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193

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THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL IN CANADA.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

**HIS TRIP DOWN THE "SPARTAN"—
SHOOTING THE RAPIDS—AN IMPERIAL
JOKE—HIS ARRIVAL IN
MONTREAL.**

At Brookville yesterday morning, our reporter boarded the stout steamer "Spartan," on which was the Emperor of Brazil, Empress and suite. The day was a beautiful one, the boat well filled with sight-seers and men on business, and everything indicated a pleasant trip. Those who had seen the portraits of

THE EMPEROR

in the *Witness* a few weeks ago, could easily point him out amongst the crowd on the boat, but unless with some such knowledge he could not have been distinguished. He was in a group of men chatting freely with them, answering enquiries about his travels, and asking many questions about Canada, its soil, climate, government, &c. He is a very tall man, but his stature is somewhat lessened by a slight roundness of the shoulders such as indicates a close student; his face is well marked and bronzed; his whiskers long, curling and gray; and his body inclines towards corpulence, but not sufficient to prevent him from quick, active movement. In fact, he was all life, energy and enthusiasm. Now he would be on the vessel's bow looking at the scenery, or conversing with the ladies and gentlemen there; immediately after he would be seen in the saloon, rapidly writing in a blank book, evidently the receptacle of his passing thoughts; then a few words with the Empress would occupy his attention for a moment, and again he would be carrying on an animated conversation with some of his suite, endeavouring to bring them out from the cabin to see one of the towns or villages the vessel was passing, a particularly interesting view, or perhaps a light ship; or consulting his guide books, his constant companions. Nothing appeared to escape his observation, and his remarks were characterized by evidence of knowledge and shrewdness. He was the centre of attraction; but still there was doubt in the minds of some that he was really the Emperor, and many and ingenious were the arguments pro and contra. One of the latter was that when the Emperor, according to popular report, and two of his suit were at the table comparing notes and writing, the Emperor had his hat off, while his companion had his on; this was stated to show that the gentleman with his hat on was the Emperor, and not the other. But the remark did not carry conviction, for there was very little state held on board the vessel during this Royal journey. When near Prescott the conversation turned on the rebellion of 1837. One of the participants in it, with whose conversation the Emperor appeared to be particularly interested, said, in moralizing on the non-success of the rebellion, "It did a great deal of good; when a rebellion is successful it is all right, but when it is unsuccessful it is all wrong, as far as the popular verdict is concerned." The Emperor considered this subject rather ancient. His Imperial Highness graphically described his visit to Niagara Falls; he had been everywhere except in the Cave of Winds. He was greatly delighted with what he saw there, and drew some comparisons between these falls and those on the rivers of Brazil. One of the latter catches he remarked was much higher and grander than Niagara, but Niagara was more picturesque and sublime. He was very much pleased with what he had seen; the chain of lakes he compared to inland seas, whose expanse might be subject to as fearful disasters as the briny deep. He asked many questions about Canada's climate, comparing it with his own country. He made many enquiries about the constitution of the country, and said he believed the constitution of Canada was better than that of the United States. "You got it from the mother, and your mother country is the mother of all liberty." He did not believe in the system in the United States by which after elections if any change were made in the governing parties, the offices all through the country were made vacant to admit those favorable to the dominant party, but there were cases where in which changes needed to be made. A copy of the *Witness* which was on the table he read with apparent interest at different times during the trip.

AN IMPERIAL JOKE.

In Brazil, he said, the thermometer was seldom if ever four degrees below the freezing point, and asked his companion,

an experienced farmer, if in this country where it was so extremely cold, many people did not freeze. The reply was, "There are very few such cases, and all of them may be attributed to the use of intoxicants." The Emperor, with a twinkle in his eye, quickly responded, "Then this must be the temperate zone." Those who overheard this bit were much amused. Besides this temperance question others were brought to him pretty forcibly a good many times during the voyage, which, perhaps, may have been attributable to the fact that there were a number of ministers on board. In referring to the marriage of ministers, he appeared to regard their connubial unions with approval as tending to increase the population of the country, and appeared to be surprised on asking a delegate to the Congregational Union in regard to the number of his family, to receive the answer, "I have a family of thirteen, and the best of it is, not one of them has ever yet smoked a pipe or drunk a glass of liquor." "Blessed is he who has his quiver full of children," responded a clerical gentleman. Conversation such as this beguiled the time, until the Long Sault Rapids were reached, when the Emperor mounted to the hurricane roof and took up his position beside Captain Balley.

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

As the steamer approached the first foaming ridge of the Long Sault, and the green banks began to glide more swiftly past, the Emperor in his prominent position about equally divided the attention of the passengers with the rapids. With a sharp plunge and a career, the steamboat cleft the first foaming billows, the pilots firmly clutched the wheel, and she was fairly in the seething tide; she was borne on as if by a resistless impulse, the spray flew aloft, and the angry waters boiled on all sides. It was evident that the Emperor, though taking a deep interest in the movements of the boat through the intricate and dangerous channel, had passed through similar scenes before, on one of the many noble streams which form the arteries for the commerce of his vast empire. As the boat shot one form the rapids with arrow-like speed, Dom Pedro, who had silently gazed on the thrilling scene, leaned over the rail and expressed his feeling to the people on the promenade deck below in the words: "It is grand! It is grand!"

DINING WITH THE EMPEROR.

Then rang the dinner bell, and the question came who were to have the honor of dining with the Emperor. This matter, however, was partly settled from the fact that while the vessel was running the rapids and even before, either side of the saloon was lined by hungry-looking passengers, ready to make a descent on the chairs at the first invitation. These, of course, dined with the Emperor, and the number was so great, that the most of those who had enjoyed the rapids did not wait for a time to enjoy the dinner. The Emperor and suite occupied chairs to the left of the captain which had been reserved. At the conclusion of the repast, when the tables had been cleared away and the Emperor was sitting writing, a gentleman asked for his autograph. This was the signal for others to solicit a similar favor, and for some time he was busy writing his name on envelopes, cards, business circulars and other nondescript scraps of paper, and he appeared to consent with the greatest of pleasure to the many requests. When at Cornwall his attention was attracted by an Indian squaw and a papoose, and he instituted an enquiry into the customs and habits of Canadian Indians, evidencing a fair knowledge of the aborigines of America. The woolen factory at that town also attracted his attention and enquiries. As the boat was leaving a number of spectators on the wharf evinced their feelings by giving three hearty cheers, to which Dom Pedro responded by taking off his hat and bowing. The vessel past down the river through Lake St. Francis, its rapid speed every instant causing variations in the panoramic view. At one time the way would appear to be blocked up by islands and it would seem as if the boat were about to dash itself against one; but then the bell would ring, commanding the engineer to stop the engines and the helm being put hard a port or starboard as the case might be, the boat would gradually career over as if it were about falling itself in the river; then it would right, and the obstructing island was passed, and for miles before us was seen the broad, open river, or perhaps a lake. The novel appearance of vessels passing up the canal caused some comment amongst the children on board, and one little girl could not understand how it was that ships could sail through the land in that manner. The

CEDAR RAPIDS

now are reached, and the proximity of the channel to the grove on the shore forms an excellent means of gauging the rapidity of the speed with which the boat glides past. Looking over the bow, at one time it appeared as if the water were gliding away from the boat, leaving it suspended in the air, and then over the spectator would come the sensation as if descending rapidly, and now the "Spartan" prow is deeply immersed in the foam of a breaker, into which it has plunged head-

long. The various other rapids are passed; we are near Lachine, and the interest becomes intense. "Will the 'Spartan' run the Lachine Rapids?" is the question, and some who lugubriously say to all they meet that not once this year has those rapids been run by one of this line of steamers appear to believe that this will not be an exception. But, Lachine is passed and the whistle blows, and a canoe is seen swiftly darting out from the Caughnawaga shore. The celebrated

INDIAN PILOT BAPTISTE

is in the stern, and he is now the centre of attraction, that side of the vessel being crowded by curious gazers. In a moment he is in the pilot-house, and, aided by three men at the wheel and two at the tiller, he is ready to descend the most dangerous rapids of the chain, the dangers being the greater because at this season they are hidden under water. He is for a time the principal man on board, and is a marvel of alertness and strength. Large, tall, muscular, with face strongly marked and furrowed, eyes flashing beneath slouched hat, but ever fixed on what is before him, his face changing with the speed of lightning every moment, at one time knitted together as if in anxiety, and at another covered with a widespread smile, he is quite a picturesque object as he stands at the wheel giving his commands almost in a whisper, at the same time with the strength of a giant giving the first turn to the wheel. There is no laziness in the wheelmen in descending these rapids, and their wheel is now spinning one way and then another like the spinning-wheels of olden time, and as the vessel careers at each sharp, short turn, we know that we have passed some danger hidden to us but well known to the pilot. But we have watched him so long that the rapids are passed, and

MONTREAL

is fairly in view. At first it appears as if the sun is setting, and many are the expressions of admiration at the mellowed tints reflected in the clouds; but in a moment we find that it has not set, and we see it above the mountain. As the vessel passes on it is again eclipsed, and several times we view sunsets and sunrises under different phases. The city is in a shadow, but here and there works loom up above everything else, and the two giant towers of the French Parish Church are high above all. One of our sailors has been lowering the flagstaff, and no sooner has his work been done than we are under the bridge. The Emperor has induced

THE EMPRESS

to come out, and he assists her to the vessel's prow to obtain a good view of the immense structure. She looks delicate and careful, and is apparently in poor health. For the benefit of the ladies, we might say that she was plainly dressed in black, the noticeable bit of color about her being a blue veil, which caused her some trouble in the stiff breeze then blowing. Her attendants were all dressed in the same manner, with the exception of the vill. The whole party went with interest the vessel as it glided between the immense piers under the bridge, and many anxious looks were cast at the boat, and as it almost grazes the bottom of the immense iron tubes a sense of relief is experienced. Montreal is now fairly in view, and we drop quickly against the steamer "Montreal," where the passengers for Quebec exchange their adieu embraces, and the vessel is brought alongside her wharf, and we are in Montreal again.

Dr. FOWLER has written his salutatory as editor of the New York "Advocate." It savours greatly of the University. It is professorial to a very considerable extent. It is difficult for any man accustomed to treat metaphysical subjects antithetically to throw off his restraint so that his style may take the free, flowing character which newspaper readers admire. But, Dr. Fowler, in the Press as in the Pulpit, believes in God and grace. With his great talents, much may be accomplished in the chair editorial of the "Advocate." May his sceptre be ever potent for Christ! We give a few extracts from the editorial:—

The press has long been the *third house*. Its control in the interest of righteousness is necessary to the success of the Church. The unsanctified press is handling all questions, and forestalling the preacher in fixing the public mind. This arm of the service must be matched on its own field. The question is no longer, "How can a preacher be an editor?" but rather, "How can he fail to be an editor?" The secular press may sometimes assume that the press has superannuated the pulpit, but the actual case lies rather in making it reinforce the pulpit. The work of public instruction by all agencies is kept in perpetual demand by the new layers of young life constantly coming with the same old ignorance to be cured. Each child must be individually molded. Thus there is always on hand a fresh generation, for the

fashioning of which the Church and the world are contending. This fresh generation is a fort in the pass between the present and the future. The party that gets in commands that future. Thus the Church is under perpetual pressure to seize all advantages and make the most of every opportunity. The press and the pulpit are parallel barrels on the same stock. They are under the same sights, and loaded alike they will carry to the same mark. The Church must see to it that neither is loaded with blanks.

All the enterprises of the church come to the paper having on the wedding garment, and may not be cast out. What a vigilant secular press is constantly doing for secular life the religious press must do for religious life. Set for the defense of the faith, it can never be off duty. Under orders for the capture of the world, it can never go into winter quarters. Commissioned for the edification, the upbuilding of believers, it cannot neglect the costly materials.

Success consists in making Methodism do its best for the Saviour. This reduces to the axiom, "The whole is equal to all the parts." We—you, reader, and I—have this paper. If we put all our strength into it, and behind it, it will go as best it can. If you can get either an idea or the name of a new subscriber, send it on immediately; the first I will use if I want it, the second I will use anyway.

TEMPERANCE—The people of Ontario find it no easy matter to execute the new law in its letter and spirit, but they are trying it, and that is a step ahead. They drink more distilled liquors than any other section of the Dominion, a fact by no means creditable to them. Sir A. T. Galt in his lecture the other day at Toronto made a note of the fact that they pay more excise than any other province, in proportion to population,—which being interpreted means that they drink more whisky. But alas this is a matter in which no province can afford to fling stones at another. Ontario is a reforming Province and having started in the right direction, she will soon shoot ahead of us all. New York has been greatly excited over the execution of the law that closes the drinking saloons and places of amusement on Sundays. The effort is well backed up by the respectable sections of the community, and it is hoped that in New York a permanent reform can be effected.—The best thing from across the water is the resolution of the British House of Commons to close the public houses in Ireland on the Lord's Day. The resolution was moved by Professor Smyth, the only Presbyterian Minister in the House of Commons. It is as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the law which forbids the general sale of intoxicating liquors during a portion of Sunday in Ireland should be amended so as to apply to the whole of that day."

