country and its agricultural and mineral resources, and other information, may be seen on application at this department, or to the Engineer-in-Chief at the Canadian Government Offices, 31 Queen Victoria St.

dían Government Charles

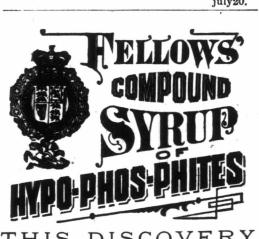
E. C., London.

Sealed Tenders, marked, "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received, addressed to the undersigned, until the 1st day of December next.

F. BRAUN, Secretary,

Public Works Dept., Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 20, 1878.



THIS DISCOVERY

Is the result of a series of Scientific Experiments based upon the theory that for the successful cure of Wasting Diseases, the nervous system must be made

vigorous and healthy." One of the first symptoms of disease affecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker

suffering first. Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much upon each other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above named organs.

The inventor, acting upon these ideas, after months of experience, during which time he had ample opportunity for trying the effect of his discovery, became convinced that no other preparation known contained so potent and direct an effect upon the nervous system as his

and except in cases of actual organic loss, that it would restore patients suffering from those maladies.

Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of this remedy are the following:-Chronic Constipation, Chronic Dyspepsia,

Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Consumption, Chronic Diarrhœa. Chronic Laryngitis, Melancholy, Nervous Debility.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES The power of arresting diseases displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is

held by the public. This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages, will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular action and Nervous Force.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing i ment. a similar name no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstance Look out for the name and address J. I Fellows', St. John, N.B., on the yellow trouble. wrapper in watermark which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists. july 13

Intercolonial Railway. 1878. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878,

TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:-

At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Picton and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate

Stations. WILL ARRIVE: At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations.

At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Way Stations.

At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pieton and Way Stations. Moncton, 25th April, 1878. may4



MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N. Y.

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ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c. &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

C. E. FREEMAN Amherst, N. S., General Agent.

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PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks, and labels. Caveuts, Assignments, Interferences. Appeals, Suits for Intringements, and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN

REJECTED by the Patent office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and course Patent of the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and course Patente of the Patente of th and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a moof your device; we make examinations free of charge, and advise as to patentaility. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SE-

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired. Address,

C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONEY RIVER, Oct. 30th, 1877. DR. C. GATES:-

Gentlemen-I take much pleasure in stating some facts respecting your valuable medicine. My wife had been suffering for many years and tried many remedies, which had very little effect You happened to come to my house two years ago last September. She then commenced using your medicine, which relieved her of her trouble more than all the medicine she had taken before. knee, and after rubbing it twice with your Liniment and Ointment, it entirely left me. Also I had a daughter that had a severe pain in her hand, which was removed by the application of one box of Ointment and one bottle of Lin-

Therefore I intend to have your medicine in my house in case of any other

Your's most respectfully,

ALEXANDER ACKENZIE. Sworn to at Cape John, Nov. 5, 1877 HUGH McLEOD, JP before me,