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May 21st—41

THE FIRM BANK.

Supposed to have been written by the Rev.
Rowland Hill, at a time when public
credit in Great Britain was shaken by
the failure of several banks.

I have a never-failing bank,
A more than golden store;
No earthly bank is half so rich;
How can I then be poor?
'Tis when my stock is spent and gone,
And I without a groat,
I'm glad to hasten to my bank,
And beg a little note.

Sometimes my Banker smiling says,
Why don't you oftener come?
And when you draw a little note,
Why not a larger sum?

Why live so niggardly and poor?
Your bank contains a plenty;
Why come and take a one pound note,
When you might have a twenty?

Yea, twenty thousand ten times told
Is but a trifling sum,
To what your father has laid up,
Secure in Christ his Son.

Since then my Banker is so rich,
I have no cause to borrow;
I'll live upon my cash to-day,
And draw again to-morrow.

I've been a thousand times before,
And never was rejected;
Sometimes my banker gives me more
Than asked for or expected.

Sometimes I've felt a little proud,
I've managed things so clever;
But ah, before the day is gone,
I've felt as poor as ever.

Sometimes with blushes in my face,
Just at the door I stand;
I know it Moses keep me back,
I surely must be damned.

Should all the banks in Britain break,
The bank of England smash,
Bring in your notes to Zion's bank,
You'll surely have your cash.

And if you have but one small note,
Fear not to bring it in;
Come boldly to the bank of Grace;
The banker is within.

All forged notes will be refused.
Men-merits are rejected;
There's not a single note will pass
That God has not accepted.

'Tis only those beloved by God,
Redeemed by precious blood,
That never had a note to bring—
Those are the gifts of God.

Though thousand ransomed souls may say
They have no notes at all,
Because they have no plague of sin,
So ruined by the fall.

This bank is full of precious notes,
All signed and sealed and free,
Though many a sowing souls may say,
There is not one for me.

Base unbelief will lead the child
To say what is not true;
I tell the soul who feels self lost,
These notes belong to you.

The leper had a little note—
"Lord, it thou wilt, you can."
The Banker cashed this little note,
And healed the sickly man.

We read of one young man indeed
Whose riches did abound;
But in the Banker's book of grace
This man was never found.

But see the wretched dying thief
Hang by the Banker's side;
He cried, "Dear Lord, remember me;"
He got his cash and died.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT MOUNT ALLISON.

On Sunday morning, Rev. W. C. Brown preached to a large congregation at the Methodist Church, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. McMurray preached the Baccalaureate Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Stewart delivered the Annual Lecture of the Theological Union at Lingley Hall on Monday evening—subject: The teaching of Christ in reference to his own Person and work.

MALE ACADEMY EXERCISES.

The closing exercises of the Male Academy were of a most interesting character, and considering the age of the students who took part in them, reflected great credit on the Institution they represented. Principal Longley made some very happy remarks in preventing his report.

Devotional exercises.
Memories of Childhood, H. R. Palmer, Singing Class.
Essay: Shakespeare's Macbeth, J. W. Tait.
Recitation: Autobiography, A. Bliss.
Recitation: Le Roi Alphonse, S. W. Luttrell.
Tantale de Concert, G. Saller. Miss L. M. Stewart and Prof. W. Jost.
Recitation: Parting of Marmon and Douglas, C. Stewart.
Recitation: Grammar of Life, S. Thompson.
Recitation: The Empty Sleeve, V. H. Woolrich.

Declaration: Pro Archia Poeta, Hedley Thompson.
Angels Ever Bright and Fair, G. F. Haendel, Miss M. M. Walton.
Recitation: Arnold Winkelreid, J. R. Johnson.
Oration: The Glory of Arms, W. H. White.
Reports.
Ppionaise, Op. 9, O. Schmidt, Misses A. Black, E. DeBlots, L. Jeffery, M. Ketchum.
Doxology.

LADIES' ACADEMY.
The exercises took place on Tuesday morning. The Hall was quite crowded. The proceedings throughout were of a most agreeable character. The following was the programme:

Devotional Exercises
Morning Hymn, Chorus for 3 voices, J. Concone, The Young Ladies.
French Salutatory, Miss George.
Essay: Sex in Industry, Miss Humphrey.
Overture: "Felsenmuehle," for eight hands, C. G. Reissiger, Misses J. L. Black, J. Campbell, M. Fletcher, L. Tweedie.
Essay: Life's Sculptors, Miss Lovitt.
Essay: Ideals, Miss Smith.
Scene and Prayer from "Freischuetz," C. M. Von Weber, Miss Annie W. Gibson.
Essay: The Ecstasy of Sleep, Miss Walton.
La Bella Capricciosa, Op. 55, J. N. Hummel, Miss L. Tweedie.
Essay and Valetictory: Pathos in Literature, Miss Robertson.
Air de Grace from "Robert Le Diable," G. Meyerbeer, Miss H. Black.
Presentation of Diplomas—Reports.
"Hexameron," Grades Variations de Concert, F. Liszt, Miss L. M. Stewart, and Prof. W. Jost.
Address by Rev. R. Brecken, M.A.
"Gloria," from the 12th Mass, W. A. Mozart, Singing Class.

The literary reputation of the Academy was well sustained by the excellence of the essays.
DR. KENNEDY.
In making his report, stated that during the year the attendance was 79. The progress made was most gratifying. Over half attained the first rank and eleven were in College classes. The manner in which the latter passed their examinations showed they were no way inferior to the other sex in mastering the subjects embraced in the College Curricula. The Principal paid a glowing high eulogium on the high attainments of Prof. W. Jost and the efficiency of his assistants, Misses Stewart and Pickard. The Art Department had made an excellent exhibition of pictures. Mrs. MacCarthy, under whose direction it was managed, was a lady of high reputation as an artist.

Diplomas were then awarded to the following

GRADUATES.
Graduate in Music: Miss Leora R. Tweedie.
Graduates with degrees of M. L. A.: Bessie J. George, Sackville, N. B.; Jane Humphrey, Moncton, N. B.; Augusta Lovitt, Yarmouth, N. S.; Annie J. Robertson, Hardwicke, N. B.; Josephine Smith, Coverdale, N. B.; Lillie C. Walton, Canard, N. S.

REV. MR. BRECKEN then delivered a brief address, in which he traced the liberalizing tendencies of the day in the direction of the removal of disabilities against women obtaining college degrees, and he claimed that woman's sphere was limited by no bounds except what she herself could not do.

DR. ALLISON being called upon delivered a short and amusing address, followed by Dr. Pickard, who, in a few congratulatory sentences testified to the efficiency of the Educational means of Mt. Allison, when the proceedings terminated.

THE ALUMNI ANNIVERSARY took place on Tuesday evening. The hall was quite packed. Miss Inch, M. L. A., presided in behalf of the Alumnae and Mr. W. C. Milner, B. Sc., in behalf of the Alumni. The following was the programme:
Devotional Exercises.
"When hands meet," C. Piusule, (Chorus for mixed voices), Singing Class.
Address by the President of the Alumni Society.
Overture, "Pique Dame," F. V. Suppe, Misses J. Gibson, A. McBean, L. Phinney, L. Pritchard.
Address by the President of the Alumnae Society.
Essay: The Last of the Tudors, Miss Annie R. Trueman, M. L. A.
Vocal Sol., "Waiting," H. Willard, Miss H. Black.
Address, B. Russell, M. A.

Address, Rev. Joseph Hart, Ill Travatore, Op. 20, H. Albert, Misses M. E. Pickard, L. M. Stewart.
Address, D. Allison, L. D.
God Save the Queen.

Miss Inch, at the close of her very neat address, presented to Miss Jeanne M. Grant of Stellarton, the Mathematical scholarship of the Alumnae Society.

Miss Trueman's Essay was somewhat lengthy, but a highly finished and elegant composition of the times of Queen Elizabeth.

The address of Mr. Russell was devoted to proving the advantage of collegiate training to those entering professional careers, especially the law. While he admitted that a quotation from an ode to Horace would add nothing to the force of a lawyer's dunning letter; he believed that experience and statistics proved that the mental drill and discipline of a college made those possessing it superior to their competitors.

Rev. Joseph Hart delivered a scholarly address, showing the needs of a Christian education in a new country like this. He drew a glowing picture of the future possibilities of our Great North West, which he believed would fulfil a great destiny, if the foundations were laid deep and strong of an education that will keep the franchise pure and elevate the tone of public sentiment.

Dr. Allison, in an off-hand speech, said he could almost claim Sackville as a part of Nova Scotia. It was once a township belonging to that Province and sent a representative—the grandfather of the present Collector of Customs—to the Assembly at Halifax, and he had understood that when Sackville was severed at the time of the creation of the new Province, the Sackville farmers used very strong words of disapproval. Nova Scotia had any way treated Sackville like a mother, because when her own Province had cast her off, Nova Scotia had acted as a foster mother to these Institutions. He indulged in numerous reminiscences of the old Academy and referred to the great influence it had exercised, and which all such institutions do exercise. He paid a glowing tribute to the great services of Rev. Dr. McCollough, who attempted to establish a college at Pictou, and who, at enormous disadvantages, sustained it for fifteen years himself. Though it was abandoned, it was not a failure, but a magnificent success, for drawing a line across Nova Scotia embracing more than half of the population easterly, you find a people that have been brought under the influence of his teachings, exemplifying the fact that rich endowments and libraries and college apparatus, could not leave an impress on the people's life and character the same as a living man vitalized with great purposes. He declared he would rather possess the reputation of Dr. McCollough, than any Nova Scotian who ever lived.

At the close of his speech a vote of thanks was given Prof. Jost and his assistants and the meeting adjourned.

At the annual business meeting of the Alumni Society on Monday afternoon, the following officers were elected:

President—Rev. D. Chapman.
Secretary—R. C. Weldon.
Vice-Presidents—S. B. Snowball, M. P., B. Russell, M. A., L. Allison, B. A.
Council—Rev. J. Burwash, J. F. Allison, W. C. Milner, A. D. Smith, H. R. Powell, J. L. Black, J. Wood.

The Alumni representatives elected to the Board of Governors were: J. L. Black, M. P., and R. C. Weldon.

At the meeting of the Alumnae Society of Mount Allison, the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. B. F. Chandler.
Vice-Presidents—Miss S. E. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Allison, Miss Burrell.
Secretary—Miss G. A. Lockhart.

CONVOCATION EXERCISES
of the College took place yesterday morning. Despite the rain, the Hall was comfortably filled. The programme was as follows:
Devotional Exercises, Rev. C. Stewart, D. D.
Music: "Joy, Joy, Freedom to-day," (Chorus from Gypsy's Warning), Singing Class.
ORATIONS BY THE GRADUATING CLASS.
Salutatory Addresses (Latin), J. W. Wadman.
The Conqueror of the South, Fred A. Buckley.
A Reverie, Albert J. Chapman.
An Economic View of Slavery, Thomas E. Colpitts.

The Romantic in the Elizabethan Age, D. D. Moore.
Oratory, Alfred R. McAlpine.
The Land of the Pyramid Builders, W. A. Black.

Music: Overture, "Jubel," (2 Pianos), C. M. Von Weber, Miss L. M. Stewart and Prof. W. Jost.
Schiller's Jungfrau Von Orleans, (German) H. E. Kennedy.
Influence of the Discovery of America, Ralph Colpitts.
Europe's Obligations to England, Benjamin Hills.

Persistence as exemplified in the Life of Columbus and Valeictory Addresses, Geo. O. Robinson.
Music: "Stay with me," (Vocal Solo) F. Kuecken.

CONFERRING DEGREES, REPORTS, &C.
Music: First Symphony, First Movement (8 hands) J. Haydn, Misses M. Bishop, P. Comben, B. George, H. Stewart.
Address by Rev. George W. Hill, D. C. L., Chancellor of the University of Halifax.
God Save the Queen.

In order to economize the time, the orations of Messrs. Buckley, T. E. Colpitts, McAlpine, and R. Colpitts were omitted. The orations were all of a high class and well worthy of the occasion.

REPORTS, ETC.
Mr. Arthur Black was then presented with the prize given by Mr. McDonald of Toronto, for proficiency in the Theological Elocution Class.

President Inch announced with cheers that Mr. Goodwin of Mount Allison, who held the Gilchrist Scholarship, had won, some days ago, a prize of £50. The following

DEGREES
were then given.

GRADUATES IN SCIENCE.
Albert J. Chapman, Dorchester, N. B.

GRADUATES IN ARTS.
W. Arthur Black, Amherst, N. S.; Fred. A. Buckley, Guysboro, N. S.; Thomas E. Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.; Ralph Colpitts, Elgin, N. B.; Benjamin Hills, Halifax, N. S.; Harvey E. Kennedy, Smithville, Ont.; Alfred E. McAlpine, Welland, Ont.; Daniel D. Moore, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Geo. P. Robinson, Aylesford, N. S.; John W. Wadman, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

He also announced that Rev. Mr. Brecken had given \$40 prize to the Matriculating Class. Dr. Inch reviewed the work of the College, passed a few congratulatory remarks regarding the University of Halifax, and then introduced.

REV. CHANCELLOR HILL, Dr. Allison, Dr. Pickard, Rev. Mr. McMurray, and Rev. Joseph Hart, delivered short addresses when the proceedings ended.

THE MUSIC of the various performances was under the direction of Prof. Jost and his efficient assistants, Misses Pickard and Stewart, who were very justly complimented on the evidences presented of the efficiency of that department. The instrumental pieces, the vocal solos and choruses, exhibited in many cases a great degree of musical talent, and in all cases a careful and judicious training. It need not be added that the musical displays were highly appreciated by the critical audience present.—Condensed from the Post.

"LOVE AS BROTHEREN," &c.

The prime element in Christianity is love. Its absence from the heart, man's moral nature, indicates that he is not a genuine Christian. Love belongs to human nature, but not the love of which I am now speaking—Christian love. This differs in several respects from creature or natural love. It is the result of grace—Divine influence shed abroad in the heart of man. We know it not until a consciousness of the divine favour is realized. It is an immediate result of justifying faith. And while faith continues, love influences the soul. "We love him (Christ) because he first loved us." It is a powerful, constraining principle. Makes obedience congenial, and relieves the agony of suffering. It is the strongest moral power in the universe, and has done more than aught besides to augment the happiness of mankind. When genuine, it is not only God-

ward, but also manward in its operations. It is one of the marks of discipleship. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye love one another." This love must show itself in word or deed, or the world could not see it. If it were only a feeling in the soul, none would know that we had it but ourselves. But love will manifest itself. It will act and speak. Hence John hesitates not to say, "For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments." The same important idea is presented in his exhortation, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth." Tongue and word love, is much more plentiful than "deed" love. There is a great lack of brotherly love among Christians, or rather those who are called Christians. If we have passed from death unto life we certainly will love the brethren. God's children love each other. If, then, brotherly love is absent, we may rest assured that our religion is wanting in the main particular. We either love or hate the brethren, there is no neutral position. Hence the decisive language of John, "If any man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar."

