

The Wesleyan

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,
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TEMPERANCE.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Be a drunkard if you want to squander your money. Ten cents a dram is not much; but it counts up at the end, and you will soon be as poor as you wish to be. On the other hand, if you wish to save your money; if you want to live in comfort and ease; if you want prosperity to attend you in this world, why, "touch not, taste not, handle not." It is an easy rule for those not wanting in resolution.

Be a drunkard if you wish to lose your health. Three or four drams a day is not much; but if you drink this daily we will insure the gradual weakening of your body. The more whiskey you drink, the sooner you will lose your health. If you drink one dram a day, in that same proportion you will lose your health. We repeat it, if you want to be nervous, rheumatic, dyspeptic, consumptive; if you want your body a prey to all diseases that flesh is heir to, be a miserable drunken wretch. But on the contrary, if you want to be healthy and strong, the rule is easy, "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

Be a drunkard if you want to lose your mind. We are told that whiskey affects the brain; and we have no reason to doubt our best medical authorities. Yes, if you want to become an inmate of some insane asylum, be a drunken sot. But if you want your mind to be clear, if you want your intellect to be bright, follow the rule, "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

Be a drunkard if you want to be a murderer, thief, incendiary, or libertine; we say, if you want to be a scoundrel of the deepest dye; if you want to have every vice that can possibly be imagined, be a miserable beer-barrel of a drunkard. But if you want to be an honest, upright and God-fearing man, one condition is, "touch not, taste not, handle not" the sparkling poison.

Be a drunkard if you want to be the victim of delirium tremens. It is not the pleasantest thing in the world to have "snakes in your boots," as you will plainly discover if you ever have the horrors. But if you want to escape this terrible result of drinking, "touch not, taste not, handle not."

Be a drunkard if you want to be a nuisance to society. Do you understand? We say, if you want to be a disgrace to your family, and looked upon by society as something not fit to associate with; if you want people to say to your children, "your father is a sot;" if you want yourself and family to live in utter and everlasting disgrace, be a horrible, disgusting, drunken brute. But if you want to be respected; want your family to be respected; want to be regarded as a "man" in the true sense of the word, the way is sure, "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

Be a drunkard if you want your family to hate you, be a drunkard and you will be like a "putrid sore" in the bosom of your family. But if you want to be loved and respected by your children, by your wife, to be fondly looked for at eventide, "touch not, taste not, handle not."

The Bible says, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven;" therefore touch not the maddening bowl, if you would live with God in heaven, you would live with God in heaven, taste not, touch not, but dash it down. Young man you now see the end of a

temperate and intemperate life. Take your choice. Your friends love you. You are loved by your Creator. He stretches out to you a helping hand, and would rescue you. O drunkard, grasp that loving hand ere it be too late. One more step may ruin you, and you will be lost to all that is pure and good. Rise in the strength of your manhood, dash the tempting cup from your polluted lips, and resolve never to drink another drop of rum. Remember if you die a drunkard you sink into the burning depths of hell. But if you die a sober, temperate and God-fearing man, you will forever live in that beautiful paradise "beyond the hills of Jordan."

Take your choice; and, oh, do not forget that your choice hangs your eternal destiny.—*Indiana Farmer.*

THE TWO GLASSES.

There sat two glasses, filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim;
One was ruddy and red as blood, and one
As clear as the crystal flood.

Said the glass of wine to the paler brother:
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other;

I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls on
the earth

Fell under my touch as though struck by
blight,

Where I was a king, for I ruled in might;
From the heads of kings I have torn the
crown,

From the heights of fame I have hurled
men down.

I have blasted many an honoured name:
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made his future a barren waste.

Far greater than any king am I,
Or than any army beneath the sky.
I have made the arm of the driver fail,
And sent the train from the iron rail;

I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to
me.

For they said, "Behold, how great you be
Fame, strength, wealth, genius, before you
fall,

For your might and power are over all,
Ho! ho! pale brother," laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as
mine?"

Said the water glass, "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned, or a murdered host;
But I can tell of a heart once sad
By my crystal drops made light and glad;

Of thirsts I've quenched, of brows I've
laved,
Of hands I have cooled, of souls I have
saved.

I have flowed in the valley, dashed down
the mountain,
Flowed in the river, and played in the
fountain;

Slept in the sunshine and dropped from
the sky,
And everywhere gladdened the landscape
and eye.

I have eased the hot forehead of fever and
pain,
I have made the parched meadows grow
fertile with grain.

I can tell of the powerful wheel at the mill
That ground out the flour and turned at
my will;

I can tell of manhood debased by you
That I lifted up and crowned anew.
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;

I set the chained wine captive free,
And all are better for knowing me,
These are the tales they told each other,
The glass of wine and paler brother,
As they sat together filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim.

AMONG THE TOMBS.

There is a sympathy awakened in the human heart when we go among the tombs, and see the last resting place of man; for soon we know that we, too, shall go the way of all the world for, Man's home is in the grave; Here dwell the multitude; we gaze around; We read their monuments; we sigh, and, While we sigh, we sink.

How varied the emotions excited when we visit a cemetery. A feeling of

awe and reverence is awakened as we find ourselves surrounded by the dead. The truest and most cheering eloquence speaks to us from the grave of the godly man.—'He being dead yet speaketh.' We are reminded of their pure and holy life, of their chastened temper, of their forgiving disposition, and of their serene and happy exit from a life of trials and self-denials, which was to them 'a baptism into immortality.'

In olden times it was the custom of the Greeks and Romans to decorate their graves with flowers. Thus we find the epitaph of the Grecian poet:

Wind gently evergreens to form a shade
Around the tomb where Sophocles is laid;
Sweet ivy wind thy boughs and entwine
With blushing roses and the clustering vine.
Soshall thy lasting leaves, with beauty hung
Prove a fit emblem of the lays he sung.

The following is an epitaph on Quin in the Abbey Church at Bath:

The tongue that set the table in a roar,
And charmed the public ear, is heard no
more;
Closed are those eyes, the harbinger of wit,
Which spake before the tongue what
Shakespeare writ.

Cold is that hand which ever was stretch-
ed forth,
At friendship's call to succor modest worth.
Here lies James Quin! Deign, reader, to
be taught,

What'er thy strength of body, force of
thought;
In nature's happiest mold, however cast,
To this complexion thou must come at
last.

The following epitaph is found in an old church-yard in Wales:

Under this stone lies Meredith Morgan,
Who blew the bellows of our church organ;
Tobacco he hated, to smoke most unwilling,
Yet never so pleased as when pipes he was
filling.

No reflection on him for rude speech could
be cast,
Though he made our old organ give many
a blast.

No puffer was he, though a capital blower;
He could fill double G, and now lies a
note lower.

The following is by Byron, on John Adams, who died of drunkenness:

John Adams lies here, of the parish of
Southwell,
A carrier who carried the can to his mouth
well;
He carried so much and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more—so was carried
at last;

For the liquor he drank being too much
for one,
He could not carry off, so he is now carrion.

In Crooked lane, St. Michael's church-
yard, London, we find the following:

Here lieth, wrapped in clay,
The body of William Wray;
I have no more to say.

The following is to the memory of a son of the Emerald Isle:

Here lies Pat Steele—
That's very true;
Who was he? What was he?
What's that to you?

In the local history or Cornwall, we find the following epitaph:

Father and mother and I
Lies buried here asunder;
Father and mother lies buried here,
And I lies buried yonder.

At York, Shelby church-yard, we find the following, to the memory of Miles:

This tombstone is a milestone. Ha! how so?
Because, Miles lies here, who is Miles below.

In Paul's Wharf, London, we find the following:

Here lies one More, and no more than he.
One More, and no more—how can that be?
Why, one More, and no more, may well lie
here alone.
But here lies one More, and that's more
than one.

Fairfax County, Va.

HOW WE TREAT OUR BRAINS.

Almost daily I am in contention with parents and guardians, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, clergymen and professors, youths and maidens, boys and girls, concerning the right way of building up the young brain, of ripening the adult brain, and preserving the brain in age. Grievously ill do we take in hand to deal with this delicate mem-

ber, and well it is that innate development overruns our schemes and brings the variety of natural good out of the monotony of human folly. It is dimly felt by society that the reign of bone and muscle is over, and that the reign of brain and nerve is taking its place. Even the Gibeonites now have the hydraulic ram and the steam felling machine; the spectacled general of forces fights in his tent by click of battery and wire, and his lieutenant hoists an iron-clad by the touch of two buttons upon his waistcoat: the patient earth forgets the tread of horse and ox, and is plowed by steam; and ere long, no doubt, our ministers will wind sermons out of barrel organs, and our morning egg will be broken for us by a wafer of dynamite. Hence it is that all classes are for "education!" The village grocer's son goes to a "theological college," and sits up by night over his "Evidences" with green tea in his blood, and a wet cloth about his brows. The gardener's daughter pulls roses no more, and has become a pupil teacher; she is chlorotic at sixteen, and broken-spirited at twenty. The country parson's son goes to a civil service or a navy "coach," is plucked in his teens, and is left to begin life again with an exhausted brain and an incurable megrim; nay, even the sons of peers are putting on the armor of light and are deserting the field for the counting-house. To meet this demand colleges of all kinds and degrees spring up—middle-class seminaries, theological colleges, colleges of science, university boards, even the old universities are stirring out missionaries in *partibus*, and are cramming the youth of twenty counties in the art of making most show with least learning. All this, in main, no doubt, must be and should be; but so sudden a volte fence cannot be made without a wrench, and it is my desire now to see where the strain will tell, and how to perform our social evolutions with the least injury to persons.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

CYPRUS.

(Montreal Daily Witness.)

Cyprus is a small island, snugly enclosed in the north-east corner of the Mediterranean, about two hundred miles north-east by north from Jerusalem, "as the crow flies," and forty-four miles south of the coast of Asia Minor. It is about one hundred and forty miles long, and for a hundred miles is about forty miles broad; for the remaining distance it is some fifteen miles broad. Its area is 4,678 square miles, and its population 200,000, of whom two-thirds are Greeks, and the rest Moslems, Armenians, Roman Catholics, Jews and Maronites. A range of bold and rugged mountains, called the Olympus, runs almost the whole length of the island. Three-fifths of the island is mountainous, one-fifth of this portion furnishing splendid forests of oak and walnut, and being capable of yielding large supplies of sulphur, pit coal, and different metals. The rest of the mountainous portion is adapted for vine and olive culture and the growth of fruit trees, while the remaining two-fifths of the island is open country, very productive in cereals. There is only one river in the island, the Pediceus, although there are many mountain torrents, which in summer are completely dry. The ports are said to be choked up through neglect, but one at Famagasta is large, well sheltered from all winds, and, it is said, can be easily deepened to accommodate hundreds of large ships. The population of Cyprus has for some years back been growing in prosperity, and its revenue over cost of collection, government, &c., has been

a clear gain of some half million dollars annually to the Sultan. Historically, Cyprus is most interesting ground. It was early colonized by the Phoenicians, and passed under the successive rules of the Pharaohs, Persians, Ptolemies and Romans. The Greeks also colonized it at an early date, and their influence grew until it became supreme under Alexander and his successors. The island is extremely interesting as having been the scene of the first mission work of the Apostle Paul, who, in company with Barnabas, a wealthy Jew of Cyprus, chose that as the first field of his labours. At this time it was under the proconsular Government of one Sergius Paulus, from whom some think the apostle took his Gentile name. In the reign of Trajan, the Jews at Salamis rebelled, and, rising *en masse*, put to death 240,000 of their fellow citizens. Subsequently the rebellion was suppressed and the Jews expelled, and no Jew allowed to touch its shores. If one were shipwrecked on it even, he was instantly put to death. It was one of the chief seats of heathen worship, the place where the polluted worship introduced from Assyria, and the beautiful conceptions of Greek thought, met, all of which gave way before the glorious light of the gospel of Christ. At the time of the Crusades it was detached from the Greek Empire and made a Kingdom, for Guy of Lusignan, and from his descendants passed into the hands of the Menetians, when it became of great importance. In 1570 it was seized by the Turks after a brave defence, and for eight years subsequently to 1831 was governed by the *Viceroy of Egypt*. Its early cities have been completely buried, and some years ago the American consul, Cesnola, by the consent of the Sultan, set to work to uncover them. He was successful in striking on the ancient temple of Venus, and rescuing many valuable and precious relics; but the jealousy of the Sultan being aroused, he was ordered to discontinue his investigations. Now that it is probable the island has passed into more English hands, we may expect that much light will be thrown on the ancient forms of worship, and the history of olden times, by the relics which may be there uncovered.

SCIENCE.

The annual consumption of silver for photographic purposes is calculated by Prof. Vogel to amount to \$2,250,000 in value.