Within the past two weeks we have had in Canada two instances of heroism it will be hard to find equalled, and I think in no case exceeded. One is that of the engine driver on the Great Western Railway, named Irwin, who, when he found the switch was improperly turned, so as to threaten the danger of his train, did not, as many would have done, look out for the safety of his own individual self, and jump for his life but he preferred to stick to his post and do what was possible for the safety of his train passengers, and rather than save himself risked death at the post of duty; when his engine upset he was instantly killed. The other case was that of an individual of Quebec, whose name I have not yet learned, who during the recent deadly fire in the top room of a three story house in company with another man, to rescue a woman and child; they succeeded in getting the woman out but the flames spread so rapidly that their own exit was cut off, and they had to make their escape through the window, one man came to the ground considerably shaken, but not seriously injured; the other threw himself out with the child in his arms, and, fighting on the pavement, broken his back, so that he died instantly. The child was taken from his arms uninjured, he having never let go his hold on the little thing, giving his life for its life.—*Can. Citizen.*

"An Old Station-master," in a letter to the *Daily Review*, makes some striking statements with reference to his own experience of three of the oldest drivers in one of our railway company's service. In the case of two who have been total abstainers from ardent spirits no accident so far as he is aware ever occurred with them, and he had seen them daily for fifteen years. The other, who takes a glass, but is never apparently affected by it, has killed four or five porters while shunting, and disabled some others. Temperance reformers have frequently referred to the danger arising from an excited brain produced by even a limited quantity of liquor, which in many instances makes men reckless, or at least less cautious when driving either engine or horse. Such accidents as have recently occurred should have the effect of removing intoxicating liquor, as far as possible from the reach of railway servants.

WESLEYAN MEMBERSHIP RETURNS.

These are not yet complete. Some district committees have to be held. But sufficient is known to show that the Conventional year, now at its close, has in this respect been one of the most successful in the history of our church. The increase will probably be between 13,000 and 14,000 members, while considerably above 30,000 are returned as on trial for membership. Many of these blossoms, we know, fall before they ripen into fruit, and therefore we would not count too much on them; but there can be no legitimate church-growth in Methodism without a fair proportion of members on trial.

Examination of the district returns shows that the great centres of population have this year furnished a due proportion of the increase. That districts where population is declining should exhibit small increases can be satisfactorily explained; but that amongst the masses of manufacturing and commercial districts, where Methodist agencies are found in full operation and on the largest scale, decreases should continuously occur, must be most unsatisfactory. Leeds with 1,715 increase, Halifax and Bradford with 1,663, Liverpool with 1,557, Birmingham with 1,005, and the two London Districts with 1,102, show substantial progress. Bolton, Manchester, Macclesfield, Bristol, Sheffield, and Hull follow next. In Bath and Norwich, which, after a long retrograde course, present respectable increases, we think we discern the stirring of a new life under the influence of the district missionaries appointed at the last Conference. The increase in the Bristol District favours a similar conclusion, as also that in the Lincoln District. We trust the Conference will be induced to apply the same power everywhere, until all the slumberers of Methodism shall be aroused, and there shall be advance along the whole line.—*London Methodist.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

The New Brunswick *Royal Gazette* contains the following:—

T. Oliver Arnold, Esq., to be Coroner for King's County.

Jacob Wortman, of Moncton, to be a Justice of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrate for the County of Westmorland, with civil jurisdiction within the Parish of Moncton.

Thomas Herriot, of Salisbury, to be a Stipendiary Magistrate for the County of Westmorland, with civil jurisdiction within the Parish of Salisbury.

John D. Wilton and John W. Hoyt to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Sanbury.

Joseph Sewall, Jr., and Bernard Comtois, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

Archibald F. Lloyd, Joseph Hill, Thomas Steen, A. Jackson, Seelye, John Dewar, John Townsend, Cornelius McNichol, and Leonard Best, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

John Beatty, Esq., to be Collector of Royalties of Mines and Minerals in the County of Albert, in the room of William Starratt, resigned.

Joseph A. Thorne to be an Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the Parish of Harvey, Albert.

Stephen S. Hoar to be an Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the Parish of Alma, Albert.

Gilbert T. Chapman to be an Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the Parish of Covadale, Albert.

James H. Brown to be an Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the Parish of Elgin, Albert.

William A. West to be a Coroner in the County of Albert.

Henry A. DuVernet, Howard Alward, George Kirkpatrick, and John W. Foshay, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Queen's.

George H. Jones and Alexander Francis to be Coroners for the County of Queen's.

William Thompson to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Carleton.

John Oliver, Benjamin N. Goodspeed, T. Terrell, James W. Jewett, George Byram, Michael Yarka, Senior, George H. Vanwart, William T. Hows, Edward D. Estabrooks, Luke Lawson and John Sheals, to be Justices of the Peace for the County of York.

Alexander Hay to be a Coroner in the County of York.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of—

A. B. Connell, Esquire, as Commissioner under the Attachment and Garnishee Acts, Carleton County; and of David Kidney, as Justice of the Peace, Victoria.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC JUNE, 1876.

Full Moon, 6 day, 8h, 23m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 11 day, 11h, 0m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 0h, 3m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 28 day, 11h, 0m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, Rises Sets, and HOURS. Lists sunrise and sunset times for each day of the month.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Farrisboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Cruro. High water at Pictou also. Japs Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland, and 30 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 1 hour 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 10 minutes LATER.

THE CROSS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

Morally and physically, no less than spiritual the faith of Christ came like the dawn of a new spring to nations effete with the drunkenness of crime. The struggle was long and hard, but from the hour when Christ died began the death knell to every Satanic tyranny and every tolerated abomination. From that hour holiness became the ideal of all who name the name of Christ as their Lord, and the attainment of that ideal the common heritage of souls in which His Spirit dwells.

The effects then, of the work of Christ are even to the unbelievers indisputable and historical. It expelled cruelty; it punished and repressed an execrable infanticide; it drove the shameless impurities of heathendom into a congenial darkness. There was hardly a class whose wrongs it did not remedy. It rescued the gladiator; it freed the slave; it protected the captive; it nursed the sick; it sheltered the orphan; it elevated the woman; it shrouded as with a halo of sacred innocence the tender years of the child. In every region of life its ameliorating influence was felt. It changed pity from a vice to a virtue. It elevated poverty from a curse into a beatitude. It ennobled labour from a vulgarity into a dignity and a duty. It sanctified marriage from a little less than a blessed sacrament. It rewarded for the first time the angelic beauty of a purity of which men had despaired, and of a meekness at which they had utterly scoffed. It created the very conception of charity and burdened the limits of its obligation from the narrow circle of a neighborhood to the widest horizons of the race. And while it thus evolved the idea of humanity as a common brotherhood, even where its tidings were not believed, it cleansed the life, and elevated the soul of each individual man. And in all lands were it has moulded the characters of its true believers, it has created hearts so pure, and lives so peaceful, and homes so sweet, that it might seem as though those angels who had heralded its advent had also whispered to every depressed and despairing sufferer among the sons of men. "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove that is covered with silver wings, and her fathers like gold."—Farmer's Life of Christ.

A BROKEN REVERIE.

The week had been a busy one, but I had found time to attend a number of meetings at the Hippodrome, and some of the truths that lay so near the speaker's heart, had found their way to mine. At first I had rather shrunk from the question, so often asked with an emphasis upon the personal pronoun, "Do you go to the Hippodrome?" but I gradually acquired moral courage to reply "Yes, and I enjoy the meetings very much." Indeed upon one occasion

my courage, rose to such a height that when a friend complacently remarked "I have no doubt certain classes of people will be benefited," I replied "Mr. Moody's exposition of the Bible cannot fail to do good to every class that listen to him," and then with a feeling of self-satisfaction I mentally thanked God "I was not as others."

The more I heard, the more I wanted to hear; but the truth that had found its way into my heart, instead of bringing the peace of which Mr. Moody loves to tell, seemed to rankle and fester there, and I was like a "wave of the sea driven about and tossed." A little light had found its way into my soul, but only enough to show the surrounding darkness.

After a sleepless night, I rose one morning dispirited and discouraged; everything was wrong, and what could I do to stem the tide of sin and wretchedness? I could not live in the world without being part of it. I wanted to do right, but the right seemed as hard to know as to do. Where should I begin? When you want to do anything, some one says "begin at the beginning." While I was wondering where to find the beginning, my reverie was interrupted by the entrance of a little three-year-old boy. He was talking earnestly to his older brother, who followed him. "Yes, Lilla," he said, with an important air, "I've plenty to sell."

The bright faces and happy voices were a pleasant interruption, and I watched them as they opened a closet where the young merchant kept his treasures. I could not resist the temptation of giving the little fellow some advice. "Charley," said I, "come here. I've something to tell that will help you." He hesitated a moment, but was soon standing with his sweet earnest face turned toward me, and his loving trusting eyes fixed upon mine. "Are you ready to listen?" He nodded his head, and his eyes grew larger and darker as he caught some of the interest I tried to communicate. "Willie is a large boy," said I, "and he's pretty sharp; now when you sell make a good bargain; take care what you do, and don't let him get the better of you." I spoke strongly and emphatically, while I watched with loving admiration his changing expression. When I paused, he raised his little hand and brought it down with startling force upon the other, saying "Not one penny."

I listened while the boys bargained together; Charley was an apt scholar, and had profited by my teaching. When he left the room I looked proudly at him, and congratulated myself upon his being the brightest boy of his age in the city. He closed the door with a boyish bang, and I returned to my reverie; but that sweet trusting face was still looking up into mine. I could not get rid of it, and like a "sharp arrow" from the "bow of the mighty," the question forced itself upon me, "What have you taught that boy?" I had been looking for the beginning, and I had found it in that little child, whose faith in me had never known a doubt. What had I been teaching him? What seed had I been sowing? Humbled in the dust, as I looked into the past, I opened my Bible and read "And these words which I command thee—thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down. I turned over leaf after leaf and read each verse that I could find upon the subject, and while I read I trembled as I thought of my teachings. My reverie was done, and I turned to do the work before me, and the bitter cry arose—Can I undo what I have already done? Can I erase what I have engraven on that young heart? Can I blot out what I have written? Mothers, ask yourselves what impressions you are making upon those fresh tablets God has placed in your hands.

Again the little boy stands beside me, with his hands in mine, and his eyes looking into my face, and I tell him the story of the Cross, of the Saviour's love and death, and I feel my own love kindling anew, while I lead him to Calvary. He teaches me while I am teaching him, and God is leading me out of the darkness. Every hour I learn some sweet lessons of faith and hope and love. As he trusts, and loves

and believes, I am trying to trust and love and believe. Mothers, fathers, you can learn sweet lessons of faith and love from your little child; but while he teaches you, what are you teaching him? Are you willing to reap the harvest that will spring from the seed that you are sowing? You cannot erase what you are daily and hourly engraving on that young heart.—N.Y. Evangelist.

I MADE HIM WHAT HE WAS.

A few weeks ago a saloon-keeper in Dover Delaware, who patronized his his own bar very liberally, stepped into a back room, where men were at work about a pump in a well. The covering had been removed, and he approached to look down, but, being very drunk, he pitched in head-first. He had become so much of a bloot by the use of strong drink that it was impossible to extricate him in time to save his life.

There was great excitement in the town. Men and women who had never been inside of his saloon before were the first to rush to the rescue, and to offer sympathy to the bereaved family. As he was being dragged from the well and stretched out dead upon the saloon floor, a wholesale liquor-dealer from Philadelphia stepped in. After the first shock of thus finding one of his good customers dead, he turned to a prominent lady, a crusader, and said, pointing to the wrecked victim, "I made that man what he was. I lent him his first dollar, and set him up with his first stock of liquors, and he's now worth \$10,000 or \$15,000."

Looking him full in the face, she responded: "You made that man what he was—a drunkard, a bloot, a stench in the nostrils of society, and sent him headlong into eternity, and to a drunkard's hell? What is \$15,000 weighed against a lost soul; a waste of life, a wife and widow, and children orphans?" He turned deadly pale, and without a word left the house.

And so we ask; "What is all the business and all the revenue to the millions whose homes are despoiled: whose children are beggared, and whose loved ones are sent headlong to a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell? Put yourself in the place of that mother whose son is pursued day and night by this demon, till the hairs of his head become serpents, and live coals burn into his flesh to the very bone, and fighting devils, he leaps out into eternity; and then ask, 'Are my hands clean? Do I love my neighbour as myself? Am I doing all I can to stay the tide that is bearing so many down and may yet bear me down?'—Christian Woman.

A DOUBLE SOUL.

BY A. B. C.

In that remarkable book of Arthur Helps, "Realmah," the following conversation occurs between some of the leading characters:

MILVERTON.—Well, I have a fanciful idea which indeed has been in my mind for many years. ELLESMERE.—Let us guess. The philosopher's stone? The power of always reasoning rightly? Long life? SIR ARTHUR.—Is it the power of seeing clearly into other men's minds?

MILVERTON.—No, you will never guess it. I shall have some difficulty in explaining. I mean that there should be a double soul, taking the word "soul" to include all powers, both of thought and feeling, so that you should be able to give one of these souls perfect rest. They should be so intimately in union that what one thinks or feels, or says, or does, should be admitted to be thought, and felt, and said, and done by the other which is absent. Think of the advantages of my fancy if it were realized—all the regrets, and vexations, and remorse being taken by another soul which would occasionally come fresh to the work, and bear the burden which its exhausted compeer and partner was almost fainting under. Have you not known occasions in which you have said to yourself, "I would give anything to have another me—to take up the burden for this day only."