So certain is it that the love of the brethren will flow from the love of God, that Paul, in writing to the Thessalonians, remarks, "But as touching brotherly love ye need not that I write unto you; for ye yourselves are taught of God to love one another." In this grace we ought to abound, for by its proper exhibition, the world is convinced that our religion is of God. But where brethren, especially ministers, give proof that they have it not, the result is disastrous to the interests of holiness.

We have seen it finely illustrated in ministerial convocations, and have felt like exclaiming, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Not always; sometimes its absence is conspicuous, and Christ is wounded in the house of his friends. A painful illustration of this was recently given in Brooklyn, N. Y., at a ministerial trial. If ministers cannot love one another, who can? If ever the exhortation of Peter was necessary, it is now. "Add to Godliness brotherly kindness." There is a little in the church to-day. May it increase, and abound among preachers and people.

Let all the churches pray for the outpouring of the Spirit upon the Conference soon to meet at Halifax.

The exercise of brotherly love will act as a precious balm on many a tender heart, and tend to inspire hope, respecting the welfare of our beloved Zion.

"Let brotherly love continue."

ALPHA.
Maitland, June, 1879.

Portland Methodist Sabbath school celebrated its 51st anniversary, in the church, Chapel street, on Sabbath afternoon. The edifice was crowded. The meeting was opened by singing the hymn, "Precious Promise God has given." Mr. Thomas Stubbs offered prayer, and Rev. S. T. Teed pastor of the church, spoke briefly. He alluded to the great change that had been wrought in a year. Last year, when the school met to observe its anniversary, they were in a different situation, having no place of their own, but now they occupied their own beautiful room. For this they should be thankful. The secretary, Mr. Charles H. C. Duncan read the report, we can give only a short summary this year. The average attendance was 180; here are registered on the books 5 officers, 8 male teachers, 16 female teachers, 119 male scholars and 163 female pupils, a total of 311. The financial statement shows the receipts to have been \$340.76 and the expenditures \$328.55, which includes a donation of \$2.00 to the church, leaving a balance of \$14. Other addresses were made by Mr. H. Porter, superintendent of the school; Mr. Bustin, of G. W. St. Methodist church; Mr. John Mealey, Mr. John Coleman, Mr. Andrew Myles, the late superintendent and Mr. George Hadden. The exercises concluded with singing and prayer by Mr. Wm. Irvine.—Exchange

GENERAL READING.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT MONTREAL.

The following is a full report of the Speech made by His Excellency the Governor General at the banquet in Montreal, in proposing the toast "The President of the United States."

Gentleman and Officers of the Canadian Militia:

Allow me to thank you from the depth of my heart for the extreme kindness of your reception, but you must allow me to ascribe that reception to my official position, for I am fully conscious that I have been too short a time among you more than to be able to claim your kindness and consideration. With the Princess it is different, and I believe I can claim for her, personally, a warmer feeling. (Tremendous applause) For with regard to her you had in Canada the combination of those two sentiments which I believe are the most powerful in the human breast, the combination of loyalty and gallantry. I cannot tell you enough on her behalf her feelings as to the manner in which she has been received by every section of the Canadian people. I am often asked how she likes this country, and I can only reply to my numerous inquiries by repeating again what I have said to those who have asked personally, that although she likes this country very much, she likes the people a great deal better. I must not forget to thank Sir Edward Selby Smyth for the extreme cordiality with which he was so good as to propose this toast, and I can assure him that it is not only here amongst Canadian officers but anywhere else I should have been proud to hear from him the words he has used. He has earned the gratitude of every military regiment in Canada during the time that he has been here, and he speaks I am sure as your representative with the full voice of your authority. It is impossible to read the able and full reports which year after year have been issued from his pen without seeing that he has given his whole mind to your service, and has studied to the very utmost your welfare and the efficiency of your organization. He has held before your eyes a high standard; he has held that standard up most efficiently, and I believe you thoroughly well know how valuable his services have been and what an advantage it is to have an officer at the head of the Canadian Militia who has had experience in active warfare. The manner in which the maneuvers were performed today show how much value you have attached to his teaching, what full advantage you have taken of all the opportunities given to you; and while I am on the subject of the review, allow me to congratulate you on having in your midst to-day, and forming so splendid a part of your spectacle the gallant American regiment, many of whose officers I have had the pleasure of seeing in this hall. I wish to repeat to them to-night what I have had the honor of saying to the regiment at large that I thank them most sincerely for having come on this long journey to honor our Queen's birthday, and I regard their having undertaken their journey and having come here as a proof of that amity of feeling and sentiment which is as strong in the breasts of the American people as it is in their community with us in that freedom which we recognize our common heritage. I believe I am not wrong in saying that they have paid us an unusual compliment in allowing their hand to play our national anthem, while a part of their musicians were arrayed in our national color, and I believe I am not misinterpreting the feelings of the officers present when I say that the very many Americans, not only those of British race, but many wear in one sense the Queen's color at their heart. Not only because she is the Queen of that old country, with which so many of their most glorious memories are forever identified—that old country for which they are in their hearts as proud as I can honestly say England is of them—but because the Americans are a gallant nation, and love a good woman. They have lent us a helping hand to-day, and I believe they will be always ready to do so should occasion arise on which we may ask them to stand by us. We have had a very pleasant day together, which has been followed by a very restful evening and a pleasant dinner—pleasant to all, I venture to say, but restful to those whose fate it has not been, when the dessert has been put upon the table and the wine has been passed round, to be obliged by making speeches to "open fire" again. If any army could always depend upon having such a good commissariat as our little force has enjoyed to-day, it is my belief that field days would be even more popular than they are. And I doubt if the finances of our people, no matter how many changes they should make in their tariff, could long stand the expense. And it is, perhaps, fortunate that a force in the field cannot always carry about with it on a campaign a Windsor Hotel, otherwise the pastime of war would be a far more popular amusement even than it is at present; and people are now too fond of it. The past has shown that they have always

been so and with the best resolutions for the future, the same is too likely to remain the case. Why is this? It is because they don't know what it is to take everything that is unknown to be magnificent. But if nations are happier when there is no need for them to squander wealth and spread sorrow and disaster by the maintenance of large forces kept on foot for purposes of offence; yet it would generally be conceded that no nation should be content without a numerous and efficient and well organized defensive force. This Canada and the United States fortunately possess, and the motto which was proposed by Lord Carlyle, as that which the volunteer force in England should take, namely, "Defence not defiance," is one which is equally suitable to our kindred peoples. The military force is the historic force of both countries. At our review to-day we have had one of the few occasions on which it has been possible of late to bring a fair number of men together for united drill. Good drill requires constant attention and work, and I believe it has certainly been the opinion of the spectators of the force to-day that officers and men have made the best use of the opportunities which have been given them. Throughout Canada the military state of the people has given the most admirable material to the hand of an experienced officer, and the government has shown not only by the appointment of the gentleman whom I have the honor of meeting here to-night as the bearer of Her Majesty's commission—but also by the institution of the military school at Kingston—that they recognize that one of the cruelties things the rulers of the people can do was to expose brave men without able leadership to the chances of a campaign. I hope in a few days to be able to visit the Kingston school, which is so ably officered, and which during its short career has already struck deep roots in the confidence of the country, and it is also looked to as the training place of the rising Canadian officer. Our militia force is large in number, and we have had during the last two years the best proof of the spirit with which it is animated. I should be neglecting an important duty were I not to take this opportunity of tendering the warmest thanks of Her Majesty and of the Imperial authorities at home to those gallant officers of the Canadian militia force who of late so often offered themselves for service in active warfare and to assure them that, although it was not necessary to take advantage of their offers, their readiness to serve has been none the less valued, noted and appreciated, and that the patriotic spirit which binds together all branches of our Queen's army in whatever quarter of the globe they may stand, and from whatever race they may spring, is seen with pride and satisfaction. And, gentlemen, although the bearers of commissions in our militia service have not been able to show their devotion personally to their sovereign and country among the lofty ranges of Afghanistan, or in the bush covered slopes of Zululand, yet the news of the distant contests waged in those regions has we know been watched here with as close an interest, as intense, and as hearty a sympathy as Britain itself, and the sorrow at the loss of such gallant officers as Northey and Wheatherly, has been shared with our comrades in arms in the old country, not only because the same uniform is here worn, but also because the honored dead are united with our people by ties of the closest relationship. The dividing seas have not sundered the brotherhood which the love of a gracious sovereign and the passion for freedom make the lasting blessings of the great English communities, and just as our countries shows that she can strike from the central power wherever menaced, so will her children's States wherever situated respond to any call made upon them and prove that England's union with the great colonies, i. e., none the less strong, because it depends on no parchment bonds or ancient legal obligations but derives its might from the warm attachment, the loving pride in our empire, and free will offerings of her loving her grateful and her loyal sons.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT THE MONTREAL CELEBRATION.

In the course of an able speech the distinguished orator said:— The Government of the United States desires to express upon all occasions the principle of good will to all nations. We are not a nation destitute of the capacity for war, but we are not a warlike people. We understand the era in which we live; we know that intelligence, industry and the building up of the common people in competence and power are the great ambition of the times in which we live, and our Government embraces these views, and desires no vain excuses. Why should we wish to extend our territory which we cannot for a couple of score of years fill up, even with a scattered population? We want no more mountains, no more gold and silver; we want a population peacefully resting between the mountains and cultivating the valley. We want no neighbour's territory. (Ap-

plause.) If there be any territory that would naturally be coveted in a sense that does not break the commandment, it is your territory, gentlemen. (Laughter.) Once or twice we tried to take it, but did not get it. (Renewed laughter.) A fringe of fenians once tried to take it, and got it—(laughter)—a good deal more than they wanted. But they were not Americans; they came from the Green Isle. I think it may be said to the immortal honor of the 13th, that it is the first regiment that has conquered Canada. (Loud laughter and cheers.) I might without irreverence be permitted to say, in the language of the Apostle, that our weapons are not carnal; we brought our hearts and you accepted them. You may be sure that in so thrifty a people as we are who count and count accurately the dollars, although we do not always equitably make them—all the more necessity for close counting—(laughter)—that men who earn their money by the honest sweat of their brow, and I am proud to say that the men of the Brooklyn Thirtieth are working men, do not leave their homes a thousand miles away as a fancy; no we came here animated by the generous sentiment of common neighborhood. (Applause.) Canada is better to us as a neighbor than she would be as a subject. She is better between us and the north than she would be if we were jammed close to the north. There is much territory in Canada which we prefer that you should cultivate; but your institutions are kindred to our own—they were drawn from the same source; indeed, what have we in America that we do not owe to dear old England? (Cheers.) First ourselves (laughter) then our literature, our religion, our jurisprudence, and that which goes under neither of these designations, that genius of nations which leaves them to prefer one rather than another career, the progressive element, the expanding element, that element which dispels ignorance and brings in intelligence. It happened to our people a hundred years ago or more when we had come to our majority to disagree with our father and mother on the other side, and they undertook to whip us, and after the little unpleasantness passed away, I recollect very well that the term of anger towards Englishmen was "a—Britisher." I use it without the adjective (laughter.) That feeling died out since our interests were reciprocal; interests in the long run over rule prejudices. It happened during that memorable struggle that France opened her hospitable lands to our ambassadors. I know not whether the struggle could have been issued successfully if we had not the benefit of her navies that hugged our shores and her soldiers and generals who aided our people, but there has always been in the bosom of our people a feeling of gratitude, and we shall count it an ill day indeed in which any hand shall be raised to harm that nation that in our birth-struggle gave mid-wife's help to us. Yet we do not derive from France our jurisprudence, nor our literature, nor our religion, nor our stability; we honor her again and again, but blood is stronger than water, and after all, our hearts are towards our motherland—(loud cheers.) These are not only my sentiments, but the sentiments of every man who has had the happiness and the honor, which he will cherish as long as he lives, of expressing here the neighborly friendship of the people of the United States. We wish to disturb no nation by combination or otherwise, yet it would be a most unnatural thing if anywhere on the globe the interests of a common civilization should be imperilled and the flags of Great Britain and the United States be not found wrapped together in a common cause (loud applause.) Our competition with you is a better industry; see to it that we do not surpass you. A better educational system; see to it that we do not outrun you. A better citizenship; it is for you to determine whether you will be passed in that. You have our heartiest good wishes, and with the utmost generosity we saw marching past us such regiments as the Queen's Own, wishing fervently that we might be thought worthy to share the honors with these men that are so well drilled. Our people desire to be even with you in every great industry that becomes a grand nation (cheers.) I cannot sit down without being permitted to add one single word, and that is to express the gratification which I have to-night in being present at a meeting presided over by the Governor-General of the Dominion, whose father and whose mother I personally knew and revered and honored, and that he represents, not only officially, but in yet more dearer and more intimate relations, the most noble Queen and Empress that sits upon a throne in the present era (loud applause.) It is necessary in every form of government that there should be more or less a policy and watchfulness in politics; they grow up around the throne as around the Presidential chair and may at times constitute an atmosphere in which truth is refracted, but in our land there are no politics to us around the British throne; we do not look to the Queen as a Tory or a Whig, as a Conservative or a Radical. We look to her as a very noble specimen of

womanhood, preserving through a long life, and may it be doubled in life, (cheers) such integrity and such goodness as to draw to her the sympathy not only of her own subjects but the admiration of our people, and nowhere in the world is there a purer, simpler, and kinder feeling and more ardent admiration than among the intelligent population of the United States towards Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India (cheers.)

FAMILY READING

"THE CRY OF THE NATIONS."

A poem composed by Miss Hattie E. Smith, of St. John, and recited by five young ladies at the Missionary meeting in connection with the Sabbath School of the Centenary Church, May 29, 1879.

EUROPE. I hear a cry from many a sunny land, By soft seas washed and southern breezes fanned; From cultured homes of philosophic pride Where Reason sits enthroned and deified. Fair France unites with haughty Germany, The echo comes from priest bound Italy, And where the crescent proudly gleams above The precious symbol of a Saviour's love. The world's great cry from out her bitter need, "O send us light and truth—Our gods indeed Are blind and deaf—Our souls cry out for Him Whom all our rites and science make but dim." O Christians! ye who hold the central light, The gospel's glad, good news—ye hear to-night The world's great cry from out her bitter need, "O send us light and truth—Our gods indeed Are blind and deaf—Our souls cry out for Him Whom all our rites and science make but dim." 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Miss Britton also says that she has known 120 wives to be living at one time in the same zenana. All are under the arbitrary control of the original matron—Nourmahal we will persist in calling her. All are regulated by the doctrines of their religion, which is part of their daily life. If one of the younger wives wishes to do anything outside the monotonous routine of daily life, she does not ask permission of her husband but of her husband's mother, and she of her husband's mother, and so on backward, until the fountain head is reached in the absolute authority of Nourmahal, whose decision is final. The ideas and customs of such families are widely different from those of ours.