An attempt is being made to grow the sugar-cane in Switzerland, and grains are being distributed among the farmers for that purpose.

There are now 125 telegraph stations in Japan, and about 5,000 miles of wire in operation. 1,000 miles more are already being constructed, and still further extensions are contemplated. The first telegraph line erected in Japan for practical purposes was put up in 1859.

A new volcanic crater, recently discovered on the surface of the moon is 18,000 feet in diameter, and is, therefore, larger than any crater on the earth except that of Kerasga in the Sandwich Islands.

Sir George Black, the distinguished Arctic navigator, died last week in England. He was the companion of Sir John Franklin in his Arctic explorations nearly fifty years ago. He made five northern voyages, and did very much towards clearing up the geography of that frigid section. Since 1857 he has been a rear admiral on the retired list.

JULY

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EDUCATION
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JOHN T. PITCHER,

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GENERAL READING.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE PASTORAL ADDRESS.

Dearly Beloved Brethren.—Again assembled in our Annual Conference, we gladly avail ourselves of the privilege of sending forth greetings "to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made 'us' overseers, to feed the church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood."—"Grace be unto you, and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ. We give thanks to God always for you all, making mention of you in our prayers; remembering without ceasing your work of faith and labor of love, and patience of hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight of God our Father; knowing brethren beloved your election of God." "And this we pray, that your love may abound yet more and more, in knowledge and in all judgment, that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God."

Through the past we have shared the same spiritual blessings, and even amid trials have been "comforted together with you by our mutual faith." Let us then rejoice together. O come let us sing unto the Lord, let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation.

The record of the year is not without a fair measure of encouragement. In many instances "times of refreshing" came "from the presence of the Lord." Some new fields have been entered, and a spirit of increased liberality has been displayed; yet we are deeply conscious that our successes are not commensurate with the means employed. Believing that Jesus Christ tasted "death for every man," and "thereby became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him," we cordially invite you, even more fully than in the past, to co-operate with us, as laborers together with God, "warning every man and teaching every man in all wisdom, that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." "This honor have all his saints."

We are thankful that by the kind providence of our Heavenly Father, with but few exceptions, the ranks of our effective ministry remain unbroken. One of our aged brethren, the Rev. John S. Addy, is compelled by advancing infirmities to retire from circuit work. We hope that his years of Supernumerary life will prove, as his active ministry has been from the beginning, very fruitful to the bringing of glory to God. Two younger brethren seek for a temporary supernumerary relation, hoping that after a year of comparative rest, they will be able in full to resume their loved employ.

One of the most venerable Fathers of our connexion, the Rev. Henry Pope, after a highly useful ministry of sixty-three years, entered triumphantly into the joy of the Lord, and will doubtless shine among those in the glory of the skies who have turned many to righteousness.

W. F. Penny, n. d., a young brother beloved, who had with laudable ambition prepared himself for the office and work of the ministry, was called to "enter into the joy of his Lord."

In view of the approaching General Conference our deliberations have been especially important. The experience of the past four years has suggested improvements in some of the details of the general plan of union, and we also anticipate the completion of work which could not be perfected at the first session.

"This epistle, beloved, we now write unto you, in which we stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance." Our great work is "to spread scriptural holiness throughout these lands." For this we believe God hath raised us up. "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a peculiar people," "which in time past were not a people but are now the people of God." At the present, there is less danger of our becoming offensively singular for piety—than of a friendly conformity—to this world. Let us guard our homes from "such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," bearing in mind that we are citizens of a heavenly city. "We are too great and born to greater things than that our souls should be made slaves to our bodies." "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him." Seek to have your joy so abundant in Christ that worldly amusements will have little attraction for you.

Next to our own homes comes the house of God. In our zeal to interest certain portions of our congregations, or to improve the financial condition of the Church, let us not countenance such entertainments as may be in disharmony with true reverence of the sanctuary, or would subject us to the reproach of Christ. "Take these things hence; make not my Father's house an house of merchandise."

To us, as to our fathers, comes the command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Any encroachment upon its sanctity will most surely bring spiritual loss and lower the standard of morality. "The King's business requireth haste," and the Sabbaths are so few, and the Master's so great, "the Lord hath need of them."

The Sabbath Schools are included as nurseries of the church. "Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God." It is highly desirable that adult classes should be increased in all the schools, and even senior members of the congregation invited to attend, not only for their own benefit, but that young persons may be encouraged to remain in the schools.

The financial support of the Church of God demands your serious consideration. "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Very heavy deficiencies are sustained by many in our ministry, whereby their hearts are sorely depressed, and their usefulness hindered, and also the ever widening fields which demand more laborers, prompt us to say to every one, with even greater emphasis than the apostle used, "Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things."

The extraordinary Temperance revival which has swept over this continent during the year, bringing peace, hope and comfort to thousands of stricken homes, and prompting our parliament to advanced legislation for the suppression of the traffic in ardent spirits, has been hailed by us with unmingled satisfaction. Convinced that the hand of God is in this great movement, we must earnestly bespeak for it your undivided influence and constant prayers, trusting that the time is not remote when this monster evil of evils which so long has mercilessly afflicted humanity and impeded the progress of religion shall be forever driven from our redeemed world. "Men of Israel help."

Our Educational Institutions at Mount Allison continue to hold deservedly, a high place in the estimation of the Conference. They are a strong bulwark against scepticism and immorality.

The records of the past, the facts of the present, and the hopes for the future, all assure us of the wisdom of placing higher education under the fostering care of the church. We commend our institutions of learning to your patronage and prayers.

Our Book Room sends forth its supplies of a sound literature, and is entitled to your interest and support. Whether for the home or Sabbath School you will find it profitable to draw your reading from its shelves. The Wesleyan is so necessary to us as a church that we feel desirous of having it in every household of our congregations, as it will increase your knowledge of the work of God in our midst and elsewhere.

And now, dearly beloved, "leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ let us go on unto perfection." It is the will of God that we "may grow up into him in all things which is the head even Christ." Let holiness be sought as a definite blessing, to be obtained by unconditional self-surrender to Christ and implicit faith in the blood which "cleanseth us from all sin." Continuance in that blessed state will depend upon walking "worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called with all lowliness and meekness." Every worker for God should constantly have the assurance of his acceptance in the beloved. By diligence in the study of the Holy Scriptures, by frequent approaches "unto the throne of grace," by the preservation of the family altar, and by faithful attendance upon the social and public services of the church "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."

It is a time when the trumpet should give no uncertain sound. "The soul that sinneth it shall die." Let us on the one hand guard against a philosophy which would subordinate the inspired word to the deductions of miniature science, and on the other, repudiate a theology which magnifies the benevolence of God to the exclusion of his justice. As a church we stand firmly upon the old foundation, declaring to all that souls are saved or lost eternally as they accept or reject the only Saviour. "But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life;" and may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

JAMES TAYLOR, *President.*
S. F. HUESTIS, *Secretary.*

WHEN CHARITY IS NEEDED.

Of all the people in the world, Christians should be most kindly in their judgments of one another. The man who has had a genuine religious experience ought to be able to understand and consider how much the living of a Christian life involves. The conflict with long indulged habit, with inward sin and outward influences, calls for constant vigilance and ceaseless striving. This every Christian should remember when tempted to judge harshly the deportment of fellow-Christians. But the critical man never takes account of these things. If a brother, who was originally a man of violent temper and harsh manners, falls into a passion and says or does things unworthy of his Christian profession, your critic will hasten to say of him: "A pretty Christian he is, to fly into a rage and storm about like that!"—forgetting the tremendous power of established habit, and unthoughtful of the tears and bitterness of soul that may follow these outbursts of passion. If, again, a man apparently well-to-do in his affairs opens

his purse slowly and not widely in response to the calls of charity, he is set down at once as a stingy, close-fisted curmudgeon, when the fact may be that he is either really unable to give largely, or that in giving at all he is fighting manfully against a life-long habit of prudence, which prompts him to give nothing, while an awakened conscience bids him give cheerfully, according to his means. And in many other ways the faults and failings of those who are, it may be, striving hard to overcome them, are caught up and talked about as though there was no such thing as growth in the Christian life, and the gradual attainment through much tribulation and many slips of a higher and stronger Christian character.

"SABBATH SICKNESS."

This remarkable disease has not yet been treated in books of pathology.

1. This disease is of the intermitting kind, attacking the patient by violent paroxysms, which return every seventh day.

These paroxysms return only on the Lord's day, and hence it is called Sabbath sickness, but by the faculty it is technically known by no other name than *Dei Domini Morbus*.

It partakes somewhat of the nature of ague, especially as it is attended by a great degree of coldness. This coldness is first apparent early in the morning of the Lord's day, and in many cases seizing the patient before he has left his bed. But it begins in the region of the heart, and is attended with dullness of the head, followed by yawning and lethargy.

2. The patient is sometimes deprived of the use of his limbs, especially the legs and feet, so that he is indisposed to walk to the house of God.

3. In some cases this attack has come upon them after they have gone to the house of God, and has been attended with yawning and slumber.

4. In other cases there has been great uneasiness in the house of God, and a disposition to complain of the length of the sermon, though they have been known to sit very contentedly in a play house several hours at a time, or stand on the street in the cold several hours to listen to a public harangue.

5. Persons affected with this disease never mourn on account of their confinement from public worship.

6. These persons often surpris their neighbors with their great activity and health on Monday, however unfavorable the weather may be.

7. Most of the faculty agree that there is a low, feverish heat, technically called *febris mundi*, or fever of the world, which may be detected in these patients during the intervening days of the week.

8. There also seems to be a loss of appetite for savory food, and a want of relish for *panis vite*—bread of life, which in this case is indispensable remedy for this disease.

9. Persons affected with this disease generally have a disrelish for private religious exercises of the closet and the reading of the Scriptures.

10. It is also contagious—neighbors take it from neighbors, and children from parents.—*Free Press.*

SHOULD A RELIGIOUS PAPER GO BEGGING?

From *Christian at Work*: "O, now, brother New York *Weekly Witness*, how can you pass around that old hat again and ask your subscribers for 'five, fifty, or a hundred dollars' to keep the *Witness* afloat? You surely oughtn't to do that, nor ought you to talk after this fashion: 'I have tried to conduct the *Witness* enterprise on the faith principle of Rev. George Muller and Dr. Cullis, but, perhaps, owing to weak faith, or to mixing the credit principle with it, my experience has not been like theirs.'"

"The *Witness* claims, and no doubt has, 83,000 subscribers; and it owes some \$225,000—nearly a quarter of a million of dollars—almost lost in conducting a newspaper on the faith principle of Rev. George Muller and Dr. Cullis. Whether this failure is owing to 'weak faith,' or 'mixing the credit principle with it,' or to want of business capacity, or whether the peculiar faith principle here enunciated is itself not quite what it is supposed to be, we won't undertake to say. But we do think that old hat oughtn't to be passed around any more. We should like to buy that hat."

THE PEACE OF GOD.

(BY GEORGE F. PENTECOST.)

"Now the Lord of peace himself give you peace by all means." 2 Thess. iii. 16.

What is it? It is God's loving hand laid on the soul, to hold it in poise and quiet. It is Christ's strong yet gentle voice, saying: "Let not your heart be troubled."

Let me attempt—if it is not in vain to attempt—to define that which passeth all understanding. It is that frame or condition of heart and mind that enables the possessor calmly to survey all outward, passing events, whatever may be the nature of them, without fear. It is that condition of heart and mind that enables us, unhesitatingly to believe that all things, however adverse or painful in themselves they may be, are working together for good, and not only to believe it, but to enter into the peace of it. The peace of God looks through to the end of all things, and sees with God's eyes, that the end of all things, to those who love him, is good, however light or grievous the affliction may be.

I was crossing Fulton Ferry, one evening about six o'clock, from the New York to the Brooklyn side. The boat was very much crowded, as usual at that hour, and as we passed into the slip on the Brooklyn side, the tide running very high at the time, the boat brought up with a terrible bang, and careened way over on her beams' ends. For a moment everything was in confusion; passengers losing their footing were thrown hither and yon; the horses were struggling to regain their lost balance, the drivers were hallooing at their teams. In the midst of the confusion, my attention was called to a little child, some five years old, sitting on the knee of one of the hackmen, whose daughter she evidently was. As soon as the boat struck, and the noise and confusion broke on her ear, she was filled with alarm and terror; the little chin began to quiver, the tears started to her eyes, and a cry of fear sprang from her lips; but turning quickly and looking into her father's face she saw him laughing, and not the least bit afraid. Instantly, without having anything explained, the tears dried, the little mouth straightened out, and the cry of fear gave place to a merry laugh. What was it? Why without knowing anything, she had just entered into her father's peace about the matter. If we could have read that little heart, we should have found something like this there: "Father is not afraid; why should I be, especially as I am his child?"