We cannot quote it entire, nor is it necessary. Our only purpose is to ask, if this idea of giving a "double soul" is not in one sense precisely what the

gospel of Jesus Christ proposes to do for us? Looking at the ills of life through Christian eyes may not all our "regrets and vexations" be shared by our Redeemer? Is not this one reason why he gave himself to us? Does he not again and again offer to take up the burden for us, nay, does he not urge us and with all loving, earnest words beseech us to drop our burdens at his feet? "Come unto me, all ye that are heavy laden. I will be your rest. I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. Lo, I am with you always. Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

Oh the pity of it—that we so almost never get down into the depth and wonder of these words! The Bible is full of them, but for the most part they have but little meaning for us. Our eyes are holden. What need of a "double soul" in any other sense than this one, that of a mighty Comforter, strong enough, and great enough, and loving enough to lift us over all life's hard places.

Such a one is offered to every human soul.—Christian Weekly

THE FOPPISH PREACHER.

Recently, in addressing a class of theological graduates, the Rev. Dewitt Talmage thus described the foppish and frivolous preacher:

He has a handsome foot or hand, or thinks he has. It is evident from his gait and appearance that he has received most of his inspiration from the tailor. His glove fits so well that it seems to have grown on; his boot, as if made on a last of the latest fashion. His hair twists as though it had been under curling-irons. From his gesticulations you know he has practiced them before the mirror. He prides himself on being a lady's man, and looks so sweet (laughter), and has the appearance of one of Godey's fashion-plates. As he takes out his handkerchief to wipe away a tear in the midst of his sermon, the fabric drops musk and patchouly, and "Balm of a thousand flowers," and "New-mown hay," and "Kiss me quick." (Laughter.) He is a stick of ecclesiastical candy—a moral peppermint—a religious choctolate drop. (Laughter.) He takes his text from the most luscious part of Solomon's Song, and licks it in a manner sweet beyond deterioration! (Loud laughter.) He has a diamond ring on two fingers, and a glittering stud in his shirt-bosom. He sucks a sugar-plum while the collection is being taken up (laughter), and though not short-sighted at all, has his glasses astride his nose, lifts the hymn-book fantastically, and reads:

There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign.

(Laughter.) It would take about sixty of them to equal one decent doll-baby. After hearing such a young man preach, an old clergyman arose in the pulpit to make the closing prayer, and said: "O Lord, I bless this young man, and make his heart as soft as his head." (Laughter.)

THE EMPEROR AT MOODY'S SERVICES.

At the evening service at the Hippodrome Mr. Moody's text was, "What shall I do with Jesus, which is called Christ?" At Mr. Moody's right hand sat Dom Pedro and his suite, Mr. Christine Tomson, and a number of other gentlemen. The Emperor had a small umbrella between his knees, on the top of which swung his high silk hat. He paid the closest attention to Mr. Sankey's singing, shaking his head in approval, and when "The Ninety-and-Nine" was sung he held a hymn-book in his hand and traced the words as Mr. Sankey sang them.

Mr. Moody, after giving out his text, said: "I do not care so much about the sermon if I could impress the text upon your hearts. I do not care what denomination a man may belong to, nor would I go across the street to change his denomination, but I would go around the world to bring one single soul to Jesus. (The Emperor shook his head and muttered, "Yes.") Men mean to decide some day what they will do with Christ, but worldly interest stands in the way. If it were not for this lack of decision hundreds of young men in this city would be Christians." As the speaker became excited, large drops of perspiration stood upon the Emperor's forehead, and he leaned forward on the edge of his chair, endeavoring to catch every word, not once removing his eyes from Mr. Moody's face. Mr. Moody spoke with unusual distinctness. "If you wish true liberty and peace," he said, "accept Christ and you will enjoy it." ("Very true," said Dom Pedro, turning to his Secretary.) "A kingdom will not buy Christ or a place in heaven beside him. Even a great Emperor cannot save his soul with all his wealth and power unless he bows himself at Christ's feet and accepts of him." The Emperor bowed his head, and turning to his Secretary bade

him pay particular attention to Mr. Moody's remarks. At the conclusion of the service, which was very effective, the Emperor shook hands with Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey, and a place being cleared through the crowd by the police, the royal party passed out the Twenty-Seventh street door, entered their carriage and were driven away.—New York World.

TALKING AT TABLE is one of the very best digesters; there is no tonic known to equal it, as it is of the kind known to promote hilarity and good feeling generally. Most parents are prone to prohibit their children from laughing and talking at the table; it is unphysiological; it is cruelty. Joyousness promotes the circulation of the blood, enlivens it, invigorates it, sends its tingling to the remotest parts of the system, carrying with it animation, vigor and life. The louder the little ones laugh the better; the faster they talk the better, for then they eat less in a given time, consequently chew their food more thoroughly.

Discard controversy from the dining table. Discourage all subjects which invite political or religious rancor. Let every topic introduced be calculated to instruct, to interest, or amuse. Do not let the mind run on business or previous mishaps or past disappointments. Never tell bad news at the table, nor for an hour before. Let everything you have to communicate be, if possible, of a gladsome, joyous, hilarious character calculated to bring out pleasant remarks or agreeable associations. On the other hand, never administer a reproof at the social board to either servant or child; find fault with nothing; speak unkindly to no one. If remarks are made of the absent let them contain some word of commendation, which, if repeated in their hearing afterward, will kindly feelings, and thus will thoughts of the family table come across the memory in after years, when we have been scattered and some laid in their final resting place, bring with them a sweetness of emotion which makes it a pleasure to dwell upon them.—Halls Journal of Health.

OBITUARY.

Suddenly, at Weymouth, on the 30th ult., the beloved wife of E. H. Oakes, Esq., departed this life.

On the Saturday preceding Mrs. Oakes was partially prostrated by paralysis, but soon revived and seemed improving fast till Monday, when she experienced a severe shock. From that time she seemed to rally till about 1 o'clock p.m. On Tuesday she simply raised her hand and breathed her last and expired. The Rev. J. M. C. Fulton, A.M., her son-in-law, of Mountpelier, Vermont, U.S., receiving a telegram the same evening, with his wife and two children started next morning and reached home on Saturday, in time for the funeral. The other son-in-law, the Rev. S. C. Fulton, of Nichols, N.Y., left with his wife and wife's sister on the 2nd inst. for Weymouth, but have not as yet returned. Mrs. Oakes was a native of New York, where her mother still lives to mourn another zone before, she was an adherent of the Presbyterian Church. There being no church of that persuasion in Weymouth, she espoused the cause of the Methodist Church there; and not only gave her sympathies to the cause but much of her time and means. She was mainly instrumental in the organization of a Methodist Sunday School in the community; and her house was many of the Methodist Ministers' constituency, was always a welcome home for the ministering man of God.

As a wife she was most loving and cordial. As a mother most affectionate and devoted. She had hoped to have all her children and children-in-law home with her, for a time, this summer. They perhaps will all meet, eleven in number, and with the grand-children seventeen, but the central figure home on earth, she will look upon us from her excellent glory on high, surrounded, we doubt not, with her six little grand-children who went before to welcome her home. May the Lord meet us in our changed relations and by His own presence and blessing fill the vacant place.

A BEREAVED SON-IN-LAW.

MR. NATHAN SMITH.

"Our fathers, where are they? And the prophets do they live forever?" The late Nathan Smith was an old disciple of Christ, being the last male member of the first Methodist Society organized at Maitland in 1825. Father Smith died at his residence Upper Selmah, on the 19th February, 1876, at the advanced age of 87. His forefathers came from the British Islands; they possessed political and religious principles; these early exhibited themselves in Nathan. Under the ministry of the late Rev. Jas. Mann, when about 14 years of age, he was saved by conversion to God, and during his long discipleship, he creditably sustained the most important offices of the Church in the Circuit. His wise counsel, loyalty to Methodist doctrine and discipline, and earnestness in promoting the material and spiritual interests of the church will long be remembered. He was a true friend, and very entertaining in manners, with a quick and warm sympathy for things and persons of the past, and the sort with which he entered into conversation upon topics affecting the interests of the Church of Christ revealed the visits of the writer occasions of pleasure and profit. In conversation he showed profound learning in the school of Christ, and a lively appreciation of the work of the Holy Spirit on the soul of man. Frase and prayer were the instruments of grace to him; one of the most delightful seasons of grace ever enjoyed by the writer was at one of his "union family prayer meetings."

The deceased was the father of ten children, all of whom survive him, and without exception they are striving to serve their Father's God in connection with the Methodist Church. Two of his sons have proved to be successful members of the gospel of Christ.

For some years before death Father Smith became a superannuated officer of the government, under which he had faithfully served for over 50 years, as a result of the early tubercular disease, manifested symptoms of advancing infirmity, which a few months before his death, when he was taken very ill, from which he never recovered. In the close of his past years great vigor of mind, and gentleness of spirit. His late was victorious, and his soul filled with peace and praise. There was no hour when he could not say:

Not a cloud could arise, To darken the sky, Or a trial for a moment My Lord, from my eye.

This he called to his long desired rest, a child the wife of his youth had gone two years before in ripe in grace as in years, and where they were forever with the Lord. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." J. JOHNSON.

JUNE 25. GOLDEN Light is risen upon

MONDAY 2.11.11 WEDNESDAY 37.47 THURSDAY 12.26. FRIDAY 8.22. SATURDAY 37.42. SUNDAY 107.1. REV.

1. VOL. cal. 2. INVOC prayer. 3. REV. first quart G.—D. L. D. A. D. K.—A. D. E. 4. SONG. 5. REPR. preach to Berean Lea. 6. RESP. ing Titles, the quarter leader about two of which of each part. TEXT. and TITLE.]

Leader, who came to School. L. Upon S. THE AS L. What S. "He sh L. On wh S. THE D L. How d salvation? S. "Of v etc." L. In wh teocost? S. PETER L. How i S. "Who L. What cost? S. THE R L. What S. "And L. What was given? S. THE I L. Are th S. "The L. What S. THE P L. In wh S. "The L. What boldness? S. CHRIS L. What another? S. "We, L. What S. CHRIS L. What anias? S. "Thou L. What shun? S. LEVIN L. How s S. "I can L. By wh S. THE A L. What tians ask? S. "If G L. To wh ing? S. THEA L. What his office? S. "The L. Who Jerusalem? S. THE S L. Upon what motto S. "Arl L. SHALL JESUS? 7. SONG.

Awake, n And sin He justly His loving He saw His loving Though He saving His loving When tr Has gath He near His loving

8. PRACTI teach Short, clea 9. REVIV have been t view Catec able to rec Lesson M the JOURN

BEREAN NOTES.

Jan 25.1 REVIEW OF SECOND QUARTER. 1876.]

GOLDEN TEXT—Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. Isa. 60. 1.

HOME READINGS.

- MONDAY—The ascension. Acts 1. 1-12.
TUESDAY—The gift of power. Acts 2. 1-11.
WEDNESDAY—Blessed revival. Acts 2. 37-47.
THURSDAY—A plain sermon. Acts 3. 12-26.
FRIDAY—A perplexed council. Acts 4. 8-22.
SATURDAY—"For his name." Acts 5. 27-42.
SUNDAY—"Praise the Lord." Psal. 107. 1-15.

REVIEW CONCERT SERVICE. Programme.

- 1. VOLUNTARY.—[Instrumental or vocal.]
2. INVOCATION.—Closing with Lord's prayer.
3. REVIEW of the Lesson.—Titles of the "first quarter." S. R.—D. A. K.—D. A. G.—D. I. P.—D. A. J.—D. S. S.—S. S. S. D. E. K.—A. B. Z.—G. C. D.—A. R.—A. D.
4. SONG:
Sinner, rouse thee from thy sleep;
Wake, and o'er thy folly weep;
Base thy spirit, dark and dead;
Jesus waits his light to shed.

5. RECITATION by a boy: "The Approach to Our Lessons." See Quarterly Berean Leaf, (Second Quarter) page 1.
6. RESPONSIVE EXERCISE.—[Comprising Titles, Topics, and Golden Texts for the quarter. In proceeding with it, the leader should read or recite the questions, two of which bear on each lesson, the first of each pair drawing out the GOLDEN TEXT, and the other drawing out the TITLE.]

Leader. Forty days after Jesus rose, what came to pass?
School. "And it came to pass," etc.
L. Upon whom may we thus gaze?
S. THE ASCENDING LORD.

L. What did John the Baptist promise?
S. "He shall baptize you," etc.
L. On what day was this fulfilled?
S. THE DAY OF PENTECOST.

L. How did prophets of old feel about salvation?
S. "Of which salvation the prophets," etc.

L. In what was this fully shown at Pentecost?
S. PETER'S DEFENCE.

L. How many men receive salvation?
S. "Whosoever shall call," etc.
L. What did saved men join at Pentecost?

S. THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
L. What power dwells in Jesus' name?
S. "And his name, through faith," etc.
L. What splendid illustration of this was given?

S. THE LAME MAN HEALED.
L. Are there no other ways of salvation?
S. "There is none other name," etc.
L. What is the only saving power?
S. THE POWER OF JESUS' NAME.