II. WORKED SLIPPERS. Christian women born and reared in Hindostan could not obtain admission to the zenanas; the inmates thought the beef-eating Christian women were so obnoxious to the gods, that the latter in their wrath, would slay the Hindu husbands, if Hindu wives admitted Christian women into their domiciles. Therefore they were jealously shut out.

Hindu husbands, educated in English schools, have seen the absurdity of their religion, and have in many cases cast it off, but without accepting Christianity. Two of these Hindu husbands called on Mrs. Mullens, wife of Rev. D. Mullens, the present secretary of the London Missionary Society, and greatly admired a pair of slippers she had just embroidered.

They wished that their wives could do such fancy work. Mrs. Mullens offered to teach them, provided they would admit her to the zenana. The young men thought that could never be permitted. Nevertheless, at her suggestion they took home the slippers, and exhibited them to the greatly admiring females of the family, and also told the women that Mrs. Mullens would teach them how to make such slippers if they would admit her to the house. They were shocked at the proposals but genuine love of beauty overcame the unlearned prejudice of false religion, and Nourmahal at last gave her consent with fear and trembling. Probably the persuasions of the young men did something to do with her consent.

Mrs. Mullens was admitted, and taught the women slipper embroidery. The girls were sleepy and made no sign. All things went on as usual. Husbands did not die because the Christian women visited the house, and wives did not all fear of herself, and her white sisters. Mrs. M. then showed them pictures of Adam and Eve, and of different events in the gospel history, and related the stories connected with them. The demand for her visits was more pressing than she could meet, and the wives, sisters and other missionaries were also called upon, and that to such an extent that it became impossible to meet the demand.

III. THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TWO. Between zenanas and worked slippers we mean. Like the African teacher, we had almost forgotten the birdy in our interest in the secondly. When worked slippers went into the zenanas, Christianity went in also. The filled hands that wrought so deftly on the slippers carried books and bibles into the zenanas, brought news to the wretched inmates, and led any of them into the light and peace of Christianity.

Things of what was going on came New York. The Ladies Union Missionary Society was formed, and young ladies were selected from different churches and sent out, simply as Christians, to aid in the wonderful work that was being done in Bengal. Mrs. Dore was president of that society. Miss Britton was one of the first sent out. She would consent to teach the Hindu girls only on condition that they should learn the alphabet. That point gained, they soon learned to read and acquaint themselves with the contents of the Bible and of Christian books.

Bengal has about 110,000,000 of inhabitants. Besides the Free-will Baptists and a very few other missionaries, representatives of the Ladies Union Missionary Society are the only ones in the field. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of M. E. Church soon have skilled medical missionaries there, who will be more cordially welcomed than the noble ladies we have spoken of, for they will not only give the help of a natural love of beauty of natural craving for relief from

Do Christian women all believe in Bible? asked a Hindu lady of Miss Britton. "Yes," was the reply. "I think it," said the heathen. "If I did, why have they allowed us—so many millions of us—to perish for ages, yet never come to our relief?" Britton said that not all were real Christians, any more than all were real us who professed to be such. The heathen seemed to satisfy the Hindu but it did not satisfy the American missionary. "Do all American women believe in the Bible?"

They have derived much benefit from using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. JOHN B. MOORE, Forest City, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 519. LESSON XII. CONSECRATION TO GOD; or, Acceptance in Service. Malachi 3, 8-18. June 22.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 8, 9. *Rob God.* The highest of all crimes would be that of robbery of God, or sacrilege; and the most guilty of all sacrilege was that by those who claimed to be God's people. 1. "Even professed members of God's church may be defrauding him of his rights." Wherein. The charge is denied, in a quibbling, captious spirit. 2. "It is hard to make men realize their wrongs to one another, but harder still to acknowledge their wrongs toward God." *Tithes.* The tithe was a tax of one-tenth of the fruits of the farm and of the increase of flocks and herds, which was applied for the support of the Levites, for the public worship and for the poor. *Offerings.* The first fruits, which were to be presented at the temple. That these tithes and offerings were neglected at this time is attested by Nehemiah, 13, 10. 3. "God has a claim on men for the support of his church and its institutions." 4. "Those who refuse to contribute towards God's house are robbing God." *Cursed.* The curse came upon the land in locusts, drought, failure of crops and famine. 5. "It is a very poor economy to stint contributions towards God's cause." 6. "Those who will not give shall not have."

10. *Bring ye.* The remedy for the evils of the time was for the people to cease from wrong and begin and do their duty. *Storehouse.* The treasure-chambers in the temple. *Meat.* A word used formerly to include food of all kinds. *Prove me now.* 7. "God is always willing that men shall put his promises to the test." Take God at his word, and see if it be not verified. *Windows of heaven.* The rain, long withheld, would be poured upon the thirsty ground, when the people paid their debts to God's house. 8. "There are spiritual windows of heaven, which we can open by fidelity in God's service, and bring down showers of grace." *That there shall not.* This sentence may be better rendered, "Until there be not merely a sufficiency," that is, until there be a superabundance. 9. "God's gifts are not limited merely by the scant measure of human needs."

11, 12. *The devourer.* The locust, which in Oriental countries often appears in vast swarms, darkening the sky, covering the fields, and devouring every green leaf or blade of grass. *Fruits.* Here referring to all kinds of vegetable growth. *Vine cast her fruit.* The grapes rot on the vines or fall without ripening. *All nations.* The surrounding people should see that Judea was under the especial care of the Lord. 10. "That nation which serves God becomes prosperous before the eyes of all the world." The most Christian lands are now the most wealthy and powerful. *Delightful land.* 11. "God's people ever dwell in a land of joy, peace and pleasure." 12. "The sinner cannot help envying the saint, whom he pretends to despise."

13, 14. *Words have been stout.* "Bold, presumptuous." The prophet now proceeds to another charge against his countrymen, that of murmuring against the government of God, and a spirit of practical atheism. 13. "Those who disobey God soon learn to despise him." *What have we spoken?* They were unconscious of their crime, forgetting that their utterances had been heard by the Most High. *Fain to serve God.* With mercenary spirit they expected to have their full compensation for every sacrifice in God's service during the present life. They were not disappointed, when they found that their formal acts of worship were not at once repaid by prosperity, and repined against God. So the heathen scold and chastise their idols, after a defeat in war. *What profit.* 14. "There are profits to godliness both here and hereafter, but those whose motive in religion is profit instead of principle, fail to find them." *Walked mournfully.* "In mourning garments," their religion consisted in show of sackcloth, not in inward penitence for sin."

15. *The proud happy.* The wicked in Scripture are often referred to by the term "proud," since pride of self is the element in much of the world's iniquity. To the eyes of these cavaliers, those who lived for self seemed as prosperous and fortunate as those who served the Lord. They forgot that the seeming is not always the real happiness. *Set up.* Advanced to honor. *Tempt God.* *delivered.* There were those who lived in open defiance of God, yet did not seem to suffer, but were rather prospered in the midst of their crimes, the Tweeds and Fisks of their time. A man of this class, who had plowed, planted and harvested the crop of a certain field, all on Sabbath days, said to his godly neighbor, "Well, here it is

October, and yet your God hasn't been able to keep me from gathering a fine harvest!" "Remember," said his neighbor, "Remember that God does not always settle up his accounts in October."

16. *Feared the Lord.* Amid the universal neglect and scoffing there were found a faithful few who still revered God, and obeyed his law. 15. "God never leaves his cause without its witnesses, even in the darkest ages." 16. "The hope of the world lies in the remnant who are the servants of God." *Spake often.* They held their little gathering for mutual encouragement, and frequently conversed together concerning the interests of the spiritual religion. 17. "There is a benefit in this social means of grace, the prayer-meeting and the class-room." 18. "Christians should often talk with each other upon spiritual themes." *The Lord hearkened.* These words of comfort were heard, not only by each other, but also by the listening ear of God." *Book of remembrance.* An illustration from the records of kingdoms, wherein were registered the names of such as had distinguished themselves. So God keeps the record of those who are loyal to his cause. *Thought.* 19. "Those who keep God in their thoughts will be sure to obey him in their lives."

17, 18. *Jewels.* Literally, "peculiar treasure." The whole sentence should read, more correctly, "They shall be to me, said Jehovah of hosts, in the day that I am preparing my peculiar treasure." In God's great day of accounts, he honors those who serve him. *Spare them.* That is, treat them with special commission and regard. 20. "God never deals sternly with his children, but always kindly." *Then shall ye return.* Words addressed to the doubters, scorers and murderers against God's government. *Discern between the righteous and the wicked.* They had complained that God made no distinction between his foes and his friends; but are assured that the day of decision will come when the difference will be revealed, and all the world shall see who are God's and who are not.

GOLDEN TEXT: And they shall be mine saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels. Mal. 3, 17.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The acceptable sacrifice.

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and is so strongly in favor of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, that no other article ever attained so wide spread popularity.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877.

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen I had a child that was troubled very much with worms, and by taking one half bottle of your No. 1 Syrup she was entirely cured of them. About six months afterward I was taken with the Pleurisy, and was about despatching a man for a doctor when it came to my mind to take your Syrup, which I did, and soon came round all right without taking any further medicine.

I have formerly been afflicted with sore throat and Quinsy in its severest forms, and could not get any relief or cure from any quarter or any medicine man until I obtained your Acadian Liniment, which always cures me at once. I have also known it to cure a number of friends in this neighborhood, and for my own part would not think of being without it in the house. My wife has also used your medicines for Heartburn, with the very best success. You may publish this if you wish to do so.

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON

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PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF. By Susan (Miss Ingham) author of "Bind Olive," "White Cross and Dove of Pearls." Handsome binding and illustrations. 75 Cents
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FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

SWORN STATEMENT OF A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVENS. I am sworn to report to you the facts of my case as they are, and I swear that I have not omitted any fact which would be in your favor. I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician and paid him over \$200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand. On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthma and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and an inhaler was required to afford me relief. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 15 to 100 boxes of calomel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine. One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from indigestion was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broken from oatmeal. I also took a prescription from a celebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dyspepsia. I took 12 bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyspepsia, and I have used a great deal of medicine from that time to this. I have taken Sarsaparilla until you could count the bottles by the dozen, and indeed I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicine a fair trial. I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours sleep a night for 8 years. A brother physician urged me to try VEGETINE, but for a long time I refused, having got completely discouraged from taking so much medicine. I concluded to try it, and before I had had one bottle I could eat and hold on my stomach a beefsteak, a thing I had not been able to do before for years; indeed, I obtained more substantial benefits from the first bottle of VEGETINE than from all other medicines which I had taken. I kept on improving, and kept on using VEGETINE, until I was perfectly cured, and able to do my daily duty, eat and digest my food, sleep well at night, and I am now 40 pounds heavier than I ever was before in my life. I am as I think, a living contradiction of the prophecies of the most learned medical talent of New England, for with all their combined wisdom they could not accomplish so much as this simple vegetable medicine called VEGETINE, to which I am indebted for health, life and happiness.

EGENE E. SULLIVAN, 25 Duke Street, Police Station 4, Suffolk, SS, Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1875. Then personally appeared the above named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true, before me, HOSBA B. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace.

VEGETINE.

Further Proof. Facts Will Tell. Goffstown, N. H., Aug. 1, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir—Allow me to say a word in favor of VEGETINE. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 1st of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight of the best physicians in the state, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had heart disease, phthisis, pyæmia, and kidney disease, and that I could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 60 pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin. In June, finding I was falling under the treatment of the physicians, I commenced the use of VEGETINE through the recommendation of a friend. I have gained 25 pounds, and walk half a mile and ride six miles a day, and feel as well as ever. I am greatly encouraged, and shall continue using the VEGETINE as long as I can get it. I am a poor man, but the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity. Yours very thankfully, A. J. BURBECK.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Brown & Webb, Wholesale Agents.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Compound. This makes New Rich Blood, and will completely change the color of the skin, and will give you a healthy, glowing complexion. It will cure all skin diseases, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, and all other eruptions of the skin. It will also cure all diseases of the blood, such as Chlorosis, Anæmia, and all other blood diseases. It will give you a healthy, glowing complexion, and will make you feel like a new man. It is the only blood purifier that will do all this. It is the only blood purifier that will do all this. It is the only blood purifier that will do all this.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the disease and weakness of the hens is caused by the want of a certain element in their food. He has discovered a certain element in the soil, which will give the hens a healthy, glowing complexion, and will make them lay like a new hen. It is the only hen food that will do all this. It is the only hen food that will do all this. It is the only hen food that will do all this.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will cure it if it has already taken hold. It will give you a healthy, glowing complexion, and will make you feel like a new man. It is the only diphtheria cure that will do all this. It is the only diphtheria cure that will do all this. It is the only diphtheria cure that will do all this.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS. Nov. 17, 75 17

PARIS, 1878

GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878
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GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878
GOLD MEDAL at Mechanics' Exhibition, 1878
SILVER MEDAL (for cases) do, 1878

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Acknowledgement and Intimation.

WE desire to intimate to our friends our appreciation of the communications and expressions of sympathy received for loss sustained by fire on the 20th, and to inform them and the public generally that a small engine, with temporary shafting led to a few machines, has been fitted in our establishment, in order to promptly execute any orders with which we may be favored; also to assure those with whom we have contracted for the performance of work that all obligations entered into will be respected and adhered to. Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Roofing and Copper Smiths' Departments, also Smelting Furnace, are unimpaired; and we will soon be in a position to announce full resumption in all departments of our business.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

Acadia College and Academies have enjoyed a prosperous year and closed up with a very successful convocation last week. Our Baptist friends are doing excellent educational work.

From a telegram just received on going to press we learn that the beloved wife of Rev. W. H. Evans peacefully passed away on Tuesday night. We tender to our brother our sincerest sympathy in his sore affliction.

Rev. C. H. Paisley was unanimously elected successor to Rev. B. Longley, A. M., as Principal of the Male Academy, Mount Allison. Mr. Paisley has since accepted the responsibility. We have great hopes that this solves a very difficult problem: and we heartily unite in the prayer that Mr. Paisley may have the health, wisdom and patience necessary to make him useful there for many years.

There is a bare possibility that Dr. Alexander Sutherland, will be present at the approaching sessions of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Conference. The Doctor will be cordially welcomed we are sure by his brethren of the East. It seems he was detained in Bermuda for several weeks, owing to the illness of one of his travelling companions, a near relative. Bermuda brethren are loud in his praise as a preacher and lecturer.

Dr. Potts has written us, disclaiming some of the sentiments contained in a report we published recently of his remarks at the funeral of the lamented Mr. Gooderham, killed by railway accident. The extract was taken from a Montreal paper—the *Star*, if we remember correctly—and was inserted by us as the most recent intelligence concerning an event in which Methodists everywhere would be interested. The *Guardian* gives a more lengthened and faithful outline of Dr. Potts' admirable discourse.