Child of God! your dear Lord knew all the tribulations, the trials, the disappointments, the vexations, the provocations, and cares that would come upon you in this life, and made provision for them when He, leaving, said: "Peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you." Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." And again: "These things have I spoken unto you, that in Me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." And so the dear Spirit sent this message by Paul: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ."

Dear reader, I know these promises to be true—I have tried and proved them. I know that God's peace keeps heart and mind in *deepest trial*, in *smallest vexation*. Oh! then let the peace of Christ rule in your heart. You cannot "keep or rule your own heart," but you can, in sheer helplessness, open it and let the peace of God come in and rule. And so may the dear Lord lead you.

"Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will."

He who climbs above the cares of the world and turns his face to his God, has found the sunside of life. The world's side of the hill is chill and freezing to a spiritual mind, but the Lord's presence gives a warmth of joy which turns winter into summer.—*Spurgeon.*

HOME LIFE.

I hold it, indeed, to be a sure sign of a mind not poised as it ought to be, if it be insensible to the pleasures of home, to the little joys and endearments of a family, to the affection of relations, to the fidelity of domestics. Next to being well with his own conscience, the friendship and attachment of a man's family and dependents seem to me one of the most comfortable circumstances of his lot. His situation with regard to either forms of that sort of bosom comfort or disquiet that sticks close to him at all times and seasons, and which, though he may now and then forget it amid the bustle of public or the hurry of active life, will resume its place in his thoughts, and its permanent effects on his happiness, at every pause of ambition or of business.

RANK OF WEALTH.

Why is it that a man who with no labor of his own has inherited a fortune, should rank higher in the world's esteem than his father who made it? We take rank by descent. Such of us as have the longest pedigree, and are therefore the farthest removed from the first who made the fortune and founded the family, are the noblest. The nearer to the fountain, the fouler the stream; and that first ancestor, who has soiled his fingers by labor, is no better than a parvenu. Is this sensible or just?

OBITUARY.

JOHN A. SMITH.

Died at his brother's in Halifax, N. S., July 1st, 1878, in the 49th year of his age, John A. Smith. Bro. Smith was born in Windsor, N. S., April 9, 1830. He was converted in Cambridge, Mass., at a prayer meeting held by Father Merrill in the Old Harvard St. M. E. Church, and a short time after while laboring for the salvation of a friend he experienced religion. He joined the Harvard St. Church, and was licensed as a local preacher, which office he filled very faithfully. He was ordained deacon at the New England Annual Conference at Lynn, Mass., April 10th, 1859, by Bishop Ames. He became an official member of the Cottage St. M. E. Church, Steward, class-leader and Sunday school superintendent in all of which he was very faithful. Bro. Smith was highly esteemed and much beloved by all who knew him. He is greatly missed as a devoted husband, kind father, valuable citizen and faithful steward of the Lord Jesus Christ. As a class-leader he was conscientious to detail and careful to detect. As a Sunday school teacher he analyzed the text and anathematized the wrong.

As a father while he was indulgent, he was not indiscriminate; as a soldier he was brave in battle and brother in camp. As a citizen he was benignant in manner and benevolent in heart. As a Christian he was puissant in faith and punctilious in ethics. Some few weeks ago he was made known of the fact, that a fatal disease offered him but a brief lease of life. He went to Nova Scotia to pay a farewell visit to his brothers and sisters. He failed rapidly. He telegraphed home for his wife. She reached him about five hours before his departure. As she approached the bed he recognized the long familiar voice, and resting his eyes upon that dear face, he said: "O! Elizabeth you have come, and I am satisfied." In a short time the soul plumed its wings for immortal flight and soared away to the mansions of the blest. He leaves many friends in Cottage street Church to mourn his loss, of which he was an esteemed member, beloved brother and faithful worker.

Our sister has the sympathy of her many friends in this her hour of affliction.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,

Pastor Cottage St. M. E. Church,
Cambridgeport, Mass.
Cambridgeport, Mass., July 17, 1878.

MARTHA SMITH.

At Selmah, Maitland, on the 12th of July, 1878. Mrs. Martha Smith, widow of the late John Smith.

For many years she was a worthy member of the Methodist Church. We find in consulting the earliest records of this Circuit, that her name appears on the first list of members. These were then, in the days of the Rev. Thomas Crosthwaite, forty-six years ago, 29 Church Members; of whom only three survive; all females, two, being widows. These, in the enjoyment of a good hope, are anticipating, very soon a re-union with dear ones gone before.

Mrs. Smith was a humble, prayerful, earnest and consistent christian.

During a severe illness of several months, she patiently submitted to the will of God, and at last very peacefully passed away to the "home of the soul." We endeavored to improve the event by calling the attention of a large audience on Sabbath morning, July 14th, to the important truths, of a biographical character, contained in the 5th verse of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

"Our glorious Leader claims our praise
For His own pattern given;
While the long cloud of witnesses
Show the same path to heaven."

G. O. H.

SLANDER.

Slanderers are not only true children of the devil, but, like him sure to put forth every effort to make others as miserable and as mean as themselves, or have people believe them to be so, at least.

The children of the devil called Jesus Beelzebub. This may be set down as a rule: the slanderer attempts to transfer his or her character to the innocent victim. It is wonderful how aptly they attribute some devilish principle, or charge some devilish passion or act. Those, for instance, most apt to charge licentiousness and lust are very far from being the most pure, if they are not themselves eaten up by those vile passions.

The tongue speaks the thoughts of the heart. An accuser is but a devil, perhaps, in human form; but what of that, if he or she does his work? O what a wretched end for such noble powers, and what ruin to a noble soul!

The law of Moses says you shall not lie, neither shall any man deceive his neighbour. Lev. vi. 2.

Lies are of three kinds; (1) Malicious lies, which are spoken directly to the injury of others; (2) officious lies, which are excuses for ourselves or others; (3) jesting lies, which are made to please and entertain company; and to these may be added boasting lies and flattering lies. These are all mean and included under the apostle's injunction, "Wherefore, putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour," Eph. iv. 25.

The very common and evil practice of rash judgment—that is censuring and condemning the actions of others, without good and justifiable cause. Jesus said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged." Matt. vii. 1.

It forbids detraction. Speaking ill of others with a design to blacken their reputation, or in some degree lessen their good name—if this be done by falsely accusing them, then it is a slander; if it is in discovering another's secret sins, or by putting an ill-construction on well-meant actions or good intentions, or by denying their good and commendable qualities, or neglecting to render every possible defence—it is detraction; if this is done in the presence of the person, it is affronting; or if behind the back, it is backbiting; and as in all these our neighbor is made to appear worse than he is, it is bearing false witness against our neighbor. A detractor is equal to a sneak-thief. God's word again says, Thou shalt not be detractor, nor a whisperer among the people. Lev. xix. 16.

All these injuries against our neighbor are never more grievous and heinous than when the church and her ministers are evil spoken of.

SKIPPING THE HARD POINTS.

Boys I want to ask you how you think a conqueror would make out, who went through a country he was trying to subdue, and whenever he found a fort hard to take left it alone? Don't you think the enemy would buzz wild there, like bees in a hive, and when he was well into the heart of the country, don't you fancy they would swarm out and harass him terribly?

Just so, I want you remember, will it be with you; if you skip over the hard places in your lessons, and leave them unlearned you have an enemy in the re that will not fail to harass you and mortify you times without number.

"There was just a little bit of my Latin I hadn't read," said a vexed student to me, and it was just there the professor had to call upon me at examination. There were just two or three examples I had passed over, and one of those I was asked to do on the blackboard."

The student who is not thorough is never well at his ease; he cannot forget the skipped problems; and the consciousness of his deficiencies makes him nervous and anxious.

Never laugh at the slow, plodding student; the time will surely come when the laugh will be turned. It takes time to be thorough, but it more than pays. Resolve when you take up a new study that you will go through with it like a successful conqueror, taking every strong point,

If the inaccurate scholar's difficulties closed with his school life, it might not be so great a matter for his future career. But he has chained to himself a habit that will be like an iron ball at his heel all the rest of his life. Whatever he does will be lacking somewhere. He has learned to shirk what is hard, and the habit will grow with years.—School-day Visitor.

THE CHILD MISSIONARY.

One Sabbath, on an island in the Indian Ocean, a missionary was studying a sermon to preach in the language of the people. A little boy about half clad, came in and said: "O, I do so love my Jesus! May I do something for his house?" "And what can you do?" said the missionary. Blushing and stammering, as if afraid to say anything, he replied: "I will be always there; I will do it loud. Please let me ring the bell." While he was a boy he rang the bell that invited the people to church, and when he became a man he preached to his people the same glad news that he commenced calling the people to hear when he rang the Sabbath bell. Little boys, begin while you are young to call the people by bell or mouth, or tract, or inviting children to a Sabbath-school; and as you grow up, you will be trained servants and soldiers to serve Christ anywhere.

HANG ON LIKE A BEAVER.

When Tom was six years old, he went into the forest one afternoon to meet the hired man who was coming home with a load of wood. The man placed Master Tommy on the top of the load, and drove homeward. Just before reaching the farm, the team went very briskly down a steep hill. When Tommy entered the house, his mother said: "Tommy, my dear, were you not frightened when the horses went trotting so swiftly down Crow Hill?" "Yes, mother, a little," replied Tom honestly; "I asked the Lord to help me, and I hung on like a beaver." "Sensible Tom! Why sensible? Because he joined working to praying. Let his words teach the life lesson; in all troubles, pray and hang on like a beaver by which I mean, that while you ask God to help you, you must help yourself with all your might.—Young Pilgrim

Hood used to tell a story of a hypochondriac, who was in the habit, two or three times a week, of believing himself dying. On a certain occasion he had one of his terrors while riding out in his gig, and happening to see his family physician, he applied the whip to the horse to overtake the old doctor. The doctor applied the whip to his own horse, and they had a close time of it for about three miles. The hypochondriac finally came alongside the doctor, and exclaimed, "Hang it, doctor, pull up! Pull up instantly! I am dying!" "I think you are," cried the doctor; "I never saw any one going so fast."

It is remarkable that the active ingredients of Fellows' Hypophosphites are alkaloids from trees which attain to very great ages, taken in connection with the fact that this preparation will increase the longevity of the human family is a somewhat singular coincidence.

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An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.

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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.

Is invaluable as a repository of the annals of Methodism in this country. It opens with a judicious chapter on the Origin and Characteristics of Methodism, and then, chapter after chapter, gives the history of the evangelistic efforts and operations of the Methodists, from 1769 to 1813. Mr. Smith has evidently bestowed great pains on this work. It is minute and comprehensive and appears to do ample justice to the subject. We trust his services will be heartily appreciated and that he will thus be encouraged to prosecute a task for which he seems peculiarly well qualified.—Presbyterian Witness.

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OUR TEST OF MEMBERSHIP.

Churches do not readily disturb venerable standards. It is well that, amid a world having a passion for change, Christians, at least, should be conservative. We observe that attendance at the class-meeting as a qualification for membership has been again a subject of discussion in Methodist courts, and with the usual results. In England, a few years ago, one of the most animated debates which ever agitated the august British Conference, followed the introduction of resolutions seeking to abolish, or modify, this principle. By a majority so large that the subject must continue at rest for years to come, it was concluded that John Wesley Methodism was still best for the Island of Great Britain.

In the Australasian General Conference, a few weeks ago, it was decided to hold still to the class-meeting as the door to the church. The majority so ruling was nineteen, in a body of ninety-six members. This shows a greater decline in the conservative ranks than we remember to have noticed on any similar occasion. Perhaps it foreshadows a change; if so it is as well that it should come slowly.

Overtures are made from Annual Conferences and District Meetings among ourselves, which must bring this subject before the General Conference to meet soon in Montreal. We anticipate a spirited remonstrance against our present stringent regulation, and as spirited a defence. Much as can be said in support of our present law, it will be found, we imagine, that the arguments of four years ago have gained in force. It is certain that the class-meeting is no longer a test of membership in all our circuits. It may be discovered that, from whatever cause, members have been, here and there, admitted to our church who never attended class. Superintendents by whom this course has been adopted have their own apology, which may or may not be of some value; but, assuredly, either our church should insist upon an absolute attention to the law, or otherwise modify it to suit circumstances. The class-meeting is a means of grace—an admirable aid to the formation of Christian character. Shall we insist upon more than this,—that no one can be recognized as capable of holding a place on our records, especially of occupying an official position in our church, whose name is not upon the class-book? If so, shall we, to be consistent, apply the law to the existing condition of things? Few would vote for this; yet no voter can be consistent who ignores altogether the issues of a principle which he upholds in the abstract, or who decides that a law shall remain upon our statute-book which is not generally observed, and the observance of which would, in many instances, extinguish Methodism where it is most needed. The subject is surrounded with great difficulty.

