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

We are now prepared to execute al Orders for the above well

AT MODERATE RATES. WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATOR. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE

Three Desirable and Conveniently located

PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

No. 1—Situated at Lower Middleton, consisting of Two Acres in high state of cultivition a very thirfty young orchard of over 100 trees, best varieties and quality of early and winter fruit. A Commodious and well arranged House containing 8 Rooms, Kitchen, Pantry, Store Room, Cellar and Woodshed.—Barn property divided into Carriage and Harness Rooms, Horse and Cow Stable—Pit and Hay Loft—Never failing Well of Water—Buildings well protected with ornamental Trees—Entire property well kept and in good repair—within a few minutes walk of three Churches—one mile from Railway Station—haif mile from Post Office—quiet pleasant and healthy locality.

No. 2—Situated about Two miles East from

pleasant and healthy locality.

No. 2—Situated about Two miles East from Lawrencetown Station, on the Main Post-road containing about 110 acres of LAND. 50 of which is in a p rtially improved state and the balance well covered with superior and valuable timber, fencing and some hard wood, well watered, good variety of soit well adapted for tillage, and suited to different crops. There being no buildings on this place at present but an abundance of building material which will enable a purchaser to build at a very small outlay, and with many would be a decided advantage, inasmuch 44 they can build to suit themselves and do much of the work at times when the farm labor would not be interfered with taken, together this place is a rare chance for any taken, together this place is a rare chance for any man wanting a good farm in a good neighborhood easily worked, being level and free from stone and at a low price and easy terms.

No 3—Situated about two and a half miles East from Lawrencetown station on the North Williamston road containing about 95 Acres of LAND 35 acres of which are partially improved and in a fair state of cultivation. About 100 Apple Trees 50 of which are bearing fruit yearly and all are the best varieties of early and winter apples. A Comfortable House containing five rooms on the ground flat, Cellar, a Work Shop and Wood House connected. Hog and Hen House newly built and Barn—a good Well of Water. This place in its present state cuts twelve tons of Hay and with a small outlay can be made to produce as much again, there being a fine intervale near at hand to clear. The tillage land is superior and when properly tilled produces excellent crops. To a purchaser with a small capital and wishing a snug little farm in a convenient and healthy locality, at a very low price and easy terms this affords a special opportunity.

Any of these places being unsold by the first of

Any of these places being unsold by the first of May next will then be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, due notice of which will be given previous For further particulars apply to

E. H. PHINNEY. Middleton, Annapolis County.

JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., LL. B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court. &c., &c.

Has resumed practice on his own account et FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Granville St. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal bueiness carefully attended to.

WOODBURY BROS.. DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

Dr. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,

OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE

GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS. Halifax. N.S.

Entrance No. 97 Granville St.

Meneely & Kimberly. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special

attention given to CHURBH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free.

GOSPEL HYMNS, No. 3. By Sankey, McGranahan & Stebbing. JUST PUBLISHED.

The songs in No. 3 are for the most part New but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2. The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2.

Music and Words, stiff covers Words only paper Mailed post at these prices.

by

By duc-

55c

uble

ohn-

METHODST BOOK ROOM, Halifax.

County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King

OI					
25	MARKET ON SATU	RDAY	, J	AN.	16
		HALI	FAX		
es	Butter, No. 1 Table	.15		.16	
on	Do No. 2 Do Cooking	.10		.13	
Ву	Cheese, factory, per 1b			.10	
ıc-	" dairy	.07		.08	
00	Eggs, by bbl. per doz.	.18		.20 .22	
	Do Fresh	.20	to	.10	
he	Lard, per lb.	.07	to	.08	
by	Tailew, per lb Do Rough	.01		.04 1	2
	Lamb, per lb by quar.	.06	to	.07	
00	vutton do do	.0	to	.07	
	Po.k. per lb by carcase	.05	-2 1	o 06	
	Beet, per lb by quarter	.06	to	.07	
	Cuckens, per pair	.35	to	.45	
to	Geese, each	.40		.60	
	Ducks, per pair	.60			
art	Turkey, per lb	.10	to	.12	
	Hams, per lb.	.11	to	.12	
	Hides, per lb			.05 1	- 2
	Caltskins, per lb	.07		.08	
	Peits, per lb	.50		.55	
de-	Potatoes, per bushel	.45			
	Turnips do	.25	to		
lon.	Carrots, per barrel			1.25	
	Beets do			1.50	
	Parsnips, do	1.2	5 to	1.50	
	Onions, American, p	1b 2	to	2 1-2	
	Do Nova Scotian	2 1	2 t	0.03	

zeslevan, z

Bey. A. W. NICOLNON. Editor and Publisher. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

32 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, N.S., APRIL 26, 1879.

No. 17

A PLEA FOR SABLE ISLAND.

Dark lower the angry clouds around its brown High leap the Atlantic's waves along its Winds spend their fury on each coast-bound prow, While the deep-sounding surf, with sullen

Calls to the tempest out upon the main, Raging and howling 'neath a leaden sky With sleet and snow, and fog and hail and

Where death and danger lurk remorselessly. Why doth no cable join it to the main? Why is it left out sadly in the cold? Calls have been made, and now, we

Give it a friendly hand, one strong, kind hold On the firm, favored land on which we dwell. O puissant Fathers of our country !-HEAR! And let the winged lightnings go to tell The news from East and Western Hemi-

sphere. Think of the wrecked, forlorn ones far off Longing to hear one word from friends and

home; Think of the lone ones sitting sadly there, Waiting in vain for news which cannot come Till weary months roll on their wonted way, And breaking hearts are sick with hope

deferred: Shame on us! led by science's blazing ray,-Will not humanity's strong plea be heard? Let it be anchored speedily to our land, Wretched with longing, racked with count-

Take this "dark child of ocean I love" by the hand Standing without, in gloom and doubt and tears !

FULL REDEMPTION.

MAY WE ENJOY IT BEFORE DEATH.

Mr. Wesley says :- "Our fourth Conference began on Thursday, June 16th, 1747. As several persons were present who dide not believe the doc trine of Christian perfection we agreedto examine it from the foundation." The question was asked,-" what is led in this life, or only in the next?

Does the soul's going out of the body effect its purification from indwelling sin? If so is it not something else, not the blood of Christ that cleanseth us from all sin while the soul and body are united, is it not in this life?

in the next? And is not this too late? If in the article of death, in what situation is the soul when it is neither in the body nor out of it?"

The above queries are exceedingly suggestive, and all point to one answer, that holiness as a preparation my soul, my mind, by body, are washfor Heaven, must be wrought in the ed in the blood of the Lamb." It was soul, before the article of death." If all so strange, so new so unlike anyone hour before death, why not a day? thing I have ever experienced before, If a day why not a year? And if a that I could not utter a word; and then year why not twenty years? If "one the only sentiment of my heart was, day is with the Lord as a thousand day," and if "He is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask of my being seemed broken up, and if "Te Deum Laudamus, "vouchsafe, on the pockets of our people,—and also fully save the soul that is implicitly and praise. My soul seemed filled sin," is a blessing attainable for three

him, all the days of our life." Luke 1: Christ's blood, of the preserving grace of the Holy Spirit, of the absence of lible cure of sinning." We would earnunity of the faith, and of the know- all fear, all disquietude, all uncertainledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect ty, and the presence of abounding love, man, unto the measure of the stature joy and assurance. Dr. Levy is a proof the fulness of Christ; that we hence- minent minister of the Baptist denomforth be no more children, &c., Eph. 4: ination, of the city of Philadelphia; 13, 14. Paul instructs the Thessalon- and a pronounced advocate of the docians to rejoice evermore; pray with- trine of Full Salvation. out ceasing; and in everything give thanks"-duties pertaining to the the circumstances under which he was present life. He prays that they may led to seek the blessing, he says,-In a be "sanctified wholly" and "preserved blameless" to the coming of Christ. sweetness permeating my entire being "Who gave himself for us, that he It was a sweetness as real and as senpurify unto himselfa peculiar people." Titus 2, 14. "Because as he is, so are ligious experience never, never to be we in this world," 1 John 4: 17. In forgotten. Jesus there and then-all his sermon on the mount, Jesus says, glory to his blessed name! So sweet"love your enemies, bless them that ly, completely and most powerfully curse you, do good to them that hate sanctified my soul and body to himself. you, and pray for them which despite. He melted, cleansed, filled and thrilled the enjoyment of what is the privi-

and are in our degree, "perfect as our | sweetest, and the purest love this side these passages, clearly teaching what is implied in Full Redemption, prove The that it is not primarily a preparation for Heaven, but a preparation for our great life-work. We are to let our light shine; but in order that it shine clearly, the eye should be single, that the whole body may be full of light. We are to walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing; but can only do so, when we are emptied of sin, and filled with the spirit. "He that saith he abideth in him, ought himself also so to walk even as he walked." 1 John 2:6. Walking in the light, as he is in the light"-" cleansed from all sin"-having "tellowship with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ," we delight to do God's will on earth, and are ready at the Master's call, to "pass through death triumphant home.

WITNESSES. The doctrine of Full Redemption being clearly taught in the word of God, as the present privilege of all believers, we are at no loss for witnesses to confirm the truth. Our difficulty is, not that we cannot furnish sufficient reliable testimony, but that the number is so great that it is difficult to make a selection. Time would fail to tell of Fletcher, Benson, Clarke, all spirit of criticism, all intellectual Bramwell, Corvosso, Collins, Cookman, Mrs. Palmer, Hester Ann Rogers, Lady Maxwell, and a host of others among the sainted dead, who sought | tion, Dr. Watson writes,-This 4th and found this pearl of great price. day, Dec. 1877, is my first anniver-They lived for years in its enjoymentled blameless and useful lives -constantly declared their blissful experience, and finally passed triumphantly reflect upon it, my heart breaks down to glory. We must confine ourselves under a delicious burden of humble now to the testimony of five living and adoring praise to the wonderful

Rev. Edgar M. Levy, D.D. After the point wherein we divide? It is describing the great mental conflict, this:—should we expect to be saved from all sin before the article of death," (Christian Prefection.) In the same he says:—"Just then the fountain of pamphlet are, "queries humbly proposed cleansing was revealed. Angel hands to those who deny Christian perfection to seemed beckoning to me to enter it. be attainable in this life." Among them | Jesus stood before me with his bleed. are the following: -" Are the promises | ing wounds, saying come in! come in! of God respecting holiness to be fulfil- I fell upon my knees and bowed my face to the floor. For a moment I felt that I was sinking in a great sea, and that all its waves were going over me. But they did not seem to be the waters of death. The congregation was singing,-

"I am trusting Lord in thee," &c.

If when the union ceases, is it not | The spirit of God whispered those precious words: "But if we walk in the light," &c. It does now this instant cleanse! My faith laid hold of this wonderful truth. A strange peace entered into my soul. I exclaimed within myself, "I am free! My heart, "Lord it is done! I am saved!"...... I seemed filled with all the fullness of my heart was dissolved in gratitude O Lord, to keep us this day without with pulses, every one thrilling and hundred and sixty-five days in the year trusting in the all cleansing blood?

But what saith the Scriptures? Zacharias in referring to the object of Christ's coming says:—"that we be-Christ's coming says:—"that we being delivered out of the hand of our line delivered out of the hand of our been conscious ever since, moment by soul all aglow with love to the Law

Rev. J. A. Wood .- After describing fully use you and persecute you." In doing this we show ourselves to "be the children of our Father in Heaven;" God! Perfect love is the richest the finding the sum of the children of our Father in Heaven;" God! Perfect love is the richest the finding this we show ourselves to "be sin-consuming power. Glory be to the children of our Father in Heaven;" God! Perfect love is the richest the lege of every believer in Jesus, J. M. P. Minudie, April 10, 1879.

Heavenly Father is perfect." All of Paradise. Angels have nothing

The divine fragrance imparted to my soul when the Saviour cleansed and filled it with pure love, I have never lost for one hour, and I trust and pray I never may.

And now after more than six years and a half, during which to scrutinize and test the work of that hour. I am constrained to say, I know the blood of Jesus can cleanse from all sin.

Mr. Wood is a minister of the M. E. Church, and has published two books on Full Redemption-"Perfect love" and "Purity and Maturity."

Rev. Geo. D. Watson, D.D. "When sank down in an act of heart trust on Christ's complete saving power, everything within me became so quiet and still as the grave...... I never felt so "rested" in all my life. "His reet shall be glorious," became a reality. The long battle of will, all anxiety, all personal ambition, all fret, worry and care were annihilated. All my care was literally cast on the LordI had a distinct consciousness that Jesus made my heart sure. I was not aware of anything in my soul but love. I knew that all prejudice, pride, all impatience, were washed away; and I was full of love." After one year's experience of Full Redempsary of the unspeakable Baptism of Perfect Love. What a wonderful year has this been to me! As I pause and Jesus. After having been thirteen years, in the first veil doing the service of God. He who dwelleth between "second veil and enter the most holy by the blood of Jesus," and for one year my spirit has been under the burning of the Shekinah. And because I know that here is room for all, and

the air." (Advocate of Holiness.) Rev. Daniel Steele, D.D. This devoted minister, whom we have had the privilege of hearing preach on several occasions, is constantly proclaim ing Full Redemption by voice and pen. After six years of walking in the light he writes:-"For the benefit of all who are living, where so many years of my own Christian experience was spent, in a dry and thirsty land, let me say that there is a "place of broad

rivers and streams," where "Grace not in rills, but in cataracts rolls."

From this goodly land I have no desire to return to the Sahara from which I have happily escaped. Everything here is on a magnificent scale.

"There is a wideness in God's mercy, Like the wildness of the sca."

in holiness and righteousness before moment, of the cleansing power of giver should feel no inclination to vioperusal of Dr. Steele's, "Love enthroned" and "Mile stone papers." Rev. John D. Pickles, a worthy son

of a worthy sire, publishes an account of how he was brought into the enjoyment of entire sanctification, in the pages of the "Advocate of Holiness" and in concluding says,—"Am I then entirely sanctified? I dare not question. I dare not doubt, with the utmost humility I confess what God has done for me. "Gratefully owning the Healer might redeem us from all iniquity, and sible to my soul, as ever the sweetest divine." I am enabled to say, that on (not merely to be prepared for Heal a memorable era in the history of my Christ as my sanctifier by promise, ven, but) "zealous of good works." probation, a glorious epoch in my re- and on the 30th I received the witness that the work had been done.

The above are brief extracts from the testimonies of these godly men. They have obtained, and now live in

Ontario Correspondence.

ONTABIO, April 14, 1879.

MR. EDITOR,-Your correspondent has written once or twice to you, but instead of his letters reaching you, it appears that they have found their way to the Dead Letter Office. This be found out accidentally, as the Department did not return them but was left to surmise for many weeks, why his letters had not appeared Discouraged by the circumstance, he wrote tendering his resignation, and sug gesting the name of another brother, both apable and willing to assume it duties. But he has had no intimation that even that letter had been received.

The most marked event in our Conference year has been the decease of such a large number of our ministers, most of whom were amongst our most venerable fathers. There was Asahel Hurlburt, an ex-President of the old Canada Conference, followed by John Ryerson, our most God of the Bible. eminent diplomatist, and for so many years co-delegate, and the pioneer of our missions in the Hudson's Bay Territory-Father Corsen, at once the most loveable and comical member of our body. Solomon Waldron, who from being for many years an Indian missionary adopted much of the Indian style. Joseph Mes-more, greatly respected and beloved, William Panip, father of the eloquent pastor of Queen's Avenue Church London. And in the adjoining Toronto Conference, Conrad Vandusen, eccentric, original, but gitted, and Dr. Ansen Green, for so many river early threw off its icy, bonds, and icyears our Book Steward, and once President of our Conference. These were all fathers in our ranks, who, like oaks had grown up around the infancy of Methodism, until the giant boughs had intertwined about its more mature, if not colossal form, adding in their old age, grace and beauty, while by their experience and counsel they still aided to mould its forms for the highest efficiency. To these have to be added the names of some younger brethren. Edmand S. Jones, in the prime Goodspeed, who, once a Wesleyan, entered the ministry of the New Connexion body, and came into the united church, the Cherubim, called me to pierce the in the union of 1874, and has passed away precedented number of deaths need not surprise us The ratio of our mortality must necessarily increase. Such has been the vigorous growth of Methodism in Canada, and the rapid increase ef the ones. knowing that God is calling for all to number of our ministers, that our Confercome and bathe in this uncreated light, ence has been very youthful, but our years I gladly fling this note of praise on begin to tel

Another of our towns in Ontario takes rank among the cities of our Dominion. This gives to the London Conference quite an array of cities-Hamilton, London, St. Catherines, Brantford, and now Guelph, probably Chatham, Goderich and St. Thomas may follow ere long.

The fame of our glorious Niagara, as, draped in all the weird splendor of its mid winter costume, was powerful enough to draw our new Governor General and his royal wife, from their castle home in Ottawa to its vicinity, and thus afford them a burried opportunity of seeing through the windows of the lightning express car by which they travelled—the fairest province of the extended Dominion over which he rules; but did not afford any opportunity to its loyal inhabitants to show their loyalty, or express their joy. With eager hopes we are anticipating a visit to the Province in the early autumn of the year.