We omitted to mention last week the death of William Lloyd Garrison, a distinguished anti-slavery champion of America in the stormy days of the past. England had similar spirits to fight for the freedom of the blacks; but Buxton and Wilberforce, though they endured contumely, were not met by violence. We have conversed with a gentleman who saw, during the times of the slave-question agitation, Mr. Garrison in the hands of a mob, with a rope round his neck, on his way to a neighboring grove of woods, when a company of volunteers came to his rescue. But both he and his cause triumphed.

A frightful scene met the gaze of observers near Niagara last Sunday week. A smuggler attempted to cross above the rapids, while in a state of intoxication, and in his helplessness was borne into the fatal current and over the cataract. Gough has used such an event sometimes as an illustration; but the actual circumstance is, fortunately, of rare occurrence. This one has created no little horror to thousands whose imagination could picture the awful event. Is it not surprising that conditions precisely similar in social life are passing before our eyes every day without exciting more than a passing comment? Alas for the dissipated men and women who venture and venture till the fatal plunge comes and buries them out of sight!

Owing to our absence at Sackville the *Presbyterian Witness* of May 31st, was not read by us in time to notice in our last issue a paragraph in relation to Mr. W. L. Cunningham. Our cotemporary states that a correspondent from North Sydney gives several items of information, tending to condemn reflections upon Mr. C. which have appeared in these columns. The object seems to be, to present him in the light of a martyr for his convictions. We wish our Presbyterian friends would not compel us to write on this subject. They ought to know by this time, that intelligent Methodists are quite as charitable, as considerate and catholic, as the intelligent of their own body. They have not been satisfied with a hint from us that something more than convictions lay at the foundation of this change in church relations. It is now made necessary for us to state that Mr. Cunningham endeavored to evade one or two direct questions asked by his brethren a year ago, that he considered himself injured by the doubts which cross examination seemed to imply, that he left us under grievance, and facts since brought to light clearly prove that his brethren had too much ground for their suspicions. The cause of enquiry we may say, was not doctrinal—that phase of the matter seems to have appeared at a later and more convenient season. When a Methodist minister or probationer has arrived at the mental boundary separating Arminianism from Calvinism, and conscientiously steps over, our people may look on and wonder, but they certainly will not persecute. Our own liberty has been bought with a price which makes it too precious to admit of such degradation.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

The closing exercises of the Ladies' Academy were held this year, as were those of the Male, on Monday morning, distinct from the Anniversary of the College. Hitherto one great public demonstration sufficed for the three; but it was hurried, crowded, extended sometimes unreasonably. The present plan gives more play in the exhibition of talent. Whether this may be overdone, will depend upon the sensible regulation of affairs by the Principals. Certainly there are many essays and much excellent music and a variety of speeches. But Sackville enjoys it all—crowding every meeting to repletion.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Kennedy's branch of the Institutions appeared to excellent advantage. The principal himself shows the results of natural anxiety during this initial year of his guardianship of the Ladies—a year whose very pleasing results are creditable to his administration. Besides, it is known that Dr. Kennedy studies diligently, never relaxing that mental discipline which has always accompanied the success of men in his position. It would be a blessing to both him and Principal Longley, could they learn from Principal Inch how to do all that is necessary, and endure hardship in scholastic drill, yet retain a reasonable proportion of corporeal roundness and strength. There were six lady graduates in arts, taking the M. A. degree, and one in Music. It was very touching to hear from the principal that they were, without exception, members of the body of Christ. Certainly, their Essays, apart from the very natural air and tone with which they were delivered—for which good example God bless them!—were in some instances original, well enunciated, and accordingly pleasant to the ear.

Wednesday morning came the Convocation of the College. During several years of observation, which have made these exercises so familiar that imagination can almost of itself originate a Sackville Anniversary, we do not remember any series of graduate essays so well sustained as those given on the Programme elsewhere published. This may chiefly be owing to the fact that the young gentlemen had a large proportion of common sense. Ten young men, launching upon life after years of ambitious study—what is to be their future? We do not expect graduates to agree with us, but these stern facts, from a somewhat extended observation, have forced themselves upon our judgment at least:—The proportion of College graduates who succeed in life—in the sense of making wealth, or even of securing a very independent livelihood—is not large. On the excellent authority of the Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, we have the assurance that good classical scholars seldom make a failure in life. This may be so, ought to be so, in the moral sense; but a careful comparison of names on the subscription lists of educational enterprises, and the records of large gifts and legacies for the same objects, do not reveal that the greater burden of this world's wealth falls to the share of college men. We are informed that, both in the United States and in Canada, among the multitudes of government office-seekers at this moment, are found too many of the class whose education, though excellent in the scholastic way, affords them no qualification whatever for stern, practical work. Our young friends who acquitted themselves so admirably on Wednesday morning, will, therefore, pardon us for a word of advice. It is this:—As soon as possible now, proceed to obtain a thorough knowledge of some trade or profession. This life is one of very secular conditions; if you do not bend to the common tasks by which money—that most impartial and irreverent commodity—is wrangled from the grasp of this world, you must be content to stand by helplessly in that day when your beloved Alma Mater will receive necessary gifts from others, many of them the uneducated, who will have outstripped you in the race for competency. We say this much by way of warning our young friends that education is not

wealth—is, in fact, but one element, and that not always an essential element, in the pursuit of wealth.

On the other hand, they will carry with them perpetually the true inspiration of that knowledge which has only begun to open its charms and advantages to their observation. They will not allow common duties to degrade them into menial habits or instincts. They will remember that, while all young men may be gentlemen, scholars can never be anything else, except they relinquish or forfeit their rights. And we hope above all that the perennial blessings of education will continue through life to attract and edify them. It is lamentable to hear some men at our Convocations presuming to convey the impression that they are cultured, who have scarcely entered the vestibule of learning—who, in circles of genuine learning, would wait long for recognition. Education is a word of comparative meaning. Our young graduates are educated, and Gladstone, Huxley, Tyndall, Farrar, and Goldwin Smith are educated; but we imagine there are several flights of ascent from the one level in the temple of learning to the other. So much by way of digression.

Chancellor Hill's address was one of the principal features of this Convocation. It was certainly very good. While insisting upon the advantages of the higher education, he did not ignore—indeed emphasized—the dangers and defects which are sure to accompany collegiate studies when not properly sustained by moral and industrial habits. He had an appreciative audience and a congenial subject, sufficient of themselves to invite to action those superior powers which the Chancellor possesses in a marked degree.

The Trustees had their usual proportion of difficulties this year, in retrospective and prospective arrangements. Principal Longley resigned his position at an early stage of the meeting, leaving before the Trustees the perplexing question of supplying a chief officer for the Male Academy. The place is no sinecure. It needs a rare combination of qualities, the first of which should be always such a knowledge of human nature, and such control over it, too, in himself and others, as will command for the Principal obedience and respect. Measures have been adopted which we hope will result in securing the right man.

THE ART OF SUBLIMATION.

To transform the mean, to ennoble the common, to sublimate comparatively low materials into forms and figures of a loftier excellence, is an art which the world's best minds have coveted, and by their success in cultivating it, they have won their honourable distinction. The magic of this art of sublimation, like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, has quickened into life the proudest productions of genius, and the finest examples of saintly character.

Every form of excellence, whether purely material, or moral in its nature, is a species of sublimation. Like a figure of uncommon beauty painted on a sombre background, owing its brightness to the shadows in which it stands, or like designs wrought in tapestry, and imprinted in a fabric of cloth; or like a stately edifice whose polished stones were hewn out of the rock on which it is reared: so excellence in its divinest forms, is but a refinement to a higher perfection of human elements. As in the painter's masterpiece, the cold canvas is made to glow with life, and inanimate colours are made to brighten into beautiful harmony; so in moral character, the "earthly, sensual, devilish," is purified by faith, and the soul is made instinct with God. Rubens, in his famous picture, *THE ASSUMPTION*, uses the portrait of his own wife to represent the Virgin, whom he has placed among the clouds, surrounded by a heavenly choir, while below are the Apostles and numerous other figures. Sir David Wilkie, too, in his celebrated masterpiece, *THE BLIND FIDDLER*, uses a male friend as a model of a woman in the group, avoiding making prominent the male characteristics of his

face, but still the lineaments were traceable by those personally acquainted with the features of the original. Now these are instances in which genius sublimates its materials, by lifting them up to loftier regions of conception. By a similar process the mind can carry forward, and incorporate into the fabric of its own character, the best elements of human models. Much, of course, depends upon the quality of those models, as the more perfect they are, the greater is the inspiration they enkindle, and the more cogent the magnetism they exert. Why is it that Michael Angelo surpasses all competitors in the domain of sculpture? It is not merely because of superior executive skill, in the accuracy of his touch, and in the consummate perfection of finish which marks all his works, but also because of the high character of his art. Ancient sculpture was pagan; its models were heathen deities; while the art of Michael Angelo was Christian. He draws his inspiration from saints and angels, and by his matchless skill he sublimates and petrifies his lofty conceptions into breathing marble. So is it in the formation of character. It is wise to choose the best models, and to reproduce them, if possible, with added beauty, in ourselves. Still much depends, too, upon the art itself. Care is necessary in working out the chosen ideal. The quaint Ben Jonson says of Shakespeare's art:—

"Yet must I not give nature all; thy art My gentle Shakespeare must enjoy a part,
For though the poet's matter nature be,
His art doth give the fashion; and that he
Who casts to write a living line must sweat
(Such as are thine), and strike the second heat
Upon the Muse's anvil, * * *
Or for a laurel he may gain a scorn,
For a good poet's made as well as born."

With equal care must one seek to sublimate the nature that is in himself and that is in his models, for in a sense the saint is made as well as born, and the highest art therefore is imperatively required. In the cultivation of this art of sublimation, a keen insight into the latent excellences of our model, and an enthusiasm for it will be found helpful. Jerome, it is said, was such an enthusiastic admirer of the many virtues of Cicero, that he was often styled the Christian Cicero. On one occasion Jerome was the subject of a remarkable dream. An angel appeared to him, and said, "Jerome, what art thou?" "A Christian," replied the monk. "Tis false," cried the angel. "Thou art a Ciceronian!" Let the same enthusiasm for the character of our Divine Model, as that which burned in the bosom of Jerome for Cicero, actuate us, so shall we who "by nature are the children of wrath," be "made partakers of the divine nature."

Such, then, is the art of sublimation. It is to make the mind a canvas upon which shall shine out, amidst the drapery of its shadows, the face that is divine. It is to carve out from the marble of the heart, the image of Christ. It is to quarry from the stony depths of our nature materials—living stones—"polished after the similitude of a palace," from which to rear a spiritual temple where the Holy Ghost shall dwell. In fine, it is to restore the soul from the ruin of the fall, and to create it anew, through the power of grace, "in righteousness and true holiness."

Dr. Fulton has found rest after an extended season of exasperation. Not for long, as we verily believe. He always reminds us of those animalcules seen in impure water, that go on rolling over and over without cessation. Of course, he will tumble up against somebody or something soon, and there will be another explosion. Why a man, who really has something in him, should make such a Chinese fire-cracker of himself passes our understanding.

We have seen many attempts at describing the renowned Justin D. Fulton, D. D., that rare close-communicationist, who has at length managed to organize himself into a church from which he excludes even his most stringent Baptist Brethren. (He recently resigned his connection with the Baptist Body of which he was a member.) But the above, in a letter by special correspondent of the *Central Advocate*, is perhaps unrivalled in pen-photography. Dr. Fulton is a sea-worm, a

gymnast, a bombshell and a firecracker, all in one. No wonder this curious nondescript, this combination of insect, reptile, animal and combustible, gives so much trouble in the United States. He can swim or leap, collide or burst, as occasion may require—the above description being true. The ancients we accuse of having told immense stories in their fabulous and mythologic lore, where man, beast, fish, fowl and reptile all gather and grow into one great monstrosity; but Dr. Fulton possesses all these qualities, with the additional one of being able to go to pieces and come together again. Seriously, here is a character beyond the common understanding of observers. This man had a grand field of usefulness in Tremont Temple, Boston; his name a tower of strength. But he narrowed down his creed to such a degree that he became restless in his own soul and a source of perpetual unrest in the Church. All this ends in self-isolation—the narrow member becomes too narrow for a church that admits only the strictest of Baptist believers.

When it was rumoured that Mr. Beecher was preparing to visit Montreal, as chaplain of a Brooklyn regiment, with the purpose of doing honor to our Queen on her birth-day, we all felt grateful; when the grand speech of Mr. Beecher in Montreal was published, its stirring and sympathetic sentiments made us all feel proud of our monarch and our country; when we heard that he occupied the pulpit of Great St. James street church on Sabbath morning, it may be presumed we as Methodists felt not a little honored; but all this is painfully met by the humiliating fact since published, that Mr. Beecher left Montreal by train on Sunday afternoon "amid uproarious hilarity,"—from Roman Catholics principally we presume—"almost at the very hour," as a paper of that city expresses it, "which is consecrated to the holy calm of our summer evening service." Is it any wonder that the indignation of Protestants in Montreal is aroused, when it is known that every watchful ear they can themselves exercise is necessary to restrain the majority of the population from desecrating the Lord's day? How now can they express disapproval of the game-playing and the circus which are kept brisk a-foot in their suburbs during summer Sunday afternoons? Montreal repudiates its subscription to the St. John fire. What marvel?

CORRESPONDENCE.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD.

GRANTS TO NEEDY SCHOOLS, &c.

The following amounts have been granted to needy schools in books, since the General Conference in Montreal, viz:

Port Mouton, Nova Scotia Conference	\$15.00
Merrilton, Toronto Conference	15.00
Bismarck, " "	15.00
Leicester, Montreal Conference	10.00
Dee Lake, Muskoka, Toronto Confer	10.00
Valleyfield, Montreal Conference	10.00
Bathurst, New Brunswick Conference	10.00
Berlin, London Conference	12.00
Ottawa Mission, Montreal Conference	11.70
Cartwright, London Conference	15.00
St. Andrews, New Brunswick Con	18.13
Newfoundland Conference	100.00
Miaudic, Nova Scotia Conference	25.00
Arcadia, " "	15.00
Campbeltown, New Brunswick Con	15.00
Port Carling, Toronto Conference	10.00
Corinth, London Conference	15.00
Morris, Manitoba, Toronto Conference	20.00
St. Clair, Indian Mission, Toronto	12.00
	\$349.83

Several of the brethren receiving these grants have returned hearty thanks for the valuable assistance thus received.

We give a few extracts from some of these letters. Rev. M. Baugh, of Bismarck, says:

"I am happy to inform you that I have received the books for the Bismarck Mission. The friends were all glad... we are the Sunday School Committee our warmest thanks. The books will constitute a very fine library for the Rodney school, they are well assorted and... will prove, for the young people a source of interest, instruction, and moral elevation."

Rev. J. T. Fitcher writes:

"The school (for which the books were sent) is a Mission one in the outskirts of the city, Ottawa, ... the books and papers will be a help to the mission school."

Rev. J. Johnson, Port Mouton, N. S., writes:

"The books are suitable, and will greatly aid and encourage our schools in their good work."