THE END OF BEING IS TO BLESS.

It is a curious and characteristic circumstance, and one that carries its own significance, that the Bible closes with a blessing. Its last utterance breathes the benediction of God—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you." Louder, even, than its counsels, and later than its solemn admonitions, and lingering among the echoes of the world, like the sound of distant music, is this final expression of divine love. Now that the sacred volume is finished, rounding its completeness with a vision, whose vista reveals the consummation of all things, when the sands of Time, and the cycles of the ages shall have ceased to run, one image is made to fill the mind, leaving its impress indelibly fixed, and that image is, a brooding benediction—an overshadowing presence shedding down upon our world an assurance of the goodwill of heaven.

To bless has ever been the aim and end of Incarnate Love; and in its closing expression it reaches its climax. See the great Teacher seated on the slopes of Olivet, surrounded by his disci-

iples who are ordained to disseminate his sublime doctrines among men! What is his theme? Is it not blessing? See him again centred amidst the children, like a father nestling in the bosom of his family! What is he doing? Is he not blessing them? See him once more at Bethany, whither he has led out his disciples, that they might witness his ascension! What are his parting words? Are they not words of blessing? "And he lifted up his hands and blessed them. And it came to pass while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven." Observe, "while he blessed them, he was parted from them." Thus his blessing was broken, but he has gone to heaven to finish it. Bethany was not high enough; the eleven are too few, and so he has climbed the starry steep that his vision might encircle the world, and that his voice might reach the entire family of man—belting the universe with his blessing.

The wisdom of goodness shines out in all this. It quiets our fears and inspires the human mind with the happiest emotions. A last impression, as much as a first impression, lingers with us with an indestructible life, attenuating to immortality. For example, let a child cry itself to sleep, and its rest will be broken by sobs and sighs. On the other hand, let it fall asleep, soothed by a mother's smiles, and lulled by her fond caressings, and its rest will be brightened by pleasant dreams. Why is it so? Because the last memory tenaciously lingers, and the last emotion, like a rolling wave, perpetuates itself. Does not the widow's sorrow overwhelm the memory of vanished joys? Like the surges that roll in upon the shore, long after the storm at sea has abated, or like the glistening rain-drops that hang pendant on blade and leaf and flower, long after the black clouds have disappeared from the sky; so last memories of sorrows that people the past, come up and cling to us on and on and still on, as if they would never die. In like manner memories of joy linger too. Hence it is that the affectionate son, far away from home, fondly cherishes the last words of his mother as she gave him her blessing, when the time of parting came. The vivid memory of that moment cheers his solitude in a distant land, it thrills him with the most exquisite pleasure, and in danger as in duty it is the inspiration of his life. Then, are the last words of Incarnate Love a blessing? Peace then, ye stormy elements. Be still, ye troubled waters! Let the disconsolate take heart, for under the benediction of Jesus there shall be a great calm.

And now, to bring these reflections to a close, what instinct fails to teach, inspiration illustrates by example:—that the end of being is to bless. Not more essential is the fragrance to the flower, or the echo to the sound, or the streaming light to the fiery comet, than is the benign influence to a well-ordered life. Herein, too, lies our happiness. As Goldsmith, in his "Traveler," says, we may—

"Gather bliss to see our fellows blest."

And this is what he further calls:

"The luxury of doing good."

Our work, therefore, is before us. Let us seek to gain the good by doing good.

CONCERNING CERTAIN OLD ROOTS IN HUMAN CHARACTER.

It may still be remembered that, four years ago, a professor of note gave us, through the *Wesleyan*, a marvelous essay upon a few old roots in the languages. Tracing certain words through the Greek and Latin, and anon through the more modern German, the eccentric French, and the mongrel English, he indicated where, at certain points, the old root seemed to die, but only, in fact, suspended its vitality to appear in some other form. All who have lived to observe anything of this forest country, must have noticed that some species of tree life are exceedingly stubborn in yielding to axe and mattock and fire; for, after the surface even has been plowed over them, and some gay strong crop has grown above them as in triumph, those old roots force their shoots back to the surface once more, and are only hindered from transforming cleared fields into forests, by ruthless and repeated attacks upon their stubborn fibre. This law of life, so quick to operate,

so slow to cease, is found the same everywhere; but of all conditions favourable to vitality there is none in which a steady growth in any direction is more difficult to suppress than in human habits, eccentricities, or mental deformities. In animal rearing it is found exceedingly difficult to breed out any marked peculiarity which has become fairly fixed in a tribe, by time and favouring circumstances. For instance, the fifth toe of the Dorking has only been overcome when blended with some other strain of fowl, after several seasons of experiment; and even some time after it had altogether disappeared, the inveterate fifth member would show itself upon an occasional chicken. So tenacious is this principle of peculiar life in the forms it has been permitted to assume by the great Creator.

All men have their marked characteristics—that is, all men who are worth anything to the world; for the smooth, equable man, like the smooth, equable pond, is apt to become a very stagnant object, and not over sweet. But are men always responsible for their peculiarities? That we should all cultivate character in the right direction is true; and equally true that all should lean strongest against those habits which incline most persistently in an evil direction. The question, though, is still unanswered—Is the fiery spirit to blame for its fire? the stubborn mind for its inflexibility? the cold heart and temples for their absence of glow? the keen, shrewd, calculating intellect for its cunning?

In this new country, races are, in a few instances, so intermingled that all distinctness of nationality is lost. But in the majority of instances we may be able to trace a man's relation to a not very remote origin, which had distinct locality, name, temperament, in short to an original type of humanity beyond the ocean. Thus in this new provincial soil we have a growth of old European roots. The parent tree may have been dead long years; change of soil and climate may have operated against the growth of family peculiarities; but to the surface, assuredly, will come sometimes the growth of an old life in new forms, indicating that character once shaped in a particular direction will not soon perish from the face of the earth.

Our social life in Canada is composed of five original elements—the English, Welsh, Irish, Scotch and German. Never were tribes more strongly marked by distinct character than these. And it is not surprising to find surviving in their descendants, here and there, the old habits and tendencies of disposition. Let us look in upon one of our own Annual Conferences, and mark, among ourselves, whether this be a fair inference. The typical Englishman is sturdy, somewhat autocratic—in short, inheriting the propensities which naturally grow out of a vigorous appetite and abundance of strong food. In "Dame Europa's School" we have the secular side of the Englishman—his love of money, and his ambition to control the trade of the world. But there is another side. In fact there are two classes who typify the John Bull of the past and present—the commercial John and the fighting John.

This typical Englishman is, in our Methodist ministry, preserved in purest character in many instances. You find him inclined to fight out a principle to its fair issue—what seems at least a fair issue to him. And should any compromise be made, he has a deplorable eye to the conditions; when these are violated, a determined voice he has once more for war.

Welsh roots are but few in the soil of this new world. Where they do exist, however, they are tenacious of life. The habit of illustrating profusely, of looking at things from the imaginative side, clothing the most practical subjects with poetry, with a little glamour, together with a perversity of religious feeling—these mark the Welsh extraction.

Of all nationalities, perhaps the most strongly marked, the most difficult to eradicate in its habits, is the Scotch. Yet there are here again two types as unlike as possible. The lowlander has, during recent generations, been developing mechanism and commerce, as well as indulging liberally in learning, especially logic and metaphysics. The representative of this class looks studiously at a resolution, points out its defective phrases, and insists upon a reconstruction of words. His delight is in driving a good bargain, and, next to this, in a regular field-day of controversy. The highlander, on the other hand, sprang from a race divided into many tribes, these tribes distinct in their traditions, and always vain of their great deeds. They were, moreover, deadly in their feuds. When two men of different tribes met on a mountain path, which admitted of only one traveller passing a precipice, either one must lie down to admit of the other walking over his body, which was the worst form of disgrace, or they must lock in an embrace which was sure to end in one or both being hurled into the depths below. When the national pride was affronted, however, they made com-

mon cause, each tribe in turn bearing aloft the fiery cross, till every heart palpitated with a passion for revenge. Can we find traces of all this in the debater who insists upon so many "points of honour," and in the champion who, when he has himself espoused a cause, imagines all the world should side with him?

Our Irish descendants are also of two kinds,—those who came from the North, so like the Scotch that of them little more need be said; and those from the South, the most volatile and free-hearted, the least serious in a hand-to-hand encounter of any people on the face of the earth. It would help us to understand how some men can go, bare armed (metaphorically), and with flushed cheek, into a hot discussion, to come out with both eyes twinkling in mischief, and scattering witticisms like dew-drops, if we would remember that, somewhere far back in the ages their forefathers' motto was—"For love knock him down!"

One more type remains—the German. We have only Dutch roots from this great national tree; but these are wonderfully well developed, considering they are transplanted, and come surely to the surface with every annual spring-tide.

It is never difficult to call up the image of the original Dutchman. Goldsmith, 150 years ago, gave this description:—

"The downright Hollander is one of the oddest figures in nature. Upon a lank head of hair he wears a half-cocked narrow hat, laced with black ribbon, no coat, but seven vests and nine pairs of breeches, so that his hips reach up almost to his armpits. This well clothed vegetable is now fit to make love. But what a pleasing creature is the object of his appetite! Why, he wears a large fur cap, with a deal of Flanders lace, and for every pair of breeches he carries, she puts on two petticoats."

Add to this his habit of sitting at the front door with his mug of beer, and a long pipe, scolding at his neighbours—and you have his picture.

His descendants who remain with us are temperate, so far as the lager goes, at least; but they are quite as emphatic as their great grandfather, as brusque in right-down honesty, and as noisy, too. This type of European is always Protestant, and never forgets that Alva and Alma tried to subvert the Dutch for the Pope, but were driven back by floods brought in from the ocean, and the courage of dogs that could both swim and fight. You may trust him to defend the Bible!

GENERAL READING.

A young Minister, just ordained, writes us on the subject of general reading. He is anxious to have some direction, entering as he is upon a more public life, as regards the best authors and the most suitable selections for the instruction of one in his sphere and at his years. We may say that his views as to possible advantages which might follow from any experience of which we may be possessed, took rise in perusing a list of books furnished some time ago in the *Wesleyan* as ground work for general reading. He moreover, suggests that our remarks might appear in the columns of this paper, with a view to others' advantage as well as his own.

We are far from thinking that our young friend is correct in his conclusions in every particular. Reading is so much a matter of taste and inclination, that not many intelligent religious men can be found to agree in all respects as to how a young Minister should be directed in seeking to furnish his mind. Standards of reading vary among students, according to their peculiar inclinations. We may, however, venture thus far:—A knowledge of certain authors is deemed essential to entitle one to the verdict of being considered intelligent, as well as to qualify one to enter with pleasure the circles of refined discussion or conversation. We have made arrangements for the contribution, therefore, to these columns of a few articles bearing upon this interesting subject. The writer of these articles (to commence next week) will disclaim any intention of advising a particular course of reading to young ministers, any farther than his suggestions—which shall be based upon his own experience—may contribute to the aid of any who may be looking for hints in regard to books.

PERSONALS.

A pleasing occurrence took place during the Sunday School service at the C. M. Church last Sunday. This was nothing less than the presentation of a beautiful Bible to Mr. J. E. Starr, formerly of Nova Scotia, as a token of the respect in which he was held by the Sunday School teachers. The presentation was made by the

Superintendent—J. W. Benyon, Esq.—in a short speech, to which Mr. Starr replied in a suitable manner. — *Conservator, Brampton, Ont.*

The same paper adds:—

Mr. J. E. Starr left for Scarborough this morning where he will enter upon the work of the ministry under the auspices of the C. M. Church. He will be greatly missed in Brampton, where his services in connection with the church with which he was associated, and the Y. M. C. A., together with his eminent social qualities, have endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances. But while regretting his departure we trust that he may be still more useful in the higher sphere of labor to which he has been called. His position in the Sheriff's office will be filled by Mr. Thos. Duggan. [We presume this refers to a son of Rev. J. Herbert Starr.—Ed. Wes.]

Rev. Mr. Ogden is in Windsor, supplying during the absence on vacation, of Rev. B. Brecken, A.M.

Rev. S. C. Fulton, Oxford, N. Y., (Wyoming Conference), completed the four years' course of study prescribed by the Illinois Wesleyan University, and received the degree of Ph. B., at its recent Commencement. He is a native of Wallace, N. S.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION IN HALIFAX has entered upon a new and welcome enterprise. Though a High School has been in successful operation for some months, a building was still required suited to this work. Last week the corner-stone of a High School, to be of magnificent proportions and appearance, was laid by the Freemasons, whose appearance on the occasion was very imposing.