L. In what is a Christian like a lion?
S. "The righteous are bold," etc.
L. What other name may we give this boldness?

S. CHRISTIAN COURAGE.
L. What has one Christian to do with another?
S. "We, being many, are one body," etc.
L. What may we call this oneness?
S. CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

L. What terrible truth was told to Ananias?
S. "Thou hast not lied," etc.
L. What should his example teach us to shun?
S. LYING UNTO GOD.

L. How should suffering Christians feel?
S. "If any man suffer," etc.
L. By whom was God so glorified?
S. THE APOSTLES IN PRISON.

L. What great question may all Christians ask?
S. "If God be for us," etc.
L. To whom was this specially comforting?
S. THE APOSTLES BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

L. What does a good deacon gain in his office?
S. "They that have used," etc.
L. Who first had this opportunity at Jerusalem?
S. THE SEVEN CHOSEN?

L. Upon a REVIEW of all these facts, what motto may we all adopt?
S. "Arise, shine, for thy light," etc.
L. SHALL WE ALL ARISE AND SHINE FOR JESUS?

7. SONG.
Awake, my soul, in joyful lays,
And sing thy great Redeemer's praise;
He justly claims a song from me:
His loving kindness, O, how free!

He saw me ruined by the fall,
Yet loved me, notwithstanding all;
He saved me from my lost estate:
His loving kindness, O, how great!

Though numerous hosts of mighty foes,
Though earth and hell my way oppose,
He safely leads my soul along,
His loving kindness, O, how strong!

When trouble, like a gloomy cloud,
Has gathered thick and thundered loud,
He near my soul has always stood:
His loving kindness, O, how good!

8. PRACTICAL ADDRESS.—[On the practical teachings of the twelve lessons. Short, clear, earnest.]

9. REVIEW CATECHISM. [Pupils who have been taught the answers to the "Review Catechism" for the quarter will be able to recite the thirty-six answers. See "Lesson Miscellany" under each lesson in the JOURNAL.]

10. AN EXAMINATION may be conducted so as to bring out the facts called for as follows:—

Which lesson contains special instruction upon each of the following points?
Prophets who spoke of Jesus.
One who disappeared from sight.
The only saving name.
Fiery cloven tongues.
A place that was shaken.

The way early Christians worked.
Men who had no money.
Men set free from prison.
A wise counselor.
A man with a face like an angel.
Two sudden deaths.

The review may proceed upon references to persons who were conspicuous. For example, the pupils may be asked to tell what they have learned about—TWO MEN IN WHITE APPAREL; about PARTHIANS, MEDEANS AND ELAMITES; about the prophet JOEL; about a LAME BOGGAR; about MOSES; about RULERS and ELDERS; about BARNABAS; about ANANIAS and SAPPHEIRA; about GAMALIEL; about SEVEN MEN; about STEPHEN.

11. CLOSING RESPONSE.
Leader. The Lord bless thee, and keep thee:
School. The Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:
L. The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.
L. Let Israel hope in the Lord from henceforth and forever.
L. Praise ye the Lord.
S. "Praise God from whom," etc.
12. BENEDICTION.

*The school may answer by simply giving the "Title" of the lesson.

THE ELDER'S TWELVE PRAYERS.
Elder S—— was a distiller, carried on the business largely, and supplied his neighbor's with the good creature.

At length one and another and another became drunkards, squandered away their property, and reduced their families to beggary and wretchedness.

Nevertheless, the elder continued to supply them, "for the public good," and being a sober man, did it "very regularly." By-and-by one of his customers came to settle with him; and on settlement owed him twenty dollars, and yet had nothing to pay, and nothing with which to supply his family with a rag of clothing or a morsel of bread.

He and they were literally destitute. And the elder enquired of himself, "What has made this man a drunkard, and brought his family to poverty and wretchedness?" Conscience answered, "Your whiskey." And who must answer in the day of judgment?" said the elder. Conscience replied "You," and spoke with a voice which the elder could not but hear. He went away heavy-hearted, and sorely pressed, as Conscience continued to echo, "You must answer at the day of judgment for making that man a drunkard." He retired to bed but not to rest or to sleep. He got up, knelt down, prayed, and went again to bed, but obtained no relief. He got up, knelt down and prayed again, till he had gotten up, prayed, confessed his sins, implored mercy, prayed for the man and his family whom he had ruined, and lay down no less than eleven times. And his distress grew greater and greater. Not only that man, but one and another and another—great numbers whom he had made drunkards, and for whose ruin he must answer at the day of judgment, rose up to his view, and he was well-nigh overwhelmed with the conviction of his guilt. He rose, and knelt down the twelfth time before God, and not only confessed his sin, but now, for the first time, resolved without delay to forsake it. He promised before the Lord, that no portion of his time or property should again be employed in making that which tends to destroy the bodies and the souls of men. And he meant what he said. Next morning he rose, cleared out his distillery, and said that no whiskey should ever be made there again. He made known his determination to his children and his neighbors. One of them thought he was too superstitious, and offered him for the use of his distillery 500 dollars a year. But he utterly refused, saying that none of his property should ever again be employed by any one in that way. He held to his resolution till his death and tried to induce all to follow his example. With his children he was successful, and numbers of them before his death were hopefully made partakers of divine grace, and heirs of the kingdom of God. The elder appeared to live the life and die the death of the penitent, and has lately gone to give up his account to the Judge of quick and dead. There he expected to meet with numbers whom his business had ruined; but as, during the time of divine forbearance, he trusted that he had confessed and forsaken his sins, he died hoping for pardon through the boundless mercy of God in the Redeemer.—Boston Recorder.

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\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. march 8, 1 yr.

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Persons laboring under this distressing malady, who are afflicted with Epilepsy in any form, should be advised to use your Pills, and only had two or three before they are cured. I have cured many who were afflicted with Epilepsy in any form, and who were cured by using your Pills, and only had two or three before they are cured. I have cured many who were afflicted with Epilepsy in any form, and who were cured by using your Pills, and only had two or three before they are cured.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. Philadelphia, June 28th, 1875. I was afflicted with Epilepsy in any form, and who were cured by using your Pills, and only had two or three before they are cured. I have cured many who were afflicted with Epilepsy in any form, and who were cured by using your Pills, and only had two or three before they are cured.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subjoined will answer. GREENADA, June 30th—Seth S. Hancock—Dear Sir, I was afflicted with Epilepsy in any form, and who were cured by using your Pills, and only had two or three before they are cured.

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THE WESLEYAN

The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces. \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE POSTAGE PREPAID.

Having a large and increasing circulation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Rev. S. ROSE, Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is Agent for this paper.

All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THE CONFERENCE.

Growing out of our recent union of Methodist forces in Canada, there is a new danger which now threatens us. Preparatory to, and as a necessity of, union, large Conferences, East and West, were divided into several smaller bodies.

There is no apology for the intention just announced of introducing a Roman Catholic paper into Newfoundland, except that of political ambition. No daily or weekly sheet on that ground seeks to make a crusade against the Roman Catholic religion.

Several communications, bearing upon recent action of the Transfer Committee, have reached us. Among the number are two or three which seem to demand attention, as our own official connection with said Committee might make silence appear cowardly, or be construed into an admission of fault.

One transfer, made from the New Brunswick to the Nova Scotia Conference, is resisted, evidently with determination, on the ground of injustice to the person transferred. We take the choice of concluding that the trouble has arisen from misunderstanding between the parties interested in this painful case.

strongest odds. Yet, this is precisely what Romanism is obliged to do to-day in some places. With the energy of a living faith, such warfare has been maintained against it in its own Canadian stronghold—Montreal—that it is found necessary to start a daily Romish paper, and devote to it the very best talent of the Church.

Which means, if it mean anything, that the individual has right of appeal to the Committee, before the transfer is carried into effect and the injury inflicted, certainly not afterwards, which would be an absurdity.

TRANSFERS.

Several communications, bearing upon recent action of the Transfer Committee, have reached us. Among the number are two or three which seem to demand attention, as our own official connection with said Committee might make silence appear cowardly, or be construed into an admission of fault.

We cannot admit that the Transfer Committee has absolute power, inasmuch as its Constitution (near as it is) makes certain provisions for individual protection. We confidently assert that the Committee would not knowingly perpetrate an act of unnecessary wrong to any one.

Stays in the heavens have in all ages and among all peoples been regarded with more or less awe and apprehension. In countries, however, where science has made much advancement, rings and spots on sky and cloud have their natural meaning.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the Eastern General Book Committee, at its last session, gave the editor instructions not to publish addresses which ministers or others might receive in the ordinary course of official duty.

Two of our Annual Conferences are to be entertained for the first time—right royally, we have no doubt—at Windsor, N. S., and St. Stephen, N. B. At the former place, no great difficulty was found in locating all the members, without sending any to country districts, as was anticipated.

AS TO THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION, but little, at this date, can be said. Telegrams of one day are flatly contradicted the next. But England has ordered a kind of stock-taking as regards her navy and naval facilities, and taken other active measures, which mean vigilance and a purpose not to be caught napping.

AN Outline of the Historical Evidence of the truth of the Christian Revelation, is the title of a pamphlet, a copy of which has been sent to us by Rev. Professor MacKnight, of the Presbyterian Theological Hall, Halifax.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER. THE DISTRICT MEETINGS follow the great anniversaries for which May is famous, especially in the early portion; and are anticipated with great interest by the whole ministry of Methodism.

INCREASE OF OVER 11,000 is reported, and this is with but two exceptions spread over the whole country. There has been a wide and very gracious revival of the work of God, and an extension in many ways of our Connexional agencies.

LAY REPRESENTATION. The large committee of ministers had prepared suggestions for consideration of the ministers only, at the purely ministerial session of the meeting.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND of Mount Allison College, as will be seen by Dr. Pickard's letter, approaches its final settlement. To our infant cause of collegiate education, the additional strength derived from this source will be of great and permanent advantage.

STAYS IN THE HEAVENS have in all ages and among all peoples been regarded with more or less awe and apprehension. In countries, however, where science has made much advancement, rings and spots on sky and cloud have their natural meaning.

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An obituary of Mr. ELIJAH TUTTLE, of Pugwash, and other communications, came too late for this week.

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HISTORY OF P. E. I.—As will be seen by a letter elsewhere, Mr. Campbell devoted two years to preparing and writing his History of P. E. I., and the size of his book was necessarily limited with regard to its price and probable circulation.

Our Halifax citizens have reason to accord a hearty welcome to a new candidate for sympathy in connection with the reformatory institutions of this city. Mr. Grierson, that high-pressure Christian workman, having gone out, Mr. Abner Hart, of Guysboro', has been duly installed as manager of the Industrial School.

We see that the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, crewhile known as a Canadian Methodist Minister of much pulpit and platform ability, resigned his position last week in the Methodist Church at the London Conference, Ontario, and made application for admission to the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church of Canada to the Presbytery of Hamilton.

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ple involved, and at every stage of the contest in June, where the District meetings were drawn of a mixed and fully competent approval of the discussion does not in future. It is fairly allowed to rest.

THE STATE was another consideration, and sales for their relations meetings, and any Local Circuit to which of the thirteenth of which was unfair and low but little work, and can only proficiency for possible of attention of circuits which compelled to mention of the new scheme it will be considered operation will be beneficial, a standard of lay

THE LATE senior chapel at the stricken been stricken usefulness and esteemed by his good renown as minister of the best circuits of the twelve in Manchester, assist in every point interests of the final-call came. Divine service in chapels, and aff conscious suffer from this mortal the Lord.

THE will in all probability the distinguished present representation would be supposed to be election for the and Methodistly and able each receive the

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BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

This story was related recently in a public meeting in England:— "Why do you call it Little Charley's Chapel? Was it because the honorable member for Saltford laid the foundation-stone?" "No, but little Charlie laid the foundation-stone. The fact is, Sir, a few years ago we wanted a new chapel, and we thought a good deal about how the money was to be raised. As times were very bad and the people were very poor, and labour and materials were very dear, so we resolved to give it up. About a day or two after the meeting a little boy about nine years old came to the minister's door and rang the bell. The minister came out himself, and found the little fellow with his face all flushed, and the perspiration standing on his forehead, and his little toy wheelbarrow in which there were six new bricks. He had wheeled his load up a long steep hill, and was so out of breath that he could hardly speak. At last he found breath to answer the minister's wondering question, 'Well, Charley, what is it?' 'Oh, please, sir,' said Charley, 'I heard you wanted a new chapel, and were thinking of giving it up; so I begged these few bricks from some builders who are building a house down the village, and I thought they would do to begin with. The minister called the committee together again, and Charley's little barrowful of bricks was brought before them. The child's enthusiasm was contagious, and the desponding committee plucked up heart; and little Charley laid the first stone of the big chapel, which will hold 1,000 people, and cost £8,000; and now it is out of debt.' (Cheers.) 'And what has become of little Charley?' The old man's voice grew husky. 'If you'll let me pull up at the churchyard, Sir, I'll show you Charley's grave. There's many graves there, but you may always tell Charley's by the bright fresh flowers. He was the pet of the Sunday school, and the children never left a day go by without putting fresh flowers on his grave. He used to live close by the school, and he died the very day the last pound of the chapel debt was paid. It was a summer's day, and he made them set his window open that he might hear the children sing. He would have them sing a happy tune, and he died trying to get them in it from his little bed; but though he could hardly begin the hymn on earth, we all believe he finished it in heaven.'