Others might be given but these indicate the benefit of this movement, which it is hoped may yet reach far and wide where our people are struggling to maintain their Sabbath school work.

Our Book rooms furnish these books at greatly-reduced prices for this purpose—so that the schools receive more than the sums granted would indicate.

The balance in the Treasury at the time of the General Conference is now exhausted, but the collections which are coming in at the Conferences will enable the treasurer, W. Kennedy, Toronto, to meet further orders that the Committee may draw on him for the coming year. We

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purpose to spend our money on faster than it comes in and make it go as far as possible.

NEW WINNOWN LIST OF BOOKS.

Several communications have been received relative to a new catalogue of approved books. We may here state in reply, that the Sunday School Editor is publishing some of these books each month in the S. S. Banner, with the review of the several readers. As soon as time can be secured for this purpose, a new general list will be prepared and published.

ALFRED S. S. BOARD, Secretary S. S. Board. Strathroy, Ontario, June 2, 1879.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR. I read with pleasure the letter of "Alpha" under the above title in the WESLEYAN of June 7th. The problem referred to in that letter is one of the serious consequences to be put out of sight, and I assume that an honest man's suggestion as a contribution towards its solution, will not be deemed out of place in your columns at the time of meeting of our Annual Conference.

I believe your correspondent "Alpha" is right in stating that the Methodist Church has more ministers in this Province, in proportion to its numerical strength, than any other church. That fact would call forth no protest, if our people were able to sustain so many ministers in comfort, but, unfortunately, that is not the case. Individual churches, as well as individual business men, are now in some instances, staggering under the weight of burdens undertaken several years ago, on the assumption that the good times of six and eight years ago, or that the bad times of three and four years ago would soon mend. But there are few who can afford to commence throwing stones, for it is not many years since the Conference as a body made the same mistake. Hinc illa lacrymae.

The only contribution I have to offer now towards the solution of our difficulties, is a suggestion which many already have impressed forcibly many individual members of our Conference, and which is certain to impress the Conference as a body, but which, I think, will bear a considerable iteration, and which will not lose weight as an expression of opinion from a layman. That suggestion is, that the Conference should at present exercise more than ordinary caution and reserve in accepting candidates for the ministry. I know, from experience and observation, that collective bodies of men have more hopefulness and more faith in the elasticity of our cause, than the individuals composing those bodies have when taken singly. They exercise also less discrimination in certain individual cases. The majority know little or nothing of the qualifications of a given candidate, and are impressed with his evidences of piety and his conviction that he is "called." Those whose impressions are adverse to the individual do not care to give open utterance to them, and the persons who take the most prominent part in discussing a candidate's claims are apt to be his friends.

It seems to me to be urgently necessary at the present time, that these conditions should be reversed, at least for a time. Conference has already difficulty enough in finding places for men, and will be rather diminished by keeping down the number of men and allowing circumstances to eliminate to other fields of labor. Those who are certainly "called," will not suffer by a year's delay in "acceptance," and may by and bye give still stronger evidence of the call. Yours, &c., BETA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF REV. DR. RYERSON.—A despatch from Toronto to the Montreal Witness says: "On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, as the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was enjoying a sail on the bay not far from the island, a squall which came up unnoticed by him, struck his sail and at once overturned his boat. He found himself almost helpless in the water owing to his being entangled in the tiller-ropes, but he managed to cling to the stern of the boat. He called loudly for assistance, and fortunately not in vain. The first boat that came to his aid was too small to allow of his being drawn into it with safety, but finally after he had been in the water for almost a quarter of an hour, a larger boat, and by the united efforts of those present he was ultimately drawn into it and taken to the shore. The Doctor has not felt any the worse for his wetting."

The Duke of Argyll father of the Governor General arrived too late to participate in the right royal reception extended to the Marquis and Princess, but not too late to make a careful study of Canadian affairs. The Campbell family to which he belongs, is a most distinguished one in every respect, with a great and well known history. The Duke's visit here cannot fail to increase the interest felt in Canada by the ruling classes in the British Isles. Just before leaving the Duke had a sharp passage of arms with Earl of Beaconsfield on the Eastern question, and one in which the latter did not gain any laurels. The Duke is distinguished as an author, one of his best known books being "The Reign of Law." He is well acquainted with those broad domains in which, in late years, the battle has been Science and Religion.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE'S NEW BOOK.—His Excellency the Governor General's work entitled "Travels in the Dominion," is to be published in the Princess Louise, with whom the Misses Montalba are now sojourning, in order that the meta l art studies of those ladies and Her Royal Highness may be renewed.

N. B. and P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

The following arrangements have been made for the Charlottetown Conference:—

ORDER OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.—Prinice Street at 7.30 p.m. Rev. H. Daniel. Upper Prinice St. " " " J. Prinice

THURSDAY, 27th. 6.30 a.m.—Candidate 12 Conference Prayer Meeting 7.30 p.m.—Missionary Meeting

FRIDAY, 27th. 6.30 a.m.—Candidate 7.30 p.m.—Sunday School Service. Addresses by Revs. S. B. Ackman, R. W. Weddall and W. W. Lodge.

SATURDAY, 28th. 6.30 a.m.—Candidate 7.30 p.m.—Service conducted by Rev. Dr. Pope.—Subject—"Christian Life and Work."

SUNDAY, 29th. Prinice Street.—9.00 a.m. Conference Lovefeast conducted by Dr. Stewart. 10.30 a.m. President of Conference. 2.30 p.m. Sabbath School, Addresses by Rev. Howard Sprague & E. Evans

6.30 p.m. Rev. D. D. Currie. 8.00 p.m. Sacramental Service Upper Prinice Street

10.30 a.m. Rev. Robert Duncan 2.30 p.m. Sabbath School, Addresses by Revs. William Harrison and Benj Chappell. 6.30 Rev. Douglas Chapman.

Cornwall 11 a.m. Rev. H. McKeown. 6.30 p.m. Prof. Burwash

Highfield 11 a.m. Rev. H. Daniel 6.30 p.m. Fred W. Harrison

Kingston 11 a.m. Rev. J. S. Phinney

North Wilshire 11 a.m. Rev. Aquila Lucas 6.30 p.m. Rev. R. S. Crisp

Prinice Town Road 3 p.m. Rev. Isaac N. Parker

Little York 11 a.m. Rev. Waldron W. Brewer 6.30 p.m. Rev. William Dobson

Union Road 11 a.m. Rev. G. M. Campbell 6.30 p.m. Rev. Geo. Harrison

Brackley Point Road 3 p.m. Rev. E. W. Weddall, M.A.

Pownal 10.30 a.m. Rev. Levi S. Johnson 6 p.m. Rev. John S. Allen

Vernon River 10.30 a.m. Rev. W. W. Colpitts 3 p.m.

Mount Herbert 3 p.m. Rev. John S. Allen

Clifton 3 p.m. Rev. William Penna

MONDAY 30th. 6.30 a.m. Candidate 7.30 p.m. Ordination Service, at which seven or eight Candidates will be ordained to the full work of the ministry after the usual order of the Methodist Church.

TUESDAY July 1st. 6.30 a.m. Candidate 7.30 p.m. Educational Meeting Preparatory Day—Wednesday June 25th. Stationing Committee at 9 a.m. Committee on Conference Statistics at 9 a.m. Committee of Educational Society 2.30 p.m. Missionary Committee at 7 p.m.

The following Homes have been arranged for members of the Conference

Table with 2 columns: Ministers and Homes. Includes Ackman, Samuel R. F S Moore Prince Street; Allen, John S. Robert Young Pownal Street; Allen, Thomas. John Passmore Fitzroy street; Baker, H. R. A. Mrs. Wright Kings Square; Bazendale, John T. Henry Coombs Charlottetown Common; Bell, Edward. E W Taylor Eustan street; Berrie, John C. Geo E Hughes Dorchester street; Betts, John F. Kent Street John Stumblers Hillsboro' street; Brewer, Waldron W. W. W. Moore Prince street; Burwash, John A. M. Kent street; Campbell, Geo. M. John Chappell Richmond street; Chapman, Douglas. Ropt Longworth Water street; Chappell, Benj. A. B. Mr. Chappell Artemas Lord; Clark, John A. M. Brighton Road Wm. W. W. Prince street; Clark, Henry. Paul Lea Cumberland street; Colpitts, William W. W. Colwell Queen square; Colwell, Sept. E. Hillsboro' street; Colmen, Charles. Robt Longworth Water street; Colter, John J. Wm Wright Prince street; Cowperthwaite, H P A M. Simon Davis West street; Crisp, Robert S. do. do. Albert Carwell Prince street; Currie, Duncan D. Judge Alley Dorchester street; Daniel Henry. Weymouth street; Deinstadt, Thomas J. Henry Weeks Kent Street; Dobson, William. William Boyle Spring Park Rd.; Duke, James A. B W Higgs Up Prinice street; Duncan, Robert. Mr. Calbeck Great George St; Dutcher, Charles W. Dr Johnson Kent Street; Evans, Edwin. William Brown Custom Street; Fisher, George W. U Matthews, Jr Malpeke Road; Freaman, Frederic. George Howard Sr Sidney street; Gagsmith, John. Edward Love; Hagarty, A. Kent Street; Hamilton, Charles W. Jos R Brecken, A. M. Water street; Hart, Joseph. Mark Batcher King Square

Table with 2 columns: Names of Ministers and their Homes during the Conference Session. Includes Harrison, Fred W. James Barrett Dorchester street; Harrison, George. Lem H Poole Hillsboro street; Harrison, William. A H B MacGowan Hillsboro Square; Hicks, Thomas. William Brehaut Ldiney street; Howie, Isaac. Phillip Large Malpeke Road; James, Silas. Mrs Easton street; Johnson, Levi S. Kent street; Jost, J V. Eustan street; Kennedy, David D. Dr. Johnson Kent street; King, John K. John Godkin Grafton street; Kirby, William J. Thomas Alley Prinice street; Knight, M R A. S. John Beer Weymouth street; Lathers, John. Weymouth street; Lawson, William. Robert Bridges Hillsboro' street; LePage, Alfred E. John Dorsey St. Peters Road; Lodge, Wm H. Lemuel Phillips Hillsboro' street; Lodge, Douglas H. Do Do Robert Bridges Hillsboro' street; Lucas, Aquila. Elias Hutchison Prinice street; Manaton, Charles H. Dr. Beer Kings Square; McKeown, Hezekiah. Fred LePage Fitzroy street; Maggs, William. William Weeks Richmond street; Mills, Edwin. Richard Murley Malpeke Road; Naraway, J R A. M. Mr Gardner Revere House, Waterloo street; Opsie, Richard. Fred Perkins St. Peters Road; Paisley, Charles H A. M. Robert Longworth Water street; Parker, Isaac N. John C Hobbs Olear street; Payson, G B. James Stanley Kings Street; Penna, William. Do Alexander Hayden Queen street; Pepper, Wm. W. Great George street; Phinney, John S. Hon Wm W Lord Esplanade; Percival, Wm W. Robert Percival Clarke street; Pickard, H D. Lem L Beer Kent Street; Pope, Henry D. Hon T W Dodd Olear street; Prinice, John. Hon W W Lord Esplanade; Sellar, Joseph A M. John Sellar Easton street; Shrewsbury, A B B. Robert A Strong Malpeke Road; Slackford, Elias. John Hobbs Prinice street; Smallwood, Fredk. Kent street; Sprague, S W. John Sprague Southport; Sprague, Howard A. M. William Head Charlottetown Common; Steele, George. Mrs. Wright Kings Square; Stewart, Charles D. D. Ralph Brecken Kensington; Teed, Stephen T. William A Weeks Rotchford Square; Tippet, William. H. B. B. Kent Street; Turner, Edwin C. James Turner James Turner Hillsboro Square; Tweedy, William. U Matthews, Sr Kent street; Wass, William. Mrs Stammer Queen street; Weddall, R W A. S. William H Finlay Sidney Street; Williams, Theo. L. Mrs Lowdon Esplanade; Wilson, Robert. Benj. Balderston Prinice street

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements have been made with the Superintendent of P. E. I. Railway and the Steam Navigation Company for excursion tickets at single fares to Ministers and Lay Delegates attending the Charlottetown Conference. Application should be made for return tickets by steamer and by Rail separately as through tickets are not available. JOHN LATHERN.

A recent order from the Intercolonial Railway Office provides that Certificates to clergymen, entitling them to travel on the Intercolonial Railway, at reduced rates will, hereafter, be issued only to those ministers who "reside along the line of the Railway."

Arrangements, however, have been made whereby ministers, and lay delegates, attending the approaching Halifax Conference, and purchasing tickets to Halifax on the Intercolonial Railway, from the 16th to the 20th of June, will be entitled to return tickets free, up to the 1st of July, on presentation, at the Railway Office, Halifax, of a certificate from the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Conference.

Ministers, and lay delegates, attending the approaching Charlottetown Conference and purchasing tickets to Point du Chene, on the Intercolonial Railway, from the 23rd to the 27th June, will be entitled to return tickets free, up to the 10th of July, on presentation, at the Railway Office, Point du Chene, of a certificate from the Secretary of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference.

These arrangements do not include the route between Point du Chene and Charlottetown. D. D. CURRIE, Moncton, May 26th, 1879.

P. S.—Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all the Ministers of the Conference and for the Candidates for Ordination. It would be esteemed a great favor if any member of Conference not intending to be present at Charlottetown would send an early intimation to that effect. JOHN LATHERN. Charlottetown, May 30th, 1879.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

Names of Ministers and their Homes during the Conference Session.

Table with 2 columns: Names of Ministers and their Homes during the Conference Session. Includes Addy John S. Alcorn, William Angwin, Thomas Angwin, J G; Asbury, John Reat, Joseph F; Bigney, J G; Borden, J R; Brecken, R A M; Brette, E; Brown, W C; Burt, W W; Burt, W W; Buckley, James; Coffin, J S; Coles, John; Daniel, R A; Davis, H J; Day, G F; Dana, S B; Egan, E E; Evans, W H; Fisher, J M; Gatz, Joseph Geo, John; Hale, Joseph Hart, J H; Hart, J H; Harris, W H; Hennigar, J G; Heekin, A; Howie, J W; Hueson, G O; Johnson, Geo (A); Johnson, Geo (S); Johnson, Geo (F); Johnson, B O B; Johnson, D O B; Jost, C A M; Lane, W C; Lockhart, C; Mack, R B; McArthur, E; McMurray, J; Merton, J A; Moshier, John A; Moshier, John A; Nicholson, A W; Parker, C; Pickles, F H W; Purvis, William Read, John; Rogers, Thos AM; Scott, D B; Scott, James; Shepherson, J W; Shere, G; Smith, E; Smith, T W; Sponagle, J L; Sirothard, J; Sutcliffe, J; Swallow, C W A B; Taylor, James; Temple, R A; Teasdale, J J; Tuttle, A S; Thurlow, I E; Tweedy, R; Tweedy, J; Wason, R; Weldon, A F; Williams, R; Wright, F H A B

MINISTERS TRAVELLING ON THE WINDSOR AND HALIFAX; PAYING FULL FIRST CLASS FARE GOING WILL BE ENTITLED TO RETURN FOR ONE THIRD CLASS FARE, BY PRESENTING TO THE AGENT AT THE TICKET OFFICE AT WINDSOR A CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE SECRETARY OF CONFERENCE.