ANNIE PARKER is being cross-examined with great severity in court, as to the McCarthy murder. It is all required. So much depends on the testimony of this girl, that every expression of hers should be sifted. Her story is a most remarkable one, whether true or false; yet we hope to see more light thrown upon the case, otherwise the jury will have difficult and delicate work to do in reaching a decision.

THE UNIFICATION OF METHODISM seems to be looming up in the near future. The great event of the recent Irish Conference, an event which will make it historical, was the formal consummation of the Union between the Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which are henceforth to be known as the Methodist Church of Ireland.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONFERENCE 1878.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)
The Conference Missionary meeting was held in the Gower Street Church, on the 13th of June. The chair was occupied by the President of the Conference, while eloquent and effective addresses were given by brethren George Boyd, G. J. Bond, A. B. Henry Lewis and G. P. Story.

The Educational meeting was held in George St. Church, on the 14th, and was presided over by the ex-President. The Report was read by the Secretary—Bro. G. J. Bond, A. B.

The following topics were then spoken to:—I. "Culture in its effects on ministerial character and work," by Bro. Simeon B. Dunn.

II. Ministerial Duty and Responsibility," Bro. G. H. Bryant.

III. "Self Improvement, and the best way of securing it," Bro. J. Dove, Secretary of Conference.

IV. "The relation of liberality in the pew to efficiency in the pulpit," Bro. G. S. Milligan, M. A., President.

The meeting was a most interesting and profitable one, and closed with the Doxology.

The pulpits of both churches on Sabbath, June 16, were occupied as under:—*George Street*,—Bro. Thomas H. James, at 11 a. m., and Bro. Dove, at 6.30 p. m.

Gower Street,—Bro. J. Nurse, at 11 a. m., and Bro. S. B. Dunn, at 6.30 p. m., who preached his "farewell sermon" to a very crowded congregation. In the afternoon the Conference *Love Feast* was held, and proved a "season of grace and sweet delight" to the large number present. Our venerable and beloved Father Shennstone, conducted the proceedings.

Bro. J. P. Bowell supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church on this day.

The reports from the different circuits and missions, show great progress in the acquisition of Connexional property, such as churches and parsonages. Very cheer-

ing reports of spiritual prosperity also come from many parts of the Colony. There is an increase in the membership of the year of several hundreds, with a large number on trial.

The Sabbath schools report an increase of 47 teachers, and 487 scholars during the year. The year past has been one of great difficulty in reference to church finance. The failure of the fisheries of necessity must tell upon our work. Our brethren, notwithstanding their financial difficulties, have toiled heroically; and begin another year's labor in strong faith and hope.

Our work has undergone a change, by the formation of a new District, called the Bonavista District, which includes all those circuits and missions in the north with the exception of the Labrador and French Shore. The election of a chairman is in favor of Bro. John Reay, with Bro. Wm. Swann, as Financial Secretary.

Bro. John M. Pike, of the Nova Scotia Conference was invited to take a seat on the platform. He was called on to address the Conference soon after, and did so in a very effective manner. His affectionate and earnest words on vital subjects, will not soon be forgotten.

Bro. S. B. Dunn, having been transferred to the N. S. Conference, was requested to occupy a seat on the platform during the remainder of his stay. He afterwards gave a farewell speech at the request of the Conference. He carries with him the best wishes of his brethren, while Bro. J. Shenton's coming will also be heartily welcomed.

A public Sabbath school meeting was held in George St. church, at 7.30 p. m., on the 19th inst. The President of Conference took the chair; and the Report was read by Bro. Ladner, the Secretary. During the year there have been 445 conversions, and 882 scholars are meeting in class. Addresses bearing on S. S. work were given by several of the brethren as under:—Bro. G. J. Bond, A. S., spoke of "Gratitude for past success and encouragement for the future." He also furnished, by request, an account of his visit to the "Chataqua Sabbath school Convention" last year, which proved very interesting and instructive.

Bro. J. P. Powell spoke on "The secret of success and sustained zeal." Bro. S. Matthews spoke on "Home influence; and its relation to the Sabbath school." Bro. J. Pascoe followed on "The magnitude of the S. S. movement of our time." Bro. J. Nurse spoke on "The true sphere and work of the S. S." The meeting proved highly successful; and will doubtless result in great good to this important department of our church work.

On Thursday, the 20th, there was an open session of Conference at 4 p. m., for the purpose of exchanging fraternal greetings with the Rev. Dr. Muir, of the Free Church Metropolitan Presbytery, Edinburgh. The Doctor's address was enthusiastically received by all present. Brethren Shentone, Peach, Dove, Goodison, Bond, Boyd, and the President made suitable replies. A resolution, expressive of great satisfaction at the visit of the Doctor, &c., was carried by all rising to their feet. On the evening of the same day, "Father Shentone's Jubilee" was celebrated. Dr. Muir was with us again to do honor to this aged servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. Suitable addresses were delivered by Father Shentone, and brethren J. S. Peach, G. S. Milligan, &c. A. Dr. Muir, Hon. J. J. Rogerson, John Woods, Esq., and J. E. Peters, Esq., who represent the Quarterly Board, and read a beautifully prepared address. The address on parchment was accompanied with a purse containing between two and three hundred dollars. The entire proceedings were of a very affecting character, and will long be remembered by all.

The Missionary Committee afterwards met, when the whole subject of Finance passed under review. The heavy deficiencies of the brethren called forth expressions of the deepest sympathy. It was resolved, on motion of the laymen, that a telegram be forwarded to the Missionary Secretaries; which was accordingly done the following day. Reports of various committees, were then also presented and adopted by Conference.

The affairs of the Halifax Book Room, were deemed highly satisfactory; and a resolution to this effect was passed—with a strong recommendation, that Bro. A. W. Nicolson be continued in his present office.

A number of miscellaneous subjects came up for consideration, such as—Temperance, the employment of evangelists, colportage, and other matters of a moral and sanitary character. Committees were appointed in most cases; which will report to the next Conference. The mixed committee on temperance, is to report concerning the practicability of establishing and working Bands of Hope upon a good connexional basis.

The financial affairs then occupied further attention of the Conference; after which, arrangements were made for the examination of the candidates and proba-

tioners in the prescribed course of study. The brethren concerned, are to have their questions forwarded to the Financial Secretary of each District not later than the first of April.

On Saturday, the 22nd, various resolutions were passed. One on temperance as under:—This Conference while deeply deploring the manifold evils resulting from the traffic in strong drink, rejoices in knowing, that public opinion is total abstinence; and hereby heartily recommends to our people the adoption of any measures which are calculated to further the Band of Hope movement, and to promote the cause of temperance in this Colony.

On Friday at 7.30 p. m., very crowded and enthusiastic Band of Hope meetings were held in the basements of both churches. Appropriate and effective addresses were given by brethren G. H. Bryant, G. J. Bond, A. S., Henry Lewis, R. Bramfit, S. Eland, and L. Reehings. Good music was also furnished by several ladies who take a deep interest in the cause. Some prizes were likewise distributed.

A vote of thanks to the friends in St. John's, for their great kindness in entertaining the ministers was unanimously passed—the same to be suitably published from the pulpits on Sunday.

Arrangements were read respecting the ordination of Bro. J. Pincock on Sabbath evening in the George Street church, the Rev. Dr. Muir, who was present for a time—agreeing to preach on the occasion. During the afternoon session, attention was directed to various matters. The sense of a proper registration of births and marriages, &c. A discussion on the New Hymn Book took place; which resulted in a recommendation to General Conference, in favor of an arrangement with the English Book Room authorities for supplies on advantageous terms—if at all practicable.

It was resolved also, that a public circuit meeting be held semi-annually, on all our circuits and missions, for the purpose of explaining and presenting our financial position. The affairs of the Day School Society were under the consideration of the Conference at an earlier stage. The Superintendent of Education furnished very gratifying proofs of good work done during the past year. His brethren recognized the value of his work in this department, by their expressions of thanks and continued confidence.

Bro. G. J. Bond, A. S., obtained permission of the Conference to rest for one year on account of ill health. The Conference next year is to be held in St. John's. After the reading of the Journal and Minutes, which gave satisfaction, all rose to see them duly signed. This done, the Doxology was sung, and the Conference closed with prayer by the President. May the Divine blessing rest upon all the deliberations of his servants. On Sabbath evening, George Street church was literally packed, when Bro. J. Pincock (who arrived from his distant station too late for ordination with the nine other brethren) was set apart for the full work of the ministry by the imposition of hands. The Rev. Dr. Muir assisted, and preached an able sermon from Isaiah 53nd ch. 8th v., which was full of instruction and counsel. A sacramental service followed, of a most blessed character. A very numerous company remained to show forth the Lord's death. Dr. Muir assisted in distributing the elements. It was a memorable time; and an appropriate conclusion to the foregoing services of the Conference. The final draft of stations, and the Pastoral Address will be forwarded for the WESLEYAN in due time. Yours, &c.,

June 27, 1878.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EX-PRESIDENT PRINCE.

DEAR EDITOR.—Now as the press of Conference reports is over, I ask space in your valuable paper for brief and deserved reference to the ex-President of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference.

Concerning his long and successful ministerial career, previous to his being raised by the voice of his brethren to fill the highest position within their gift, I essay not now to write at length. Yet it is proper here to state that it was doubtless, in consideration of his excellent qualities of mind and heart, and of his protracted and efficient service as a minister, he was chosen to enjoy the privilege, sway the authority, and wear the honors of President of Conference for a term.

This term, everything considered, from the time when Bro. Prince took the Presidential chair at Fredericton, until he retired from it at Sackville, was fraught with more than ordinary difficulties. The matters before the Fredericton Conference were, many of them, hard to handle; yet, under the guidance of the superior administrative ability of the then President, they were grappled with, and, as has been proved by the sequel, were disposed of in the very best way.

Then, in addition to the ordinary "care of all the churches" which in some sense is upon the chief official of the Conference, there was resting upon the President the burden of the case of the interests of the churches in St. John. And when it is remembered that the various parties appointed to canvass abroad for help for those churches, to some extent, under his direction; that he himself was designated to visit, in behalf of those churches, a distant part of the United States; that many of the meetings of the States; that the funds thus gathered were presided over by him; and that in connection with all this, he was the superintendent, unaided of a large and important circuit, it will be seen that his was a position of great responsibility, and one demanding self-sacrificing toil.

But the now tabulated results of the year of his Presidency constitute the evidence and will be the permanent proof

that he shrank from no responsibility, and neglected no duty—that his work was well and faithfully done; while the fact that, in accordance with the unanimous and hearty invitation of his Quarterly Board, he has been reappointed for the third year to the Sussex Vale circuit, indicates the high esteem in which he is held by the people of his charge.

We hope that years of active life in the itinerancy are yet before him; and that, if the time of forced retirement come, he may enjoy a comfortable superannuary relation until he is called home from the ministry on earth to take his place among the "ministering spirits" in heaven.

Yours, &c., C. W. H.

N. B. & P. E. I. Conf., July 22, 1878.

DEATH OF DR. HENRY MORTON.—This gentleman died in this city on July 14, at the residence of Mrs. John A. Kerr, aged 28 years. His home was at Windsor, N. S. While passing through Detroit on his way to Kansas, he was taken with severe hemorrhage of the lungs, where he was found by Rev. George Duffield and brought to Lansing. He was most kindly and skillfully treated by Drs. Hayden and Ranney of this city. Among other friends specially attentive to him were Edward Speelstyn and S. L. Kilbourne and his family. These gentlemen, with Dr. Baker and Frank Kish, were his pall-bearers. Dr. Morton was the son of Rev. Roland Morton of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. As a graduate of Harvard university in the medical class of 1838, and a man of marked intelligence and ability, his death, which he met with signal fortitude, is a real loss to his profession. It may be an alleviation of the sorrow of his parents and his extensive circle of relatives to be well assured that all that good nursing could do was done, and that he was tenderly cared for to the last. His remains were taken to Mt. Hope cemetery, Revs. George Duffield and S. Reeves officiated at the funeral services.

The above is copied from the Lansing Republican. It fully explains the relations of the deceased. Dr. Morton died in the trust of the gospel. This is the comfort of his friends who survive him, with whom we sincerely sympathize.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Two boys, prisoners in Liverpool jail, were let out to make hay, and "made tracks" instead. They were recaptured.

The Royal Engineers are at present making a survey of the peninsula of Halifax, with a view to the production of an authentic map for the use of the military authorities.

Mackerel are reported abundant in St. Mary's Bay, N. S., and large hauls have been made within the past week.