There has not been the usual amount of charch building going on during the pre-To glorify Jesus I must say that my sent year as formerly. No doubt this is spirit which led to the venturing upon some enterprizes a year or two ago,which has left, despite great promises at upon struggling trustees in many places. raising the wind at the dedication, and who thus prompt the people to incur a debt of many, many thousands of dollars in the erection of very costly edifices, weep in secret, that instead of being able to devote their whole energies to winning souls, they have to become financial agents, and all their visits to their flocks, instead of being pastoral, are connected with schemes for lifting the church debt. Many new comers prefer to go to plainer churches rather than attend one crushed with a load of indebtedness. There is a i fine church, makes a great name, boasts of what great things he has done, slips away to another beautiful and easy station, and shifts the whole burden upon the shoulder of his unsuspecting successor, whose salary must be cut down, and nis time occupied, and his soul hampered, by the circumstances of the embarrassed church. "I could a tale or two unfold." A most unfortunate misunderstanding

has arisen between the trustees of one of our new churches in a flourishing western town, and its pastor, in which they went to the extreme measure of closing the doors of the church against him. But Presidential authority quietly stepped in, and the doors were reopened, but the official members abstained almost entirely

A revival of great and sweeping power of spreading over the town of Chatham It broke out in connection with the visit of Mr. Hammond to the town a month or two ago, and at last accounts had resulted in one thousand persons having professed faith in Christ as their Saviour. Our devoted chairman, himself one of our best workers and most successful revivalists, is putting forth all in his energies in this glorious season of refreshing. Other circuits are feeling the pulsations of the movement. Methodism in the adjoining city of Detroit does not impress us as being remarkably aggressive. With a city of one hundred and thirty thousand inhavitants, I doubt whether they have as much church accommodation as our comparative small city of London, with its population of 30,000. An infamous infidel lecturer here a short time ago attracted an immense audience at 50 cents apiece to hear him ridicule Christianity

Here our quondam friend Rev. W. Ste phenson, ejected from the Central Presbyterian church, taking with him a large number of auberents, is building himself a new interest, and expects ere long to have a new church erected for the congregation, who now weekly occupy the Hall wherein he ministers. The winter, we are told, lingers still in some parts of our Province, but with us, in this Southern peninsula, we have scarcely had a severe snow storm since Christmas, and but little sleighing since early in February. Our gained its liberty, but the lake remained in bondage much longer. Two weeks ago navigation opened, and our lighthouse flung again across the crusted waves of Lake Erie its flashing light.

and vomit forth blasphemies against the

Much interest centres about this point Amhurstburg at present. It is the most feasible point for either bridging or tunneling the Detroit river, and it is said that Vanderbilt has given out his contract for a million and a half of money, and in a few days will begin preparing of a beautiful manhood, and John B. to tunnel the Detroit river by sinking immense tubes of boiler iron below the bed of the river is to commence. Said tubes to be carried over by four feet of solid mason work. Detroit is powerfully affect ed by the intelligence. It takes the carrying trade away 20 miles from its doors and leaves it practically an isolated city.

Hoping that better success may attend the sending of this letter than any former Believe me, yours H. R. R. S

REPLY TO "W. A."

MR. EDITOR,-Allow me a few words in reply to "W. A." I am not at all surprised that our brethren on Domestic Missions should feel very keenly their financial position. We all deeply regret the present condition of things. But let no blame be attributed to those who are entrusted with the management of our missionary finances. They certainly are not in any way to blame. Your correspondent seems to be under the impression that the Central Board retained a portion of the annual income of the society towards liquidating the debt. This has not been done. On the contrary the apropropiations have been in excess of the income and the result is a debt of \$6000. The income has been decreasing, while the expenditure, owing to an increase of missions, has been increasing. Take for example the figures for last year—income \$141,475. Expenditure \$150,973. Here we have a deficit of over \$9000—increasing the debt by that amount. Now when I state that the appropriations for the present year are about \$10,000 less than the expenditure of last year, although we have more missions to support, the reason why "W. A." and other brethren have smaller grants, will be apparent.

And yet the Board certainly would not have been justified in appropriating more than what was estimated as the probable income for the year. If the Board had been disposed to have done so, they were prevented by the action of the General Conference, as will be seen by the following resolutions:

1. That in making appropriations, the Central Board keep within the limits, of the income of the preceding year, trising general feeling of great unfairness being from regular sourges, viz. : Subscriptions practiced in this respect. One man builds and Collections, Juvenile offerings, the Grant from the Indian Department, and for the present the grant from the English committee.

> 2. That the income arising from legacies and other miscellaneous sources be left at the disposal of the committee of consultation and finance for the reduction of the debt.

The income from legacies, &c., is of course fluctuating and uncertain, and it is therefore an unsafe basis of calculation. But if the amount from these sources for last year had been included in the appropriations for the present year it would not have made any material change in the Yours truly, grant

A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

April 18, 1879.

CREEDS OF THE BELLS.

A correspondent asks, " Could your oblige your thousands of readers by publishing the Creeds of the Bells?" In an. swer to this request we give the poem below as read by Mrs Scott-Siddons. Although more suitable to the latitude of New York than anywhere else, the descriptions will be found, on the whole, to be correct and certainly very vivid. The poem was written by Mr. G. W. Beagay.

How sweet the chime of the Sabbath bells Each one its creed in music tells, In tones that float upon the air, As soft as song, and pure as prayer; And I will put in a simple rhyme The language of the golden chime. My happy heart with rapture swells Responsive to the bells-sweet bells.

"In deeds of love excel-excel," Chimed out from ivied towers a bell; "This is the church not built on sands, Emblem of one not built with hands; Its forms and sacred rites revere, Come worship here-come wership here In ritual and faith excell," Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

"Oh, heed the acient landmarks well," In solemn tones exclaimed a beil; "No progress made by mortal man. Can change the just, eternal plan. Do not invoke the avenging red; Come here, and learn the way to God. Say to the world farewell! farewell! Pealed out the Presbyterian bell.

"Oh, swell, ye cleansing waters, swell," In mellow tones rang out a bell; "Though faith alone in Christ can save Man must be plunged beneath the wave, To show the world unfaltering faith In what the sacred Scripture saith, "Oh swell, ye rising waters, swell,"
Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell.

"Not faith alone, but works as well, Must test the soul," said a soft bell. Come here, and cast aside your load, And work your way along the road, With faith in God, and faith in man, And hope in Christ, where hopes began Do well—do well—do well,'
Pealed out the Unitarian bell.

"In after life there is no hell," In rapture rang a cheerful bell; "Look up to Heaven this holy day, Where angels wait to lead the way. There are no fires, no fiends to blight The future life; be just and right. No hell—no hell—no hell—no hell," Rang out the Universalist bell.

"To all the truth we tell-we tell," Shouced in ecstastes, a bell; "Come, all ye weary wand'rers, see! Our Lord has made salvation free. Repent! Believe! have faith! and then Be saved, and praise the Lord. Amen. Salvation's free we tell-we tell," Shouted the Methodistic bell.

AFGHANISTAN.

This extensive and powerful nation is situated in the very heart of Asia. It is bounded on the north by Turkistan, on the east by British India; on the south by Beloochistan, and on the west by Persia. Between Lat. 28, 25, and 36, 30, N., and Lon. 62, and 72, 80. E.

It contains upwards of 200,000 square miles, being nearly equal in size to France or Germany. The former has 204,000 square miles, and the latter 212,000. Its population has been reported to be from 5,000,000 to 9000,-000. Its surface is very irregular, the largest portion consists of desorts. rocks and mountains, the latter are of the most inhospitable character, preventing any communication into the country except by foot; yet there are many fertile villages well watered, and covered with clover, thyme, violets and oderiferous plants, prized for their beauty. Its products are various and extensive. In the lowlands, rice, cotton, sugar cane, maize and millet are raised.

In the uplands are found European trees and herbs. There are two harvest seasons each year, the spring and autumn. The spring harvest is the most important, and consists of wheat, barley, peas, beans, etc., which are sown in the autumn.

At the end of the spring, rice, Indian corn and various kinds of pulse are sown for the autumn barvest. Apple,1, pears, quinces, grapes, plums, almonds. walnuts, apricots, pomegranates, citrons and oranges grow in abundance in said, he would not be responsible, hence the gardens of Cabul.

The climate is extremely various, depending more on the elevation than on its position, the latter should give it a decidedly hot temperature. The winds from the snowy mountain summits are very keen. The cold weather begins in September and continues until March. and is very severe. Sometimes much suffering is caused by the scarcity of food. During the winter months wool n, and in some cases felt, gar. ments are worn, and over this a large top coat made of well tanned sheep skin, worn with the long shaggy wool inside. In summer these garments are exchanged for those made of chintz or cotton. In the plains and valleys during the summer season the heat is very intense. At Peshawer, within sight of international courtesy, by an existing

The principal entrances into this mountaious country are the Khyber and the Kohat passes. There are several other entrances of minor importance, some of which are mere mountain paths, entirely unfit for the passage of wheeled vehicles. Commerce is carried on by the means of camels and horses, many of which perish whilst performing their arduous journey through the rocky ravines, and over the rugged cliffs of the Hindoo Kosh. The best known, and the most direct entrance into the country, is the Khyber pass, and around it centres the present Near this pass is a cantonment for about 12,000 British troops, which is Rawul Pindu.

The people are very brave and hardy, loving a free and independent life. For many centuries the Persian and Mon-Amed Khan, a soldier of Nadir Shah, liberated the country and made himself king. During his reign it attained a high point of greatness and prosperity. It was ruled by his successors until 1823, when it became divided between three brothers, into three chiefships, Herat, Cabool and Candahar, Dost Mohammed ruling Cabool. In 1838 the English declared war against him, because he attacked Runjeet Singh, her alley, and in the following year, an army of 12,000 strong, with 4,000 camp followers, entered the country from India.

They took Ghuz in July, and in August Cabool opened its gates to them. For a time the Afghans appeared to be subdued, but in November, 1841, there was a general uprising at Cabool, which eventually terminated by the withdrawal of British troops. On the 5th of January, 1842, the army, which consisted of 4,500 combatants, and 12,-000 camp followers, marched out. These poor fellows were thus exposed to great dangers and trials. They had to face the stormy tempests of winter, and the savage weapons of a treacherous and blood thirsty enemy. They were attacked in the pass, and only one man, Dr. Brydon, escaped, and reached Jelialabad; although afterwards several officers who had been taken prisoners, escaped by bribing their keepers. After the death of Shah Shugah, Dost Mohammed, who had been driven from the throne, returned and reassumed his authority. He carried on war with his neighbors, conquering Candabar in 1854, and Herat in 1862, thus making himself king of the whole country. He died May 27th, 1863, and bequeathed the throne to his son, the late Ameer Shere Ali, who had a long struggle with his brothers and nephews recognized as king by the British, he could not have maintained himself not even a twelve-month at Cabul.

If we look for the origin and cause of the present Afghan difficulty, we may find it to be the result of certain Russian movements since 1873. which very much disturbed Shere Ali's peace of mind. He feared that Russia would extend her borders to his country, or perhaps some difficulty would soon arise between her and England, and the Czar's troops would march through Afghanistan to British India, and in this state of mind he applied to the Viceroy of India for guarantee of support in case of trouble with his north-

Not receiving satisfactory assurance from the Viceroy, Shere Ali allowed nimself to be caught by Russian intrigue, and he so far committed him. self that he could not accept the terms which the British offered him unless there was some pressure put upon him. As matters thus stood, Afghanistan was fast coming under Russian influence, and there seemed to be but one chance left to prevent it, and that was to send a mission to Cabool, and to put plainly before the Ameer the risk that he was running, and to convince him, if possible, of the good intentions of the British Government towards him. A Russian mission to Cabul hastened the despatch of the British mission, for the safety of which Shere Ali repeatedly it was necessary that it should be strong enough to protect itself. It was necessary to see the Ameer face to face and to try thus to foil the advice of the Russian intriguers. The address to the Ameer was conducted in the most dignified manner, and its language was most courteous. No formality due to the dignity and honour of Shere Ali was omitted, yet in a most contemptuous manner he spurned the in a supreme moment, himself and foes alliance of the British, thinking, no doubt, that Russia would support him. This was the kind return for English money and protection, and for the privilege which his subjects had in passing freely through India, to the great benefit of the trade and commerce of his own country. Shere Ali was, by

an artificially cooled tent the thermometer rises for several days to 112° and 113°, which is as hot as the hottest part of India. quite the reverse, and insulted the dig-nity and honor of England. It must have been gratifying to British subjects, to learn of the successful efforts of the soldiers in their advances into the heart of the country, through the Khyber, Kurrum and Bolar passes, at- Lift the tall rampire's artifical pride. tended with but trifling losses. being successful in the beginning the troops gained a great advantage, and they could face the prospects with indifference, notwithstanding the disaster that befell them in February. We learn from late intelligence that Yakoob Khan is willing to yield to yield to interest which attracts our attention. British demands on condition of being sustained on the throne. He, no doubt, is in some trouble about his position, supported by another strong force at as Abdul Ratman Khan is rather a formidable claimant, and is making a move in that direction after quietly abiding his time for a number of years. The mother of Abdoolla Jan, the degol powers ruled the country. In 1748 ceased heir apparent, is said to have chosen a candidate for the same, hence home difficulties may compel the Ameer to seek British influence as did his father, and it is to be hoped that some definite and permanent conclusion will be arrived it, that will put an end for some time to come to these Afghan difficulties. April 14, 1879.

CUSTOMS IN HOLLAND.

Young people fall in love in the customary manner, but the swain-more happy than his fellows in some greater countries-makes his offer direct to the lady. A marriage of convenience is an unheard-of thing. Consent of parents, however, is necessary, for without it the marriage of persons, even up to the age of thirty, may be declared absolutely null and void; but, here is balm indeed ! any one who is more than twenty-one has a legal means of bringing an obstinate parent to reason. Lovers always choose the house and buy the furniture together during courtship. Consequent (or not) on all this, an elopement is a rare thing

There is an antique quaintness in some of their social customs, which is irresistably comic. A birth, for instance, is not made known to the world in our meagre fashion; "Mrs. Brown, of a son," but of a very wel-shapen son," or some such phrase. When baby is two weeks old, it gives a bondon reception for married ladies only; and on this occasion it is dressed in the height of the prevailing fashion, and wearing a beautiful long

So, too, in the case of death. You meet a functionary in the street in kneebreechfor his position, but he was eventually es, cocked hat, long piece of crape behind whose friendship and money and arms a relic of feudal times-takes the news of kept him on the throne at a time when a death to every house in the street and every acquaintance of the defunct. But these, and many other traits of their simplicity are connected with the natural kindness of the people. Besides their own language, a large proportion of them read, and many even speak English; but with French, you are perfectly comfortable everywhere in the country, and besides this the scholars all talk Latin flu-

No nation has in its time fought and suffered so, much for religion. Freedom, religious and political, gained by the blood of their forefathers so lavishly shed. they now enjoy to the fullest extent. They are an eminently religious people. The comparatively smaller bodies of Lutherans and Roman Catholics excepted, the Reform Church represents the religion of the country. The members of this rank themselves Orthodox and Lib eral or Modern, the latter almost corresponding with Unitarianism. Ministers of all denominations are paid by the State: but none can claim pay until s congregation is formed in sufficient num bers to justify the demand. The clergy preach in circuit, and there is a change not merely of minister, but of doctrine as well every Sunday in each church. There are always two collections during the service-one for the poor, and no nation is so liberal to the poor-and one for church expenses. Men and women sit on opposite sides, or men outside and women in

Their freedom, supported as it is by proud recollections of former glories, by the subtle influence of an almost uncontaminated mother tongue, by present tranquil prosperity, and by the feeling, strong in every one's breast, that his dykes give him the power of destroying, Samson-like together in one tremendous act of annibilation, render the nation one of the most patriotic in the world-and, of course, you know I am talking of Hol-

Do you ask where this country may be found? Turn to Goldsmith's "Traveler." whose description of it, as it appeared the snow-clad mountain peaks, and in treaty of 1855, and by the support that more than a hundred years ago, still ap- to the construction of healthy muscles.

plies with a remarkable degree of correctness, to the same country as it is today:

To men of other minds my fancy flies, Embosomed in the deep where Holland Methinks her patient sons before me

stand Where the broad ocean leans against the land : And sedulous to stop the coming tide,

أسحوا برطوران السند While the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile Sees an amphibious world beneath him The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,

The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,

The crowded mart, the cultivated plain-

A new creation rescued from his reign. Hence all the good from opulence that

With all those ills superfluous treasure brings, Are here displayed. Their much loved wealth imparts-Convenience. plenty, elegance and arts;

But view them closer, craft and fraud Even liberty itself is bartered here.

Heavens! how unlike their Belgic sires of Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold, War in each breast, and freedom on each brow !"

-National Repository for April.

...

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SERVING DINNER.

The table should be carefully laid, folds of the table cloth in line, two large napkins placed at the head and foot of the table with corners to the centre, every plate being wiped before being set upon the table, the glass clear, the silver polished, the salt-cellers filled with fresh sifted salt. A little stamp upon the salt improves the appearance. When the plates are laid, two forks should be put on the left hand, a knife and soup spoon on the right, large spoons crossed at each salt cellar, and salt-spoons on top: tumblers and wine-glasses on the right of each plate, a napkin folded with a piece of stale bread within its folds, the soup plates placed in a plate at the head of the table and the napkin on the upper one. Soup ladle, gravy spoon and carving knife and fork go before the master; if there is no soup, no ladle; if no fish, no trowel; if but one dish of meat, but one carving knife and fork. If you have neither fruit nor flowers, a bowl, with bits of ice, makes a pretty centre.

The side table should be laid with a white cloth, the silver, plates, finger bowls that will be needed during dinner, arranged tastefully upon it, and one or two spare napkins making it a pretty ob-

When the soup is on the table let waitress come quietly and say. " Dinner is served." A good waitress makes no noise. She will stand at the dining room door till the family have passed in, and then take her place by her mistress to hand the soup. When the soup course is over the waitress takes off the plates, one in each hand, and takes them to the pantry or to a tray outside the door. Permit no piling of plates as they are taken from the table, nor allow the soiled plates to be placed on the side table. As the soup is removed, hot plates should be ready for fish and meat, and as the waitress pares the hot plate before the dinner she removes the cold plate to the side table. Fish should be served alone-no veget. ables. Salad is the only thing allowed with fish. If fish be broiled, lemon, cut in quarters, should be handed, to be squeezed upon the fish, unless fish sauce is preferred. With salmon, thinly cut slices of cucumber, dressed, with pepper, salt and vinegar, should be served. Before the fish is removed, the fish trowel and spoon should be taken off on a tray or plate; before the meat is removed the carving knife and fork and gravy spoon should be carefully taken on a plate or tray. After the meat and plates are removed the unused silver should be taken off then the salt-cellars. The table being cleared, the crumbs should be taken off with a crumb knife or with a napkin should be taken off by the four corners.

Place upon the table the desert plates. and spoons, and forks, if for pudding or sweets of any kinds; if for fruit, a plate with a colored doiley, a finger bowl and a silver knife and fork. If coffee is served, it should be placed on a tray, with coffee cups and sugar, at the head of the table. The old fashion of a polished and bare table for fruit is gone out, except where of all that he possessed, and fasted an elaborate table and men servants are kept .- Mrs. S. W. Oakey.