TAKING THE HAT ROUND.

An amusing story comes from Paris, which is too good not to be true: Some time ago there was in London for the season a lady who is very well known in the French fashionable world. One day she happened to see in the streets a monkey begging pence from the public in the prettiest manner for the benefit of his master, an organ-grinder. The marquise took a fancy to it, bought it, dressed it in the gaudiest of raiment, and made it a pet. The lady the other day had in Paris a fashionable reception for the benefit of the Inondés, and, of course, her pet was the wonder of the room. In the course of the evening a young lady sat down at the piano, and, accompanying herself, sang with exquisite taste a little drawing-room song. As soon as the lady had finished, the monkey, who, though now partially civilized, had not forgotten his former duties, seized a hat, and holding it before each guest, according to his custom, commenced a collection. The vocalist laughed, the marquise looked vexed, but, to the amusement of everybody, the animal went the rounds and collected a large sum. His task ended, he jumped upon the knee of the singer, and, amid shouts of laughter, deposited the contents of her hat in her lap. The collection was, of course, devoted to the charitable funds, but Bibou made a distinct bit, and monkeys are just now in strong request in fashionable society.

A PLEASANT STORY.

The following admirable little story is published on trustworthy authority. A little boy, eleven years of age, residing in a small village in Bohemia, wrote, without the knowledge of his parents, to the Emperor of Austria, a letter, of which the following is a translation: "Mr. Emperor, at Vienna: I should like to become a priest or a teacher. My father is a poor weaver, and has no money. Have the kindness, Mr. Emperor, to send me some money, that I may learn to be a priest or a teacher, just as you wish. I salute you, the Mrs. Emperor, and the children. (Signed) Joseph Bennesch." This letter duly reached the private secretary, and was forwarded to the emperor in Hungary. The innocent style of it found instant favor, and shortly afterward the burgo-master of the village in which the lad resided received an official telegram to inquire and report on the case. All turned out satisfactorily, and the school inspector of the neighboring town Zwittan was instructed to give the boy board and lodging, and every needful facility for his

education. So little Joseph's ambition, thanks to imperial kindness, is likely to be satisfied.—Christian Globe.

BROTHER DANIEL QUORUM, ON "SLOW AND SURE."

There, inside the door of Thomas Tom's parlor, sat Jim Tregoning—who was a well meaning kind of a man, and generally spoken of as "poor fellow," and of whom the people said how unfortunate he was. He had tried everything, from driving a van to selling of patent medicine; and the hawking of books. There he sat with an unmeaning smile upon his face, and large eyes looking on one place all through the hour, but never seeming to see anything. He was perpetually folding his red cotton handkerchief upon a large pad, with which he stroked his hair down over his forehead, and then began to remake the pad. When his turn came he spoke, with a sigh. "How was he gettin' on. Well, he feared he was only a slow traveler heavenward. But there, he had had many troubles and trials—fightin' without and fears within—and he hoped that his motto was slow an' sure, slow an' sure, for the race was not to the wise, nor yet to the strong, but it were to the sure. If he could not fly he must walk, and if he could not walk he must creep; and if he was not so fast a traveller as some people, he hoped he were just as sure."

The little eye twinkled—and yet there was a tone of pain and grief in the reply. "La, Jim, whatever do 'e mean! 'Slow an' sure, slow an' sure.' Always the same. Never no forwarder, never no backwarder—but always a stickin' in the same place. I'll tell 'e what, Jim. 'You 'slow and sure' folks be just like a fagot 'o green furze 'pon the fire. You don't blaze nor burn; you do nothing but only steam, and fizz, and to fillin' the house with smeach and smoke. Do 'e get out of this here way. Strive to enter in at the straight gate; but goin' along so slow you'll be sure not to get through un. Slow an' sure. Yes, sure to be too late. 'Tis what the folks said when they was a-comin' to the ark, but the floods came quick sure 'pon them before they got to the ark, and slow an' sure was drowned. Serve him right, too. The virgins were slow an' sure when they were agone to buy oil for their lamps, and when they came back the door was shut. Slow an' sure! 'Tis damp powder that do burn like that there, Jim—it'll choke 'e all with smoke, but it won't ever heave a rock in two, or do anybody a morsel o' good."

"I've heard em' say that horses that be stumblers be a most sure to come down if you let 'em go along with a creepin' kind of a jog trot. And that's how Christian folks fall in general; going along so slow and sleepy, down they come all of a heap, knockin' themselves all to bits a'most before they know where they are."

"An' then troubles an' trials—of course you do have 'em—heaps of 'em. What else can anybody expect? Slow an' sure! Why, 'tis 'zactly like when I be walkin' to Redburn on a fair-day, and every van, and cart, and lumberin' wagon, and don eys, and all the riff aff an' sharpers—they all do overtake me. But when you get in the train you go whizzing over their heads, and leave 'em behind, every one of 'em."

"Go creepin' along!" Why of course there's never a trouble or trial, but it comes up to you. Spread your wings, Jim, spread your wings out and fly! They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; and shall mount—mount, Jim;—they shall mount up with wings as eagles. Old care is a black-winged, croakin' old raven; but his croakin' can't get up so high as the eagle, it's down, down ever so far below; down under the clouds; and the eagle is up above 'em all, in the floods o' sunshine. They shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."

"My dear Jim, there ben't no such thing as this slow an' sure o' yours. When the top do spin slow he's sure to come down. 'Tisn't the way the angels told Lot. Escape for thy life; tarry not in all the plain; and I don't think we shall get off easier than he did. And 'tisn't the way Paul knew anything about; for says he, 'Run the race set before you.' He don't say anything about creepin', and it be best to stick to the word, Jim."

"Second verse— 'Wherefore to Him my feet shall run; ' That's it,—run. 'My eyes on His perfections gaze; My soul sha'll live for God alone, And all within me shout his praise.'"

Dr. Samuel Sebastian Wesley, the well-known organist and composer, is dead. He was the son of a musical composer, and inherited his father's genius. He was the great nephew of the founder of Methodism. Very early he became a chorister in the chapel Royal, and visited Brighton every Saturday to sing before that "most religious" sovereign, George IV., who presented him with a gold watch. When 22 years of age he became organist to Hereford Cathedral, and afterward filled similar positions at the cathedrals of Exeter, Winchester and Gloucester. Two of his sons are clergymen of the Established Church. The family has occupied a distinguished place since 1172, and is not likely to die out soon. The last words of the Doctor, which were addressed to his sister, were: "Let me see the sky." He has, no doubt, seen a grander sight than the sky, even the "King in his beauty."

REV. MR. CHINIQUY ARRESTED.

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING EPISODE. Early this morning Rev. Mr. Chiniquy was surprised by the appearance at his door of two bailiffs, who under the impression that he was about to run away took the first opportunity to effect his arrest at the instance of Mr. Le Mettayer Masselin Baron de Guichainville, on a capias. The officers found Mr. Chiniquy quite composed and ready to go with them. He informed them that as this was the thirty-fourth time of his arrest he had become quite used to it; and regretting the early hour at which they had required to perform their important business, invited them to partake with him the morning meal. They consented and a few brief but pleasant moments were passed in cheerful conversation. At the conclusion of the breakfast Mr. Chiniquy stated that it was usual custom to begin the day's work with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and requested to be allowed to perform family worship as usual; consent was given. The chapter which came in course in the morning's reading was Acts vii, which recounts the stoning of Stephen. Each one was given a Bible—the bailiffs were not neglected—and the chapter was read verse by verse. Mr. Chiniquy then explained the chapter, showing how the world had not changed from the early days of the Christian Church. He himself for example was subject to arrest, and only last week he had been stoned. One of the stones cast at him he had in the house yet and could be seen. It would probably be so from the same cause till the end of the world. The whole party then knelt and prayer, in which the French-Canadian, were especially remembered, was offered to God, and Mr. Chiniquy accompanied the gentlemanly and obliging officers to the office of Mr. Thibault, the attorney for prosecution. There he was the centre of attraction; around the door and in the hall were many curious people ready to catch a sight of "Chiniquy." At the sheriff's office when giving bail the hall was also crowded, and the door was constantly being opened to admit the head of a gazer, while now and then a bolder spirit would walk in on some presumably important business, vacantly stare at Mr. Chiniquy and disappear as he came. Mr. Thibault offered to allow Mr. Chiniquy to dispense with the trouble of getting bondsmen by giving him, Mr. Thibault, \$100 as a guarantee that he would appear at the trial; but Mr. Chiniquy declined the kind offer, Messrs W. Drysdale and M. Neil considering it unnecessary, and they became his bondsmen in the sum of \$100 each. He was arrested on a capias for \$50,000, the amount of the suit of damages taken by the Baron against him. The hearing was fixed for June 30th.—Montreal Wit.

ELECTRICITY AGAINST GAS.

The Great Northern Railway Company of France has undertaken a series of experiments which seem to indicate the approach of a great revolution in the mode of lighting public buildings and thoroughfares. To judge from the reports recently published, electricity seems destined to eclipse gas as a power. A few weeks ago a three-horse power Gamme machine was employed to light the luggage department of the Paris Great Northern Railway station. The room or hall measures 20,000 cubic feet, and is generally illuminated by twenty-five gas burners. The new electric light was placed at a distance of two metres from the ground, and gave a light of a peculiarly soft character, which rendered the use of the dull globe employed to check the irritating glare of gas

quite unnecessary—a fact of some importance, as it tends to augment the economy realized by the new system. The light continued to burn the whole evening with great regularity, excepting, of course, when it was purposely lowered. The success attained was so conclusive, if we believe accounts, that the company intend illuminating the vast structure, containing 300,000,000 cubic metres of space, where the trains arrive, by the same process. For this purpose electric lanterns, if we may so call them, of exceptional power will be placed at the height of 20 metres. They will be placed at the four summits of a rectangle, so there will be no shade or dark corner in the whole edifice. The goods station at La Chapelle will also be lighted in a similar manner.

M. Trecca, an energetic advocate of the electric system, has been able at last to estimate the amount of power required to produce a given quantity of light by the magneto-electric machines. In this respect former experiments had been eminently unsatisfactory, and M. Trecca gives an exhaustive description of all the difficulties that had to be surmounted. In a report which is inserted in the minutes of the Academy of Science. The results have been obtained chiefly from two machines—the first giving a light equivalent to 1,850 carcel-burners, that consume forty grammes of oil per hour, and the second equal to 302 similar burners. With the former it is easy to read at a distance of 21.50 m., and with the latter at 7.70 m. The reflection, also, from the walls is so strong that persons can read at these distances even when holding the book with its back to the light. From a lamp equal to a hundred burners the same result can be obtained at a distance of five metres. Four electric lamps of this power have been in use during the last year in the factory of Messrs. Heilmann, Ducommun & Steinlen, of Mulhouse, and give a satisfactory light over an area of 1,850 square metres. The most important and crowning fact, however, is the assertion that the electric light is a hundred times less expensive than oil, and fifty times cheaper than gas. Should a prolonged and practical application of the new system prove this startling comparison to be correct, we may look forward to a great change, which will ultimately compel the gas-makers to, at any rate, make a great alteration in their scale of charges, if it should not interfere even more seriously with their interests.

THE HOUSE AND FARM.

BAIRNIES, CUDDLE DOON. The bairnies cuddle doon at night, Wi' nuckle fecht an' din; O' try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues, Your father's coupin' in. Your never head a word I speak; I try to give a frown, But aye I hap them up an' cry, "O bairnies, cuddle doon." At length they hear their father's fit, And as he steels the door, They turn their faces to the wa', While Tam pretends to snore. "Hae a' the weans been guid?" he asks, "As he pits aff his shoo, "The bairnies, John, are in their beds, An' lang since cuddle doon." The bairnies cuddle doon at night Wi' mirth that dear to me; But sune the big world's cark an' care Will quaten doon their glee. Yet some what will to lika aye, May He wha sits aboon, Aye whisper though their paws be bald, "O bairnies, cuddle doon."

The rules of health should be earnestly studied, applied, and taught by every worker in the causes of morality and religion. There are congregations which need to be taught that tightly-closed windows may keep out a revival, and that a defective furnace may account for spiritual lifelessness. Parents should be taught that almost the exact effect which poisoned liquor has upon the brain of a rowdy may be produced upon well-born, well-bred children by the gases which find their way into houses from sewers and drains. Sunday-school workers should be made to comprehend the fact that the moral sense of a child is almost impenetrable when the child is one of a hundred or more who have sat for half an hour in a crowded room. Teachers should be referred to their own physiological text-books for proof that when a child is forced to study hard immediately after eating, its digestion (which means its entire constitution) can only escape ruin by a special interposition of Providence.—Christian Union.

A FEW DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BOYS' CLOTHES.

An article entitled "Hints on Boys' Clothing," in Harpers' Bazaar for April 1st, gives some of the most practical and simple directions for making small boys' garments at home that we have ever met with. We would gladly copy the article entire in this department for the benefit of young mothers struggling over the perplexities of their first boys' suit; but its extreme length—nearly four Bazaar columns—forbids this; we therefore condense it, choosing some of the most valuable suggestions, and may, if space permit continue it another month.

The first grand foundation for a good pair of pantaloons for a boy is the pattern. Nearly every village has agents now for one or more of the large pattern houses. The pattern can be purchased here, or ordered from Catalogues directly from the houses. The best patterns even for the first pants are without plaits or waistbands.