I. E. THURLOW. Kentville, May 31st, 1879.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A little boy named James Doran, about seven years of age, whose parents reside in Birmingham St., Spring Gardens, Halifax, while playing with some other children, fell into a pond, at the South End and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. His body was recovered.

Charles Street Methodist Church was more than comfortably filled on Sunday night. The occasion was a Sabbath School service and concert. J. W. Smith, the Superintendent of the School, examined the pupils, who showed a most creditable proficiency. The Sabbath School work was reported in a most satisfactory state. The reports and hymns were sweetly sung. Rev. A. W. Nicolson was present and addressed the pupils and teachers.

Telegraphic communication between the Sydney office and International Pier has been established by the erection of a line between the two places. The office at South Bar has been closed.

A man named Sylvester Gathro, of French Vale, while at work on his farm last week, received such bodily injuries that he died the following day. The grief caused to the family by the above melancholy accident, has been increased by the sudden death of another member of the same family, a young man, who died two days after the death of his father.—North Sydney Herald.

The barque Swansen, belonging to Messrs. Churchill & Sons, Capt. C. Lockhart, is loading boards at Churchill's wharf for Bett's Cove. The lumber is sawed at the Eilershouse mills and shipped to Wundor by train. The barque will take in about 150,000 feet here, and on Saturday will be towed to Hantsport and finish loading. The remaining freight will be scooped to her, as the Government seem to take no heed of the petition to have our wharves dredged out, so that a vessel of any ordinary size can lay here and load. Besides boards, the barque will take a quantity of hay and machinery. The Swansen will freight with copper at Bett's Cove, for Swansen, England. This mining enterprise of F. Eilershausen, Esq. in Newfoundland, is proving of benefit to this county, as every year he ships from here a material wanted for the works.

As the 1.30 train was leaving Bedford for this city on Monday, a man attempted to get on board, when his foot slipped; but he fortunately fell outside the track. Had he fallen inside he would have been instantly killed. As it was, he had one of his legs badly crushed by the car going over it.

JOHN LATHERN. Charlottetown, May 30th, 1879.

Last February a boy named John Yates, aged 11 years, residing at Tangier, fell 110 feet down an inclined plane into a shaft, getting an arm and both legs badly fractured in two or three places, and miraculously escaping death. Medical aid was obtained, and his injuries attended to. On Tuesday last the boy was taken to the City and Provincial Hospital, in a most deplorable condition. The treatment to which he had been subjected by tight bandaging, &c., was such that mortification had set in, and when he arrived at the Hospital, it was seen that one foot was dangling from the ankle by a piece of skin—it had literally rotted off. It was found that amputation near the hip joint was immediately necessary in order to save the poor boy's life, and, though very unusual and extremely dangerous and delicate, the operation was successfully performed by the attending and honest surgeons. Only a small quantity of blood was lost, the boy bore the operation nobly, and is doing as well as could be expected, with hopes of recovery. The boy was brought to town by his father, who witnessed the operation.

MONTREAL dealers have purchased 100,000 tons of coal from Nova Scotia mining owners for delivery this summer. Seven thousand tons go to Ottawa.

Two of the night gangs at the American Hill Company's pits, at Westley, on coming out of the pit about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, saw a dim light in the crushing mill, and on examination found a man scraping the gold amalgam from the plates. When he found he was discovered he ran, but on being fired at twice he surrendered, and was arrested. He gave his name as Cameron, an native of Cape Breton.

Five thousand seven hundred and fifty nine tons of coal were shipped from Pictou last week—Halifax, 3833; Acadia, 1923; Intercolonial, 650; Vale, 55 tons. Total shipment to date 27,045 tons.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

The P. E. Island Legislature was prorogued on Saturday.

The Legislature of the Island has passed a joint address to the Dominion Government, asking \$1,250,000 as its share of the Fishery Award.

Mr. N. McFadyen, of Murray Harbor, has already 90,000 cans ready for shipment. Between his two factories he can now put up 7,000 cans a day.

The Rev John Shaw, a well known Baptist minister, residing at Three Rivers, P. E. I., was in his usual health on Tuesday forenoon; but shortly after taking his dinner, fell to the floor and immediately expired.

The Glass Blowers are going to give a baby show, the first ever given in St. John. The modus Operandi is to give to every visitor during the week a free ballot for the handsomest child under five years of age (in his or her estimation) and at the end of the week they will give to the child having the largest amount of votes a splendid case of glass work, which may now be seen in their window, valued at \$50.

The Sabbath school concert in the Methodist Church at Woodstock was, considering the heavy rain storm prevailing, well attended, and the exercises were carried out in a way eminently creditable to the performers and pleasing to the audience. Rev. C. H. Paisley acted as Master of Ceremonies. The programme consisted of singing "Storm the Fort," by the school; "The Two Ways," in which twenty-two scholars took part; Duett, "Go where the Mistle lies sleeping," Mr. Letts and Miss Lulu Baird; Quartette, "Nearer Home," Messrs. Letts, Smith, Jewett, Fletcher; "All for Jesus," by eleven little girls; Trio, "Distant Chimes of the Bells," the Misses Bairds; "Stepping Heavenward," by ten young ladies; Quartette, "Good Night," Messrs. Letts, Smith, Jewett, and Fletcher. Miss Lulu Baird, Miss Annie Cupples, and Mr. Letts, respectively presided at the organ. Perhaps the Sabbath school may be induced to listen to the wish expressed by many, who were prevented being present on Wednesday evening, and repeat the concert early next week with a change of programme.—Exchange.

The North Star makes the announcement that the building of the New Brunswick railroad from Carleton Place to Pictou is certain to take place, the road to be constructed and in actual operation by July 1st, 1880.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWCASTLE.—The interior of this church has been greatly improved during the past three or four weeks, having been repainted and necessary changes made. A raised platform now extends from wall to wall, and is enclosed within a neat Communion rail. A vestry has been added in the west corner; the dimensions of the pulpit have been reduced, adding to its appearance, and leaving ample space for the choir in the east corner. The ceiling has been painted sky blue, with stencil bordering in red and blue; the walls in a cheerful drab, with a darker finish around the windows, four inches deep. The gallery front, with its trimmings and mouldings—pews, vestry, reading desk, and communion rail, are finished in ash and walnut, and look exceedingly well. The joiner work, &c., was done by Mr. B. Anderson & Sons—the painting by Mr. John Hall.

The eleven young men who graduated on Wednesday at the Mount Allison College, held a meeting before leaving Sackville and unanimously resolved to contribute \$100 each toward a fund for erection of new College buildings. The St. John Sun understands that this enterprise will be carried out at the earliest date practicable. The buildings devoted to collegiate work at Mount Allison are by no means adequate for the requirements of that vigorous College. No doubt, the enthusiasm and liberality of the students will stimulate older and wealthier men to aid in the carrying out of the contemplated work.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

JUNE, 1879.

Full Moon, 4 day, 9h, 22m, Morning. Last Quarter, 11 day, 0h, 42m, Afternoon. New Moon, 19 day, 4h, 5m, Afternoon. First Quarter 27 day, 1h, 42m, Morning

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data for the month of June 1879.

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

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

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AT MONTREAL.

At the inauguration of the new Art Gallery at Montreal, the Governor-General delivered the following interesting speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the first occasion, I believe, on which a large company, representing much of the influence and wealth of this great city, has met together in order formally to inaugurate the opening of the buildings of an Art Institute. Through the kindness of the President and Vice-President I have already had an opportunity to-day to inspect the works with which this city, through the munificence of Mr. Gibb, has been endowed. I think Montreal can be honestly and warmly congratulated, not only upon the possession of a collection which will go far to making her Art Gallery one of the most notable of her institutions, but on having succeeded in getting possession of funds enough at a time which is certainly by no means peculiarly propitious for the gathering of money, to give a home to this collection in the Gallery in which we are assembled, and to have erected a building large enough to exhibit to advantage many other pictures besides those belonging to the bequest. It is, perhaps, too customary that the speeches of any one in my position should express an over- sanguine view of the hopes and aspirations which find a place amongst the various communities in the country, and I believe the utterances of a Governor-General may often be compared to the works of the great English painter, Turner, who at all events in his later years, painted his pictures so that the whole of the canvas was illuminated and lost in a haze of azure and gold, which, if it could be called truthful to nature, had at all events the effect of hiding much of what, if looked at too closely, and too accurately represented, might have been considered detrimental to the beauty of the scene. If I were disposed to accept the criticisms of some artists, I should be inclined to endorse the opinion I have heard expressed among them that one of the few wants of this country is a proper appreciation and countenance of art; but the meeting here to-day to inaugurate what I hope will be the reign of art in Montreal enables me to disprove such an assertion, and to glid over with a golden hue more true than that of many of Turner's pictures this supposed spot upon the beauty of our Canadian atmosphere. Certainly in Toronto, here and elsewhere, gentlemen have already applied their brush to good effect, and I shall not more particularly mention their names because they will readily occur to many here. We may look forward to the time when the influence of such associations as yours may be expected to spread until we have here what they formerly had in Italy, namely, such a love of art that, as was the case with the great painter Correggio, our Canadian artists may be allowed to wander over the land scot free of expense because the hotel keepers will only be too happy to allow them to pay their bills by the painting of some small portrait or of some sign for "mine host." Why should we not soon be able to point to the appreciation of many branches of art and in proficiency in science Canada may favorably compare with any country. It was only the other day that Mrs. Scott-Siddons told me that

in her readings and recitations of poetry, and especially of Shakespeare's plays, she found her Canadian audience more enthusiastic and intelligent than any she had met. Our Dominion may claim that the voices of her daughters are as clear as her own serene skies, and who can deny that in music? Nature has been most ably assisted by Art, when from one of the noble educational establishments in the neighborhood of this city, Mademoiselle Albina was sent forth to charm the critical audiences of Europe and America? Canada may hold her head high in the kindred fields of science, for who is it who has been making the shares of every gas company in every city fall before the mere rumours of his genius but a native Canadian, Mr. Edison, the inventor of electric light? In another branch of art her science must also be conceded. In photography, it cannot be denied, our people challenge the most able competition. I have, to be sure, heard complaints with reference to the manner with which, by means of photographs, Canadians are depicted to the outside world. I have heard it stated that one of the many causes of the gross ignorance which prevails abroad with reference to our beautiful climate, is owing to the persistence with which our photographers love to represent chiefly our winter scenes. But this has been so much the case, and these photographs excite so much admiration that I hear that in the old country the practice has been imitated, so that if there may have been harm at first the very beauty of these productions has prevented its continuance, because they are no longer distinctively Canadian, and the ladies in what I maintain are the far more trying climates of Europe are also represented in furs by their photographer, so that this fashion is no longer a distinguishing characteristic of our photography; in proof of this I may mention that in a popular song which has obtained much vogue in London, the principal performer

"I've been photographed like this, I've been photographed like that, I've been photographed in falling snow. In a long furry hat." No doubt these winter photographs do give some of our friends in the old country the belief that it is the normal habit of young Canadian ladies to stand tranquilly in the deep snow, enjoying a temperature of 38 degrees below zero, and it would certainly give a more correct idea of our weather were our Canadian ladies and gentlemen to be represented, not only in bright sunshine, in the spring greenery now so charming, when the woods are carpeted with fern, and the lovely three-leaved white lily, but also amongst our beautiful forest glades in summer, wearing large Panama hats, and protected by mosquito veils; but I suppose there are obstacles in the way, and that even photographers, like other mortals, find it difficult properly to catch the mosquitoes. To pass to our present prospects, I think we can show we have good promise, not only of having an excellent local exhibition, but that we may, in course of time, look forward to the day when there may be a general art union in the country, and when I or some more fortunate successor may be called upon to open the first exhibition of a royal Canadian academy to be held each year in one of the capitals of our several provinces; an academy which may, like that of the old country, be able to insist that each of its members or associates should on their election paint for it a diploma picture; an academy which shall be strong and wealthy enough to offer as a prize to the most successful students of the year money sufficient to enable them to pass some time in those European capitals where the masterpieces of ancient art can be seen and studied. Even now in the principal centres of population you have shown that it is perfectly possible to have a beautiful and instructive exhibition, for besides the pictures bequeathed to any city it may always be attainable that an exhibition of pictures be had on loan, and that these be shown beside the productions in both oils and water color of the artists of the year. It may be said that in a country whose population is as yet incommensurate with its extent people are too busy to toy with Art; but without alluding to the influence of Art on the mind, which has been so ably expressed in your address, in regard to its elevating and refining power, it would surely be a folly to ignore the value of beauty and design in manufactures, and in other countries blessed with fewer resources than ours, and in times which comparatively certainly were barbarous the works of artists have not only gained for them a livelihood, but have pleased and occupied some of the busiest men of the time, the artists finding in such men the encouragement and support that is necessary. Long ago in Ireland the beautiful arts of illumination and painting were carried on with such signal success that Celtic decoration, as shown in the beautiful knotted and foliated patterns that still grace so many of the tombstones and crosses of Ireland and of the West of Scotland, passed into England, and more strangely, even into France. The

great monarch Charlemagne, was so enchanted with the designs and miniatures of an Irish monk that he persuaded him to go to work at Paris, and for nearly two centuries afterwards the brilliant pages of French Bibles, Missals, and Books of Hours showed the influence of the culture, the talent and the taste of Erin. Surely here there should be opportunity and scope enough for the production of the works of the painter's hand. The ancient states of Italy, her cities and communities of the Middle Ages were those who cherished most their native painters, and the names of many of those who covered the glowing canvas of Italy with immortal work are known often from the designation of some obscure township where they were born, and where they found their first generous recognition and support. Here in this great province, full of the institutions and churches founded and built by the piety of past centuries as well as by the men now living, there should be far more encouragement than in poorer countries of old for the decoration of our buildings, whether sacred or educational. The sacred subjects which moved the soul of the Italian, German, Flemish and Spanish masters are eternal, and certainly have no less influence upon the mind and characters of our people. And if legendary and sacred art be not attempted, what a wealth of subjects is still left you,—if you leave the realm of imagination and go to that of Nature, you will see living and moving around you what a choice is still presented. The features of brave, able and distinguished men of your own land, of its fair women, and in the scenery of your country, and the magnificent wealth of water of its great streams, in the foaming rush of their cascades, overhung by the mighty pines or branching maples and skirted with the scented cedar copes, in the fertility of your farms, not only here but throughout Ontario also, or in the sterile and savage rock scenery of the Saguenay. In such subjects there is ample material, and I doubt not that our artists will in due time benefit this country by making her natural resources and the beauty of her landscapes as well known as are those of the picturesque districts of Europe, and that we shall have a school here worthy of the growing greatness of our dearly loved Dominion.