From observation under the microscope of the Blood of patients (using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vitalised dics, so necessary

FAMILY READING

A CHEERFUL FACE.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face ; let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good, wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams-'on the just as well as the unjust." Such a disposition will yield a rich reward. or its happy effect will come home to you, and brighten your mo. ments of thoughts. Cheerfulness will make the mind clear, give tone to thought, add grace and beauty to the countenance. Joubert says-"When you give, give with joy, smilingly," Smiles are little things—cheap articles to be fraught with so many blessings. both to the giver and the receiver pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of everyday life. They are the higher and better responses of nature to the emotion of the soul. Let the children have the benefit of them, those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find a level for their buoyant nature in the cheerful, loving faces of those who lead them. Let them not be kept from the middle aged who need the encouragement they bring. Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdant the long weary path of life They look for them from you, who are rejoicing in the fulln ss of life. Be gentle and indulgent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.

MINISTERS PREACH REPENT. ANCE.

BY THE REV. E. DAVIES.

It is a long, long time since I heard a sermon on repentance. I have attended, sometimes, eight camp-meetings without hearing a single, plain sermon on repentance. I heard an old minig. ter cry out, "Preach repentance! Preach repentance! How can you get the people saved if you do not preach repentance?"

"Christ began to preach and to say epent for the kingdom of keaven is at hand." John the Baptist had gone before film, preaching the same doctrine. Christ taught His disciples, 'That repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations beginning at Jerusalem." Luke 24, 47. Then Christ is exalted at the right hand of God, a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance, (or the power to repent and the blessings that flow from it) to Israel and forgiveness of sins. Paul "testified both to the Jews and also to the Greeks. repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts 20: 21. Paul told the Athenians at Mars' Hill, that-"the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Acts 17: 30. Because he hath appointed a day in the which He will judge the world in righteousness, by

that man whom he hath ordained. We should be careful to discriminate between the counteafeit and the genuine repentance.

Some may have terror of conscience and not have true repentance. Felix trembled when Paul preached, but he still went on in sin. Judas had great horrors of mind when he had sold Christ for thirty pieces of silver, but he was not a true penitent, for he went out and hanged himself.

2 Slight sorrow of heart is not repentance. Ahab had this, 1 Kings 21: 27; but it was not true repentance.

2 Momentary impulses toward good ness and not repentance. Herod had many good impulses at the preaching of John the Baptist, but he was not a true penitent. The heart must be broken up like the fallow ground, or the good seed will only lie upon the top and the birds of the field will pick it

4 Good resolutions are not repentance unless they were carried out. Many seem to repent while their children are sick and forget it when they are delivered from this impending evil.

5 Leaving off some sins is not repentance. Some will give up one term upon a plate; then the spread napkins of sin and cleave to another. It is not repentance till we are sorry for all our sins. True repentance is seen in the Publi-

can, who was so humble, that he durst nof lift up bis eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast and cried, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

Many are like the proud Pharisee who stood and thanked God that he was not as other men. He paid tithes twice a week, Still he was proud of heart and unhumbled before God.

1. True repentance implies a knowledge of sin. This may be obtained by considering our relations to God and the many violations of his holy laws. I thought upon my ways and turned my feet unto Thy testimonies." Consideration is one of the first steps to repentance.

2 It implies a sorrow for sin. This sorrow may be expressed in words or

without them, broken and co past offences.

of sin. 3 It implie acknowledge my sin is ever and so says ev " I hate the sin

4. True repe to turn to Go heart. Who i Sin is the hates. Sin is soul. heart. Sin te hath the devil

wages." He who drinks there is sugar We ought t pleased with " A broken an thou wilt not d of God are a b

its companio

We ought to to spiritual he out the maladi and brings lite We ought to it there is no

adoption into We ought to mercy for the thou backsli Ir and I will not upon you." Je Pray for the dwell upon the

Ezek. 36: 26. I am willing neglected this late, and I writ well as others important duty one reason why away after rev the converts no wood and the were never dec ful character o liness of God a tion in the sigl

It is possib talk and preach of God as to fo and we may ha condition of the we may fail to produce deep c it is a small thi thing to repen sion, and this t Lord, belp Thy oldfashioned g that "hearts o rebels shall obe

More than has passed since ment was inver most widely kn valuable interna ihe world. No t a day.

It is said by r idan's Cavalry sparingly to layi quantity of egg won't cost much money on the lan

> derive great comfor Benson's Capcine I are affected with whor colds or weak lun ment they should re-medicinal elements remedy in the the s-common porous pla pliances and other e pliances and other e pain at once, streng plasters will not e Weak Back, Rhe all local aches and p remedy. Ask for Ber no other. Sold by

DIPHTHERIA very prevalent, ity seems to be ing what is supp cold or sore thro to its stages, and is procured it ha be too late. Fro this disease eve remedy on hand ance of sore thro DIPTHERINE ba public. It is the physician, and i it has been used, dy for that disea the reach of all, full directions, a dealers in medici cents a bottle.

GOSPE No Sankey, McG JUST

The songs in No. but very few of their or No. 2. The price is the s Music and Word

Words only pap Mailed post at these METHODST B MINISTERS PREACH REPENT-ANCE.

BY THE REV. E. DAVIES.

It is a long, long time since I heard sermon on repentance. I have atended, sometimes, eight camp-meetings vithout hearing a single, plain sermon n repentance. I heard an old minig. er cry out, "Preach repentance! Preach repentance! How can you get he people saved if you do not preach epentance?"

"Christ began to preach and to say epent for the kingdom of keaven is hand." John the Baptist had gone efore flim, preaching the same docrine. Christ taught His disciples, That repentance and remission of sins hould be preached in His name among l nations beginning at Jerusalem. uke 24, 47. Then Christ is exalted t the right hand of God, a Prince nd a Saviour to give repentance, (or ne power to repent and the blessings hat flow from it) to Israel and forveness of sins. Paul "testified both the Jews and also to the Greeks, epentance toward God, and faith toard our Lord Jesus Christ." Acts 0: 21. Paul told the Athenians at fars' Hill, that "the times of this gnorance God winked at; but now ommandeth all men everywhere to reent." Acts 17: 30. Because he hath ppointed a day in the which He will udge the world in righteousness, by hat man whom he hath ordained.

We should be careful to discriminate etween the counteafeit and the genu-

ne repentance. Some may have terror of conscience nd not have true repentance. Felix embled when Paul preached, but he ill went on in sin. Judas had great orrors of mind when he had sold hrist for thirty pieces of silver, but was not a true penitent, for he went at and hanged himself.

2 Slight sorrow of heart is not rentance. Abab had this, 1 Kings 21: : but it was not true repentance.

2 Momentary impulses toward good ss and not repentance. Herod had my good impulses at the preaching John the Baptist, but he was not a ne penitent. The heart must be bron up like the fallow ground, or the od seed will only lie upon the top d the birds of the field will pick it

Good resolutions are not repenace unless they were carried out. any seem to repent while their childare sick and forget it when they are ivered from this impending evil.

Leaving off some sins is not restance. Some will give up one term sin and cleave to another. It is not entance till we are sorry for all our

True repentance is seen in the Publi-. who was so humble, that he durst lift up his eyes unto heaven, but ote upon his breast and cried, "God merciful to me a sinner."

Many are like the proud Pharisee o stood and thanked God that he s not as other men. He paid tithes all that he possessed, and fasted ce a week, Still he was proud of rt and unhumbled before God.

. True repentance implies a knowge of sin. This may be obtained by sidering our relations to God and many violations of his holy laws. thought upon my ways and turned feet unto Thy testimonies." Coneration is one of the first steps to

entance. It implies a sorrow for sin. This row may be expressed in words or

without them, but the heart must be broken and contrite before God for our past offences. Think of the evil nature

3 It implies a confession of sin. "I acknowledge my transgressions and my sin is ever before me," said David and so says every true penitent.

"I hate the sin that made Thee mourn, And drove Thee from my breast." 4. True repentance will lead a man

to turn to God with a full purpose of heart. Who is truly penitent? Sin is the accursed thing that God Sin destroys the glory of the

Sin is the plague spot in the Sin tends to eternal ruin. "Sin hath the devil for its father, shame for its companion, and death for its wages." He who sins is like the man who drinks a cup of poison because poor. The strongest symptoms of the there is sugar in it.

We ought to repent because God is pleased with the sinner's repentance. A broken and a contrite heart O God thou wilt not despise." The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit.

We ought to repent because it leads to spiritual health. Repentance works out the maladies of sin from the soul, and brings life, and health and peace. We ought to repent, because without it there is no forgiveness of sins nor

adoption into the divine family. We ought to repent because there is mercy for the vilest sinner. "Return thou backsliling Israel, saith the Lord, and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you." Jer. 3: 11.

Pray for the grace of repentance and dwell upon the motives that lead to it.

I am willing to confess that I have neglected this plain duty myself till of also say that two swallows (and not very late, and I write to stir up myself as arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup bewell as others to discharge this all- fore mentioned cured me in about fifteen important duty. Further, I believe that minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in one reason why there is such a falling away after revivals is because many of the converts never drank of the wormwood and the gall of repentance, they were never deeply convicted of the awful character of sin and the infinite holiness of God and their dreadful condi tion in the sight of God.

It is possible for our ministers to talk and preach so much about the love of God as to forget that God is just, and we may have but little idea of the condition of the wicked, and therefore we may fail to preach to them, so as to no other Liniment or other preparation produce deep conviction. They think in this country could have done so much it is a small thing to sin and a small thing to repent of sin, and a shallow repentance leads to a shallow conversion, and this leads to backslidings. O Lord, help Thy ministers to preach the oldfashioned gospel with such power that "hearts of adamant shall melt and rebels shall obey." Amen and Amen.

More than three quarters of a century has passed since Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was invented, and it is to-day the most widely known as well as the most valuable internal and external remedy in ihe world. No family should be withou

It is said by reliable persons that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders fed sparingly to laying hens will increase the quantity of eggs two fold. Try it. It won't cost much. Don't throw away your money on the large packs.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

FOR WOMEN A CHILDREN

Females suffering from pain and weakness will derive great comfort and atrength from the use of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster. Where children are affected with whooping cough; ordinary coughs or colds or weak lungs, it is the one and only treatment they should receive. This article contains new medicinal elements such as is found in no other remedy in the the same form. It is far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, electrical appliances and other external remedies. It relieves pain at once, strengthens and cures where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lame and Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney disease and all local aches and pains it is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 28 Cents

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. 1ts fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appearance of sore throat, A preparation called Fairy Bridal, (50 cents.) Culprit Fay, (\$1), and Fairy Bridal, (50 cents.) ance of sore throat, A preparation called DIPTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where for it. it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the lcw price of 25 cents a bottle.

GOSPEL HYMNS, C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & Co., No. 3. By Sankey, McGranahan & Stebbing.

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

The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stiff covers Words only paper Mailed post at these prices. METHODST BOOK BOOM, Halifax.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S.. June 12th., 1878.

Messis. C. Gates, Son & C.-Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevisa and disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappear ed before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long,) and when only two bottles had been taken a perfect cure was affected,

In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impurities therein. It cleansed his blood, butil him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever ince he has been well and hearty. I may the stomach, such as I never experienced before or since. I can state further that I have seen your Acadian Liniment ap plied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing results. A gentleman of my acquaintance had a pair of oxen severely crippled by this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid a cure was effected in about ten days. I helped apply the medicine myself and know this to be a fact. I am quite sure in a similar case as this Liniment did. I have also used your Nerve Ointment with complete success for the cure of sore teats on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or heard tell of that will cure them so quick.

Yours with gratitude, ISAAC B. SPINNEY. Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.A. Atterney-at-Law, &c., OFFICE 54 IVILLE St. HALIFAX.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

F any of our readers Visit St. JOHN'S, NEW-FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy

Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 216
AterWStreet. Oct. 19, 78, lyr

THE BEST

MUSIC BOOKS. T HECHURCH OFFERING.

BY L. O. EMERSON, (\$1.38, or \$12 per dozen has the best arranged and largest collection of Music for Episcopal Choirs ever published. 6 Venites, 19 Gloria Patris, 23 Glorias, &c., &c., &c., all in Anthem Eorm, besides a large variety of Chants and Anthems for Christmas, Easter and other Festivals. Although prepared expressly for the Episcopal Service, the largest number of fine Anthems renders it one of the best Anthem books for all Chairs.

Easter Music! Easter Carols, Easter Anthems.

Send for Lists.

CANTATAS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMI-NARIES. Among the many good ones may be mentioned Maude Irving, (75 cents.) Lesson in

The present number of the WEEKLY MUSICAL RECORD is full of EASTER MUSIC. Send 6 cents

Richardson's New Method for the Pianoforte. (\$3.25.) Is the most popular ever issued, as proved positively by the sale of hundred of thousands of

copies of it. Examine it. Any book mailed for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Beston.

711 & 843 Broadway, 922 Chestnut Street, New York.

JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., LL. B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Com-

missioner Supreme Court, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account et FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Granville St. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDERGRIFT.
Mr. Vandergrift, of the firm of Vandergrift &
Huffman, is a well-known business man in this
place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Feb. 16, ISTT

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir.—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,

MRS. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street. Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Alleghany. Penn.

VECETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

Mi. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-scated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weak-ened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced. HYDE PARK, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

By what I saw and heard I gained some con-

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired until I had taken faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured: and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

life, and I was never more able to perform indorthan now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgement, cure them.

with great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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

B wn & Wood, whis 1 - ents.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the cutire system in three months. Any person who will take pill each night from 1: 12 weeks may be restored to sound seath night from 1: 12 weeks may be restored to sound the state of the sta

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make tens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & OD., Banger, Maine.





CO-LABORERS' do. GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Mechanica Charitable 1878 SILVER MEDAL (for caree) co., 1878 MASON & HAMLIN

Have the honor to announce the above awards for their CABINET ORGANS

the present season. The award at Paris is the highest distinction in the power of the justes to confer, and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAE awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world were in compeleding manufacturers of the world were in compeleding. At Every World's Exposition of twelve years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highest Honors, viz: Paris. 1878; Sweden. 1873; Philadelphia. 1876; Santiago. 1873; Vieuma, 1873; Paris. 1867. NO ORGANS EVER ATTAINED HIGHEST AWARD AT ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Sold for eash, or payments by installments. Latest CATALOGUES with newest styles, prices, etc., free. MASON & HAMEIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 250 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

MACDONALD& CO.

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

MALLEABLE IRON

With Fittings of every description.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES. SHEETS ETC .. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND OWER PUMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

ENGINEER BRASS FITTINGS.

Also-The heavier description of

BRASS and COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - Halifax.

WHOLESALE GOODS AND MILLINERY

25 DUKE STREET, HALIFAX.

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF

500 PACKAGES

This Spring's importation. Nearly the whole of this Stock was imported UNDER THE OLD TARIFF.

O UR STOCK OF Millinery and Fancy Goods is the largest in the city

Orders by Mail carefully and punctually attended to

SMITH BRCS

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

The Maritime School Series.

THE MARITIME READERS

Profusely Illustrated

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction to be [used in the Public Schools of Nova Scotia.

FIRST PRIMER......Price 3 cents FIRST BOOK.... SECOND BOOK THIRD BOOK... **№ Fourth Book..... "38 "** F1FTH Воок..... " 45 " ILLUSTRATED WALL LESSONS, per set of 6 Sheets mounted

AN ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY

Schools of the MaritimeProvinces of Canada. 104 pp., 12 Maps, and 26 Illustrations. Price 40 cents.

NEW PRIMERS

The Maritime PRIMERS and WALL CARDS, just issued are on an entirely new plan. The PRIMERS consisting of parts 1, and 2, are sold at 3 and 6 cents each respectively. They are handsomely printed with large type, profusely illustrated, and very durable. They are concructed in such a way as to assist the teacher in leading. Sold from a picture to the name of the thing which the picture represents.

The Primers are accompanied by a Series of Wall Lesson Card
an enlarged form the introductory six pages of the First Primer.

The constant use of these cards in are varnished so that they can be cleaned. Price per set, 60 cents.

THE SIXTH READER, NEW EDITION

The Publishers of the Maritime Series at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for advanced classes but acting on the advice of several experienced teachers of Nova Scotia, they determined to enlarge the Sixth Maritime Reader in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced to enlarge the SIXTH MARITIME READER in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced book, without putting parents and guardians to the expense of a separate volume. The New Edition of the Sixth Maritime Reader is now ready. It contains over a hundred pages of new matter of a class suited to advanced pupils. Besides many declamatory pieces of the highest order, there are sections devoted to words difficult to spell, words frequently mis pronounced; profiles, affixes and roots, and lessons in elocution. The arraigement of the new matter will not in any way interfere with the use of the first edition in classes which may already be supplied, as all the new selections are inserted at the end of the volume, and the paging of the first edition has not been disturbed in the second.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!!

Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper and Envelopes In great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes

CHEAP AMERICAN STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES from 90 cents per Thousand Note Paper from 90c pr. ream

SLATES AND PENCILS

EXERCISE AND COPY BOOKS BLANK BOOKS BLOT

BOOK SLATES, &C., &C., PENS, AN EXCELLENT SELECTION, Lead Pencils from 12c per doze

WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

It will be seen by the notice in our Advertizing columns that the Executive Book Committee is to meet on the last day of Arril, and the General Committee on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, instead of the eighth.

See also notice of Hymn Book Com-

Talmage's trial is a tedious affair. Much that is humiliating to Christian nature has characterized the proceedings. In warding off close enquiries and retorting upon personalities, there has been no little warmth of feeling and expression among the divines conducting the case. It is a pity that arbitration cannot take the place of such contests.

The verdict of a Rochester jury, by which Rev. Mr. Landers recovered \$800 salary due him in arrears, has been commented upon extensively by the American press, and chiefly in tayour of the legal decision. We noticed at the time that it was something new, it not contradictory, in Methodism, to have a case of salary referred to a court of law, Our neighbors, however, are disposed to regard pastoral relations in the light of a business as well as religious compact.

We observe that the New York Annual Conference expressed emphatic disapproval of Resolutions in favour of an unlimited pastorate, but referred the subject to the laity for discussion. It was seen in our own General Conference of 1874, that the laity were chiefly in tayour of the old itinerant system, pure and simple. The Newark Conter nce had a lively debate over "Invitations," and disposed of antagonistic resolutions by the substitution of a declaration which means, though drawn mildly, that contracts ente ed into before the Conference are to be t eated with disfavor.