George Patch, a deserter from H. M. S. Bellefophon, Halifax, was arrested last week in St. John and sent back to Halifax.

Mr. Albert Carter, aged 22 years, died on Friday last at Kentville, it is said from the effects of strong drink.

Mr. P. R. Chrichton launched at Kingsport, N. S., Monday, a fine ship of 1,178 tons register, called the Kingsport. She is a very fine model, thoroughly built, and is as fine a ship as ever was launched in Nova Scotia, not excepting the Senator.

A firm of tanners in Pictou, N. S., have ready for shipment to England upper and fine leathers to the value of about \$7,000. The firm will in a few weeks, ship another consignment, of similar value to the same market. These are experimental shipments, but there is every prospect that the business will pay well, in which case the firm will go into it extensively.

A young son of Mr. Coakley's fell between two cows at Clifton Wharf on Saturday last, when a little fellow 13 years of age, son of Conductor Clark of W. & A. Railway, seeing young Coakley struggling in the water, plunged in after him with all his clothes on, and catching hold of him, kept his head above water until assistance arrived, and they were both rescued. Young Coakley was in a very exhausted condition when taken out, but by the application of proper remedies soon recovered. Great praise is due to young Clark for his bravery.

Messrs. D. A. Fraser and J. A. Waugh left Tatamagouche on Friday last in the schr. boat Cygnat, intending to cross over to Charlottetown, P. E. I. They lost their reckoning, became benighted, and finally a breeze sprang up and the water becoming rough, their boat capsized. The boat being heavily ballasted aft, her stern went down, her bow remaining slightly out of water. Mr. Fraser clung to the bowsprit, and Mr. Waugh to the foremast head and gaff, where they remained for thirteen hours until rescued by the schr. Minnie B., Capt. Tress. They were about six miles off Capraud when discovered.

The Port Hawkesbury "News of the Week" of the 16th inst. says: "A report was current here late last evening that on Saturday last, while constable Ross, of St. Peter's, was attempting to arrest a man named Sampson, at Lower L'Ardoise, the latter struck the constable with a stick, causing him to fall over the edge of a cliff near which he was standing. Ross was badly cut about the head and injured internally. He was taken to his home in St. Peter's, but all efforts proved of no avail to save his life, and he died early yesterday morning."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Telegraphic communication has now been opened with St. George's Bay, and in a few days it will extend to Bay of Island. By next the mining district of Green Bay will be brought within the scope of our telegraphic system. We have reason to think that the policy of the Government in extending the telegraph to the mining quarter has already borne good fruit in inducing capitalists in England to embark in this branch of our industry who before were deterred by the want of means of rapid and every day communication.

On Sabbath last the Rev. Job Shenton commenced his pastorate of the St. John's Circuit by preaching in the Gower street Methodist Church in the morning, and in the thodiet Church in the evening. The Rev. gentleman chose for his text from Rom. xv. 30, 32, 33—and preached therefrom with a power we have seldom heard. We think

the appeal made to his congregation will not for some time to come be forgotten.—Ledger.

Great activity is being manifested by our mining speculators in opening up the new mines of Notre Dame Bay, which have lately attracted the attention of the capitalists of Great Britain.

SHIP LAUNCH.—A very finely modelled brig, was launched from the Ship-building yard of Messrs. Dewdney Bros., on the 14th June. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. March, wife of the owner, Stephen March, Esq., of Torquay, who named her the "Mayflower." Her dimensions are—length, 103 feet; breadth, 24 feet six inches; depth 12 feet 1 inch; tonnage, 202 N. T., or 266 builder's measurement. She is classed A. 1, 12 years ports. She will make two or three more trips, and should these prove equally successful, this vessel's operations, this season, will prove highly remunerative to all concerned. She is owned by a joint-stock company. Up to this date the earnings of the crew are estimated at £30, or \$120 per man. The other vessels engaged in this fishery have also done well, so far, and there can be little doubt that the success of this year will give a greater impulse to the Bank fishery. There is no reason why it should not expand to very large proportions, when we consider the superior facilities we possess for carrying it on, compared with the Americans and French. The Bank fishery commences fully two months before the Shore or Labrador fishery, thus furnishing employment at a time when vessels and men are scarce, and if properly followed up, would greatly increase her resources. Every year more and more capital will be embarked in this industry, especially as the shore fishery has been very uncertain of late years. It is expected that the cod fishery will be large.—St. John Globe.

We get the following from the Newfoundland correspondence of the Montreal Gazette:—"Mr. Sandford Flemming was a passenger on board the "Nova Scotian" on her last trip to Liverpool. During his stay here he had an interview with the leading members of the Government in reference to our projected railway. He has engaged to use his influence to bring the project under the notice of financiers and railway contractors in London and elsewhere; and there are good grounds for believing that, in several influential quarters, it is receiving favorable consideration. Once peace is settled in the European Continent, we may hope to hear that a Newfoundland railway has been organized, and the project taken definite shape. The honor of originating the scheme belongs to Mr. Flemming, and during his stay in London, he will use all his influence to promote the undertaking. In addition to opening up the country, and promoting mining, agricultural, and lumbering operations, such a railway would tell beneficially on our staple industry, the fisheries, by presenting facilities for transportation of Fresh fish to American and Canadian markets, packed in ice, and still more, by bringing supplies of bait at certain seasons—such as herring—to the fishermen on this side of the island at much times as scarcely prevail. The want of a steady supply of bait is one of the greatest drawbacks in prospecting the cod fishery, both along shore and on the banks, and a railway would go far to overcome that difficulty. The enthusiasm in favor of it here is daily increasing."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A house belonging to Mr. Currier, situated at Upper Gagetown, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 10th.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Deer Island, Charlotte County, on the morning of the 25th ult. Mr. Joseph Doughty's house was slightly damaged by the lightning, and he was paralysed by the shock for a time.

At the recent meeting of the Synod of the Church of England in St. John, it was decided to Establish the Divinity School at Fredericton.

The well-known Hotel of Wm. McKay, Esq., Boiestown, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock on Tuesday the 19th inst., together with considerable of the contents.

A boy named Smith, 17 years of age, was drowned in the Petitcodiac River, near Hopewell Cape, on Friday afternoon.

The new lobster factory at Aboushagan, belonging to Messrs. J. F. Allison and Blair Estabrooks, of Sackville, has already turned out 20,000 cans this season. They are splendidly put up and very handsomely labelled. Success to their enterprise.

A party of four men and a boy went out from Courtenay Bay in a boat for a sail in the Bay. The party sailed across to Red Head and were on the return when a squall struck and upset the boat. They were all precipitated into the water, and sad to relate, Robert Graham was drowned; he was about fifty years of age, and his wife took leave of him that morning to visit her friends in St. Andrews. The courageous and manly conduct of Charles Young was the means of saving the lad Fraser from drowning.

During a violent thunder storm of wind and rain at Fredericton, a small building was blown down and a lad named Wilkes, aged 9 years, was struck by a flying board and killed.

Capt. Fleming, late master of the "Empress," has resigned his position, and been admitted a partner in the firm of Geo. Fleming & Sons, St. John, N. B. Capt. Anos Potter, of Clementsport, is now in command of the "Empress."

Prof. Allison had a large and appreciative audience last week in the school room of St. David's Church, St. John, to hear his fine lecture on "Gettysburg." The terrible battles at the town of Gettysburg were described in an able and comprehensive manner. The lecturer received the marked attention of the audience throughout. Rev. Mr. Pope occupied the chair.

Capt. Andrew Kenney, an old and respected citizen of this city, died last evening of paralysis.

The little son of Rev. Joseph Hogg, Moncton, aged about three years, fell from a chair in the manse and broke one of his arms.

Buildings worth more than four millions of dollars have been erected on the burnt district of St. John, since the great fire of last June.

A HARSH TEACHER.—A correspondent at Lepreau writes that on the 17th inst., a teacher named Hanifen, located at that place, cruelly beat a pupil, Charles Whitley, aged 10 years, putting his thumb out of joint and otherwise bruising his body, and that the teacher was fined \$5 and costs, making \$10.15 in all; also that he was dismissed by the trustees.—St. John Tel.

DROWNED.—A sad affair took place at Hopewell Cape, N. B., on Friday, 5th inst. A young lad, Arthur Smith, about 15 years old, went in swimming. After he had been in the water for a while he constructed a small raft and pushed out from the shore. The raft separated and he went in. He was seen to rise once after by two small boys that were standing on the shore, but before help could be got Smith sunk to rise no more. The body was found two hours after when the tide went out.—Moncton Times.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.—A young lad, son of Mr. Michael Moran, of Fredericton, had a portion of his left hand blown to pieces this afternoon while playing with a pistol. The thumb and a portion of one finger were taken off, and the palm of the hand is badly damaged. Dr. Brown attended the lad who is doing well.

A New Brunswick writer thus from the West to the Woodstock "Sentinel":—"Looking over a late number of the "Sentinel," I saw, in the Houlton items, that a number of young men were coming to Montana. The best thing they can do is to stay home, for there are five hundred idle men in Butte, and some are working for their board."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BIG CATCHES.—Wm. Hayden, Esq., caught in St. Peter's Bay, in two nights of last week, 123 salmon with four nets. Mr. Horatio E. P. Sanderson caught 93 in a like period. Messrs. McDonald Rapson and Shag are also getting good catches. St. Peter's is becoming famous for salmon catching.—Patriot.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At tea time on last Monday, the 8th, Mr. Malcolm Campbell, of Montrose, was missed from his accustomed place at the table. As the evening drew on, search was made among the neighboring houses and afterwards round the farm till after dark, when his lifeless body was found lying as if asleep, in a bush back of the house. Mr. Campbell was 78 years of age, remarkably healthy and active for his time of life. It was supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A few weeks ago, while Mr. John McMillan, of Clermont, was engaged in hauling stone for a bridge at Malpeque, his son, aged about 11 years, fell from the load and one of the wheels of the cart passed completely over his body. The cart contained fully a ton weight of Stone. The body was bruised some, but not a bone was broken. He was carried to the house of Mr. Blackmore, and cared for by Dr. Kier. The boy is now as well as ever.—Progress.

Mr. Richard Blake has lately nearly completed a new boat to be used for the purpose of a ferry boat, for Messrs. Neil & McFarlane, of Summerside, P. E. I. Her dimensions are 42 and a-half ft. keel, 8 ft. beam, and 3 and a-half feet hold. The frame is of juniper and the planking one and a-half inch pine. She will be a paddle wheel boat, and the engine, boiler, shafting and paddle wheels, etc., are being furnished by Mr. Fraser, of the Miramichi Foundry. The hull is expected to be ready about the 20th of this month.—St. Lawrence Ad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An extensive life assurance windle has just been unearthed in England. The Albion, which in fourteen years has insured lives to the extent of \$9,000,000, is found to have no assets. The business was carried on with a bogus capital of \$250,000.

There has been a remarkable case of constancy in England. A man who separated from his wife thirty-five years ago, has just returned and offered to "kiss and make up." A few days prior to the offer the wife had inherited a large estate.

According to the report of the Superannuation Fund of the three Conferences of the Methodist Church of Canada, from all sources the amount was \$30,902.71. The disbursements to ninety-six superannuated ministers, and fifty-one widows, amounted to \$27,999.80, being about 70 per cent. of their disciplinary allowance.

Since the beginning of modern missions, the Bible has been translated into 212 languages, spoken by 850,000,000 of human beings, and distributed at the rate of nearly twelve every minute. All this has been done by missionaries. Thirty-nine of the languages referred to never had a written form until the missionaries created it. As against an increase of eight and a-half per cent. in Hindoo population and five per cent. in Mohammedan, the present increase of the Christian population throughout the world was equal to sixty-six per cent.

Mormonism has not declined, as was anticipated when Brigham Young departed this life; on the contrary, it seems to be growing vigorously, though the accessions to its membership are almost entirely from foreign lands. The Scandinavians, English and Welsh furnish the greatest proportion of the recruits. 600 persons of those nationalities having recently started for Salt Lake city.

It seems to be a mistake in attributing to a French priest the following Hibernicism, worthy of the purest-blooded Emerald Islander: In announcing a procession to occur on the following day, the priest said: "If it rains in the morning the procession will take place in the afternoon, and if it rains in the afternoon the procession will take place in the morning."

Another experimenter in aerial navigation, Mr. F. W. Shroeder, has invented an air ship, and is now in New York for the purpose of building a large ship which he proposes to have cross the ocean in September, the inventor being sanguine enough to believe that the trip can be accomplished in five days. The Shroeder ship is on the same principle as the Kitech, employing a gas-inflated bag and mechanical propelling and steering devices, but the motive power is an electrical engine.