The first thing after cutting the pants to face the pocket hole. Cut two pieces of the material the length of the pocket hole, beginning two inches below the top of the pants. Baste one of those pieces along the inside of the pocket that joins with the front of the pants. Cross stitch or herring-bone stitch the raw edge on

the muslin of the pocket. The other facing is laid on the outside of the pocket sewed on with a seam, turned over on the inside and the raw edge fastened on the same as before. Now to sew the pocket in, lay the side that has the facing only laid next on to the right side of the pantaloons, take a small seam, turn over and baste down neatly. Now lay the side of the pocket that is not fastened on already a quarter of an inch back of the other, so the two seams made by the facing may not come together—as the two heavy seams would be bulky for the machine; then sew up the pockets and overcast the seam.

Next sew up the inside of both legs and press open the seams neatly. If braid is to be used for trimmings, it should be put on now. This done sew up the inside seams, and press open. Then sew the back and front seams. In hemming the pantaloons it is best merely to overcast the raw edges. Then finish the pants around back and front with a silesia facing two inches in depth cutting the lower edge in points as a finish. This laps over the edge of the pocket. Next bind around the top. Now an inside band is needed for button holes, as these pantaloons are not made to wear with suspenders. Make this of stout double drilling. This comes within an inch of the ends of the front and is a quarter of an inch shorter than the back is wide. The back band has five buttonholes, the front one three. These bands are set on so as to come a quarter of an inch below the top of the pantaloons. A button is now set on each side of the backs for the button holes which are in the fronts. These button holes are cut parallel with the band, while those in the drilling are cut up and down.

This band should be fastened on very strongly. The pantaloons may be lined or not, according to the season. If they are not lined, the backs where the pocket hole is must be faced neatly before the seams are sewed. A very sensible custom is that of wearing wool pants the year around for every day.

These directions, it seems to us, are so simple that the most awkward and inexperienced mother cannot fail to be benefited by them.

The pantaloons are worn with a simple white or colored shirt waist, and in cool weather with blouses.—Progressive Farmer.

ABOUT SCARECROWS.

Now that the planting season is at hand we have no doubt that many a farmer will rummage through his garret to find the cast-off garments, which stuffed with straw, are to be set up in the corn field to scare off the marauding crow. We have never had much faith in this artifice. Crows are possessed of much more wisdom than is generally credited to them; and while an immovable bundle of rags may drive them away for a short time, we believe that eventually they discover the humbug, as we have seen the birds complacently picking up the young corn almost within the shadow of as elaborate a stuffed scarecrow as ever was erected. We, however, have heard suggested a couple of plans which are calculated to intimidate even the boldest of these birds; and as they are easily carried out, perhaps our farmer readers may make use of them. The first and best is a suspended looking glass. Take two small cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and fasten them from an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field even if it is a large one; and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is generally well suited to fields subjected to the incursions of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple materials. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird makes swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.

A SOLAR PHENOMENON.

Mr. Jas. Cassidy, of the United States Signal Office, Milwaukee, Wis., reports the occurrence, on March 13, of a remarkable exhibition of parhelia or mock suns, lasting from 2.30 p.m., to 3.10 p.m. The sky was covered with a whitish haze, and the prismatic colors on one of the parhelia were well developed. The other parhelia moved away from the sun in a circular direction towards the west, and continued to do so till it faded away.

JUNE 17
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WHAT A PICTURE DID.
BY MRS. S. K. LEAVITT.

The heading of the Reform, an illustrated paper presented by Mr. Remington, of Illion, N. Y., to the Women's National Temperance Union, and published monthly by them, is composed of three pictures. The first represents a drunkard staggering home to his family. In his hand he holds a bottle; his wife with her babe in her arms, and her little boy clinging to her dress, is shrinking from him. Terror and fear are depicted upon the countenance of the three.

The second picture represents the same man, standing at a table, a woman holding out a pen to him with one hand, and with the other a paper, upon which are seen the words, "Temperance Pledge."

In the third picture we see the same man, well clothed, walking erectly, with a cane in his hand, and leading a little boy up a flight of steps to a nice house, in the door of which stands the wife, with a beaming smile upon her face, and hardly able to hold the babe, who is overjoyed at seeing the father.

A bundle of these papers was sent to one of the ladies of Cincinnati, who distributed them in the market, at the hospital, and at the jail.

Two months afterwards she was stopped on the street by a German woman, who told her the following story: "You shoost stop von minute vile I tells you vot is in mine heart. You comes von day to my stall in de market, and you gives mine old man a paper, and you gives me a paper.

"Ven I goes to mine home, mine children dey cries for dere dinner. I says, 'You shoost keep still, and I will give you von paper vot a woman gives me in de market.' So dey spreads de paper out upon the floor, and dey kicks up their heels, and dey looks hard at de pictures. Vile I gets mine dinner, dey vispers and dey vispers. Mine little boy, he says: 'Dat is pap mit de bottle! dat leetle boy what hides hind, his mudder's dress is me, ven I'm skeered at pappy, and de paby is Helwig, and dat is shoost the way he hides hind mudder's ear when pappy's drunk.' Den dey say, 'Mudder vot dat woman do mit de table?' I says, 'De temperance woman vants de man to sign de temperance pledge, and says he drinks no more beer or viskey; den his wife and children be no more feared of him.'

"Dey look hard at de picture, den dey vispers and dey say: 'Mudder vill pappy look nice like de udder viller, would he sign the pledge?'

"And I says, 'Yes childrens, your fadder would look shoost like dat if he goes no more to saloons.'

"Mine old man, den he comes in to his dinner. He loves his children ven he be sober. Mine children dey see he be no drunk, so dey runs to him mit de paper, and dey say: 'pappy, dat is you mit de bottle, and dat woman is mudder, and de paby what hides hind his mudder's chair is Helwig. Pappy, you'll not you go to de temperance woman's mit de table, and sign de pledge, and den you vill look shoost like dat nice man mid de cane, and Helwig he will look shoost like dis paby vot tries to jump out of his mudder's arms, he so glad to see his pappy?' Mine old man he gets so mad and he says, 'I eats no dinner, I hates de temperance, I hates de temperance,' and he no speaks to de children, and dey be so skeered.

"After supper mine old man he makes de children go to bed. And he puts his feet on de stove, and he smokes, and he scolds, and he so mad he no goes to de saloon, like he always does all his life mit me.

"Ven it was ped time mine old man he lay down his pipe, and he says, 'Old woman, I see no been good to you; I get's drunk no more; I goes no more to saloons, mine heart is sick mit vot mine children say. I loves mine wife, I loves mine children ven I gets no drunk.' Den I puts my apron to mine eyes, and I cries, and mine old man he cries. Den we stand by de children's bed, and mine old man he kiss me, and he kiss de children, and he says, 'Mine heart is so sick all de day mit vot de children says to me.'

"I tells you I loves dat little paper, mine heart is so glad dat you gives it to me.

"I folls it up shoost no nice, and I puts it mit a handkerchief round it, and I keeps it in my under drawer in my children's things what die'd."

The author says: "This is a true story, not overdrawn. I distributed the papers left from our National Convention. This is one result. The man to day is a sober man, is getting furniture and comforts for his family." The gentleman mentioned above received this fact from Mrs. Leavitt on Saturday, he read it and was overhauled to say, with moistened eyes: "That is the kind of dividend I want, that is worth a thousand dollars." Would God that more of our men of wealth would seek such investments, and be satisfied with such increase.—Ed.—N. Y. Witness.

METHODIST TABLE TALK.

(London Methodist.)

The President of the Conference is seriously unwell. On his return from Belfast last week it was found necessary to call in medical aid, and he was prohibited from attending the district meeting, held at Cambridge. Sir James Paget was in consultation on the case on Wednesday, and ordered complete rest. We regret to say that the President is not likely to leave his bedroom for more than a month. This is most unfortunate at the present moment. Important committees, relating to lay representation and other subjects, will meet shortly, and the presence, counsel, tact, and guidance of the first officer of the church would have been of great value. Let us hope Mr. Smith will speedily recover his health. It is said he is suffering from the plugging of a blood vessel.

(The President was recovering by latest accounts.—Ed. W. W. W. W.)

An interesting question arose in our First London District Committee as to the chairmanship. It seems generally admitted that the ex-president could not claim the chair in the absence of the President, but Dr. Punshon was nevertheless unanimously elected to the position. We are also interested to note the reception given on Thursday morning to Mr. Bowman Stephenson, who put in an appearance for the first time. He missed the conversation on the pressing question that he has more than once introduced to the Conference, and of course was not present when the vote was taken. That is to be regretted, as there might have been another ripple in the stream.

Mr. Rattenbury's name has to be added to the sick list. He is suffering again from a severe bronchial attack.

Mr. Bowden has left town for Oban, where he can secure entire rest. It is to be hoped he will there renew his power, and then return quite well and able to do good service again in his circuit. There never was a more disastrous year for failure of health among the preachers. At least three of our ministers are contemplating applying for foreign appointments, hoping to save themselves by removal to a more genial climate.

I understand the debate on lay representation in the Second London District was well sustained and very lengthy. There was a majority against the scheme of 10-52 against 42. Some people are astonished to hear that little or nothing was said about the pamphlet letter sent to the ministers arguing the subject before the meeting by the chairman. Perhaps the ministers thought it was as well to have the strongest things that could be said, said beforehand and pondered. It did not, however, prevent speeches following.

The Rev. W. H. Millburn, a blind minister from America, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, is again in this country. He is said to be an eloquent man. He lectures on several subjects, and is willing also to preach. His son has issued a circular with a list of his father's lectures, and he says: "Should you have any chapel or other enterprise, and desire my father's services for one or more days, I shall be happy to offer you such dates and to arrange such terms as shall be satisfactory." Any communications can be addressed to Mr. F. H. Millburn, Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E. C.

At a recent electoral convention of the Northern New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, a lady appeared as a delegate, duly elected. B'shop Andrews being consulted on the question of her eligibility, decided that she was "a layman in the meaning of the provision of the discipline directing the appointment of delegates." What would the great, the wise, the good opponents of lay representation in England say to that?

Several young ministers have adopted what is surely a new exercise for the "understanding" of itinerant preachers. They get over the distance of their circuits by means of bicycles. We have heard of a late Minister of State resorting to this method of locomotion, but we never dream that a minister of our state would attempt aught of that sort. Is this an innovation, or a mere advancing with the times? It is scarcely moving in the old Methodist lines. Conservatism would have said circuit horse or saddle-bags, or trudge on foot; economy, common sense, and comfort say bicycle. May not our training institutions for ministers include lessons on bicycling in their curriculum? Such an arrangement would be specially advantageous to the men destined for country circuits, and would more fully adapt them for their sphere of operation.

There was a novelty in the Second London District Meeting. Some of the laymen wished to have an hour spent in devotion, and their wish was gratified. Several gentlemen prayed, and I understand that Dr. Osborn gave a very clever and profitable Bible reading. There was a very gracious influence in the meeting. This is a sort of novelty much to be commended to other districts. A few less speeches and a few more prayers would be an improvement in many places.

British Shoe Store.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Men's Heavy Grain Lace Boots, "Calf" "Elastic" "Morocco" Ladies' Goat Lace Boots, "Button" "Morocco" "We are making all kinds of domestic BOOTS AND SHOES. In MEN'S WOMEN'S BOYS' and CHILD'S, which are FAR SUPERIOR TO THE SAME CLASS OF IMPORTED, which we sell on slight advance on cost.

NEW STOCK AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

STATIONERY IN EVERY VARIETY, WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Our supply is from the English markets direct, and in price and quality not surpassed in the Provinces. All material necessary to supply the OFFICE, STUDY, LADIES' DESK, AND SCHOOL ROOM. An additional Stock of that FINE NOTE PAPER, which has given such unbounded satisfaction.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, A large variety, non-sectarian, and as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere in the Provinces. Our heavy purchases, amounting to thousands of dollars, enable us to sell to the very best advantage. Catalogues sent on application.

COUNSEL FOR CONVERTS. Admirable for putting into the hands of young Christian beginners in the Methodist Church. Price 30 Cents.

A SUPERIOR AND CHEAP BIBLE DICTIONARY. Smith's Bible Dictionary has hitherto been the very best in our language. But it was in three heavy volumes, and very costly. Dr. Smith himself by condensing the work has given us, in a convenient book, a collection of many thousand articles, by the best writers in the different departments of Biblical research. We have made arrangements by which we can sell this book at a very moderate rate. The student's edition, with wood-cuts engravings, which retails at \$2.00 in the United States, we sell at \$2.25. The family edition, steel engravings, selling at \$3.50 in the States, we will sell for \$3.75. Agents and Dealers can be furnished with this book at terms which will give them a good margin.

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.