A very remarkable movement has been going on among the colored people of the United States. For some months it was noticed that stragglers were going west; but recently the movement has grown almost into an exodus toward Kansas State. From all that can be learned of their intentions, they would seem to be seeking free lands and liberty from over-restrained social habits. Like the Mormons, they look for liberty in a life of seclusion from the rest of wankind. Meantime, cities of the West find themselves under the necessity of making special provision to avoid the disgrace of having negroes starving under their eyes. It is an extraordinary

Mayor Ray's inaugura! address, before the Aldermen and Councillors of St. John had a very sensible ring. More than that, it was exceedingly promising for the economy and reform so absolutely needed in Maritime civic government. To the uninitiated there is something incomprehensible in the fact that taxes are increasing so apidly without corresponding advantages. In American cities they pay a percentage of from two to three cents on each dollar of real estate; but their streets and public institutions under civic control show something in return. If Mayor Ray can reach the method which is certainly known to our neighbors, of securing cleanliness and neatness in city management, without greatly increasing the expenditure, we shall all be grateful for his example.

The New England Conference declared. 81 to 44, that it approved of camp-meetings, but was opposed to holding them over Sunday. This was in amendment to very strong resolutions against " the desecration of the Sabbath connected, directly or indirectly, with the holding of these meetings on that day." The discussion on the subject was quite animated. The Conference, at the same time, condemned the American Congress for holding a recent session on the Lord's day.

The name of Mr Meredith, who last autumn joined the Congregational body, caused a ripple also on the even surface of this Conference. Protests were made against any reference to his action, subsequent to his resignation. The Bishop, in answer to a question, rules:

1. It is the right of any member of a Conference to give notice of withdrawal from the Conference through the proper officer, when there are no charges presented against him.

2. But the withdrawal is not complete until takes action upon it.

Against this decision, Dr. Thayer, Presiding Elder, took an appeal to the General Conference. Something must lie behind all this, when Bishop Simpson's judgment is disputed.

LITERARY METEMPSYCHOSES.

The transmigration of souls is a superstition long since exploded, for like a spectre it disappeared at the dawn of fuller light; but there is a from mind to mind, and from one age to another, that is not a superstition but a sober reality. One cannot read the classic productions of the world's greatest minds without meeting with both thoughts and metaphors that, like comets, recur at irregular periods, and each time with a new, though with a borrowed brightness. To trace these literary metempsychoses through their several evolutions, would certainly afford to the curious mind at least, a most exquisite pleasure. Of course such a study would necessitate a considerable amount of research, but the result would amply repay any labour that might be involved. Our aim in furnishing the subjoined ran dom selections, is to assist the readers of the WESLEYAN in pursuing the study of this subject for themselves.

We will first give some examples of borrowed sentiments. Augustine in one place says: "We may make ladders of our very vices, by which to rise to something higher, if we will but tread them under our feet." Tennyson appears to have borrowed this thought, and at the same time has added to its beauty in the opening stanza of his nimitable In Memoriam. He says:

I held it truth with him who sings To one clear harp in divers tones, That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things.

It was the saying of an ancient sage: 'Call no man happy until his death." Whoever the author of this proverbial saying was, it is probable that he was indebted for his thought to a celebrated Greek poem entitled, Seven against Thebes, one verse of which is quoted, with a translation in a footnote, in Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay. It is as follows: "The happiest destiny is never to have been born; and the next best, by far, is to return, as swiftly as may be to the add an interest to a familiar acquaint bourn whence we came.'

Every one is familiar with Pope's beautiful ode: "Vital spark of heavenly flame." There is no doubt that he borrowed the sentiment of this ode from a poem written by Thomas Flatman, in which these lines occur:

Full of sorrow, full of anguish, Fainting, gasping. trembling, crying, Panting, groaning, shrinking, dying, Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say, Be not fearful, come away."

How much superior, however, i Pope's rendering of the same senti-

Vital spark of heavenly flame Quit, oh quit, this mortal frame! Trembling, hoping, ling'ring, flying, O the pain, the bliss of dying! Cease, fond nature, cease thy strife, And let me languish into life."

According to Miller, "the original source of this immortal ede, is a poem composed by the Emperor Adrian who died A. D. 138."

Milton, in Paradise Lost, says: Millions of spiritual creatures walk th Unseen, both when we wake and when

Did not the sweet singer of Methodism have this passage in his mind when he penned the couplet which occurs in Hymn 314?

They throng the air, and darken heaven, And rule the lower world."

Longfellow's thoughts were not far from the same latitude when he wrote the third stanza in his Haunted

There are more guests at the table, than the Invited; the illuminated hall Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts, As silent as the pictures on the wall."

These examples of borrowed sentiments shall suffice. Next to these we will mention a few borrowed metaphors. Without waiting to cite instances in which different authors vary their metaphors yet retain the same idea; e. g., "Grey hairs are death's blossoms," rendered by Young in his Night Thoughts, "Time on his head has snowed," and again by Longfel-

"Faint streaks of glory .
Dawn of another life;"

the instances are numerous in which precisely the same metaphor is borrowed and elaborated. Byron, it is said is indebted to Euripides for his list with thousands of others, each

Scotch Reviewers. Speaking of the lamented Henry Kirke White's genius,

'T'was thine own genius gave the fatal blow, And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee

certain transmigration of sentiment | So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain, No more through rolling clouds to soar again, Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart, And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel, He nursed the pinion which impell'd the While the same plumage that had warm'd his

Drank the last life-blood of his bleeding

Few lines of English poetry are oftener repeated than those of Camp-

What though my winged hours of bliss Like angels' visits, few and far between." But Campbell borrowed his meta-

phor from a line in a poem written by John Norris, about the close of the seventeenth century: "Like angels' visits, short and bright."

Milton, in his Sampson Agonistes has this line: "O, dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of

which reminds us at once of the couplet of our Hymn No. 163:

O dark! dark! I still must say, Amid the blaze of gospel day."

Another line occurs in Milton to this

"In willing chains and sweet captivity," with which agrees the following in Hymn 641.

"Behold I sit
In willing bonds before thy feet."

Cowper's Hymn, beginning: "God moves in a mysterious way," contains

Blind unbelief is sure to err," where the poet evidently borrows from a line in Milton's Comus:

"But unbelief is blind." Now, it were easy to multiply ex amples of this kind, but if we have awakened any desire to pursue this subject further, we have gained our object. Such a study would widen on e's field of vision, and, at the same time

ICE IN NEW YORK IN RELA TION TO VICE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

ance with our best literature.

A remarkable report has been sent us from 150 Nassau Street, New York city. This is the office of Anthony Comstock. Mr. Comstock's name is one of the most familiar to American What Plimsoll is to shipping, what Berg is to dumb animals, that is Anthony Comstock to the young people of the United States. He is a tireless detective and relentless foe against all traffic in bad books, against the seductive snares and enticements for leading youth from the path of virtue. A society, in existence only five years, of which Comstock is Secretary and principal agent, with an expenditure of \$30,000. has already arrested 364 persons, most of whom have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor-their aggregate terms of confinement making a total of 142 years—for the sin of corrupting the population of the United States. Fines to the amount of \$47,585 have been recovered from these villains.

Some idea of the work done by this society may be inferred from the facts, that 23,250 pounds of books have been destroyed, 202,679 obscene pictures and photos have been seized and done away with, while of charms for watch chains, pills and powders for infamous purposes, lewd songs and playingcards, it is enough to say that five establishments engaged in manufacturing these have been broken up. Of catalogues, circulars, poems, used to advertize infamous articles of sale, 1.241.388 have been seized and burned.

One peculiar feature of the society's work deserves respecial notice. Of names and post office addresses to whom circulars, etc. may be sent, the agents seized in the hands of persons arrested, not less than 422,800! Two or three hints as regards these

names :-A gentleman in this city, travelling not long ago in the city of Chicago. found the name of his own son in a metaphor in one of the most striking | bearing, in minute detail, the real ad-

passages in his English Bards and dress appended—this in a public office fringements upon the stern old law of three thousand miles away. We have ourselves seen pamphlets-containing, with advertisements perhaps pure enough, intended as a decoy, offers of cheap books and pictures. which must have been vicious—which reached their destination in a curious way. Boys in the schools of Halifax received these by mail from New York, without having the slightest knowledge of how their names were communicated. The inference is that through some persons the names of scholars have been purchased. One public boarding school in these Provinces, to our personal knowledge, has been reached in this way at different times by New York publishers. The Report

> In one school, in a neighboring city, our agent found over one-third of a department of forty girls under sixteen years of age, of good families, who either had in possession or had recently had; the most obscene matter in their hands.

In another school of about 100 boys, sixteen of the number had been supplied with obscene pictures and printed matter, which they had given away or sold to other boys. Our agent has found during the past year,

in twenty-three different institutions of learning, the foulest matter in possession of students. If the principals of schools were more watchful, and would co-operate more cordially with this Society, a very much greater good would follow such action. In almost every instance where this obscene matter has been discovered, parents and teachers have been alike ignorant of its existence, and were often incredulous until they had seen the stock seized.

This is surely alarming; it is the more alarming to us, that our own sons and daughters are already within the vortex, while parents and teachers may be reposing in the confidence that their charge is secure from contamination. Mr. Comstock assures us that, to avoid the pursuit now so close upon them, publishers are sending their vile publications under the name of "classics." The poison is gilded fairly to deceive the eye. Joseph Cook, as we showed by quotations some weeks ago, illustrated the fearfal danger to which students were exposed in this way, by the fact that a eading Academy near Boston had refrained from giving the usual list of names in its annual catalogues, lest they might be used to the disadvantage of good morals. It is high time that other precautions were taken. The inducements to continue this trade are specially strong, in proof of which read this other extract from the Re

A man at Rochester was arrested in No vember for mailing and selling unlawful articles. It required six trucks and express wagons to carry to the station-house the matter seized, consisting of about 100,000 pamphlets and 1,000,000 circulars. If we are to believe the statement of the prisoner's counsel to the District Attorney of Rochester, the printing of these pamphlets cost but \$600, while the retail price was fifty cents each that is, if all were sold, would realize \$50,-000. (The enormous profit of this illicit business is resistless to unprincipled men). One firm had printed 3,055,600 circulars for this man, and they were being scattered broadcast; yet no one in Rochester seemed to be aware of their existence until after his

Now that Comstock and his associates are rooting out these iniquities at home, it is reasonable to suppose that new energy will be brought to bear upon foreign markets. The mails are a ready channel for vile publications. They are the chief detriment which Comstock has to success in his great work. True, there are laws against using the mails for such purposes, but in our country it seems to be nobody's business to keep on the alert. Indeed, it would probably be resented as a high-handed interference with the liberties of the people if any one at present presumed to examine matter sent through the post offices.

We need, then, more concentration of sympathy and purpose in relation to this particular evil. Some one should be clothed with authority to act as detective in the protection of our Provinces from iniquitous publications, &c. That some-person, we see clearly, should have a providential fitness and ambition for the office, or little could begained. Altogether, there is insidious danger threatening us.

THE ITINERANCY AGAIN.

In the wide circle of Methodist annual discussions, this subject is as sure of regular agitation as is the proverbial collection of being taken up. This year there have been in American Conferences debates upon an extension of the pastoral term, and resolutions aimed at each growing practice which may seem in any way to encourage in-

a three years' incumbency. Naturally enough, neighboring denominations look in, or on, as these discussions progress, and draw their own inferences. By the law of association, they are led to apply the lessons of these debates to their own economy. Hence we have opinions in the religious papers, of the itinerancy in its adaptation to certain conditions of ministerial life. While a few among ourselves are impatient of its perpetual interferences with domestic and social plans and comfort, others would gladly avail themselves of its agency, in part, at

One evil for which the itinerancy would be a remedy, in the estimation of the writers alluded to, is that of ministers whose usefulness in their locality is at an end, but whose domestic roots have struck so deep into the soil that nothing short of an earthquake could disturb them. With farms and buildings purchased by their own money, sons and daughters married about them, it becomes more and more unnatural to look in the direction of change.

This is precisely the difficulty which many in our church wish to avoid in holding to the itinerancy. Every year added to the three as now limited in our economy, would be a temptation to lay deeper foundations of family plans. Five years would soon create a demand for a sixth and seventh, till removal would be next to impracticable.

On the other side there are strong arguments, however, so strong that the subject is not likely to settle down for lack of discussion.

Young Napoleon, who recently left for Africa, to take part in the war with the Zulus, is, as most readers will have inferred, the son of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugene. Since the revolution of Sept. 4th, 1870, he has lived in Chiselhurst, in England.

He has received a thorough military education at Woolwich, and graduated seventh in a class of thirty-four; and having no other field in which to indulge his taste for the profession of arms, he has gone as a volunteer with the English forces now operating against the savage Zulus. It is said that his determination to join the expedition was made without consultation with his mother or with the leaders of his party. He has a blind, almost fanatical belief in his own destiny, and is firm in the faith that France will some time call him to restore the Empire and save her from the "direful consequences of too much liberty." His faith must be very strong

THE next International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces. will meet at Baltimore, Maryland, May 12-25th. The place and time chosen for the Convention are in every sense auspicious. The city of Baltimore is at present experiencing the influence of such a revival of religion as has seldom occurred in the history of revivals in this country. This fact will necessarily impart a deep spiritual character to the proceedings of the Convention.

Delegates will be entertained while in Baltimore. Circulars will also be issued in a short time giving full information concerning such reductions in railroad fare as have been secured.

The second Conference of College Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in connection with the International Conventions.

MINISTERIAL.

Rev. Joseph Hart, President of the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference, was in Halifax a few days last week, visiting his relatives.

Rev. W. H. Evans, of Weymouth, N.S., is passing through deep waters of affliction. His beloved wite is sinking daily from heart disease. All that can be done by skill and loving attention is ensured for the sufferer, but only the Divine hand can give succour in this extremity.

Rev. Joseph Coffin, of Horton, N. S., has been spending some sad weeks by the bedside of his only boy. From a slight swelling in one of his legg ever set in upon the little patient, resulting in extreme prostration. We learn that the child is improving.

Rev. R. A. Daniel, of Avondale, N. S., has been laid by during a few Sabbaths from congestion difficulty of the lungs. brought on through heavy colds. Surrounding brethren have been helping with LITERATUI

Fifth Annua Society for the is a frightful ex tinct and seps against which a good warfare. our editorial co

The Present O of Believers an stance of a Lec D.D . Cincinnati the Y. M. C. A earth" in the generated hum day. He consid ing rapidly a gr are very eloque Prince 10 cents pel Book and Ti

The North An rich in its issue in Turkey, Ger Absent Friends illustrious depa and mould the Progress in App Design in Natur Cook, and other & Co.

Songs from th

Milton, Queen's Office, is a bool duction of poen times in the pres author is an in written by others birds sometimes sweetly, though shine are their i Browning, Eng poet, wrote he room. Mrs. H sorrow. Milton may not be i " songs," as we instruments of plaintive stanzas means devoid of

The first numb dian," designed to gan of the Maritin reached us. It and Moncton, an D. Brown and E. the Editors, after former residenceand tog on the one temperature on the plication of his

Thus stands our forces. Above h steady drought of misty, stormy anar ualism, Ecclesiasti in pieces, and ever and threatening to other hissing back ing us, as it has do mists. What wone isolated situation?

It may be presu high-sounding peo English-" We o hold the happy i Romanism and " Unlicensed indi how these brethrer tion of Apostolical it would be .to bor mena of nature by anarchy and shatte the heart of this A we have no inclina simply advise our really wish all progain nothing, and by indulging in re upon people who equals in education and certainly their charity. Our own extended, yet we papers successivel upon this very rock friends, and steer I the Pacific!

> CORRESP MIDDLE ICO

MR. EDITOR,-Dear Bro., The Visitor, in his issu that the sentence wh New Brunswick Bar in a recent number wrongly printed in Instead of "All t

rate have been bapti their faith in Christ properly partake of the editor says there after regenerate. But he claims that

about the same. tence in the form of Editor of the Visitor a difference.

fringements upon the stern old law of a three years' incumbency. Naturally enough, neighboring denominations look in, or on, as these discussions progress, and draw their own inferences. By the law of association, they are led to apply the lessons of these debates to their own economy. Hence we have opinions in the religious papers, of the itinerancy in its adaptation to certain conditions of ministerial life. While a few among ourselves are impatient of its perpetual interferences with domestic and social plans and comfort, others would gladly avail. hemselves of its agency, in part, at

One evil for which the itinerancy would be a remedy, in the estimation of the writers alluded to, is that of ninisters whose usefulness in their ocality is at an end, but whose domesic roots have struck so deep into the oil that nothing short of an earthuake could disturb them. With arms and buildings purchased by heir own money, sons and daughters narried about them, it becomes more nd more unnatural to look in the rection of change.

This is precisely the difficulty which any in our church wish to avoid holding to the itinerancy. Every ear added to the three as now limited our economy, would be a temptaon to lay deeper foundations of famplans. Five years would soon cree a demand for a sixth and seventh. I removal would be next to imprac-

On the other side there are strong guments, however, so strong that e subject is not likely to settle down r lack of discussion.

Young Napoleon, who recently left for rica, to take part in the war with the lus, is, as most readers will have inred, the son of Napoleon III. and the upress Eugene. Since the revolution Sept. 4th, 1870, he has lived in Chiselrst, in England.

le has received a thorough military neation at Woolwich, and graduated enth in a class of thirty-four: and havno other field in which to indulge his te for the profession of arms, he has ne as a volunteer with the English ces now operating against the savage It is said that his determination on the expedition was made without asultation with his mother or with the ders of his party. He has a blind, alest fanatical belief in his own destiny. d is firm in the faith that France will me time call him to restore the Empire d save her from the "direful conseences of too much liberty." His faith ist be very strong

THE next International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of United States and British Provinces, l meet at Baltimore, Maryland, May 25th. The place and time chosen for Convention are in every sense auspius. The city of Baltimore is at present eriencing the influence of such a reviof religion as has seldom occurred in history of revivals in this country. s fact will necessarily impart a deep itual character to the proceedings of Convention.

elegates will be entertained while in timore. Circulars will also be issued a short time giving full information cerning such reductions in railroad as have been secured.

he second Conference of College ing Men's Christian Associations will held in connection with the Internanal Conventions.

MINISTERIAL.