Two items appear in very significant connection in a Philadelphia paper. The first states that a company has been formed for the introduction of the Brush electric light in that city, and that arrangements are already being made to light the permanent exhibition building with it. The second item, which follows very much as an effect does a cause, states that the trustees of the city gas-works are considering the advisability of lowering the price of gas. All of which suggests that some other cities might well agitate the subject of introducing the electric light.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

JULY, 1878.

First Quarter, 7 day, 4h, 6m, Morning. Full Moon, 14 day, 6h, 40m, Morning. Last Quarter, 22 day, 8h, 1m, Morning. New Moon, 29 day, 5h, 26m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data for the month of July 1878.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Parrboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Fictou and Cape Tormentine, 3 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 35 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax.

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

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

FAMILY READING.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF ENGRAVING.

The golden age of engraving is sharply defined by the progress of the mechanical arts. The same age, and substantially the same invention, gave birth to the twin arts of printing and engraving—arts to which more than any others, perhaps, we owe the culture and taste which are the ornament of our modern civilization.

These translations of the painter's masterpieces, coming down to us through the loving hand of generation after generation of art-collectors, must be to us in America the chief source of our art knowledge, as they are in some instances the only records of originals which have long since perished.

What is to-day the situation of engraving, considered as a fine art? There is perhaps only one man surviving who deserves to rank with those who have passed away, and he—the German Mandel—has said, "When I die there will be no more."

CHRIST'S RELATION TO SACRED POETRY.

We observe that the history of Christianity has been but a strife between men of power, eager to vie with each other, by the gorgeousness of conception, by the dreams of imagination, by the life of reality, by the adjuncts of beauty, and by all the vibrations of harp and lute, in the most forceful expression of that true poetry which has crept over their souls under the spell of Jesus and his charmed name.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

Let me not be misunderstood. Family prayers are not family religion. I have known houses in which, with scrupulous regularity, prayers were offered, and the household always assembled at the time set apart; and yet in vain could one look for any trace, throughout the day, of the spirit and power of godliness.

THREE GOOD LESSONS.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturgis, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd-boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields.

DESPERIENCE OF DE REB'REND QUACKO STRONG.

Swing dat gate wide, Postle Peter, Ring de big bell, beat de gong, Saints and martyrs den will meet dar Brudder, Reb'rend Quacko Strong.

CHRIST'S RELATION TO SACRED POETRY.

"What does grandfather mean by that?" I said to myself. "I don't expect to have sheep." My desires were moderate—a fine buck worth a hundred dollars.

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Sound dat bugle! Angel Gabriel! Tell de elders loud an' long, Of'ar out dem high seats ob heaben, Here comes Reb'rend Quacko Strong!

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Turn de guard out, Gin'ral Michael, Arms present de line along, Let de band play "Conk'r'in Hero" For de Reb'rend Quacko Strong.

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The following lines were copied from the Album of a young lady of Elizabeth, N. J.

- 1—Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. 2—Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection. 3—Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. 4—Three things to delight in—Frankness, freedom and beauty. 5—Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit. 6—Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. 7—Three things to fight for—Honor, country and home. 8—Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct. 9—Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

"I was in Nashville, Tennessee, a few days ago," writes a clerical friend in New Haven, Connecticut, "and heard a colored preacher describe the rainbow in the following language:

"You will observe, my breddren, dat de rainbow is composed of all colors except white. Dere ain't no white in it. Derefore de rainbow is a bow of promise for de colored race. Perhaps you don't know how de rainbow is made. I'll tell you, and I want you to remember it. De sky comes down an' scoops up de water from de ocean, de winds blow it over on de land, an' den de lelectricity disintegrates de water, an' de rain comes down, before de sun, an' in dis way de rainbow am formed."

BITS OF THINGS.

Thank goodness there is one place where prosperity is still to be found—in the dictionary. Books are men of higher nature, and the only men who speak aloud for future times to hear.—Mrs. Browning. There is no man so friendless, but that he can find a friend sincere enough to tell him disagreeable truths.—Bulmer. Philosophy triumphs easily enough over the past and future evils, but present evils triumph over philosophy.—Rochefoucault. There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of your own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires and ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.—Landon. As folly on the one side, though it can desire, would, notwithstanding, never be content; so on the other, wisdom ever acquiesces with the present, and is never dissatisfied with its immediate conditions.—Montaigne. We should carry up our affections to the mansions prepared for us above, where eternity is the measure, felicity the state, angels the company, the Lamb the light; and God the inheritance and portion of his people forever.—Jeremy Taylor. "The great weakness of most people lays in the fact that their neighbors know them better than they know themselves." It turns out that a man in Michigan who "lived forty days on water," had plenty of provisions in his boat all the while he was sailing around on the lake. "How nicely this corn pops!" said a young man who was sitting with his sweetheart before the fire. "Yes," she responded, demurely, "its got over being green." A precocious city boy, becoming wearied with school duties, consoled himself and his mother by remarking, a day or two since: "Well, I'll pass this zamination and be promulgated, then I'll have lots of weeks vegetation." "How quiet and lovely?" remarked the tourist. "Surely this might be a spot the poet had in mind when he said, 'Silence reigns.'" Guide: "Ah! and ye may say that same. And thunders, too, yer honor!" "It is a settled principle, your honour," said an eminent lawyer, "that causes always produce effects." "They always do for the lawyers," responded the judge; "but I've sometimes known a cause to deprive a client of all his effects." Youth—Got such a thing as a light about yer, guv'ner? Crusty Old Boy—A light! What, d'ye want to go to bed? Bewit Youth. The editor who submitted the following to his wife was told "that it was not smart: "The phonograph has been determined to be female, because it repeats every thing that is said to it." Doctor of Divinity lightning is now darting athwart the literary heavens, and an innumerable host of us "outsiders" are dodging and hiding like children in a thunder-storm, in order, if possible, to avoid being struck.—Central Methodist. A wise man hath foibles as well as a fool. But the difference between them is that the foibles of the one are known to himself, and concealed from the world; the foibles of the other are known to the world and concealed from himself.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. THE THREE IS ITS.

"O mamma," cried little Blanche Philpott, "I heard such a tale about Edith Howard! I did not think she could be so very naughty. One—" "My dear," interrupted Mrs. Philpott, "before you continue, we will see if the story will pass the three sieves."

"What does that mean, mamma," inquired Blanche. "I will explain it. In the first place, is it true?"

"I suppose so; I got it from Miss White, and she is a great friend of Edith's."

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales of her? In the next place, though you can prove it to be true, is it kind?"

"I did not mean to be unkind, but I am afraid it was. I would not like Edith to speak of me as I have of her."

"And, it is necessary?" "No, of course, mamma; there was no need for me to mention it at all."—Good Words.

OUR LITTLE PEOPLE'S CLUB.

A TALK BY THE PROFESSOR. Warm weather, young folks! These are not exactly the "dog" days, yet are bad times for those four-footed friends of ours. How many boys here like dogs? Every one! You know some dogs are wise, and others not foolish, but stupid. Let me tell a story:

Once a Frenchman, to annoy the owner of a Newfoundland dog, said he did not believe the dog to be smart. The dog's master, vexed at the slur, gave his friend a push, and knocked him over the bank into a shallow river. The dog immediately sprang in, and seizing one of the Frenchman's coats, proceeded to swim for shore. Unfortunately, another Newfoundland dog saw the affair, and leaped into the river to the rescue. The second dog seized the other tail of the coat, and wished to swim back to his master, while the first dog held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help.

Well, young folks, my next story tells of a dog who knew what he was about. A gentleman in Scotland noticed a shepherd's dog lying close to some men who were watching a detachment of ten sheep. Suddenly the dog started off to the main body of the flock, brought back ten sheep, and drove them into the empty washing-pen. Soon the men had reduced the number of sheep in the pen to three. Away ran the dog, soon returning with ten more. Again all the sheep were washed but three, and again this sagacious dog returned with ten. So he continued through the afternoon, proving that in some way he could count both three and ten.

Once, we are told on good authority, a little terrier saved a great ship. This dog was purchased in France by a sea-captain, and named Neptune. Little Nep soon learned to like the ship, and would run up the rigging like a sailor. He could scent the land before it was seen by the sailors, and as the ship approached the shore would sniff and bark for joy. When Nep had been to sea with his master about two years, the Hortensia—that was the vessel's name—came sailing along the coast of Florida, where are many bars and islands. The captain went below and turned into his berth to sleep. Nap lay as usual at his master's state-room door. There lies in the Florida Straits a rock called the Double-headed Shot Keys. A lighthouse is built upon it, that vessels may be kept off in the night.

"Be sure to call me by three o'clock," said the captain, "as by that time we shall reach the Double-headed Shot Keys." The night wore on, and all was still but the splashing of the water. The

mate went below to get something from his chest, sat down upon it for a few minutes, and before he knew it was fast asleep. The men on deck, receiving no orders, supposed all was right, and one by one they too fell asleep. No one was awake except a Spanish lad, whose turn it was to be at the wheel, and steer the vessel.

Meanwhile the wind changed, a stiff breeze sprang up, the sails were filled, and the Hortensia ploughed through the ocean, straight toward the double-headed Shot Keys. The lad, half asleep at the helm, knew not of the danger, neither could he see ahead from where he stood; for the great sails concealed the view of the lighthouse; but Nep, the good sailor that he was, discovered that land was near—he smelt it. He rushed into his master's state-room, and barked and jumped up to him as he lay in his berth.

"Get down! Be still, Nep!" said the sleepy captain.

But Nep would not be still. He only barked the louder.

"Be still!" said the captain again; and he pushed the dog away. Again the faithful little fellow barked furiously. The captain, thoroughly aroused, began to think something must be the matter. He sprang up, and Nep ran forward, barking, to the companion way. The captain's head no sooner came above the deck than he saw that right ahead was the fearful rock and the lighthouse, and the ship plunging toward it at the rate of nine miles an hour. He seized the helm; the ship struggled—swung around—and when her course was shifted she was so near the rock that in three minutes more she would have struck. The sleeping sailors were aroused to their duty, and the astonished mate rose up from his nap on the chest to learn that but for the faithful dog the waves might have already closed over them.

All dogs would not prove such agreeable companions at sea.

Arctic explorers complain that their Esquimaux dogs are very much in the way on deck. The English explorer, Capt. Nares, says: "Being in strange quarters, the dogs are baying in concert, the distracting noise frequently diversified by a sharp howl, as a sailor in forcing his way through their midst uses the toe of his boot. The packs collected from four different settlements are strangers to each other. The king dog of each team is necessarily tied up, his subordinates clustering around and crouching at his feet. In their anxious endeavours to protect their followers, and if possible to maintain and extend their rights, these king dogs are straining their very utmost at the ropes, snarling and lifting their upper lips, evidently longing for the time to arrive when they may get it out and decide who is to be ruler over all. By sheer fighting each has worked his way to the position he now holds, the most determined and enduring animal gaining the day. A long series of contests will be undertaken before the supreme one is acknowledged." These hardy dogs will not sleep under cover, and they bolt their meat frozen hard.

Have you heard of "Jock the navy's friend," young folks? You know the men who labor on public works in England are called navvies. One of these men befriended a nameless dog, and ever after, Jock, as he was called, watched the navy's coat and hat. For years they travelled and worked together, until one day the sandy earth gave way over the poor navy and they dug him out, dead.

Jock was lying watching a pickaxe and bundle of dinner all that day and night, and would allow nothing of his master's to be touched. The foreman tried to coax him away with meat but without success. At last an old chum of the navy's went and fetched the poor fellow's cap, and held it for Jock to smell; then, but not till then, as if his beloved master had just sent him a message, he jumped off the coat and followed, while the dead man's things were carried to his old home. There were made Jock comfortable in a corner on the navy's old coat, and a dish of food by his side. The next morning Jock was found there dead upon his master's coat, with the dish of food untasted beside him.

NEW BOOKS.

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We have now Five Volumes by this popular author. Uniform Binding, Graphic Illustrations. Price Each, Post Paid, 75 cents. Good Will: a Series of Christmas Stories Short Stories and other Papers Daniel Quorn; and his Religious Notions Mister Horn: or Givers and Giving Sermons for Children.

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Oct. 13 1877.

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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.

We are Selling BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WOOL CASHMERES, at 60c per yd. really worth 80c. We are Selling a Magnificent line of FRENCH BEIGE DRESS GOODS, all wool at 23c. per yard worth 30c. We are Selling the very Fashionable SNOWFLAKE DRESS GOODS at 80c. p. yard former price 37c. We are Selling Light Seasonable WASHING CAMCRICS at 9 cents per yard former price 13c. We are Selling BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CAMBRICS at 14 1/2 c. per yard actually worth 18c. We are Selling Ladies SUMMER SKIRTS at 85 cents worth \$1.00 We are Selling Ladies SUMMER SKIRTS at \$1.15 each, worth \$1.50 We are Selling Ladies SUMMER SKIRTS at \$1.05 each, worth \$1.30 We are Selling a lot of Ladies WHITE EMBROIDERED SKIRTS at \$1.60 each which are actually worth \$2.00 a most decided bargain.