- Any of these mailed, post-free, on receipt of price. Discount to Ministers, Sabbath Schools and the Trade.
- Chatterbox 1.00
- Picturesque Annual 1.50
- Ranke's History of the Popes—3 vols. 3.00
- Temple's Poem—\$1.00, 80 cents, and 40 cents.
- Queen Mary 0.25
- May's Constitutional History—3 vols. 4.50
- Smile's Hurenots. 1.50
- Arnold on the Parables 2.00
- Letters from Heaven 0.25
- Light for Penitence and Pardon 0.20
- Dr. Keble's and Fitzgerald's Hymns 0.20
- Peasbody's Hymnbook 1.00
- Percy's Works, each 1.00
- Heroes of History 1.00
- Miss Brightwell 1.00
- Beneath the Surface 1.00
- Manana How and Lady Why 1.00
- Hodge on Darwinism 1.00
- The Daughter at School 1.00
- A. L. O. E.'s latest books 1.00
- Smith's Wealth of Nations 1.00
- Guthrie's Books, each 1.00
- Floss Silver Throats 1.00
- Teacher's Cabinet 0.75
- Green's Bible Dictionary 0.60
- Common Sense in the Household 1.00
- The Hive 1.25
- Bible Treasury 1.25
- Memories of McChesne 1.25
- Chamber's Miscellany 0.80
- Pocket edition 0.45
- Elegant Set High Miller—12 vols. 13.00
- Beeton's Household Man Servant 1.25
- Herschel's Lectures 1.75
- John Ansell James's Books, each 1.50
- Life of Dr. Burns, by his son, Dr. Burns 1.00
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- Chaffin's Elbow 1.25
- Sydney Smith's Essays 1.25
- Choice Quotations 1.00
- Popular Readings 1.25

A great variety of Juvenile BOOKS, For making up Sunday School reading. POETS in variety and Modern styles.

CONSUMPTIVES READ.

VICTORIA, WILMOT, April 7th, 1875. MESSRS. C. GATES & CO.

GENTLEMEN: This is to certify, that I was troubled with Bronchitis for about 6 or 7 years, and tried different preparations which was recommended for it, but got no relief until I used your LIME OF MAN BITTERS, SYRUP AND OINTMENT, and have been troubled but very little in that way since, which is now about three years; and would highly recommend your medicines to all suffering with throat and lung diseases.

Respectfully yours, DAVID FALES, Sworn to before me, April 9th 1875, at Victoria via Wilmot.

WALLACE PHINNEY, J.P. REGISTERED BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Heavy Brass, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Stations, and all kinds of Bells, fully warranted. Highest Quality and Price. VANUZEN & CO. B. C.

Provincial Building Society. Office—102 Prince William Street, St. John, N.B.

MONEY Received on Deposit at Six per cent interest withdrawable at short notice. SHARES of \$50 each, maturing in four years, with interest at seven per cent, compounded half yearly, may be taken at any time.

LOANS Made on approved Real Estate security, repayable by Monthly or Quarterly instalments, extending from one to ten years. The recent issue of CAPITALIZED STOCK by the Society gives to its Depositors and Shareholders increased security.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices under the Act of 1874, 11 per cent. J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Will most positively cure any case of rheumatism or rheumatic gout; no matter how long standing, on the face of the earth. Being an inward application it does the work quickly, thoroughly and permanently, leaving no system strong and healthy. Write to any prominent person in Washington City, and you will learn that the above statement is true in every particular.

CONDENSED CERTIFICATES. NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1874. Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley: Gents: I very cheerfully state that I used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy with decided benefit.

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1875. Messrs Helphenstine & Bentley: Gents: For the past seven years my wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism, her doctors failing to give her relief, she used three bottles Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and a permanent cure was the result.

Washington D. C., March 3rd, 1875. In the space of twelve hours my rheumatism was gone, having taken three doses of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. My brother, J. B. Coates, of Bedford, Pa., was cured by the similar amount.

Price, one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Ask your druggist for Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, manufactured by HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, Druggist and Chemists, Washington, D. C.

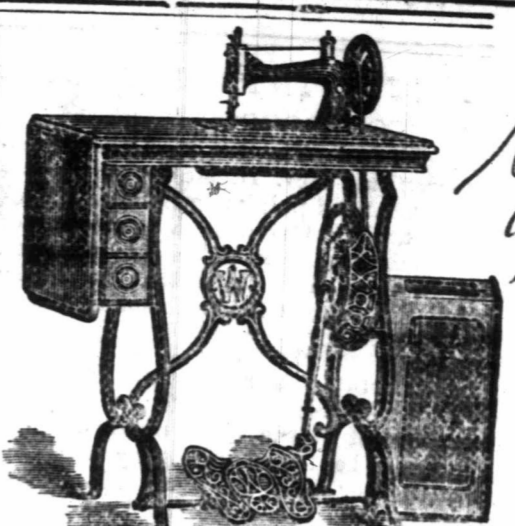
BRITISH AMERICAN BIBLE, BOOK, TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY, 133 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N.S.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINES Sunday at Home, Family Treasury, Leisure Hour, &c., &c., Post paid, \$1.25. PAPERS FOR FAMILIES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS—British Messenger, British Workman, Cottager and Artizan, Child's Companion &c., &c., 25 cents.

Band of Hope Review, Children's Paper, Children's Messenger, Gospel Trumpet, &c., 14 cents. International Lesson Papers, Bliss & Sankey's Hymns, Gail & Inglis' Spiritual Songs.

WE desire to obtain a largely increased circulation for the above and other excellent Periodicals. To further this object we will give PRIZES for Clubs of New Subscribers, as follows:— Club of 10 Papers to one address 1 paper at 14 cents.

CUSTOM TAILORING! H. G. LAURILLIARD, 19 KOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N.S. Agency for New York Fashions. April 1, 1876. KEROSENE OIL. 100 Casks Canadian, 100 Cases American, high test. For sale by R. I. HART.



We keep on hand about Twenty different kinds of SEWING MACHINES, or will furnish any Sewing Machine required, in price from \$10 UP TO \$100.

We would call particular attention to the "WEBSTER," which has become the popular machine of the day being A Marvel of Mechanical Simplicity, and makes but little noise when used.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THEM. We have sold about Thirteen Hundred, (of the Webster,) in little better than a year, in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

All machines warranted and kept in repair for one year from date of sale. Free of Charge. Sewing Machine Findings, Needles and Oil kept constantly on hand. Old Machines taken in Exchange for New.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER. A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life.

Government House, Ottawa, SATURDAY, 6th day of May, 1876. PRESENT: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS doubts exist among officers of Customs at certain ports in Canada as to the proper classification of "State" mentioned in schedule C. of the Tariff Act of 1874, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed and the true intent and meaning of the Act in that respect be declared; Therefore His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of the fourth section of the Act passed in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter VI, and entitled "An Act respecting the Customs," has been pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, that "State" squared for roofing purposes, when imported into Canada, is subject to a duty of a half per cent ad valorem, as "non enumerated."

W. A. HENSWORTH, Chief, Privy Council. WANTED All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the STEAM WASHER, OR WOMAN'S FRIEND, to send for new copies. 500,000 have been sold.

NOTICE. CHANGE IN POSITION OF STREET LETTER BOX.

ADDITIONAL LETTER BOX. In addition to those mentioned in advertisement of 22nd ult., a box has been placed at the corner of Spring Garden road and South Park Street, the latter being a more convenient site.

SUNDAY NIGHT COLLECTION. A collection from the Street Letter Boxes will be made on Saturdays at that hour.

1876 SPRING 1876

NEW GOODS Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, READY MADE CLOTHING.

RUBBER COATS, SHIRTS in great variety; COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, FRACES, UNDER CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, HATS AND CAPS. Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c.

Mc SHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for Churches and Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, M.D.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHANGE.—The Rev. Mr. Cavan, Presbyterian, and Rev. H. McKeown, Methodist, exchanged pulpits on Sabbath morning last. Mr. Cavan is a gentleman of much talent and an excellent preacher, and we are glad to learn that he is very popular in his new field of labor.—Fredericton Reporter.

BAPTISMAL AND RECEPTION SERVICE.—At the Wesleyan Church, on Sabbath evening last at the close of the regular service, a baptismal ceremony was celebrated, after which the Pastor, Rev. S. F. Hestis, gave the right hand of fellowship to ten persons; they being interrogated according to the ritual of the Methodist Church of Canada.—Windsor Mail.

Rev. William Ryan, writing from his new station, Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., New York, sends a few lines which, though private, we take the liberty of publishing for the benefit of the many brethren who remember him with pleasant feelings:—

"We are in a lovely spot with a strong church, and work enough to satisfy the ambition of any ordinary man.

Everything is quiet with us at present. Business men are doing but little, failures occurring weekly, sometimes more frequently. Money is scarce and many poor people do not know how or where to procure the necessities of life. I see by the papers that it is hard times in the Province; but I do not believe it is any better here or anywhere under the stars and stripes.

Rev. J. Waterhouse writes from England, under date of May 15th:

For the last four months I have been laboring as Chaplain, in connection with Rev. Messrs. Allen and Keeble to the Wesleyan troops at Aldershot. We have there a fine opening for sowing the seed and performing evangelistic work, among the soldiers. And though owing to the fact that the troops are frequently moving, and to other peculiar circumstances, we meet with many discouragements, yet we know that our labours are not in vain. Both among the officers and in the rank and file, we have some of the noblest specimens of loyal and devoted Christians.

FOGO, N.F. LAYING CORNER STONE OF NEW CHURCH.—The Church at present occupied by the Methodist congregation at above place was built during the ministry of the Rev. Thos. Fox, to meet the exigencies of the then new mission. Owing to lack of funds and other difficulties the erection was but temporary—the roof not being properly secured against wind and weather. The church has therefore to the present remained unfinished. About two years ago a meeting was convened to consider what could be done to put the old structure into a proper state of repair and give it an air of comfort and respectability, when some of the leading members of the congregation suggested that the better plan would be to erect a new church in a more central part of the harbour than where the old one stands. This being approved by the majority present, a site was secured and subscriptions to the amount of £140 cy. given or promised. By various circumstances further progress was delayed until Thursday, May 18th, when the corner stone was laid by Jas. Fitzgerald, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate. A gathering was convened at the site where service according to the appropriate and beautiful form contained in the Discipline was conducted, the 738th hymn sung and an address delivered by the writer. A document containing the date of the event, the names of the President and Secretary of the General Conference, the President and Secretary of the Newfoundland Conference, the ministers of the circuit, the building committee, and the architect and builder, was read by T. C. Dozier, J. P., and placed in one of the cells. The building is 30x40 and 14 feet post—intended to have an end gallery; the cost will be about £400 cy.—£250 of which remains to be raised, if completed free of debt, which is desirable. The congregation is comparatively small, and consists with a few exceptions of those who gain but a scant subsistence by their precarious calling, they will therefore need help from friends outside, and if this meets the eye of any who have means, and desire to help the cause of Christ, their contributions to the undertaking will be most gratefully appreciated. We invoke the prayers and help as far as may be, of all God's people, that a sanctuary may be reared to the honor of His name to which the words of Wesley may with fitness be applied:—

This temple of His grace, How beautiful it stands, A Bethel where God's presence shall be manifest to his people, and where multitudes shall pass from bondage into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

Fogo, May 26, W. S.

GREEN'S HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND.—DEAR MR. EDITOR.—On the eve of departure for District Meeting, I pen a few lines in reference to this isolated mission, that your readers may know that here too we have seen the Lord's work abundantly revived.

As this is one of the youngest, so it has been one of the most difficult missions in the Conference to work successfully. These difficulties have arisen not so much from the extent of ground covered (from 30 to 40 miles) as lack of roads, fewness of Methodists in each settlement, and the very marked presence everywhere of "Old Bigotry," by no means a sociable being to be continually meeting. During the last two years, however, his power has been very considerably curtailed, much to his friends' chagrin, and his voice, which I at first heard loud and threatening, is now only known by its low mutterings, or an occasional growl. Would he were dead and buried beyond the possibility of a resurrection!

The religious condition of the various harbours is most deplorable. Here, however, for several years, Mr. S. Read had regularly conducted divine worship

on the Sabbath and also met a small Methodist class. He is deserving of much praise for this "work of faith and labour of love," but for which the whole population would have been without the means of grace, except at a very rare visit from one of our ministers. This class consisted of 13 members; during the few months that elapsed previous to the district meeting several were brought to Christ, so that we returned 15 members with five on trial. The next year was one of increased labour, crowned with glorious success, for at our last District Session we were enabled to return 27 members and 47 on trial. "Praise the Lord O my soul!"

The year now closing has in many respects been a memorable one. On the part of the members it has, I have every reason to believe, been one of steady growth in grace; this has been very visible in the lives of the young men especially. Gradually but surely the work of God has been advancing and Methodism taking a firmer hold on the hearts of the people. Towards the close of the winter we were blessed with a gracious outpouring of the Spirit. Sinners of all ages have been enabled to rejoice in a sin pardoning God. Fathers and children have wept together on account of sins. Our people have been saved by families. Many cases of conversion are very interesting, and encouraging; to those who have long prayed for unsaved members of their households.

The present religious state of this harbour is very cheering, but still there is a grand work to do for God. Out of a congregation of about one hundred adults, nearly 90 are members of the church, out of which number only eight are under 16 years of age. Our Sabbath School too is in a very healthy condition; our teachers are all members of society and several of the scholars (33) are meeting in class.

Our Schedule of membership for coming Conference shows 73 members with 29 on trial. Bless the Lord, he hath won a glorious victory here!