It now only remains for me to declare this gallery open, and to hope that the labors of these gentlemen who have carried out this excellent design will be rewarded by the appreciation of a grateful public.

WORTH KNOWING.

COOLING DRINKS.

LEMON BEER.

Put into a keg one gallon of water, two sliced lemons, one tablespoonful of ginger a scant pint good syrup, and one half-pint yeast. In twenty four hours it will be ready for use. If bottled, the corks must be tied down.

SODA BEER.

A very cooling summer drink may be made by adding to two quarts of water two pounds of white sugar, the beaten whites of two eggs, two ounces of tartaric acid, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, mixed smooth in a little of the water. Put over the fire and boil two minutes. When cold flavor with wintergreen. Bottle, and when wanted for use, dissolve in half a glass of cold water a third of a teaspoonful of soda, and then pour into it two tablespoonfuls of the bottled mixture. It will foam to the top of the glass.

GINGER DRINK.

Put to six gallons of water eight pounds of loaf sugar, the beaten whites of three eggs, and three ounces of the best ginger. Powder the ginger finely, and mix with a little water before adding it to the mass. Boil gently for three-quarters of an hour, removing any scum that may arise to the surface. Let cool; add the juice of three or four large lemons and a teaspoonful of yeast. Put into a cask and bung it very tightly. It will be fit for use in ten days.

RHUBARB TEA.

Boil, or rather simmer, two pounds of rhubarb for an hour or two in a quart of water; strain into a pitcher, adding water to make the quart. After it is cold, add the juice of a lemon, and sugar to sweeten.

GINGER BEER.

Ten pounds of sugar, nine ounces lemon juice, one half pound of honey, eleven ounces of bruised ginger root, nine gallons of water, and three pints of yeast. Boil the ginger half an hour in one gallon of water, and then add the rest of the water and the ingredients and strain. Add the beaten white of an egg, one half ounce essence of lemon, and let it stand four days when it may be bottled.

GINGER POP.

Boil two ounces of best white Jamaica ginger root in six quarts of water for twenty minutes, strain, add one ounce of cream of tartar and one pound of white sugar. Put over the fire and stir until all the sugar is dissolved, and then put into an earthen jar. Now put in one fourth ounce of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon. Let it stand until one can bear his finger in it with comfort and then add two tablespoonfuls of yeast. Stir well, bottle, and tie down the corks. Make a few days before wanted for use.

WHITE SPRUCE BEER. Dissolve ten pounds of loaf sugar in ten gallons of boiling water; add four ounces essence of spruce, and when almost cold, add one half pint of good yeast. Keep in a warm place, and the next day strain through flannel; put into bottles and wire the corks.—Baral New Yorker.

THE YOUNG FOLKS. A GREAT ENGINEER'S BOY. HOOD.

Before he was eleven years old, during the winter 1813, John Ericsson had produced a sawmill of ingenious construction, and had planned a pumping engine designed to clear the mines of water. The frame of the saw-mill was of wood; the saw blade was made from a watch-spring, and the crank which actuated it was cast from a broken tin spoon. A file, borrowed from a neighboring blacksmith, to cut the saw-teeth, a gimlet, and the ubiquitous jack-knife, were the only tools available for this work.

A much more ambitious undertaking was the pumping engine. The year before, when only nine years of age, young Ericsson had made the acquaintance of drawing instruments in one of the draught offices of the grand ship canal of Sweden, and learned how these instruments were used to lay out the work of construction in advance. Meanwhile his father had removed to the depths of a pine forest where he selected the timber for the lock-gates of the canal. In this wilderness, a quill and a pen were the boy's utmost resources in the way of drawing tools. Luke Crusoe on his island, he had to begin at the beginning. He made compasses of birchwood with needles inserted in the ends of the logs. A pair of steel tweezers, obtained from his mother's dressing-case, were converted into a drawing pen, and the same good mother was persuaded after much entreaty to allow her sable cloak to be robbed of hair enough to provide material for two small brushes with which to apply the coloring at that time deemed essential in all mechanical drawings. The pumping engine was to be operated by a wind-mill, and here the youthful inventor was at fault. He had heard much about a wind-mill, but had never seen one. Following, as well as he could, the description of those who had the happiness to view this wonderful machine, he succeeded in constructing on paper the mechanism connecting the crank of the wind-mill shaft with the pump levers, but how to turn the mill to the changing wind he could not divine. Fortunately, John's father made a visit to the wind-mill, and, in describing what he had seen, spoke of a "ball and socket joint." The hint was sufficient: the boy rushed to his drawing-table, and had soon added a ball and socket joint where the connecting-rod for driving crank joined the pump lever.

With the execution of this drawing began John Ericsson's mechanical career. The plan conceived and executed under such discouraging circumstances by a mere child, attracted the attention of Admiral Count Platen, the President of the Gotha Ship Canal, on which Ericsson's father was employed, and one of Sweden's great men. "Continue as you have begun, and you will one day produce something extraordinary," prophesied the count of his young protegee. Richly has the prophecy been fulfilled.

Ericsson was appointed a cadet in the Swedish corps of mechanical engineers when he was twelve years old, was soon after promoted to *nivelleur* (leveler), and at the age of thirteen was put in charge of a section of the ship canal over which his friend, the count, presided. Six hundred of the royal troops, at work upon this section, looked for directions in their daily work to this child, among whose necessary attendants was one who followed after him with the stool upon which he stood to raise himself to the height of his leveling instruments. The amusements of this boy-engineer are indicated by his possession at the age of fifteen of a portfolio of drawings, made in his leisure moments, giving maps of the most important parts of the grand canal, three hundred miles in length, and showing all the machinery and implements used in its construction. Many important works upon this canal, which opens an inland channel across Sweden from the Baltic to the North Sea, were constructed from drawings made by Ericsson at an age when he might rather have been expected to be found playing foot-ball.—W. C. Church, in Scribner's Monthly.

THE BOY AND THE DUKE.

An English farmer was one day at work in the fields, when he saw a party of huntsman riding about his farm. He had one field that he was specially anxious they should not ride over, as the crop was in a condition to be badly injured by the tramp of horses; so he dispatched a boy in his employ to this field, telling him to shut the gate, and keep watch over it, and on no account to suffer it to be opened. The boy went as he was bid, but was scarcely at his post before the huntsman came up, perceptibly ordering the gate to be open-

ed. This the boy would not do, stating the orders he had received, and his determination not to disobey them. Threats and bribes were offered, alike in vain. One after another came forward as spokesmen, but all with the same result; the boy remained immovable in his determination not to open the gate. After a while, one of noble presence advanced, and said, in commanding tones: "My boy do you know me? I am the Duke of Wellington—one not accustomed to be disobeyed; and I command you to open that gate, that I and my friends may pass through."

The boy lifted his cap and stood uncovered before the man whom all England delighted to honor; then answered firmly, "I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not wish me to disobey orders. I must keep this gate shut; no one is to pass through but with my master's express permission."

Greatly pleased, the sturdy old warrior lifted his own hat, and said, "I honor the man or boy who can be neither bribed nor frightened into doing wrong. With an army of such soldiers, I could conquer not only the French, but the world," and, handing the boy a glittering sovereign, the old duke put spurs to his horse and galloped away while the boy ran off to his work shouting at the top of his voice, "Hurrah! hurrah! I've done what Napoleon couldn't do—I've kept the Duke of Wellington out."

ABOUT THE CAKE.

One day Isaac and his cousin Paul came home from school; it was four o'clock in the afternoon. Of course they were hungry, as school is always a hungry, exciting place they say. Isaac went directly to the cupboard, with Paul at his heels.

"Mother puts some cakes on the shelf if she has any for us; I hope we shall find some," said Isaac, opening the door. There was however no cake to be seen there. The boys looked disappointed.

"There is cake in that tin," said Isaac pointing to a corner, "but it is not to be touched."

"Is it locked?" asked Paul. "Oh no; it is not locked," said Isaac. "Then can't we take a piece?" whispered Paul. "Auntie would not mind, and she might never know it; we need not tell her, you know."

"Not for the world," said Isaac. "My mother trusts me, and I never touch her cake or sweet-meats without leave."

"Pooh!" cried Paul. "They are as much yours as hers and she would never find it out. You are a fool to be squeamish."

"Paul!" said Isaac firmly, "I would call that stealing, and I shall not do it for the best cake in the world."

"Every one to his own choice," cried Paul carelessly. "I only know what I should do and what I always do at home."

"If you steal, so much the worse for you," said Isaac. "I do not call it stealing," cried Paul snappishly; "no such thing."

"We should call things by their right names, Paul," said his cousin. "You to your choice, I to mine," said Paul.

And what is that we are always at—choosing. Life is made up of little choices. They meet us every hour of the day, and at every corner. When we do not expect it, and when we least think of it a choice is to be made—a choice that needs consideration, clearness, purpose, and decision. We need to have our wits about us and know what we are about, because our choice, whatever it is, shows what our principles are, and what is more, helps to strengthen those principles, right or wrong, for good or evil.

This little decision in sight of the cake-box small as it is, shows the character of the boys. You instantly know whom to trust and whom to distrust. Isaac is upright. He is a strong, noble, manly boy. And I wish it were a common word. I wish, too, an upright boy were a more common boy. It is a race of boys we need to be growing up to make into good public and private officers of all kinds.

Boys, as you choose while boys you will be as men—noble or sneaking, upright or deceitful, showing Christian manliness or worldly selfishness.—Selected.

A PENNY, AND A PRAYER TOO.

"Was that your penny on the table, Susie?" asked grandma, as the children came in from Sunday-school. "I saw it after you went, and I was afraid you had forgotten it." "O, no, grandma; mine went into the box all safely." "Did you drop anything in with it?" asked grandma. "Why, no, ma'am," said Susie, looking surprised. "I hadn't anything to put in. You know I can earn my penny every week by getting up early and going for the milk." "Yes, I remember, dear. Do you know just what becomes of your penny?" "No, ma'am." "Do you care?" "O, indeed I do, a great deal. I want it to do good somewhere."

"Well, then drop your penny a prayer in, to be blessed in it vice for God! I penny carried a ey the school se derful work? J that would go ocean, and som Indians!" "I never the The prayer w if it wouldn't it? I and not let my.—Child's Paper.

TEMPERANCE.

OVER N. BUFFALO, May was enacted at N noon, in the presence of spectators w ted smugler and the Falls before t Eric Railway ha Sunday exensio was patronized by ple, and Goat Isl the shorpan ar cored with sight s one on the shore of Great Island r warning. "A man the people look t they saw a ship paint, showing the water."

The man was worth, but he was with fear or inter- ble to make much outman" caught out of the rocks and he lay at length boat. The boat d down stream and the rapids of the Ameri more and more swift a rock about two h and stopped, and and then in the d The crowd screame out and chug to the excitement was man but he still lay in the and made no appare A dozen schemes of r the hands of the spe guides had already s the stream to proce boat, when the boat once more felt the and now began its m tion. The surging wa skill in the clutches feather and bore it do mon, low forward on pace. But only for a second rock obscured t crash the light boat at and parted in twain, t all to pieces, while the broken. The body of brooding into the h sucked under for a mo sed to the surface just which leads to Goat I his arms wildly into who were on the bridg a white and haggard fa of despair; then he w low the surface, never side of eternity. Tho evening spectacle will n cially horrible features.

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"Yes, I remember, dear. Do you know just what becomes of your penny?"

"No, ma'am." "Do you care?" "O, indeed I do, a great deal. I want it to do good somewhere."

"Well, then, every Sunday when you drop your penny in, why don't you drop a prayer in, too, that your penny may be blessed in its work and do good service for God! Don't you think, if every penny carried a prayer with it, the money the school sends away would do wonderful work? Just think of the prayers that would go out, some across the ocean, and some away off among the Indians!"

"I never thought of that, grandma. The prayer would do as much good as the penny if it was a real true prayer, wouldn't it? I'm going to remember, and not let my penny go alone again."—Child's Paper.

TEMPERANCE.

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

BUFFALO, May 25.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Niagara Falls this afternoon, in the presence of about five hundred spectators when "Pi" Walker, a noted smuggler and river pirate, went over the Falls before their horrified gaze. The Erie Railway had gotten up a special Sunday excursion from Buffalo, which was patronized by a large number of people, and Goat Island, Prospect Park and the shore near the Cataract House was covered with sight-seers. Suddenly some one on the shore opposite the upper end of Goat Island raised the awful cry of warning, "A man in the rapids!" and as the people looked to the edge of the water they saw a small boat, with a single occupant, slowly being sucked into the white water.

The man was rowing for all he was worth, but he seemed to be dazed either with fear or intoxication and he was unable to make much headway. Suddenly the oarsman "caught a crab," his oar flew out of the rowlocks, his head went down and he lay at length in the bottom of the boat. The boat then turned its prow down stream and began to descend the rapids of the American falls, its pace going more and more swift until it finally struck a rock about two inches from the surface and stopped, and began slowly to twist and turn in the eddying current.

The crowd screamed to the man to jump out and cling to the rock, and the wildest excitement was manifested upon the shore but he still lay in the bottom of the boat and made no apparent attempt to do so.

A dozen schemes of rescue flashed through the minds of the spectators and two old guides had already started on a run up the stream to procure rope and another boat, when the boat swung round and once more felt the force of the current and now began its mad plunge to destruction.

The surging water caught the light skiff in the clutches as though it were a feather and bore it downwards like a salmon, bow forward on a mad and dizzy pace. But only for a few rods; then a second rock obscured the way, and with a crash the light boat struck against it and parted in twain, the port side going all to pieces, while the starboard was not broken. The body of the man was flung headlong into the heading mainstem, necked under for a moment, and then tossed to the surface just above the bridge which leads to Goat Island. He threw his arms wildly into the air, and those who were on the bridge saw for an instant a white and haggard face set in the agony of despair; then he was again drawn below the surface, never to appear on this side of eternity. Those who saw the sickening spectacle will never forget its especially horrible features.

There was something absolutely sublime in the relentless grasp of the hurrying waters. They fairly seemed to rend the man limb from limb, and the old guides who witnessed the catastrophe say that the body will never be found in a whole condition; that it was literally ground to pieces against the jagged edges of the boulders against which it was tossed.

As soon as the tragedy was completed and the pent up feelings of the spectators had found relief in exclamation, the question arose, "Who was the victim?" The answer was not long in coming, for many had seen the face above the rapids and not a few recognizing it as that of "Pi" Walker, one of the best known characters about the Falls. All doubt on this score was removed soon afterward, when a man was running down from the village of Port Day and asked after the drowned man, saying that he had left him not long before in his skiff in quite an intoxicated condition, and he had been seen going so close to the rapids that it was feared he had gone over the rapids. "Pi" had been on a bad spree to-day said the man. "He went over to one of the small islands near Port Day with a friend and they had a keg of beer between them, which, I guess is not very full now; then he came back to Port Day and then started down the river, it is thought to row to Goat Island. He was very drunk when he left, and could hardly manage his boat."