Rev. Joseph Hart, President of the N. and P. E. Island Conference, was in lifax a few days last week, visiting his

Rev. W. H. Evans, of Weymouth, N.S., assing through deep waters of afflic-His beloved wite is sinking daily m heart disease. All that can be done skill and loving attention is ensured the sufferer, but only the Divine hand give succour in this extremity.

ev. Joseph Coffin, of Horton, N. S., been spending some sad weeks by bedside of his only boy. From a slight lling in one of his legs ever set in n the little patient, resulting in exne prostration. We learn that the d is improving.

ev. R. A. Daniel, of Avondale, N. S., been laid by during a few Sabbaths a congestion difficulty of the lungs. ught on through heavy colds. Surnding brethren have been helping with LITERATURE RECEIVED FOR NOTICE.

Fifth Annual Report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. This is a frightful exposure of two or three distanct and separate forms of iniquity, against which a noble society is waging a our editorial columns.

The Present Condition and Future Glory of Believers and the Earth, is the sub stance of a Lecture by Rev. Daniel West, D.D., Cincinnati, before the Bible Class of the Y. M. C. A. It looks for "a new earth" in the literal sense, and for a regenerated humanity as well, at no late day. He considers the world as approaching rapidly a grand consummation. There are very eloquent sentences in this tract. Prince 10 cents per copy. St. Louis Gospel Book and Tract Depository.

The North American Review is specially rich in its issue of May. Campaign Notes in Turkey. German Socialism in America, Absent Friends-meaning the recently illustrious departed who helped to make and mould the Review-Notes on Recent Progress in Applied Science and Law and Design in Nature, by Morton, Newcomb, Cook, and others. New York, Appleton

Songs from the Valley, by Harriet Cole, Milton, Queen's County, N. S., Messenger Office, is a book of 94 pages, the reproduction of poems published at different times in the press of the Province. The author is an invalid, whose verses are written by others at her dictation. Caged birds sometimes sing both vigorously and sweetly, though the grove and the sunshine are their natural associations. Mrs. Browning, England's greatest womanpoet, wrote her best pieces in the sick Mrs. Hemans was a subject of sorrow. Milton was blind. Harriet Cole may not be made immortal by her 44 songs," as were those chief singers on instruments of affliction, but there are plaintive stanzas, and some not by any means devoid of merit, in the collection.

The first number of the "Church Guardian," designed to be the Episcopal organ of the Maritime Provinces, has just reached us. It dates from both Halitax and Moncton, and is edited by Revs. J. D. Brown and E. S. Pentreath. One of the Editors, after describing his place of former residence—a region between cold Taylor, Esq., is very energetic, and in and log on the one hand and extremes of temperature on the other, makes this application of his similitude:-

Thus stands our church between opposing forces. Above her on the stream the arid, steady drought of long undisturbed Ecclesiasticism, and fettered thought; below, the misty, stormy anarchy of unlicensed individualism, Ecclesiasticism shattered, as it were, in pieces, and every piece claiming to be the whole. The one thundering down upon us and threatening to absorb us once again; the other hissing back and sometimes enveloping us, as it has done, in its cold, misleading mists. What wonder if we seem to have an

It may be presumed that this piece of high-sounding pedantry means in plain times, and money has been unusually English-" We of the Episcopal Church hold the happy medium between blind Romanism and lawless Protestantism." "Unlicensed individualism," indeedhow these brethren cherish their infatuation of Apostolical descent! How easy it would be to borrow from the phenomena of nature by way of illustrating the anarchy and shattering going on within the heart of this Apostolic Church! But we have no inclination of this kind. We simply advise our friends-to whom we really wish all prosperity-that they will gain nothing, and may suffer much loss, by indulging in reflections at this late day upon people who are quite their own equals in education and common sense, and certainly their superiors in Christian charity. Our own literary life is not very extended, yet we have seen Episcopal papers successively making shipwreck upon this very rock. Rut up your helm, friends, and steer more in the direction of the Pacific!

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDDLE COVERDALE, N. B.

MR. EDITOR,-Dear Bro., The Editor of the Christian Visitor, in his issue of April 2d, claims that the sentence which I quoted from the New Brunswick Baptist Minutes for 1877, in a recent number of the WESLEYAN, is wrongly printed in the Minutes.

Instead of "All those who are regenerate have been baptized on profession of their faith in Christ . . . and can properly partake of the Lord's supper;" the editor says there should be an "and"

after regenerate. But he claims that both sentences mean about the same. If we put the first sentence in the form of a syllogism even the Editor of the Visitor may see that there is a difference.

Christ.

The Pedobaptists have not been baptized on profession of their faith in Christ, therefore the Pedobaptists are not regen-

This is how the sentence now stands in good warfare. We notice it extensively in the Baptist Minutes; but as corrected by the editor of the Visitor it does not contain this Popery.

> The Rev. Editor thinks I ought to have know, that the Association intended to put the 2nd and not the 1st sentence in the Minutes. And because I did not know, he considers that I am an unprincipled man, liar and a slanderer.

tern-man-none other, in tact, than the to cut his astrologers in pieces be ause they could not tell him the dream which passed through his head the night before. Yours truly,

F. FREEMAN.

MINUDIE, April 18, 1879.

Dear Bro. Nicolson.—Bro. Giles is with me, and we are holding special services. estly seeking. There seems to be a very general awaken ng in the community, efficiently supplies my lack of service. very extensive and very thorough.

Yours, &c,, J. M. PIKE.

HANTSPORT SABBATH SCHOOL.

The first Quarterly Review for the current year took place on Sabbath evening, the 20th inst. There was a numerous gathering of parents and friends. The exercises consisted of a review of the lessons of the quarter, interspersed with singing by the children.

After which, words of encouragement were spoken by the pastor, W. A. Porter, Superintendent of Baptist Sabbath School, and other gentlemen. This school is making steady progress. The number of scholars now on the roll is ninety-seven, sixty-five. The Superintendent, J. A. thirteen as able and enthusiastic teachers as any one has ever met with.

In an eminent degree the Sabbath School here is the hope of the church-Our earnest prayer is that the converting power of the Lord the Spirit may come down upon the school.

A. D. M.

DONATION ON THE POWNAL CIRCUIT, P. E. I.

Our people in this section of the Island have telt very much the pressure of hard scarce, but they are desirous that their minister and his family should feel this as little as possible. On the evening of the 20th of last month, a large number of persons drove to the village with their baskets filled with the best, and having taken possession of the hall, the ladies set to work and served out one of the best suppers of the kind we have seen. When this part of the programme had been thoroughly discussed, Mr. Robert Jones, Senr., was called to the chair; the choir sang several pieces in excellent style, Richard Smith, Esq., and Edward Wood, Esq., gave excellent addresses. All were highly pleased, and we trust benefited. But they had met not merely for their own gratification, for before they had dispersed, they made their pastor (Rev. W. Maggs) a present of the noble sum of \$42 in cash, and provisions for his table worth ten or twelve dollars.

The roads being bad, the friends of Clifton and Mount Herbert were not able to meet their triends of 49 on the above pleasant occasion, but anxious to express their appreciation of their pastor, they assembled in the house of Mr. John Boyer, Clifton, on Monday evening of the following week. The evening being fine, the gathering was large, and the pleasure enjoyed great. Hon. H. Beer was chairman, who delivered a fine speech; addresses were also given by Mr. Daniel McLean, and Mr. Frederick Poole. Mr. H. Bovyer gave an amusing recitation. Here the minister was presented with the handsome sum of \$30.25 and provisions worth ten dollars. The people on this circuit are mindful of their minister all the year

CHARLOTTETOWN.

claiming the sympathy of all who are in from "Handel's Messiah." The majestic friends of the church were invited.

All those who are regenerate have been | unison with that great work, it will not, baptized on profession of their faith in | perhaps, be uninteresting to the readers of the WESLEYAN to hear something however small, relating to its progress and success. The annual meeting of the Youth's Branch Missionary Society was held in this city on Friday last. Judging from the severe depression of trade, and hard times universally prevailing through the city during the past year, and which have been felt to a greater or lesser extent by all the principal and leading firms, it was feared by many that this anniversary would not be so successful, either financially or numerically, as those of the previous years. Contrary to these expectations, however, the meeting was, per-The Editor of the Visitor is apparently haps, the largest and most interesting we taking a very great character for his pat- ever held. The galleries of the church were occupied by the scholars of the unigreat Nebuchadnezzar, who threatened ted Methodist Sunday Schools, and the singing throughout was conducted by them. The hymns, printed for the occasion, w re mostly chosen from the new English and American hymn books, and sung to old and familiar tunes. After the opening hymn and prayer, the extent of the work and financial standing of the Society was announced in a comprehensive, and beautiful Report by Mr. James B. Quite a number have already found peace Ellis, the Treasurer and S cretary. He through believing, and others are earn- was followed by Mr. Neil McLaughlin, shape.—Examiner. who in a short and able speech on missions and missionaries, detailed the object and we are expecting to see many turning of missions, and compared the present to the Lord. My strength is not v ry toils and hardships of the missionary with great for the work, but Bro. Giles most his triumph and happiness after death. After singing "Saviour, sprinkle many We earnestly request the prayers of all nations," Mr. Walter Taylor spoke on the God's people, that his revival may be great North West, its enormous capabilities and resources, and closed by making an eloquent appeal for the spread of the Gospel among the new settlers. Both of these young men are scholars of the Sunday School, and possess ability and talent that would reflect credit on any community. But perhaps the most attractive feature of the meeting was the presentation of the different amounts collected during the past year. This was done by representative scholars from each classbeginning with the larger Bible classes down to the infant ones. The sums received were splendid, one class alone giving \$110. The amount handed in during the evening, exclusive of outside contheir respective secretaries, showing very

tributions, came to over \$770. The reports pervaded by a fine and fervent glow of of the two schools were then read by Missionary feeling. Notwithstanding the gratifying results when compared with seventy-six, and the average attendance previous years. Before the close of the and State, the collections and contributions meeting a resolution was moved by Mr. from several classes amounted to the very George Full, to the memory of the late large sum of \$771, being far in advance addition to other officers, is assisted by and lamented Secretary and Treasurer, of any previous occasion. The following moreland Co. The family of Thomas Mc-Kelvie is down with the dread disease and he efficient officer of the Society, and a young man respected and mourned by all. The the church, Rev. J. Lathern:-

> J. SIMPSON LATHERN. Charlottetown, April 12th.

OUR CHURCH WORK Etc

congregation then dispersed, in every

way satisfied with the success of the meet-

The following is part of the report of the proceedings of Truro Presbytery, in last week's Witness :- Rev. Mr. Logan reported that his congregation had recently obtained possession and control of the Union Church at Acadia Mines by pur-chasing all interest and rights held by other denominations which amounted in value to some \$1900 or \$2000; and he asked on behalf of the congregation, that they be recommended to the committee in charge of the Hunter Church Building Fund for a loan of \$700 for one year, or the most favorable terms. The Presbytery expressed their approval at the step taken by the congregation, and cordially agree to forward their application with the recommendation, that a free loan of \$700 be granted.

We understand that the Methodists, who owned part of the building, are preparing to erect a church for themselves. This is. doubtless, wise. A denomination, like a tamily, has its own arrangements, which cannot well be attended to in a union

SACRED CONCERT IN CHARLOTTETOWN. -The Hall of the Young Meu's Association was crowded last evening, to its full capacity by an intelligent, appreciative and thoroughly representative audience. The choir of the Methodist church, which is large and efficient in itself-led by Mr. C. P. Fletcher-was assisted by several members of the other church choirs. The programme of the evening was more largely made up of sacred compositions than has usually, we believe, been attempted on similar occasions; and in this way a unity of idea and expression was secured-which, to that part of the audience interested in a higher style of music and the elevation of worship and church song, was exceedingly gratifying. While every part of the programme, instrumental and vocal, solos and quartettes, and also the choruses,—opening anthem, "And it shall come to pass," Mozart's "Glory to God on High"— the grand finale, " Praise ye the Lord," were all effectively, and, in some cases, exquisitely rendered. The feature of the evening, worth in itself double the price charged for

swell of a first-class organ, such as may be heard on the other side of the Atlantic was, of course, wanting; but the complete success, up to the full measure of what was possible to a choir of not more than fifty or sixty voices, achieved in the execution of that mighty, matchless chorus, was an ample vindication of a confessedly difficult selection. It was not only creditable to the choir, challenging criticism by such an effort; but also in the marked appreciation with which it was received, to the musical taste of the community. When in response to the audience-too strongly expressed to be resisted—the thrilling triumphant chorus was repeated, the impression was, perhaps, intensified. The breathless, tremulous interest and feeling which sounds and strains of such pathos and power first produced, when, bursting suddenly upon the audience, yielded, in some degree, to the play of musical criticism. The effect of such a performance is to elevate and ennoble feeling and taste. We hope for many a repetition of selections from standard and famous Oratorios. The suggestion of Mayor Dawson, who presided on the occasion, that representatives from all the choirs should enroll themselves from all in a Handel or Mozart, or Mendelssohn Society, will, we hope, take practical

QUICK WORK.—The frame of the Methodist Church, at Rock Port, was com menced on Monday and raised Wednesday. Twenty five men volunteered their gratuitous services for this laudable purpose. After the completion of the frame, the Rev. Mr. Clarke was called upon for a short address, in response to which he offered a tew words of congratulation. Three hearty cheers were then given and all left delighted with the result. Well done, Rock Port. Go ahead!-Sackville

MISSIONARY MEETING. - The annual Missionary meeting held last evening in the Methodist Church, under the auspices of the young people was a decided success. The spacious building was crowded in every part. The service of Song, new hymns to time-honored tunes, was marked by a grand enthusiasm. The reports and addresses, all from young men of Metho dist Sabbath Schools were appropriate, in some cases eloquent, and throughout severe financial pressure of the times. keenly telt in overy department of church service, we undeastand, by the pastor of

Canadian wants are pleading, To us for help they call; This enterprise is needing The sympathy of all. To earnest ones appealing, The Macedonian "Come; Deep moral wrongs revealing, Asks first for a d at Home.

Speed, then, the message taking To ice-bound Labrador; The North-West silence breaking-Along Lake Huron's shore;
By rolling floods and fountains
Of famed Saskatchewan;
Beyond the Rocky Mountains,
The bright Pacific main.

The story of redemption Waft wide from East to West, And haste the consummation Which dawns supremely blest; When all this ransom'd nation Shall Christ's Dominion be; And rivers of salvation Flow on from Sea to Sea.—Examiner.

About 150 persons sat down to tea at the tables of the Germain street Methodist Church. in Ring's Building, last week. The tables were beautifully furnished and were filled with substantials and delicacies of the most choice and rich description. After tea the Rev. B. Chappel made a few remarks, introducing His Worship Mayor Ray, who was enthusiastically received. The Hon. Geo. E. King, Dr. Pope and Capt. Prichard each made brief addresses. Then came Mrs. Hardy with a reading, to which an encore was given, which was responded to. Miss Florence Olive and Miss Ada Thompson performed a duet on the piano. The proceedings were closed with an auction of the cake remaining.

About 150 persons attended the oldfashioned tea meeting heid by the Portland Methodist people in the basement of their Church, last week. The tables were numerously and well spread, and bore a quantity of edibles, sufficient to supply 500 people. After a few remarks from the Rev. Mr. Teed, the feast began, brown bread and baked beans being the specialty, to which justice was done by the participants. Supper being finished the tables were cleared, and the literary and musical part of the programme com menced by the choir singing a grand chorus which was loudly applauded. Rev Mr. Teed introduced an old friend and pastor of the church-Rev. J. R. Narraway-to the audience. Mr. Narraway was enthusiastically received. He gave expression to a few encouraging remarks, which were attentively listened to throughout. The Rev. Mr. Everett followed with a neat and humorous speech. A reading, "Our Folks," was well ren-dered by Miss Stout. Short speeches were next delivered by the Rev. Messrs.
Kirby and B Chappell. The entertainment was concluded by the choir singing another chorus, after which the unbroken cake was auctioned off by Mr. John Salmon. Mr. Teed announced that a socia-ble would be held in the same place on ject of missions at all times, and justly entrance fee, was the Hallefujah Chorus—Friday evening next, to which all the

PROVINCIAL

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia claims \$2,400,000 as her share of the Fishery Award

On Thursday afternoon last, as two boys named respectively Whitman and Bartlett, the former aged twelve years, and the latter fifteen, were attempting to cross the Annapolis river some three miles above Bridgetown, in a leaky skiff, she filled when about midriver and the boys being unable to swim to the shore were drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body of young Bartlett was recovered on Friday morning. Search for that of Whitman was still being prosecuted on Saturday. An inquest was held on the body found, by Coroner W. A. Fowler, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The jury requested the Coroner to give their fees to the mother of the boy who is a widow, her husband having been drowned in the river some few years

One of the most horrible deaths we have ever recorded took place in the suburbs of this town on Monday last. A colored girl 22 years of age, named Sophia Carey, residing with a Mr. Peterson, was standing with her back to the fireplace on Sunday evening about five o'clock, when, in order to reprenish fire, a quantity of brush was placed on the hearth, the blaze from which caught the dress of the unfortunate girl, and in a few seconds every stitch of her clothes was burned off her, and her body burned to a crisp. Mr. Peterson threw a bucket of water over the form of the poor girl, but too late to save her body. She lingered in terrible agony until Monday at 12 a.m., when she expired. - Liverpool Advance.

Mrs. Thomas Farris died at Grand Pre last week, aged 100 years and twenty-nine days. Her father fought in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was taken prisoner at Bunker Hill and sent to Halifax, from whence he at length made his escape. When, after many dangers and difficulties he reached his home he found his wife, who supposed him dead, married to another man. Unlike Enoch Arden, he made himself known, and, the choice being left to the wife, she decided in favor of the lover of her youth. After the close of the war the family removed to Aylesford, in this county .- Kentville Western Chronicle

Our Bay Shore fishermen are now fitting out for the season's fishing, and in a few days will be actively engaged. From what we learn by looking over the market reports, we are satisfied that the stock of fish held over from last year's catch in this Province is very light. Owing to the demand in the West India Market, it has in fact been all cleared out or held by West India merchants for export. Good prices will therefore be realized for the new catch, and our fisherman must throw all their energy into the business this seasor, if they wish to obtain their share of the fall sales. Fishing is a laborious business and attended with many dangers, but our Yankee neighbors make money by it, and if our fishermen expect to do likewise, they must take advantage of the experience gained by themselves and others in former years, and do better this summer than ever before. Energy and perseverance is all that is needed to insure success .- Weekly Monitor.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Diphtheria is prevalent in Rockland, West-

The "New Brunswick and Canada" Railway Co. have had shipped at England 1200 tons of steel rails. being intended as a commencement of re-laying the track of that road. It is intended to lay the present importation from McAdam Junction extending northward. It is very certain the New rails are very much wanted on this road, and the travelling public will be pleased to anticipate and in a few months to enjoy the smoother travel consequent upon this movement.