Financially this mission has not come up to the expectations of its friends, arising not from unwillingness to give, but sheer inability. The fishery for several years in succession has been a failure. This Spring has been the most trying one every known here, and not only here but in neighboring settlements. Hunger has been keenly felt by many. In the working of this station I have, as a matter of course, had many hardships and privations, have been in peril oft by sea and land; but still the years here have been very happy ones. My great regret being that I have not done more for Christ. Praying that yet greater prosperity may be given to this field of glorious toil,

Yours sincerely, GEORGE BRYANT. Green's Harbor, May 23, 1876.

A Real Christian, while on earth, has his affections much in heaven; but were it possible for an unconverted man to be in heaven, his affections would be still set on earth.

A Lincolnshire clergyman lately preached a long sermon from the text, "Thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some of them began to get weary, and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the minister's annoyance. Another person started, whereupon the person suddenly stopped, and said, "That's right, gentlemen; as soon as you are weighed please out." He continued his sermon some time after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

Five miles of the first railroad in the Chinese Empire have been completed. That is something like the thin end of the wedge under the Chinese wall.

Receipts for "WESLEYAN" for week ending June 7th, 1876.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONIES:—1.—Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender.

2.—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office address, plainly.

3.—See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear.

REV. E. EVANS. Geo. Kee, \$1; George McKee, 2; Jer. Thomas, 2; John Kent, 2. REV. C. W. DUTCHER. Robt. Metcalfe, 2; Henry Heyward, 2; G. H. Burton, 2; Peter Snider, 2; Thos. Hoffer, 2; R. C. Weldon, 2; W. B. Manning, 2; T. W. Coates, 2; Miss Jane Currie, 2; John Virtue, 1; Alex. Lockhart, 2; James Adams, 1; 22.00.

REV. F. H. W. PICKLES. Leander Rand, 4; Silas Patterson, 2; S. B. North, 2; Chas. North, 2; Watson Ellis, 2; J. N. Borden, 2; 14.00. W. A. Sweeney, 1.00; Rev. Wm. Ryan, 4.45; W. H. Robertson, 2; H. F. Hamilton, 2.

CONFERENCE OF N. B. AND P. E. ISLAND. TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS, 1876. Arrangements have been made by which all persons authorised to attend the ensuing Conference at St. Stephen, can procure Railway Tickets at St. John, Fredericton, St. Andrews, and Woodstock to St. Stephen and back, good from 19th June, to 5th July, at one fare.

Persons who wish to go by steamboat will be taken from St. John and back by the International Steam Ship Company (H. W. Chisholm, Agent), on the regular days of sailing, for \$2.25, gold—Tickets good for ten days from 19th June. Certificates, which must be presented when Tickets are applied for, can be obtained by all parties authorised to attend Conference upon application to Rev. H. Pope, Jr., Howard Sprague or ROBERT DUSCAN, Secretary of Conference.

Greenville, P. Q., May 2, 1876. I had suffered with Rheumatism for several years.—I could not sit, and could scarcely walk, and was cured by less than two bottles of GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, used last August, although my case was considered hopeless, as I am 88 years of age. I have since enjoyed a good health, and freedom from pain.

The success attending its use in my case has induced many others to try it, and its use in everyone that I can hear from has been completely successful. ALEXANDER DEWAR. October 30, 1875.—Mr. Dewar still remains free from Rheumatism.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. W. Lodge, Mr. Jas. R. Jordan, to Miss E. Victoria A. Marr, all of St. John, N.B. On the 5th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Lodge, Mr. William Gamblin, to Mrs. Harriet Ann Thompson, all of St. John, N.B. On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Read, Mr. Alexander Awalt, of Halifax, to Miss Margaret Walsh, of the same place.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. John Read, Mr. John Duff to Mrs. Margaret Turner, all of Halifax. At the residence of the bride's father, Halifax, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Costello Weston, Charles B. McDougall, of the firm of A. McDougall & Son, to Jane daughter of Robt. Brunton, Esq.

On the 7th inst., at St. Matthias Church, Windsor, Chas. W. Payzant, son of G. P. Payzant, President of the Commercial Bank, Windsor, to Alina de Geneville, third daughter of B. D. Fraser, M.P., of Gerrish Hall, Windsor.

At the residence of the bride's father, Wallace, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Morton, A.M., the Rev. W. J. Johnson, of Lyndon, Vt., U.S., to Alice, daughter of B. S. Seaman, Esq.

On Thursday 8th inst., at Halifax, by the Rev. J. Lathern, Mr. George Hoskins, of Dartmouth, to Mary E. Frederick, of Halifax.

At Pictou, on Wednesday, 7th inst., Alexander J. Reynolds, of Halifax, to Mary J. Rankin, of Pictou.

At St. John, N.B., on the 8th of June, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by the Rev. E. Evans, Mr. Alfred D. McCas, of Halifax, to Elizabeth A. second daughter of John Alexander, Esq., of St. John.

On the 7th inst., at St. John, by the Rev. Robt. Duncan, Mr. George Carline to Mrs. Margaret Reel, both of the town of Portland.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of James Davidson Esq., of Lancaster, St. John County, by the Rev. D. Macrae, A. M., Niels Gustor Patterson to Maria Dennett, both of Lancaster Parish.

Also, on the same day, by the same, at the house of the bride's father, Robert M. Magee, of St. John, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Peter Cormack, Esq., of Valley, Portland.

On the 7th inst., at St. John, by the Rev. F. H. Almon, W. J. Forbes to Alice E. Mason, both of Indiantown.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. D. W. Pickett, Rector of Greenwich, Lemuel Allen Bostwick, of the Parish of Kingston, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Stephen L. Pickett, of the Parish of Kars, in King's County.

At Moncton, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Todd, D. D., McDonald, M. D., of Peticodiac, to Leonard, second daughter of the late Thomas B. Moore, Esq., Barrister, &c.

At Hudson, New York, on the 24th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Goodsell, Mr. William Bell, of River Falls, to Miss Georgiana Seely, of N. B., youngest daughter of the late Hubert A. Seely.

DIED.

At Spring Hill Mines, June 4th, Metta Flora, aged 1 year and 7 months, only daughter of Dr. and Emma Core.

At Bear River, on the 4th inst., after a short but severe illness, Mrs. John Barr aged 72 years 4 months.

At Halifax, June 3rd, Mrs. Mary Brunt aged 87 years, wife of Michael Brunt.

At the Poor's Asylum, Halifax, 4th June, James Lawlor, a native of Halifax, aged 41 years.

Also, at same date, Margaret Thompson, a native of Halifax, aged 82 years.

At the Provincial and City Hospital, 5th June, William Dickens, aged 45 years, a native of England.

At Hubbard's Cove, May the 23rd, Barbara, widow of the late Neil McLean, aged 82 years.

At Halifax, on the 3rd inst., Henry Hayes, aged 72 years, a native of Ennisborough, Co. Westford, Ireland.

At St. John's, Antigua, B. W. I. May 3rd, in the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Ferdinand Pryor, M. A. formerly Rector of Christ Church, Dartmouth, N. S.

At Halifax, on the 9th inst., of diphtheria, Charles Emanuel, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Brainer, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Suddenly, at Douglas, Hautes Co., on June 5th, 1876, Robert J. Thomas, a native of Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, Wales, aged 47 years.

At Halifax, on the 10th inst., of Diphtheria, Thomas, aged 2 years, and 4 months, son of John and Cecilia Crowell.

June 3rd, at Sheet Harbor, Anna A. Rose, aged 65 years, a native of St. Stephen, N. B.

On Thursday, 8th inst., at the Home of the Aged, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, aged 75 years, widow of the late Captain T. Ellis, St. John.

At Robert's Point, Grand Lake N. B., May 19th, Edmund Wesley Cromwell, aged 18 years, eldest son of Chas. E. & F. A. Cromwell.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. Potts, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and G. W. SIBBARD, Halifax, N.S.

Market on Saturday, June 17th, 1876.

Table with columns for Halifax and St. John prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Lard, etc.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

This Railway between Riviere du Loup, where it connects with the Grand Trunk Railway, will be Opened for freight Traffic on Monday, the 12th June, 1876.

When prompt despatch will be given to all freight between the Lower Provinces and Quebec, Montreal and all parts of Ontario.

An accommodation train will leave Quebec every morning, arriving at St. John and Halifax the next evening.

Express Passenger Trains to and from Quebec in 24 hours to St. John, and 27 hours to Halifax, will commence to run on Monday, 27th July, 1876, of which full information will be published in a few days.

Rates of Freight can be obtained on application at the different Stations on the Railway.

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Sup. of Gov't Railways. Moncton, June 5, 1876. Jun 17

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS, HALIFAX, N. S. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, 25 DUKE STREET, RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 150 Granville Street.

In our WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE will be found one of the most complete and attractive Stocks in the city, having been purchased and personally selected by one of the Firm who has had long experience in buying in the foreign market.

Our Stock of these is the largest and most reliable in the trade. June 3.

NOTICE. On and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the Mails for the United States and Upper Provinces will close at this office daily at 6 o'clock p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1876. ON and after MONDAY, 12th JUNE, Trains will run as follows:—

Day Express Trains Will leave Halifax for St. John at 8.25 a.m. and ST. JOHN for HALIFAX at 8.40 a.m.

Night Express Trains, With Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 7.10 p.m. and St. John for Halifax at 10.30 p.m.

Local Express Trains Will leave PICTOU FOR HALIFAX at 9.45 a.m. and HALIFAX FOR PICTOU at 4.45 p.m. ST. JOHN FOR SUSSEX at 5.00 p.m. SUSSEX FOR ST. JOHN at 7.05 a.m. POINT DU CHENE FOR PAINSEEC at 12.25 a.m., and 3.05 p.m., PAINSEEC FOR POINT DU CHENE at 1.10 p.m., and 3.55 p.m.

Accommodation Trains. Will leave POINT DU CHENE FOR ST. JOHN at 7.15 a.m., and ST. JOHN FOR POINT DU CHENE at 11.00 a.m.

Accommodation Trains Will leave MONCTON FOR MIRAMICHI, CAMPBELLTON, RIVER DU LOUP and Way Stations at 12.15 a.m. and RIVER DU LOUP FOR MONCTON at 3.15 a.m., connecting with Trains to and from Halifax and St. John.

C. J. BRYDGES, General Supt. of Government Railways. RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, 7th June, 1876.

FUR GOODS AT 10 PER CENT CASH DISCOUNT. HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW SKINS. C. KAIZER & SONS, Granville St. Halifax. Jan. 29.

Jas. & Wm. PITTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. march 11-1 yr

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, WATERLOO STREET, We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF PURE CONFECTIONS. Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their patronage. WHOLESALE ONLY, J. R. WOODBURN & CO., N.B., (dec. 15) J. R. WOODBURN. H. P. KEE

W. M. HARRINGTON & Co., OFFER FOR SALE, AT 243 HOLLIS STREET. The following GOODS at Lowest Market rates, viz.: 100 C CHESTS Fine Congo TEA Strong full flavor 50 Half Do. Do. DITTO 10 Half Do. Oolong TEA 25 Caddies Fine Breakfast DITTO 30 Half Chests Bonaheon 3 DO Hyson 10 Pans Muscovado MOLASSES 25 Bbls Jamaica COFFEE 20 Do Crushed SUGAR 10 Do Granulated & Pulverized DITTO 10 Do. & Bbls. Vacuum Pan & Porto Rico SUGAR Boxes, 1/2 boxes & 1 boxes London and Muscatel RAISINS Bbls CURRANTS, Valparaiso RAISINS A large assortment PICKLES, SAUCES, Salad OIL, &c. Keys Mustard, Boxes Starch Kege Soda, Filberts, Walnuts, Almonds Prunes, Figs, Dates, &c. Pearl & Pot Barley, Oat Meal, Split Peas 50 Bags Rice, Bbls Pastry Flour, Corn Meal. 50 BOXES CONFECTIONERY arrels Mixed D. Do. fancy Biscuits, Crackers, Pilot Bread Cheese, Brown, mottled & fancy Soap Spices, Canned Fruits, Sardines, Marmalade, Canned Oysters, Vegetables, Jellies, Meats, Soups, Lobsters and Salmon, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1875. Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

Rev. A. VOL WEST 125 HALIFAX. ALL M General L AN Sabbath S purc A SP DR. RIGG We follow interest, as h lish papers vital import of Sabbath from the la ed us.— In passing can Sunday English peo peculiarity of land the do school is mis children esp Christian id dominant id it the only, c plete idea. part, no such conception school is only intended yond, when mission chur in the lower pnia, Chicago, other places, and such cl proportion ver cities—and in even in such organized and whatever but gregation. In fact the from church Their time is the most part "Where are Christian fam after the mort and intellige was with me; at church." Americanism tom has grow or thirty year afternoon t e for that, and I suppose, to get they are allow has this ide question grave ed, in a disting company, whe the pastor to ing conducting and give him afternoon sch but at all e school, and d ideas, I find, i years made so In the fashio tions of the la gregation is a in most parts, a to be a great nigh preach I cannot believ evening preach to nothing. I was speaki schools, Maci about the Super ican Sunday s Sunday-schools being brighte like comforts chaste but tas mentation mig added to our Many of them coarse and rud Still we can ha strictly resu long as they a purposes. To Bethnal-green a lady's buoir practical wisa marble fontain ers would not b conditions and America the ch of all the social val fellowship, g gation. There is library; there is tually furnished strument for the otation of the co "church sociabl ion, such as a let or what not; a collective home; the children of nished in corres; be found in pari the best of their