A CHURCH TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

We earnestly insist that every Christian church which expects to do its whole work must have a temperance department as much as a Sunday School or a missionary department. It must have a machinery to promote Bible distribution, or mission schools, or Sabbath observance. A well-appointed steamer must have not only a good engine in its hull, and a good pilot at the wheel, but a good supply of life preservers in the cabins.

What are some of the essential features of a working temperance church? 1. We reply that the first essential is a thorough teetotaler in its pulpit. An active temperance church with a wine drinking minister is as rare a curiosity as a victorious army with a drunken commander. A zealous teetotaler will not only practice abstinence from intoxicating drinks, but he will preach it as a vital part of his Gospel message on the Lord's day. The Bible abounds in temperance texts; and every community abounds in people who need to hear them. It is the

pastor's office to expound the causes and the course of drunkenness. It is his office to create a temperance conscience among his congregation. It is his duty to take the lead in arranging and conducting temperance meetings in his neighborhood.

2. Every efficient church should have a well organized total abstinence society. The title to membership should be the simple signing of the abstinence pledge. We would recommend also that an annual payment of a half dollar should be made by each member in order to provide some permanent income for the society. Collections should also be taken up at public meetings; but tickets of admission should seldom be used, because they tend to exclude the very persons who most need the benefit of the lecture. The public meetings of church societies should be held in the church edifice, and as often as proper advocates of the cause can be secured to address them. Better no meetings at all than to have the audience trifled with by a catch penny buffoon or ranting adventurer. The number of acceptable speakers might be vastly increased if Christian laymen, as well as ministers would fit themselves for this noble and needed work by studying temperance books and publications.—T. L. Cuyler.

TOBACCO AND PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE.

It was no equivocal compliment paid by Dr. Hast to a few brethren in the Providence Conference, at its late session, when at the close of the discussion on the tobacco question, on rising to present the missionary cause, he said that "they had been making missionary speeches," that if the money spent on this miserable habit were devoted to the support of missions there would be no lack of funds.

I think the Conference is to be congratulated in her advanced position on this subject. She has reaffirmed the resolutions of last year, one of which was to request the Bishop to make no transfers to the Conference of men addicted to the use of tobacco. The Bishops, it is hoped, will bear this in mind. I am glad to hear that the Maine Conference has passed a similar resolution. Would that all the Conferences would follow suit! I trust there will be no retrograde movement on this question. The principle is so deeply rooted in our convictions that no special pleadings of D. D.'s espousing the unpopular side will avail. I believe if a young man, possessing the talents of Gabriel and bearing of the most illustrious ancestry, should apply for admission to the Providence Conference, if addicted to the use of tobacco, that the doors would not be open to him. For one I am prepared to vote for a resolution to request the Bishop to appoint no one hereafter to the office of Presiding Elder who uses the obnoxious weed; much as I might desire, on other grounds, to vote for some men as delegates to the General Conference, consistency would oblige me, on this, to withhold my vote.

"Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord," I know a brother in our church (there may be many in the same case) who takes his sons annually to the Vineyard. He desires their moral and spiritual improvement. What can he answer them, when, in exhortation of their neglect of religion, they point him to Dea. S. E. U. V. and W., sitting on Bishop H.'s veranda puffing cigars?—VERBUM SAT, in Zion's Herald.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patentee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel.

Church St., Cornwallis, N.S., February 27, 1879.

My brother had for more than eighteen months suffered with distressing cough. One side of his breast had shrunk and fallen in, his strength was fast failing and was to all appearance far gone in Consumption, when he commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator under the professional direction. The result of its use was most satisfactory and the cure rapid. He has remained in the enjoyment of good health since using this medicine more than fifteen years ago. We have many times since then proven its efficacy in other forms of disease and pain, and have reason to believe that it has no equal.

JAMES COCHRAN.

Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S., May 24, 1879.

I had for nearly two years suffered severely with pain in my breast and side, resulting from severe cough that was supposed to be Consumption. For a long time I had a lump in the lower part of my right side, which increased in size and painfulness until one night my sufferings were so great that it was feared that I could not live until morning, when Graham's Pain Eradicator was tried both internally and externally, it gave immediate relief, and completely reduced the swelling or lump and drove it all away. For pains in the breast and side as well as for other forms of pain I have never seen it equal.

MICHAEL DELUCHRY.

If farmers and others continue to buy dust and ashes put up in big packs and sold for condition powders it won't be our fault. We have exposed the swindle time and again. Sheridan's Powders are the only kind we know of worth carrying home.

A JOY FOR EVER.—Such is a fine head of hair, it's the pride of youth and the glory of age. Alcoholic and mineral washes should never be used; simple and beautiful preparations are best; such is Bearine. Use no other.

Great age carries with it certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or thing. This is seen particularly in the case of Johnsons Anodyne Lintment, which is the most marvelous internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

The chief clerk of the Government Dispensary says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnsons Anodyne Lintment. No medicine known to medical science for internal and external use possesses the wonderful power of this Anodyne.

BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER. CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER. The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only metal gives rubber plaster, at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax.

SAVE THE NATION! For it is sadly too true that thousands of CHILDREN are SPARED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient FOOD.

RIDGE'S INFANTS' FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

It is all that can desire. It is carefully put up in four sizes. Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the expense.

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JUST PUBLISHED. BAPTISMA: A new book on Baptism. EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL By Rev. J. LATHERN. Price 75 Cents FOR SALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

"Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."—Halifax Witness.

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"Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be got wrong; your conclusions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray.

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"Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christianian spirit."—Argus.

JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr., L.L.B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account AT 42 BEDFORD ROW. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

BLIMYER'S BELLS.

Orders addressed to Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. will have immediate attention.

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By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the progress of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate:

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach, and is especially adapted to nursing mothers, and young children, as it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION, and a stimulation of the system, and is especially adapted to nursing mothers, and young children, as it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves.

IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving absolute organic loss, it will sustain the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a beneficent Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, who are generally the distressed.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES, INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to supplying the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and generated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, it is true, maintained, but their vitality was impaired, owing to the large doses, they were also expensive.

The substance sought by Mr. Fellows, was a convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect; Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

All this has been indubitably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost among the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever aspired.

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Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and being perfectly miscible with the blood, specially pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength, a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exhilaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and renewing the blood, thus causing the healthy muscular formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

Being then, a tonic of the nervous and circulatory system, it follows that, when there is a demand for extraordinary exertion, its use is invaluable, since it supplies the waste through the circulation, and sustains the general system.

At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the youth; a plodding, persevering study requires a store of vigorous nervous force, or the child may sink under the mental toil.

Scarcely necessary to mention, the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the empty promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites; it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard without detriment.

NOTE.—The suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good" though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer it at a cheaper price, are invited to read the following article.

NOTE.—It is only the Independent, well-posed and useful Physician who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved that the highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

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The songs in No. 3 are for the most part New, but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2.

The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stuff covers 0.35 paper 0.30 Words only paper 0.06 Mailed post at these prices.

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NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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ON and after MONDAY, the 15th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:—

At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points.

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Riverview Loop, Quebec, Montreal, and the West.

At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and intermediate stations.

WILL ARRIVE: At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations.

At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intermediate stations.

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riverview Loop, Quebec, Montreal, and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Supt. Gov't Railway Montreal, N.E., Nov. 13th, 1878. nov 23

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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.

Provincial Builders' Society St. John, N.B.

SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,288 07 RESERVE FUND to Rest 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 7 per cent compounded monthly.

Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded half yearly.

Capital Stock has thus far paid from 8 to 10 per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society

A FOSSIL.

A person named Mr. Langborne Burton, who appears to be an ardent supporter, if not a great light, of the Established Church...

The London Methodist thus comments:—Are the agents of the Church of England to be allowed to annihilate Methodism in the villages of the land?

DIED.

At Caledonia, Queens, of Diphtheria, on 27th of May, Mary Eliza, aged 9 years, and on the 3rd of June, Freeman, aged 7 years, children of Charles W. and Emma Doliver.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a continuance of the same, and on entering upon a New Year...

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans, which are as follows, viz.:

- 1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.
2nd.—Our instructions are to misrepresent nothing.
3rd.—We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able.
4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to be the true one.
5th.—To good customers to whom it is inconvenient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount.
6th.—We do not wish (with very few exceptions) long accounts.
7th.—We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled).
N. B.—Country dealers are requested to examine our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order.
Our establishment closes at 7 P.M. 10 P.M. on Saturdays.

232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Colonial Market.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Fredericton District.

The Annual Meeting of the FREDERICTON District will (D.V.) be held at Woodstock, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, June 17th prox.

Prince Edward Island District

The Annual Meeting of the P. E. ISLAND District will be held at Alberton, on Wednesday, the 18th of June, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Sackville District.

The Annual Meeting of this District will (D.V.) open at Salsbury, on Tuesday, June 10th, at 7 p.m.

St. John District

The Annual Meeting of the ST. JOHN District will be held at Sussex Vale, on Wednesday, June 18th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Miramichi District.

The Annual Meeting of the MIRAMICHI District will (D.V.) be held at Derby, in the Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, June 18th.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

IF any of our readers visit St. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and need to buy...

FARMS!

Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in the best part of Maryland at Potomac Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WILSON, Ridgely, Md.

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Ezra to Job—just received. METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

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Families who prize a LIGHT SNOW WHITE LOAF OR ROLL will find this brand of Flour an indispensable requisite and if once tried you will use no other.

For sale by all the principle Grocers and Wholesale by J. A. MARKLE.

5 NEW 5 BOOKS 5

For Temperance Gatherings Hull's Temperance Clee Book Received with the greatest favor. Great variety of songs, Temperance and Social.

The Gospel of Joy. By Rev. S. Alman and S. H. Speck. Nothing fresher, newer, brighter or better of the kind has ever appeared. 35 cents

For Everybody Pinaföre! Pinaföre!! Almost everybody has it. All the Words, Wit and Music, with Libretto complete for \$1.00. Send also for the Sorcerer. Same authors, and quite as good music

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For Young Singers CINDERELLA! CINDERELLA!! New Cantata by Franz Abt. For Female voices. Fifty cents.

Send \$2 for the Musical Record one year. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston: C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO., 711 & 645 Broadway, 922 Chestnut Street, New York.

66 DOLLARS a week in your own town. Terms and a \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. May 31

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OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.

Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed.

CONFERENCE GROUP.

Arrangements are being made with William Notman, Photographer to Her Majesty, by which a truly historical picture of the Nova Scotia Conference may be taken.

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Life of Dr. Eddy 2 00 Life of Dr. Green 1 00

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FOR THE Sunday School,

Hymns and Songs, New and old, appropriate to the International Lessons for 1879.

Very cheap and convenient for Schools.

MUSIC and WORDS Single copy 15 cts. per dozen \$1.50 per 100 10.00

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As this article contains no admixture of Ferrous case must be taken not to put too large a quantity into the cup.

NOTE: Beware of inferior makes, sometimes substituted for the sake of larger profits.

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April 12.

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PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, in Brazilian Zanilla and Silk; WHITE TUCKED SKIRTS.

Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOSIERY

Black Silk Fringes and Trimmings, Colored Lama Braids,

In all the shades. MAYFLOWER MACHINE SILKS, all Colors.

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Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. MARKET ON SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1879

Table with columns for item names and prices. Items include Butter, Eggs, Lard, Mutton, Pork, Beef, etc.

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SPECIAL LINES.

Room Mouldings, Bracket Saw Outfits, Picture Mouldings, Mourning Jewelry, Oval and Square Frames Gilt Jewelry, Rustic Frames, Fine Coral Jewelry, Splints, Toilet Sets, Mottos, Vases, Card Board, (perforated) Scrap Pictures, Trunks, Games and Blocks, Satchels, Bird Cages, Photograph Frames in Cage Cup, Brackets, fine velvet, Perches, Gravel, &c. Chromos, Dolls, (immense stock) Mirrors, Toys, (every variety) Looking Glass Plate Cutlery, (Table & Pocket Combs, Scissors, Rocking Horses, Brushes, Children's Woodenware, Balls, Croquet, (Field, Parlor and Floor), House Furnishing Goods, Baskets, Pocket Books (150 kinds) Pipes, Fancy Goods, Bracket Saws and Wood Mouldings.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most extensive assortment of the above goods in the Maritime Provinces.

PICTURE FRAMES

Manufactured on the Premises at short notice and VERY CHEAP.

Motto Frames, fitted only 25cts.

To those Ladies who are interested in getting up Bazaars and Fancy Fairs for charitable purposes, the proprietor will send whatever goods they may suggest to help in getting up the same, at lowest wholesale rates, and whatever is not sold can be returned.

NOTICE.

Several of the Conference students now at Sackville will be glad to be employed during the Summer Vacation in Circuit or Missionary work.

Application for their services, &c., may be made to the undersigned. C. STEWART. Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

72 DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine. May 31.

NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

Biblical Things not Generally Known. A collection of Facts, Notes, and information concerning much that is Rare, Quaint, Curious, Obscure and little known in relation to Biblical Subjects. First series uniform in size and style with Biblical Museum. Price \$1.50

The Domestic Sanctuary; or the importance of Family Religion. By J. Lancelley, with an Introduction by Rev. Samuel Rice, D.D. 60 cents.

Smiles and Tears; or Sketches. By Rev E Barrass, M.A., with an introduction by Rev W H Withrow, M.A. 55

Book Keeping, A Text Book. Double Entry made easy. By T. E. Johnson, accountant and auditor for Twenty-nine years 1 25

Living Epistles; or Christ's Witnesses in the world. Also an Essay on Christianity and Skepticism. By Rev E H Dewart, with an introduction by Rev W Ormiston, D.D. 1 00

The Progress of Divine, Revelatio on The Unfolding Purpose of Scripture, by John Stoughton, D.D. 2 00

Principles of Political Economy With some of their applications to social Philosophy. By John Stuart Mills. \$1.65.

Lectures on Medieval Church History Being the substance of Lectures delivered at Queen's College, London. By Archbishop Trench. \$3.00.

The Biblical Museum Vol. 4 Old Testament. Kings and Chronicles. Orders can also be filled shortly for the fifth vol. About ready in England.

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Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and Mercantile Blanks,

We are now prepared to execute all Orders for the above with AT MODERATE RATES.

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE.

YOU WILL FIND

BY GIVING THE PERISTALTIC LOZENGES

A FAIR TRIAL

THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF

Costiveness and its results.

Viz: Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Worms, &c.

They differ from all PILLS, and always act on the system naturally, and never require increase of dose to effect a cure. Full directions with each box. Kept by first-class Druggists.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM

The Best Worm Remedy ever used. Price 25 & 50 cts per box

Sent free to any address, on receipt of Price, by

ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Montreal.

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Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

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