The members of the Methodist church of Ferryville, N. B. paid their pastor, Rev. E. C. Turner, a donation visit, one evening last week. After partaking of tea prepared for the occasion, a purse of \$15 was presented to the esteemed pastor.

Ion A. F. Holland, member for the Fourth District of Prince County, is understood to be the Government candidate for the Speakership of the New P. E. Island House of Assembly. On Friday the 4th inst., Mr. John Stewart left Summerside, P. E. I., to get married. He started to return with his wife on the following Monday, taking the ice at Wilmot Bridge. They went but a short distance when the horse and sleigh broke through the ice,

and Mr. Stewart was carried away by the

strong current running at the time. Mrs.

Stewart managed to get out of the sleigh and was rescued by some men from the shore. A letter received in thistown by the father of Mrs. Angus Smith, giving details of an accident which befel her on the Railway between Wallaston and Quincy, Mass., and the mira-culous escape she had from death. She was about entering the train at Wallaston, when it suddenly moved off and she fell between the cars. Holding on to the plarform guard with her hands and with her feet upon the brake, she was carried three miles in that position, with the cars frequently jarring and striking her head. She was discovered by the conductor and instantly rescued Her head was terribly cut, but we learn that she is now progressing favorably. Mrs. Smith in the oldest daughter of Mr. Robert McAllister, of this city. - Charlottetown Examiner.

One day last week a nurse and child of Hon. W. W. Sullivan met with an accident by which both had a miraculous escape from death. The nurse—a girl about fourteen years of age—with one of Hon. Mr. Sullivan's youngest children in her arms-ascended the top of a draw-well to see if any of the household were returning from the city. While standing on the top, a plank gave way, and both were precipitated into the well, a distance of thirty-six feet. The accident was was noticed by a servant, who ran immediately to the well with no other expectation than take two lifeless bodies therefrom. On arriving at the top the servant was rejoiced to find both living—the nurse standing in the well with her arms uplifted holding the child from the cold water. A rope was hastily lowered. She tied it around the child's body, and it was safely hoisted to the top, little shaken by the great fall. A ladder was next lowered. It was rather short. On ascending to the top of the laddet a rope was lowered, and the heroic young girl climbed hand-over-hand on the rope to the top. The back of he head was badly fractured from striking the wall during the fall. We are glad to learn she has sustained ne further injury .- Chae lottetown Ezaminer. Condensed News continued 8th page.

BOY

Full Moon, 6day, 6h, 10m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 13 day, 9h, 55m, Morning. New Moon, 21 day, 9h, 41m, Morning First Quarter 29 day, 10h, 2m, Morning

Date	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.					Tde			
		Rises	Se	ts	Ris	es	So	uthe	8	ets	. l i	Ē
-	- Tuesdan	. 5 44	16	23		. 32	7	49	2	35	I	7
- 3	Tuesday Wednesday	5 43		25	1	45	8	40	3		2	24
3		5 41		26	3	1	9	31	3		4	(
. 8		5 39		27	4	18	10	21	4	1	5	14
4		5 37		28	5	37	11	13	4	24	6	1
		5 35		29	6	58	m	rn	4	49	6	58
6		5 34		31	8	22	0	7	5	16	7	44
7		5 32		$\frac{32}{32}$	9	43	1	5	5	48	9	20
-8		5 30		33	10		2	5	6	27	- 9	4
. 8	Wednesday	5 28		34		9,1	3	7	7	15	9	47
	Thursday	5 26		36		6	4	10	8	14	10	3
	Friday	5 25		37	ĭ	0	5	10	9	20	11	15
12		5 23		38	î	43	6	7	0	31	A	12
13		5 21		39	2	16	6	58	11	40	1	10
14	Monday Tuesday	5 19		10	2	42	7	45	A	48	2	3
10	Wednesday	5 13		12	3	6	8	29	1	52	4	9
16	Thursday	5 16		43	3	23	9	,	2	55	5	13
16	Maiday	5 14		44	3	43	9	50	3	57	6	1
18	Friday	5 13		45	A	1	10	30	4	59	6	45
19	Saturday	5 11		47	4	92	11	12	6	2	7	2
	SUNDAY	5 9		48	7	46	ii	55	7	_	1 7	5
	Monday	5 8		49	5	16	A	41	8	6	8	2
	Tuesday	5 6		50	5	45	1	27	9		8	5
	Wednesday	5 5		51	6	25	2	16	10		9	2
	Thursday	5 3		53	7	13	3	8	îĭ	3	10	-
	Friday	5 2		54	8	9	4	0	îi	51	10	9
26	saturday	5 0		55	9	10	4			o'n	ii	1
27	SUNDAY			56	10	24	5	43	0		lii	5
	Monday			57	11	29	6	32	ĭ	2	m	
	Tuesday	5 57		59		39	7	20	i	35		5
100	Wednesday	5 56	6	J	A	99		20	1	99	1 0	9

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

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 nrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, 8t. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLER than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

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

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

OBITUARY-

JOSHUA BLACK.

The Amherst circuit has greatly changed within the last few years. All "old things" seem to be passing away. The old church is gone; the old parsonage gone; and the old congregation is gone alsonew faces appearing in the pews. But while the old church has descended from its high estate and gone into the service of the world, the men who built it are ascending to join the "general assembly and church of the first-born." God grant that the legacy of prayers and counsels and examples which they have left us may | ing the strawberries. However, there is bear abundant interest to the glory of hardly a locality in our land but where their Master.

Joshua Black, Esq., one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Amherstone who helped to nurse it in its infancy -stood by it in its days of adversity as well as prosperity—made its interests h own,-and watched with zealous and pa ternal care the effect of every change on its well-being; -has gone to his rest. I wish some brother who has known Bro. Black longer than I would pen a tribute worthy of his memory. I have known him as a strong man to lean upon, always at my right hand in church work,-entering with ready sympathy into the pastor's wants and cares-his voice in the prayermeeting a constant benediction, and his smile in the house a constant sunshine and in his loss I have a sense of personal bereavement. I am told that in his early days his zeal was as a flame of fire, and there are those alive to-day, but distined soon to follow him, who, brought to God through his instrumentality, will be "crowns of rejoicing" in the presence of posses. the Lord Jesus Christ. I cherish a pleas. ant recollection of his presence at one of the Wallace camp meetings, many years ago, when he received a baptism of the Holy Spirit which made him a giant in the Amherst church when he returned home. As a member of our official Boards he was wise, prudent and sagacious, and in times of anxiety like "oil on the troubled waters." As a member of the community, he was universally respected as a most consistent and conscientious Christian, making his life a constant religious service.—a beautiful embodiment of the love that " is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." Eight months ago, he was strong and active, and bade fair to outlive many a younger man : but an accident occurred, apparently trivial in itself, which led to fatal results. For more than six months he was confined to his bed, during which time he suffered the amputation of a limb. Yet, during all those long weary months of suffering he never lost faith in the wisdom and geodness of nis Heavenly Father, and his interest in the work of the church. "Rejoicing in hope, and patient in tribulation," his bedside was a sanctuary to all who visited him. The time will come when Bro. Black will be no longer missed, but the lessons of his sick room will not be forgotten. He has "finished his course with joy," and after long and patient waiting, wears the crown which the Saviour gives to those who "love his appearing." May those who bear his honored name as worthily repre-

MES. ELIZABETH JOHNSTON.

We are again called upon to mourn the loss of one of our oldest members in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, of Gardiner Ridge, Dumbarton, N. B. The deceased was born in the county of Derry, Ireland in 1803, and came to this country in 1835. Her moral character was such as commanded the respect and esteem of her neighbors and friends-which proved the genuineness of her conversion to God. Our departed sister was not without troubles and sorrows-being bereft of her husband and turee children-which were borne with Christian fortitude. The last illness which culminated in her death was prolonged through six weeks, and although her sufferings for the first three weeks were very severe they were endured without murmuring. At my last visit she expressed a desire to depart and be with Jesus which is far better. She peacefully passed away to her everlasting rest on the 10th of April, 1879.

O may I triumph so. When all my warfare's past And dying find my latest foe, Under my feet at last.

W. R. T.

SUPERB STRAWBERRIES.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GROWING LARGE BERRIES.

BY R. H. HAINES.

The unusual size of many of the newer varieties of this fruit is causing many persons to engage in the culture of the berries who previously had been satisfied to depend on what could be obtained in the markets. But now that these larger varieties have made their appearance that can be grown so easily, it gives very much greater satisfaction for those who can to grow their own berries. Persons also who are growing fruit for profit are also at last beginning to realize that it is for their advantage to grow these extra sized berries, which frequently sell from fifteen to seventy five cents a quart, while too often the older kinds can be sold with difficulty at even five and ten cents. We do not wonder that persons are willing to pay these extra prices for the fruit, as these finer varieties form such a contrast in size as well as in flavor to the common Wilsons" that are usually offered for sale. It should be remembered that soil and locality both make some difference as to the success to be obtained in growsome of the varieties will succeed, so that no one need feel that they must be shut off from the pleasures of this fruit. The most satisfactory way is to select at the commencement an assortment of some seven eight, or ten varieties, and then after a trial other plantations may be increased by adding such kinds as prove the most satisfactory. In a good selection | that in three particulars. First, the nearly all may do well, but it will nearly choice of themes. A man is far more always be found that there will be two or likely to handle worthily a pure and three of these that will prove especial

Burr Oak. This is the first of the newer kinds that will receive our attention. It is especially noticeable on account of the lateness of its time of ripening. This is quite a desirable trait in at least a portion of the varieties to be grown, as an extra late kind frequently helps to add some two or three weeks to the length of the strawberry season. The fruit is of quite good quality. Its firmness will probably also make it desirable for market pur-

Minier's Great Prolific .- This variety though not one of the largest, yet has so many desirable qualities that it is well worthy of a short description. However heir size should by no means be overooked, as the fruit averages large-many specimens having been grown measuring from five to six inches around. The quailty of the fruit is among the best, making them favorites for both home and near markets. The plants are vigorous growers and among the most productive of straw-

President Lincoln .- At one time this was thought to be the largest variety known, having given one berry eleven inches in circumference, and many measuring from six to eight inches around However last summer one variety with its manmouth 141 inch berry and another with its 124 inch berry have been enabled to eclipse it, but notwithstanding I consider the President Lincoln to be one of the best on my grounds. The fruit is of very good quality when the weather favors its proper repening.

Crustal City, Duncan, Early Adelia and Russell's Advance are good early kinds. some of them ripening a week or two before most of varieties of scrawberries. Glendall, Centennial, Favorite, Belle, Kur's, Late Prolific Wilding Sudling will prove acceptable with their habits of ripening at the close of the season. General Sherman; Essex Beauty, Sharpless and Great American are among the largest of the kinds on many grounds, and have each of them other qualities to recommend them besides that of their size.

that the roots can obtain an abundant supply of moisture and nourishment. In enriching the ground it is no uncommon practice to spread manure to the depth of two or three inches over the surface before spading the soil. The month of April is better time for planting than in May, though I have often received good reports from plants that I have sent through the mails during the latter month. Make the rows either two or three feet apart, placing the plants every twelve or fifteen inches along in the rows. Cut off all runners that may appear at least every two weeks, if the largest sized berries are desired. Keep the ground free from weeds. and hoed or cultivated occasionally, and the rich crops that will be obtained will go far towards making amends for any time or expense employed.

Sangerties-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CONVERSATION AND ORATORY.

The following from the Examiner and Chronicle we most heartily commend to preachers, superintendents, Sabbath school teachers, church members and others who take part in prayer and conference meetings, and to all who in any

themes: "The relation of conversation to oratory is intimate and immediate. The very highest type of oratory is, indeed, to the zenith power. As one of our in- them. structors used quaintly to put it: Conversation is to oratory as bedrooms are to parlors. The tones, looks, gestures of one's private life-of his homely. everyday intercourse with his family and ntimate friends—to a very great degree characterize and conditions his pulpit demeanor. This is especially die. rue where one is an extempore speaker -where one relies almost wholly upon the occasion for his language, and not and not a little upon the occasion for his thought and illustrations. Such an one needs especially to take to himself the lesson that no man can be a boor six days of the week, and on the seventh shine forth as a polished and refined gentleman all the time, and is not willing-as some speakers unfortunately are—to play the buffo on in pblic, he is simply an actor, more or less successful when he enters the pulpit. Generally - less successful, than he would like to be: for the slang expressions with which he garnishes his ordinary speech will slip out in an unguarded moment, the polish which he carefully and industriously puts on will now and then, get rubbed and defaced.

There is, we repeat it, greater need of care, on the part of our public speakers with reference to conversation; and worthy theme on Sunday who has been handling pure and lofty themes, rather than low and degrading themes all the week. Secondly, the choice of words. A slouchy, slipshod diction, caught from the gutters six days, is likely to be fatal to clearness, precision and elegance of statement on the seventh. Third, accurateness of enunciation and correctness of pronunciation. With a host of blundering anecstors back of us and corrupting companions around us we must not, for a moment, cease our vigilance with reference to our ow's and

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE HOMELESS EOY.

BY BELLE SPARR.

One dark, lonesome night, in the month of March, in a large city, sitting on a low step near a grand house of stone and marble, might be seen a boy. It is so dark you can not see his face, but I have seen it and will describe it to you. All day up and down the streets of that great city, this homeless boy has wandered, hunting for work. His face does not look like a boy's, full of fun and mischief, with eyes that let the sunshine through like yours. No. indeed. His face was drawn and pinched, and his eyes looked hungry-and he was hungry; not only for bread but for a friend-for some one in all the world who loved him and cared for him. He was hungry for a home in that great heart almost break if you stood in the street alone, homeless, friendless? village! without a place in all the earth to go to; without a person on all the earth who cared if you slept that night on a stone pillow or on a soft, pleasant bed? We do not know how happy we are until something sad comes into our lives to show us the sunshine.

The boy I have described to you was the son of a sailor. His father was lost, one night in a terrible storm, and the little boy in the cabin on the shore was left alone, for his mother had died when he was but five years old. Young as he was, one thing he remembered so

spoil deely spaded or subsoil ploughed, so | ed the night; the wind on the ocean was high, and it made the waves dash and roll, and the old ocean roar and moan. The wind swept round the little cabin, and seemed to rock it to and fro. His father was sitting beside the bed: he, a thoughtless, happy/ boy, piled his shells on the hearth, or watched the fire in the grate. Presently his mother called him to her, he taking his little chubby hand in her cold, thin fingers, she said: "My poor little Pet, mother must leave you to-night. She is going to cross the river, and it storms so she may not come back again. Her little boy must remember his mother, and come over the river to her. Then she kissed the little hands and the rosy baby face, and he remembered how he had waited and waited, day after day to see the ship coming that would bring his mother back: but it never came.

Then the years went by, and one terrible night his father went down in a storm, and left his boy alone in the world. He went to the great city to earn bread, and this cold March night is his first from the old home. In the beautiful house near him lived

happy children never dreaming that one could be so near them with a heart so sad. Boys and girls have you homes, rich or poor? Make them way address the public on religious bright by your gratitude. Never grow discontented with the dear old home no matter how common or plain it may be, love it, cling to it, and make it bright. Have you a mother and only glorified talk, or conversation raised father? Be gentle and loving with They cannot stay alwaysmother will soon go over the river and father will follow her. Sometime you will press your hands to your face and cry "Mother I am lonesome and tired; take me home," Be gentle with the white-faced hungry poor. Say a little word of kindness; it will never

WILLIE'S TALK WITH GOD.

Willie was a sturdy little fellow about four years old. who had considerable mischief in his little body, and had to be watched pretty closely.

One day, as he was walking with his brother, who was about three years older, he espied some very tempting apples on the stand of a Chinaman, and slyly took one and slipped it into his pocket, taking good care not to let his brother see it until they had gone some distance. Then, with independent air, he produced the apple and commenced eating it. "Where'd you get that?" exclaimed

Eddie, his brother.

After considerable urging, Eddie drew from him the story of the apple, and when they got home told the story to his mother, who was very much shocked. She talked to him very earnestly about his sin, and at night, when he said his little prayers, told him to ask God to forgive him.

The next morning he went out to play, as usual, but soon came in with a very important air, walking round with his hands in his pockets for some time, and acting as if he had something on his mind that he wanted to say. Finally he burst out with, " Mother, I've been talkin' to God to-day."

"Have you, my dear?" answered his mother. "What did he say?"

"He said, he did, 'Little boy, did you hook an apple off of John Chinaman's table yesterday?' and I said, 'Yes, sir, but I'll never do it again;' and he said, 'Oh, you naughty boy! Are you sure you will never do it again?' and then I said, 'Yes sir, I'll never steal another apple so long as I live.' And then he said, 'All right, little boy, go home

His mother could not help smiling at his simple story, told in his childish way, and hopes that in after years the remembrance of it may save him from sins of greater magnitude.—Zion's Her-

CLEAN HANDS, PURE LIPS.

"Why didn't you strike back, you

I paused in my sewing and looked out unobserved upon a group of little folks playing near my window. One child was running away rapidly, the others stood beside little Amy Horton, who gazed ruefully at her own fat hand and tried hard not to cry. Such a little she has a still more powerful cure, and cold city. Would it not make your girl was Amy! The only child of a half the terror is destroyed. young widow but lately moved into our

> Of Mrs. Horton, we the people of R-, knew as yet nothing, save hat since by manners we usually judge, she was a lady in every respect -gentle, quiet and refined. I had not yet given myself the pleasure of calling upon the new neighbour. Little Amy, however, child-fashion, had grown familiar with the children of the neighborhood, and they had made a pet very quickly of the

five-year-old stranger. What could be the trouble now, I wondered, seeing Amy's flushed face and catching the scowl on the brow of sent it, and as beautifully adorn it, as he In preparing the ground to grow extra | well—it was what his mother had said | the questioner, who asked: "Why didn't to get Sheridan's. The large packs are sized berries, it will be well to have the to him before she died. He remember- you strike back again to

I listened for the answer with interest. "'Cause -- 'cause -- my mamma would -would't kiss my hands-if I-struck anybody!" sobbed the injured little one rubbing the red hand with the other plump white one, evidently quite hurt both in flesh and feelings.