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BEATTY

ORGANS Superb \$340 Organs, only \$95. Pianos Retail Price by other Manufacturers \$500, only \$250. Beautiful \$650 Pianos, \$175—brand new, warranted 15 days' test trial. Other bargains want them introduced. PIANOS Agents wanted. Paper free Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington N.J.

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Discount 20 per cent for cash. FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM. HALIFAX, N.S.

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VALUABLE HOMESTEAD.

THE HOMESTEAD Belonging to the Estate of the late Rev. John Snowball, situated in SACKVILLE in the immediate vicinity of Sackville Academy is for sale, and may be purchased on reasonable terms by private negotiation. And if not sold before the first day of August next, will on that day at three o'clock p.m., be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION. Sale to take place on the premises. Apply to J. B. SNOWBALL, Chatham, JOS. L. BLACK, Sackville, Executors to Estate. Sackville, N.B., 24th April, 1878. may 4-3m

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MILLINERY

IN THIS DEPARTMENT we have just engaged the services of MISS MURPHY, recently in the employ of Mr. J. B. LeBLANC, as Chief Milliner. Our buyer having just returned from Europe via New York, we are showing all the leading American shapes and designs in addition to a splendid stock of FOREIGN GOODS.

We beg to solicit a large share of public patronage in this department. SMITH BROS.

PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26th
Brunswick St. 7 p.m.
Rev. Godfrey Shore Rev. S. F. Huestis
11 a.m. Grafton St. 7 p.m.
Rev. A. W. Nicholson Rev. W. H. Hertz

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the George Street Methodist Church, St. John, N.F., by the Rev. C. Linder, Rev. John Perry Bowell, to Priscilla Butler, both of that city.

At St. Thomas's Church, St. John, N.F., on Tuesday, 18th ult., by the Rev. A. C. F. Wood, M.A., J. R. McNeily, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Alice Maude, second daughter of Alexander S. Reid, Esq., M.A.

On Monday evening, 24th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Harris, Alexander J. W. McNeily, Esq., M.A., Barrister at Law, to Jessie Emma Sutcliffe, eldest daughter of the Hon. James J. Rogerson.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Thomas Harris, at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. James Pincock, of Petites, to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. James Rooney.

At St. Peter's Church, Portugal Cove, N.F., on the 9th day of January last, by the Rev. C. Ellingham, Stanley B. Carter, Esq., Barrister-in-Law, third son of the Hon. Sir Frederick B. Carter, K.C.M.G., to Harrietta G. R., only surviving daughter of Edwin Duder, Esq.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, St. John, N.F., by the Rev. George Bond, M.A., R. E. Holloway, Esq., B.A., Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, to Henrietta, only daughter of Captain Richard Falvey.

On Tuesday last at Sunnybank, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Dove, Methodist Minister of Harbor Grace, N.F., Isabel, youngest daughter of John Benister, Esq., Sheriff of the Northern District, to the Rev. John Paine, Methodist Minister of Green's Harbor, Trinity Bay.

At Grafton Street Church, 17th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Hearts, Edwin A. Wilson, to Sarah C., eldest daughter of Archibald Ritchie.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. B. Bird, Johnson Spicer, Master Mariner, to Adelia Loomer, both of Spencer's Island.

By the same on the 15th inst., Alex. Bennett, to Mary Crossman, all of Friesland.

On the 18th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Richmond, by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Mr. Alex. Strong, of Bloomfield, to Miss Covett L. Strong, North Richmond, Carleton Co., N. B.

At Wolfville, on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. S. Coffin, George T. Kennedy, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science, Acadia College, formerly of Montreal, and Emma, daughter of John D. Leonard, Esq., of Wolfville.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. W. Lodge, Robert Colpitts, Esq., to Miss E. J. Colpitts, daughter of Charles Colpitts, Esq., all of Elgin, Albert County, N.B.—Christian Pastor please copy.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Lower Jemseg, Queen's Co., N.B., by the Rev. S. James, Mr. Charles C. Oakley, to Miss Olive A. M., daughter of Mr. William Porter.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Fairville, on July 20th, by the Rev. J. J. Phinney, William Ervine, to Miss Susie Hamm, both of Carleton, St. John, N. B.

At Milford, Lancaster, N. B., at the residence of the bride's father, June 26th, by the same, Edward Ferris, to Miss Rebecca Fairweather, both of the above place.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Fairville, on July 9th, by the same, James Keith, to Miss Elizabeth Gamble, both of Westfield, King's Co. N. B.

DIED

At Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A., on the 14th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, aged 30 years, David Henry Morton, M.D., the beloved son of the Rev. Roland Morton, of Windsor, N. S. Dr. M. was cheerful in his sufferings by all that Medical Skill and Christian Sympathy could do and he died sustained by the conscious presence and favor of "the Great Physician."

At his residence, Charlotte Co., N. B., July 10th, 1878, Archibald McCallum, J.P., in the 73rd year of his age. Though his death was sudden it was peaceful.—Telegraph please copy.

Mount Allison College and Academies.

SACKVILLE, N. B.
JAMES B. INCH, LL.D., President of the College.
REV. B. LONGLEY, M.A., Principal of the Male Academy.
REV. D. KENNEDY, A. T. D., Principal of the Ladies' Academies.

The First Term of the year 1878-9 will begin on Thursday, August 22nd.

It is important that students enter, if possible, on the first day of the Term.

Catalogues containing full information in regard to expenses, &c., will be published in a few days and will be sent to all who apply to the President of the College or to the Principal of either Academy. July 22—6w

New Brunswick & P. E. Island Conference.
The collection to defray the travelling expenses of delegates to General Conference, is appointed to be made on the SECOND SUNDAY in August, and to be forwarded immediately to the President of Conference, who is Treasurer.

C. H. PAISLEY, Sec'y. of CONFERENCE.

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 and Ministers and preachers on trial of the District are requested to attend. ROBERT DUNCAN, CHAIRMAN. Marysville, York Co., July 22, 1878.

Financial District Meetings.
We respectfully call the attention of Chairman of Districts to the fact that the Central Missionary Board will meet this year a full month earlier than usual, viz., on the 2nd of September. It will be necessary therefore, that the Schedules of recommended Missionary Grants from the Financial 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 receive blank forms by the 20th of July, will please notify the Secretaries without delay.

ENOCH WOOD, A SUTHERLAND, Secretaries. Mission Rooms, Toronto, July 8th, 1878.

CAMP MEETING.

A camp Meeting will be held (D.V.) on the grounds of the Camp Meeting Association, near BERWICK STATION,

TO COMMENCE ON Thursday, August 8th, 1878.

A large number of Ministers may be expected to attend.

It is requested that each Circuit, as far as possible, will provide Tents for their own accommodation, as the Association cannot provide tents, nor hold themselves responsible for tent accommodation.

Special return Tickets will be issued from all Stations on the line of Railway at EXCURSION RATES From the 7th to the 17th August.

Ask for Camp Meeting ticket. J. E. JEFFERSON, Secretary Camp Meeting Association. A full supply of Books, Hymns, &c., will be on the Grounds from the Book Room.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

General Conference Collection.

By formal vote of the Nova Scotia Conference, it was decided that the General Conference Collection shall be made in all our congregations on the

SECOND SUNDAY IN AUGUST. The Chairmen of Districts are to call for these Collections at the Financial District Meetings, and pay them over to

A. W. NICOLSON, Treasurer.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD.

THE LAST REGULAR MEETING of the Sabbath School Board previous to the General Conference, will be held in the Richmond Street Church, Toronto, August 1st at 7.30 p.m. It is hoped that all the members will be present.

A. ANDREWS, Secretary.

10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and 12 terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine Canada, N. B.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, NS

MARKET ON SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1878.

Table with columns for HALIFAX and ST. JOHN prices for various goods like Butter, Flour, Eggs, etc.

Provincial Building Society

St. John, N.B. ASSETS 31st December, 1877 \$125,288 07

RESERVED FUND to 1877 same date 5,000 00

Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice.

Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent compounded half yearly.

Capital Stock has thus far paid from \$ to 10 per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society offers first class inducements for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers.

For full particulars send for Circulars. THOMAS MAIN, Secretary. A. A. STOCKTON, President.

Music Teachers, Choristers, Organists.

And all Professional Musicians. are invited to improve a portion of their Summer Vacations in examining the large number of useful Music Books, prepared by Oliver Ditson & Co., especially for their use.

Examine L. O. Emerson's new "ONWARD," (\$7.50 per doz.); his best book for Singing Schools. Also his new "CHURCH OFFERING" (\$12.00 per dozen), a splendid Anthem Book. Also his "SACRED QUARTETS," (\$2.00).

Examine our Choruses, Glee, Four-Part Songs, &c., in Pamphlet Form. (5 to 10 cts. each), very extensively used by Choirs, Societies, &c. Catalogues furnished.

Examine Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base, (\$1.00), the best Instruction Book for learning to play Chord Music in Psalm Tunes, Glee, &c. Also his CHORUS CHOIR INSTRUCTOR BOOK (12 per dozen), a very complete manual and class book. Worth careful study.

The above and a multitude of other convenient and useful Books, may be seen at the stores of OLIVER DITSON & CO., in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; Lyon & Healy, Chicago; Newhall at Cincinnati; Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, and with all prominent dealers throughout the country.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO., 843 Broadway, Successors to Lee & Walker, New York, Phila. July 20

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at OTTAWA, until noon on FRIDAY, the 26th July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, between Newport and Walton via Scotch Village and Coganmagu River.

under a proposed contract commencing from the 1st AUGUST next.

The contract to remain in effect during the pleasure of the Postmaster General.

The mails to be carried over the route daily each way during six months of the year, and tri-weekly each way during the other six months.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Newport and Walton, or at the office of the Subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector. Post Office, Inspector's Office, Halifax, July 6th, 1878.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

We are now opening from New York—Ladies' FANS The New Metal Top Back COMB, Side Lace and Extension CORSETS, Silk and Pearl Dress BUTTONS.

White Shirtings, Satin Linings, AMERICAN PRINTS! Our Stock is now well assorted in every department.

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

PARKS' COTTON YARN

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition. FOR COTTON YARNS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

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 Thorofre Frames, which make a stronger Yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American Yarn.

It is also better twisted and more carefully dyed; each hank being tied up in 7 less of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without less—as the American Yarns give 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, 100 YARDS, 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 warp. 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 Railway.

To Capitalists & Contractors. The Government of Canada will receive proposals for constructing and working a line of Railway extending from the Province of Ontario to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, the distance being about 2000 miles.

Memorandum 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, 81 Queen Victoria St., 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.

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, Pictou 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 Pictou and Way Stations. Moncton, 24th April, 1878. may 4



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 COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, 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 Diarrhoea, 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 a similar name no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances. Look out for the name and address J. C. Fellows, St. John, N.B., on the yellow 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

BLYMYER MFG CO BELLS

5 TO 20 DOLLARS per day at home Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

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Russell, Chesley and Geldert, Attorneys-at-Law, &c., &c. OFFICE: 54 GRANVILLE STREET.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL, SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, JOHN M. GELDEBT, Jr.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N. S., Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Custom House, St. John, N. B.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 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 12th 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—unless 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 fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, 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 signature of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

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

Intercolonial Railway.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS. RETURN TICKETS will be issued during the Station months of JULY AND AUGUST, at Halifax

To St. John and return via Pictou, Georgetown, Charlottetown, Summerside and Point du Chene, and vice versa.

At Ten Dollars each. good for 30 days from date of issue.

Also—Tickets from HALIFAX TO CHARLOTTETOWN and return at SEVEN DOLLARS good for 30 days from date of issue.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen'l Supt' Gov't Railways, Railway Office Moncton, N. B., July 4th, 1878.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS

WEST TROY, N. Y. fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies. July 1 1878—1y

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will hereafter sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required.

ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S., General Agent. July 10—1 year.

Intercolonial Railway.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS. DURING the month of July and August, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at Halifax to Truro and intermediate Stations, on Saturdays, at one fare for the double journey, good to return on Monday.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Government Railways. Moncton, July 4th, 1878.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing costs of advertising. dec 16

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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. April 10

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONY 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. I myself had a very severe pain in my 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 Liniment.

Therefore I intend to have your medicine in my house in case of any other trouble. Your's most respectfully, ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Sworn to at Cape John, Nov. 5, 1877 before me, HUGH McLEOD, J. P.