"Wouldn't kiss your hands!" ex. claimed her listener wonderingly. "What do you mean, Amy? What a queer idea!"

I was as much interested as either of the children, and peeping through the vines clustering about the window, quite safe from childest observation, I listen. ed for Amy's explanation.

"Mamma always kisses my hands when they haven't been naughty and it is naughty to strike. That little girl's mamma won't kiss her hands to night. will she?" Amy's blue eyes looked up into the faces around her, and full of wonderment at her words, the sympathetic childred kissed and pitied herto her heart's content.

Then I went out and talked to the little one, with a new respect for the pure mother whom, more than ever, I desired to know.

"Will you take me to your house, dear?" I asked with a smile, and stooping to kiss the small, grieved face.

"Oh, Mrs.," cried the children in a chorus, what do you think? That Sallie Jones struck Amy real hard on her arm and hand just because Amy didn't want to walk with her! Wasn't it the meanest thing.'

I agreed rather indignantly that it was the meanest thing, and then we walked along the road to where Amy's mother lived. At my suggestion the children remained outside while I made my long intended call upon Mrs. Hortcn. After a while I repeated Amy's remark, and asking pardon for curiosity. begged to know more about the sweet idea. Mrs. Horton laughed, but I saw the glisten of the tears in her eyes as she replied:

" Maybe I am foolish, Mrs ____, but ever since my little one was given me I have loved to kiss the little baby hands as well as baby lips. I used to lay the soft pink palms upon my mouth and kiss them until my baby laughed. "As she grew older I still kept up

the custom, and when night came and undressing her I failed to kiss the little hands, Amy knew it was because they were not quite clean from naughtiness, If they had been lifted in anger during the day, if they had struck at nursie or a little playmate, mamma could not kiss them because they were not clean. And to miss the kiss was very hard for my baby. I assnre you. It was the same with the little lips. If a naughty word "Oh somewhere," Willie managed to had escaped them-I mean wilfully say, his mouth well filed with the delici- naughty words-or if my little girl had poken quite the truth during the day. I could not kiss the lips; although I always kissed her on the cheeks and forehead, and never allowing her to go unkissed to bed.

But she cared more for kisses on hands and lips than for anything else in the world, I believe; my loving little Amy! And gradually the naughty ways were done away with, and each night my baby would say, 'Tean hannies to-night, mamma; tean hannies for 'oo

"And even now-though she is five vears old-I keep up a custom which she has known from her birth, because I think it helps her to try to be good. You will laugh, maybe, Mrs. --- but I do want my little girl to grow up pure and sweet, and if the love of mamma's kisses can keep, by God's help, the little hands, lips and heart clean, I think I shall continue the custom until Amy is old enough to understand fully things that are too hard for her as yet."

My own eyes were tearful when Mrs. Horton's voice ceased, and I envied little Amy her beautiful young mother's companionship. Did I think it a foolish idea? Ah, no indeed! But the truest. sweetest custom in the world-keeping her small hands good for mamma's good night kiss, and that is why Sally Jones was "not paid in her own coin, as the saying is. This is why the sweet lips made no angry reply. Mamma's kiss was too precious a thing to be given up for one moment of evil speaking. Dear little Amy !- MARY D. BRINE, in Wide Awake.

DIPHTHERIA.—The name strikes a chill to a mother's heart as she realizes what a dangerous malady it is. With a bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house she feels that

A LIFE SAVED for thirty-five cents! A lady in Boston had diphtheria and was almost dead from strangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant

PROFITABLE INVESTMEFT. One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases. Be sure

A learned Profe one of our univer made the remark dents who passed rarely succeeded themselves if they ers of tobacco. or pipes seemed and to have the them from sedulo sufficient to exce

degrees. We repo

heard it, and subn

tion. Perhaps oth

candid and obse

similar tale to tell.

smoking of tobacc

icating effect. I

As is pretty g

system, and in ca lulls the craving o without in any des mal system. M enclosed in a coal i ing for lack of food protracted life by of tobacco. In smoking may be al necessity; but we slightest reason for ordinary circumsta observed, smoking drinking. It is to of idleness, without We need say little of means, though considerable. The alone exigible on to United Kingdom ar lions annually; and of the article, the to smokers probably total of twenty mil heard of instances o ionable life who y pounds' worth of cig there are many who far greater. Amou classes, the habitus tobacco cannot but able means of living the outlay can be ill as a narcotic, tobacc to be of some value we have never heard ual merits in the pha we specially draw att mischievous effects growing into manhoo weakening of the int which to all who ha way in the world oug to no such blighting i It is scarcely necess

the breath, damage weakens the digestive a single feature, as a gence, is it commen much the reverse. It tivity and carelessnes smokers attain to emin Farmers given to smo the latest in getting is publicly exhibited, odious. Smoking in become a downright m sengers are compelled fumes whether of ciga gorged by smokers. the nuisance has rise absolutely intolerable. often the cause of des dwellings, warehouses, ships. In our voyag a steam vessel some were surprised and hor the reckless indifferen certain passengers th still-burning ends of cig es on the deck—a strangely enough did cur the reprobation of

the fact that tobacco-

Within our recolled those of middle or ol The practice has been i Young

Boys of ten years old pipes in their mouths, a different colleges thin have smoking parties. us that writers on ma health have been singul not denouncing the mise of smoking on youth. tifully of the ruinous eff intoxicants, but little of mitted on the youthful by drugging with tobacc man authorities, as we respondent in "The Ti length become alive to evil. They would probe troubled themselves on the for political reasons. In males from their birth af

be soldiers, and the disco that the youths who are their turn in the ranks has ened by smoking. "The State," as is of

make a nation of soldiers. believed to be ruinous to tion of the young. It weakens the powers ach at that important cris

velopment when the larg of food has to be assimila up the growing frame. vitality of the body, an action of the hear. Mu

anybody !" sobbed the injured little one rubbing the red hand with the other plump white one, evidently quite hurt both in flesh and feelings. "Wouldn't kiss your hands!" ex-

claimed her listener wonderingly. What do you mean, Amy? What a queer idea!" I was as much interested as either of

the children, and peeping through the vines clustering about the window, quite safe from childest observation, I listened for Amy's explanation.

"Mamma always kisses my hands when they haven't been naughty and it is naughty to strike. That little girl's mamma won't kiss her hands to night. will she?" Amy's blue eyes looked up into the faces around her, and full of wonderment at her words, the sympathetic childred kissed and pitied her to her heart's content.

Then I went out and talked to the little one, with a new respect for the pure mother whom, more than ever, I. desired to know.

"Will you take me to your house, dear?" I asked with a smile, and stooping to kiss the small, grieved face.

"Oh, Mrs. ---," cried the children, in a chorus, what do you think? That. Sallie Jones struck Amy real hard on her arm and hand just because Amy didn't want to walk with her! Wasn't it the meanest thing."

I agreed rather indignantly that it was the meanest thing, and then we walked along the road to where Amv's mother lived. At my suggestion the children remained outside while I made my long interded call upon Mrs. Hortcn. After a while I repeated Amy's remark, and asking pardon for curiosity. begged to know more about the sweet idea. Mrs. Horton laughed, but I saw the glisten of the tears in her eyes as she replied:

" Maybe I am foolish, Mrs -, but ever since my little one was given me I have loved to kiss the little baby hands as well as baby lips. I used to lay the soft pink palms upon my mouth and kiss them until my baby laughed.

"As she grew older I still kept up the custom, and when night came and undressing her I failed to kiss the little hands, Amy knew it was because they were not quite clean from naughtiness. If they had been lifted in anger during the day, if they had struck at nursie or a little playmate, mamma could not kiss them because they were not clean. And to miss the kiss was very hard for my baby, I assnre you. It was the same with the little lips. If a naughty word had escaped them-I mean wilfully naughty words-or if my little girl bad not spoken quite the truth during the day, I could not kiss the lips; although I always kissed her on the cheeks and forehead, and never allowing her to go unkissed to bed.

But she cared more for kisses on hands and lips than for anything else in the world, I believe; my loving little Amy ! And gradually the naughty ways were done away with, and each night my baby would say, 'Tean hannies to-night, mamma; tean haunies for 'oo ta tiss!"

"And even now-though she is five years old-I keep up a custom which she has known from her birth, because I think it helps her to try to be good. You will laugh, maybe, Mrs. but I do want my little girl to grow up pure and sweet, and if the love of manma's kisses can keep, by God's help, the little hands, lips and heart clean, I think I shall continue the custom until Amy is old enough to understand fully things that are too hard for her as vet."

My own eyes were tearful when Mrs. Horton's voice ceased, and I envied little Amy her beautiful young mother's companionship. Did I think it a foolish idea? Ah, no indeed! But the truest, sweetest custom in the world-keeping her small hands good for mamma's good night kiss, and that is why Sally Jones was "not paid in her own coin, as the saying is. This is why the sweet lips made no angry reply. Mamma's kiss was too precious a thing to be given up for one moment of evil speaking. Dear little Amy! - MARY D. BRINE, in Wide Awake.

DIPHTHERIA.—The name strikes a chill to a mother's heart as she realizes what a dangerous malady it is. With a bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house she feels that she has a still more powerful cure, and half the terror is destroyed.

A LIFE SAVED for thirty-five cents! A lady in Boston had diphtheria and was almost dead from strangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anolyne Liniment. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant

PROFITABLE INVESTMEFT. One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The large packs are worthless.

TEMPERANCE.

BOY SMOKERS.

A learned Professor of Medicine in one of our universities some time ago made the remark to us, that those stu dents who passed through his hands rarely succeeded in distinguishing themselves if they were habitual smokers of tobacco. The smoking of cigars or pipes seemed to dull their faculties, and to have the effect of preventing them from sedulously gathering facts sufficient to excel at examinations for degrees. We repeat the remark as we heard it, and submit it for consideration. Perhaps other professors equally candid and observant might have a similar tale to tell.

As is pretty generally known, the smoking of tobacco has a certain intox. icating effect. It soothes the nervous system, and in cases of poor living, it lulls the craving of a hungry stomach without in any degree feeding the animal system. Men who happen to be enclosed in a coal mine, and are perishing for lack of food, are related to have protracted life by a few consoling whiffs of tobacco. In cases of this nature, smoking may be allowable as a positive necessity; but we cannot perceive the slightest reason for this indulgence in ordinary circumstances. As usually observed, smoking is a vice, like dram drinking. It is taken up in the spirit of idleness, without a vestige of excuse. We need say little of its wastefulness of means, though that must be very considerable. The government duties alone exigible on tobacco used in the United Kingdom amount to nine millions annually; and if we add the cost of the article, the yearly tobacco bill to smokers probably reaches the sumtotal of twenty millions. We have heard of instances of youths in fashionable life who yearly smoke fifty pounds' worth of cigars, and doubtless there are many whose outlay must be far greater. Among the less affluent classes, the habitual expenditure on tobacco cannot but encroach on avail- thy of very general consideration. able means of living, and often when the outlay can be ill spared. Viewed as a narcotic, tobacco may be presumed to be of some value medically, though we have never heard what are its actual merits in the pharmacopæia. What we specially draw attention to are its mischievous effects on the youths growing into manhood. It tends to a weakening of the intellectual system. which to all who have to make their way in the world ought to be exposed to no such blighting influence.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the fact that tobacco-smoking pollutes the breath, damages the teeth, and weakens the digestive organs. In not a single feature, as a common indulgence, is it commendable, but very much the reverse. It disposes to inactivity and carelessness. Few habitual smokers attain to eminence in business. Farmers given to smoking are usually the latest in getting in their crops. As publicly exhibited, the practice is odious. Smoking in the streets has become a downright nuisance, for passengers are compelled to inhale the fumes whether of cigars or pipes disgorged by smokers. In steam-vessels the nuisance has risen to something absolutely intolerable. We believe it is often the cause of destructive fires in dwellings, warehouses, farm yards and ships. In our voyage to America in a steam vessel some years since, we were surprised and horrified to observe the reckless indifference with which certain passengers threw down the still-burning ends of cigars and matches on the deck-a practice which, strangely enough, did not seem to incur the reprobation of the officers on

Within our recollection, few but those of middle or old age smoked, The practice has been imitated by the

Boys of ten years old are seen with pipes in their mouths, and lads at the not denouncing the mischievous effects of smoking on youth. We hear plentifully of the ruinous effects of liquid mitted on the youthful body or mind by drugging with tobacco. The German authorities, as we learn by a correspondent in "The Times," have at length become alive to the pestilent evil. They would probably not have troubled themselves on the subject but for political reasons. In Germany, all males from their birth are enrolled to be soldiers, and the discovery is made that the youths who are about to take their turn in the ranks have been weakened by smoking.

"The State," as is observed, must make a nation of soldiers. Smoking is believed to be ruinous to the constitution of the young.

It weakens the powers of the stomach at that important crisis of our development when the largest quantity of food has to be assimilated to build up the growing frame. It lowers the action of the heart. Muscle, energy, vor from those who have used it.

endurance, indeed all that makes the man and the soldier, are thus at stake. The youthful nature is more susceptible of such injurious influences, and the young may be said to make or unmake themselves by their own ha-

The German physicians appear to have arrived at the conclusion, no doubt on the proof of facts, that a young tobacco smoker unmakes and in a manner destroys himself, and incapacitates himself for the defence of his country. As a result, the police in certain towns have had orders to forbid all lads under sixteen years of age to smoke in the streets, and to punish the offence by fine or imprisonment. As

the Germans might be called a nation of smokers, with a correspondent amount of dreaminess in their constitution, we await with some interest to hear the outcome of this new and judicious course of policy.

In reference to the foregoing observations on the discouragement of tobacco-smoking in Germany, a correspondent gives his own experience. " I may mention," he says, "that while travelling last month on a Danish steamer, I had much conversation on various subjects with a Belgian medical man, who informed me that he was then engaged, at the request of the Belgian Government, on a journey of observation and inquiry as to the causes of colour-blindness, an ocular affection which, he said, is occasioning increasing anxiety, uot merely in his own country, but especially in Germany, from its influence upon railway and other accidents, and also, to some extent, upon military inefficiency." I asked the question-"What, so far as your investigations have proceeded, appears to be the main cause of this colour-blindness?"

He replied: "The too general and excessive use of tobacco."

We have only touched on this important subject. The odious practice of tobacco-smoking by the young concerns the national welfare, and is wor-

Every one in his sphere is called on as a matter of moral obligation to do what lies in his power to discountenance and abate a practice so needless and reprehensible. —Chamber's Journal.

THE MILD DRINKS.

The misguided idea of many in supposing that the extensive introduction of beer and other malt liquors would act as an excellent peventive against the large amount of intoxication caused by use of distilled liquors, is thus well met by the New York "Independent." It well remarks:

"The alcohol is precisely the same sort of alcohol in both fermented and distilled liquor. It has the same chemical constitution and produces the same intoxication. Generally the difference between a fermented and a distilled liquor is solely one of strength. A fermented liquor is distilled solely to get out of it some of the water with which its alcohol is diluted. The difference between a fermented and a distilled liquor is only that between weak coffee and strong coffee."

In addition to what the "Independent" has said, it may also be remarked that a drinker usually consumes three or four times as much beer as he would have done of distilled liquors, making the difference in the actual amount of alcohol consumed but very little after all. A "glass" of brandy or whiskey is generally understood to be, at most not over about "three or four fingers" or something like that, while, in all cases, the glass of beer is a large-sized tumbler brimming full. Beer is a great producer of gluttony as well as of intoxication.

The New York Herald has a long article on preachers' salaries, from which we gather that their average compensation pipes in their mouths, and lads at the in all d nominations, city and country, is different colleges think it manly to less than \$500 a year. Beecher's salary, have smoking parties. It appears to once \$350, is now \$20,000 a year, with a us that writers on matters of public three months' vacation; Dr. Halladay, health have been singularly remiss in who does the real work of Beecher's pastorate, gets \$3000; Talmage receives \$12. 000: Morgan Dix, \$15,000; Dr. William Taylor, \$14,000; Dr. Hepworth's salary is \$5,000, which he says is never paid him; intoxicants, but little of the injury com- Dr. Storrs gets \$10,000; Dr. Cuyler, \$8000; Dr. Hall, \$15,000; Dr. Potter, 10,000; Dr. Tiffany, \$10,000; Dr. Morgan, \$15,000; Dr. Tyng, \$8000; Dr. Stone, \$12,000; Dr. Chapin, \$8000; to \$10,000. The Methodist clergymen in the cities range from \$1000 to \$3000, the Presbyterian from \$1200 to \$10,000, and the Congregationalists from \$1500 to \$20,000. The Episcopalians average \$3000, the Baptists \$2000, and the Unitarians \$4000.

No stronger warranty can be given for the merits of a cough medicine than we offer. We say to all who wish to use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, that unless it gives entire satisfaction they may return the bottle to us after they have used it 48 hours, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. This same warranty has been offered from the day we offered the BAL-SAM first for sale, and to this time, the first bottle has not been returned, and we vitality of the body, and affects the bave received nothing but praise in its fa-

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

fitty vears established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Brown & Webb, Agents. Halifax. SAVE THE NATION

For it is sadly too true that thousands of CH L-DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by mproper or insufficient FOOD.

RIDGE'S INFANTS OF FOOD FOR INVALIDS

REMEMBER Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HEGHLY NUTRETTOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable stomach, and especially adapted for the ENFANT and GROWING CHELD.

lnv alids, Nursing Mothers and those suffering from Indigestion will find that on trial

is all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger han formerly, thus materially lessening the ex

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press. The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for porous plasters at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Exposition, 1878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at once

Every one suffering from
Rheumatism, Lame Back, or Weak Back,
Cold on the Chest, Coughs, or any local
pain or ache should use Bensen's Capcine Porous Plaster and be relieved at once. Price 25 cts.
Soldby all Druggista

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAPTISMA: A new book on Baptism.

EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL By Rev. J. LATHERN. Price 75 Cents FOR SALE AT

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

"Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."—Halifax Wesleyan.
"Searching and trenchant."—Toronto Guardian.

"A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful argumentation .- Presbyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction."-Editor of Canadian Methodist

'Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray.

"Powerfully and eloquently written."-Argus. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian s -it .- Argosy.

cuted at this Office.



Is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

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

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

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

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, &c., St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonde ful adjurct to Steam Machine Paper Bag Mante other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Fellows'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demon-

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, howsoever long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by

IT ASSISTS DIGESTION and assimilation. IT VITALIZES THE BLOOD, supplying such ingredients as may be required.

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of con-

centration to the mind. IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which

depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, and Genitals.

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sust0in the system until it reaches the age allotted to man by a eneficient Creator.

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly follows the directions. FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this prepara-tion occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease, TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found

wanting in practice. While they caused the formation of fat and ger erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cirvolving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy: Unalterable by time ; Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might

be discontinued at any time without any ill effect Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion ; Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood: Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the sulje t to successfully combat disease; And suffi iently economical for all.

All this has been indesputably attained. The success of the work is complete; and Fellows' edies for chronic organic diseases, possessing pro-perties to which no other medicines has ever

ABSTRACT EFFECTS

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

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

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

Stern necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his men-tal and nervous standard with ut detriment. Note-Be suspicious of persons who recomme any other article as "just as good" though beng a similar name, and of those who offer to

cheaper priced article. Note .- It is only the Independent, well-poster and unselfish Physicians who can afford to pre-scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city.

where it is known, recommend it. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

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

will have immediate attention.



NEW PUBLISHDD AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON

DANIEL QUORM, and his Religious notions,

A PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF. By Sarson (Miss Ingham) author of "Blind Olive,"
"White Cross and Dove of Pearls." Handsome
binding and illustrations. 75 Cents

THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and ... Songs of the Pilgrims, Psalms exx-exxxiv. By Edward Jewitt Robinson, \$1. THE BEARS DEN. By E. H. Miller, author

"Royal Road to Riches," a Sunday School or Reward Book. 45 Cents. FOR EVER; An Essay on Eternal Punishment By Rev. M. Randles. Third edition revised and enlarged. \$1.50

WAYMARKS: Placed by Royal Authority on the King's Highway. Being 100 Scripture proverbs enforced and illustrated. By Rev. Benjamin Smith. 75 Cents

LIFE AND DEATH, the Sanctions of the Law of Love. The Fernley Lecture for 1878, by G. W. Olver, B.A. 30 Cents

FOR SALE AT THE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

CORNER GRANVILLE AN SACK VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA

factory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING. In all its Branches.

. & T. PHILLIPS

DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for th FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfi Address, P.O. VICKERY, August of the

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

O^N and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west. At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme-

WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and interme

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebcc Montreal, and intermediate stations.

C. J. BRYDGES. M oncton, N.B., Nov. 13th., 1878.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET.

HALIFAX N. S., gency for New York Fashions April 1876

M cSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHUECHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free Henry McShane &C o...

BALTIMORE, Md.

JAS.& W. PITTS

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

T. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here-. after sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the low-st figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required

ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND

QUICK SALES.

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

C. E. FREEMAM. Amherst, N. S., General Agent July10 -1 year.

Provincial Building Society St. John, N.B.

SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,288 07 RESERVED FUND to Rest

Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com

Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded half yearly.
Capital Stock has thus far paid from 8 to 10 per cent per annum. Shales mature in four years. The Society offers first class inducements for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers.

For full particulars send for Circulars. THOMAS MAN, A. A. STOCKTON. Treas or. Those for the States have through tickets ever the Intercelonial Railway, issued by Allan's Agents, in Europe. One man had a ticket for Yokohama via San Francisco. The Canadian immigrants are under the care of Dr. Clay, are forwarded on the mail train, Dr. Clay, are forwarded on the mail train, and are accompanied by Colonel Sumner, the veteran travelling Immigration Agent. The party seemed to be of a good class, and if appearance can be taken for anything will make produce the colonies of anything wars. Gergood settlers. Quite a number were Germans, Danes and Swedes.

LONDON, April 22.—A despatch dated Cape Town, April 8th, to Reuter's Telegraph Co., says: "In the fight between Col. Wood's command and the Zulus on the 28th March, he retreat of the Zulus was cut off, and a hand to hand fight ensued. Col. Weatherly and his son, Capt. Barton, Baron Consteelkroka and 70 men were killed, and on the 28th Lieutenants Nicholson and Bright were killed, Major Hacket severely wounded, and Lieutenant Smith, and Captains Gardiner, Cox and Pearce, were wounded Total of British losses in both engagements are estimated at 220 killed and wounded. The Zulus lost 2500 men.

Many of our readers will remember the Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince of Wales to this country in 1860. He was a nobleman upon whom many hon rs had been conferred, and was much esteemed by the Queen. But times and fortunes changed; his wife left him; his only daughter married a drunkard, who afterward became insane; the oldest son, who has recently died, was a confirmed gambler; and, with one exception, the younger sons were of bad repute. So the fine fortune went to creditors, and the splenoid seat of the Duke was deserted.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS HALIFAX. The City Treasurer has been authorized to advertize for tenders for \$20,000 for the erection of the Exhibition Buildings, and the Board of works have been instructed to immediately proceed with the grading of the grout ds; so that work will now be furnished te quite a number of idle hands, and the Exhibition Buildings will be pushed forward to completion.

A gray eagle, of an enormous size, was seen last week, by a farmer at Mount Uniacke. When first seen it was sitting on a fence, and was taken by the farmer to be a man trespassing on his grounds; but on his approach it started up and rapidly flew away. An eagle of such large dimensions is seldom seen in Nova Scotia.

The Truro "Guardian" says that Mr. C. B. Archibald, ex-Mayor of Truro, will be a candidate for the mayoralty at the civic elections, which take place there on May 6th.

PREACHERS' PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, APRIL 27th, 1879.

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. G. Shore. 7 p. m Grafton St. 11a.m: Rev W H Heartz Rev. C. M. Tyler. 7 p.m. Kaye St. 11 p. m. Rev. G. Shore Rev S. F. Huestis 7 p. m Charles St. 11a.m. Rev. C M Tyler Rev. S. B. Dunn. 7 p.m. Cobourg St. 11a.m. Rov. S. B. Dunn. Rev. James Sharp Rev. C. M. Tyler. BEECH STREET, 3.30 7 pm 11 p m Rev James Sharp Rev W H Heartz Rev. James Sharp MOUNT HOPE

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, New Haven, P.E.I, by the Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Mr. Wm. Balls, to Miss Jane, daughter of Cnarles Colwill, Esq.

At the residence of the mother of the bride, March 19th by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Mr. Daniel McLean, of Mount Herbert, and Miss Emma Bovyer, of Clifton, P. E. I.

DIED.

At Nictaux, Feb. 17th, 1879, Alice Elizabeth infant daughter of Uniack and Lydia De Lancey.

Just Out LECTURES ON PREACHING

BISHOP SIMPSON. Mailed Prepaid for \$1.60. DISCIPLINE-Methodist

Church of Canada New ed. cloth 0.60 Limp Morocco 0.90

Life of Dr. Eddy Life of Dr. Green

ME HODIST BOOK ROOM. Hymn Service

Sunday School,

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

Schools. MUSIC and WORDS Single copy 15 cts.

per 100 10.00 METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

MHHTING OF THE

Eastern Section of the

HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE will be held in the Methodist Church Truro N.S. ON TUESDAY, Ma y 6th, 2 p.m.

C. STEWART. Convener.

Sackville, N.B., April 22nd, 1879.

NOTICE.

Several of the Conference students now at Sackville will be glad to be employed during the Summer Vacation in Circuit or Missionary work. Application for their services, &c., may

be made to the undersigned. C. STEWART.

Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Annual Meeting of East-ern-Section of Book Committea

WILL BE HELD [D V] IN

Brunswick Street Church Basement,

THURSDAY, 1st May, at 10 a.m. A Full attendance is highly desireable.

The Executive Book Committee will meet in the Book Room, on Evening of previous day at JOHN MCMURRAY,

Nova Scotia Conference.

The Examination of Probationers and Candi dates in the Nova Scotia Conference, will com, mence on the 30th inst, at 9 o'clock, a.m. as follows Places. Halifax

Districts. 1. Halifax II. Truro III. Cumberland IV. Guysboro & C. B V. Annapolis VI. Liverpool VII. Yarmouth

Annapolis Liverpool Arcadia CRANSWICK JOST, Sec. Board of Examiners

Sec. Board Examiner

Truro

Pugwash

New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference.

The examination of Probationers and Candidates for the Ministry will be held (D.V.) in MONCTON AND CHARLOTTETOWN On Wednesday, May 7th, at 2.30 p.m.

And in FREDERICTON on Tuesday, the 13th, C. H. PAISLEY,

For Blanc-mange, Puddings, Custards. Children's and Invalids' Diet. And all the uses of Arrowroot.

DURHAM CORN FLOUR

Has a world-wide reputation, And is distinguished for Uniformly Superior Quality. Browntree's Rock Cocoa

Being Pure Cocoa will not thicken in the cup, is therefore a thin not a thick, pastry

It is one of the most nutritious and agreeable kinds of food which can be used in liquid form, and whilst admirably suited to the sick is a luxury to

those who are in health. WM. JOHNSON,

28 St. Francois Mavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

Meneely & Kimberly,

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURBH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free.

New Spring Goods.

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF 406 PACKAGES

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS Which are now ready for the inspection of City and Country Buyers.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO., 11 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHDD AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON

DANIEL QUORM, and his Religious notions, Second Series. 75 Cents A PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF.

By Sarson (Miss Ingham) author of "Blind Olive,"
"White Cross and Dove of Pcarls." Handsome binding and illustrations. 75 Cents THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and

Songs of the Pilgrims. Psalms cxx—cxxxiv. By Edward Jewitt Robinson. \$1. THE BEARS DEN. By E. H. Miller, author

of "Royal Road to Riches," a Sunday School of Reward Book. 45 Cents. FOR EVER; An Essay-on Eternal Punishment By Rev. M. Randles. Third edition revised and

enlarged. \$1.50 old, appropriate to the International Lessons for 1879.

WAYMARKS: Placed by Royal Authority on the King's Highway. Being 100 Scripture proverbs enforced and illustrated. By Rev. Benjamin Smith. 75 Cents

LIFE AND DEATH, the Sanctions of the Law of Love. The Fennley Lecture for 1878, by G. W.

FOR SALE AT THE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

MILLER BROTHERS, Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SEWING MACHINES,

of both American and Canadian Manufacturers, over Iwenty different kinds in Stock among which are

THE RAYMOND THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET

REPAIR SHOP IN CONNECTION Where the repairing of all Sewing Ma, hines will be attended to.

Sewing Machines Warranted



\$5.00 to 10.000

in stock.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, asks a

continuance of the same, and on entering upon a

New Year

begs to acquaint his customers with his plans,

1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best pos-

2nd .- Our instructions are to misrepresent

3rd .- We shall wait personally on our customer

4th.-Our aim as near as possible is to carry on

our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to be the true one.

5th .- To good customers to whom it is incon-

venient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within

one week from the rendering of the bill (provided

the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the cus-

6th -We do not wish (with very few exception

7th.-We refund money if goods do not suit

N. B.-Country dealers are requested to examine

our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash

or good references filled as near as possible accord-

Our establishment closes at 7 P.M. 10 P.M. on

232 Argyle Street

3 Doors North Colonial Market.

NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

Biblical Things not Generally Known.

A collection of Facts, Notes, and in-

formation concerning much that is

Rare, Quaint, Curious, Obscure and

little known in relation to Biblical

Subjects. First series uniform in

size and style with Biblical Museum.

Rev. Samuel Rice, D.D. 60 cents.

Smiles and Tears; or Sketches. By

Christianity and Skepticism.

tion by Rev W Ormiston, DD 100

The Progress of Divine, Revilatio on The

Unfolding Purpose of Scripture, by

With some of their applications to

social Philosophy. By John Stuart

Being the substance of Lectures de-

livered at Queen's College, London.

Vol. 4 Old Testament. Kings and

Chronicles, Orders can also be filled

shortly for the fifth vol. About ready

Lectures on Medieval Church History

By Archbishop Trench. \$3.00.

Rev E Barrass, M A, with an introduc-

tion by Rev W H Withrow, M A 55c

Price \$1.50

Twenty-nine years

John Stoughton, DD

Mills. \$1.65.

in England.

Principles of Political Economy

which are as follows, viz .:-

sible value for the money.

as far as we are able.

long accounts.

Saturdays.

tomer to 5 per cent discount.

(provided the goods are not soiled.)

othing.

Also, Importers of and Dealers in

PIANOS

ORGANS Mason & Hamlin, Weber, Steinway Geo. Woods, Emerson, &c.

Prince, The Bell, &c. OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools. Good Local Agents wanted in Towns, where not yet appointed.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY. OFFICE:

6 CANTERBURY ST., ST. JOHN, N.B. Sydney Port Hawkesbury Abstract from Ninth Annual Report. Net Assets, 1st Jan., 1879 - \$108,257.38 Total Liabilities to the public - 87,646.83

Net Surplus for Security of Depositors and Investing Shareholders \$20,610.55

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. F. BUTT, Esq., President. W. K. CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice-President. A. A. STOCKTON, Esq., L.L.B. JAMES H. McAVITY, Esq. W. H. HAYWARD, Esq. C. P. CLARK, Esq.

> SECRETARY-TREASURER: Mr. F. S. SHARPE.

SOLICITORS : Messrs. A. A. & R. O. STOCKTON.

BANKERS THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Loans made on Security of Real Estate

Money received on Deposit at Six per cent. per annum, withdra wable at short notice. Debentures for sale in sums of \$500 and \$100 each, redeemable in five years, with Coupons attached bearing interest at Seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Ninth Annual Report, and Circulars containing full information, are to be had on application at the Society's office.



STEAM COMMUNICATION

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Tenders for Fortnightly Mail Service.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on

Friday, the 11th April next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails by Steamer, once a Fortnight each way, during the season of navigation, between

PICTOU, N.S. and the MAGDALEN ISLANDS

under a proposed contract for three years, commencing with the opening of navigation, 1879.

The steamer employed in this service is to call at Georgetown on each trip, both going to and coming from the Magdalen Islands. The steamer will also be required to remain one day at the will also be required to remain one day at the Island, and while there to carry the mails from Amherst Island to Grindstone Island and back. Amherst Island to Grindstone Island and back.

The tenders to give a full description of the steamer offered for the service, specifying the tonnage, speed, and accommodation for passengers and freight; and also the price asked for each round trip to the Islands and back over the above described route.

described route.

Further information as to the conditions of the proposed contract may be obtained at the office of the subscriber.

Tenders for Weekly Mail Service.

Seperate tenders will be received by the Postmaster-General on the same date for a weekly steam service between Pictou and the Magdalen Islands via the same route, and on the same conditions, otherwise, as those of the proposed contract

for a fortnightly service.

It will, however, be an additional stipulation of the proposed weekly contract that one trip per month shall be made to and from GASPE BASIN or PERCE, instead of Pictou, should the Postmaster-General require it.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 19th March, 1879.

Intercolonial Rallway.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS On and after Monday, the 3rd February, Pullamn Cars will run to Montreal without change.

The Biblical Museum They will leave Halifax on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and St. John on Tuesdays, I'hursdays and Saturdays.

C. J. BRYDGES, General Supt of Gov't Railways.

PROPERTIES Sewing Machines.

HUTLES, NEEDLES, and Extras of all kinds

No. 1—Situated at Lower Middleton, consisting of Two Acres in high state of cultivation a very thirfty young orchard of over 100 trees, best varieties and quality of early and winter fruit. A Commodious and well arranged House containing 8 Roems, Kitchen, Pantry, Store Room, Cellar and Woodshed.—Barn property divided into Carriage and Harness Rooms, Horse and Cow Stable—Pit and Hay Loft—Never falling Well of Water—Buildings well protected with ornamental Trees—Entire property well kept and in good repair—within a few minutes walk of three Churches—one mile from Railway Station—haif mile from Post Office—quiet pleasant and healthy locality.

No. 2—Situated about Two miles Earle 10. pleasant and healthy locality.

No. 2—Situated about Two miles East from Lawrencetown Station, on the Main Post-road containing about 110 acres of LAND. 50 of which is in a p-titally improved state and the balance well covered with superior and valuable timber, fenoing and some hard wood, well watered, good variety of soir well adapted for tillage, and suited to different crops. There being no buildings on this place at present but an abundance of building material which will enable a purchaser to build at a very small outlay, and with many would be a decided advantage, inasmuch a4 they can build to suit themselves and do much of the work at times when the farm labor would not be interfered with taken, together this place is a rare chance for any man wanting a good farm in a good neighborhood easily worked, being level and free from stone and at a low price and easy terms.

No 3—Situated about two and a halt miles.

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS

Posters. Handbills.

Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and

Mercantile Blanks.

We are now prepared to execute al

Orders for the above well

AT MODERATE RATES

WITE HEATHESS AND DISPATOR

AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE

Three Desirable and Conven-

iently located

FOR SALE

IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

No 3—Situated about two and a half miles. East from Lawrencetown station on the North Williamston road containing about 95 Acres of LAND 35 acres of which are partially improved and in a fair state of cultivation. About 100 LAND 33 acres of which are partially improved and in a fair state of cultivation. About 100 Apple Trees 50 of which are bearing fruit yearly and all are the best varieties of early and winter apples. A Comfortable House containing five rooms on the ground flat, Cellar, a Work Shop and Wood House connected. Hog and Hen House newly built and Barn—a good Well of Water. This place in its present state cuts twelve tons of Hay and with a small outlay can be made to produce as much again, there being a fine intervale near at hand to clear. The tillage land is supernear at hand to clear. The tillage land is superior and when properly tilled produces excellent crops. To a purchaser with a small capital and wishing a snug little farm in a convenient and healthy locality, at a very low price and easy

terms this affords a special opportunity. Any of these places being unsold by the first of May next will then be offered AT PUBLIC AUC-TION, due notice of which will be given previous

For further particulars apply to E. H. PHINNEY. Middleton, Annapolis County.

WOODBURY BROS.

DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

Dr. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS, Halifax, N.S.

Entrance No. 97 Granville St. YOU WILL FIND

BY GIVING THE PERISTALTIC LUZENGES

A FAIR TRIAL THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF

Costiveness and its results. VIZ: Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Worms, &c.

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

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

Sent free to any address, on receipt of

BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents in

the Maritime Provinces.

Price, by The Domestic Sanctuary; or the importance of Family Religion. By J. ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Lanceley, with an Introduction by Montreal.

> MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King

Book Keeping, A Text Book. Double Entry made easy. By T. R. John-County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. son, accountant and auditor for MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1879 HALIFAX Living Epistles; or Christ's Witnesses .15 to .16 .10 to .13 in the world. Also an Essay on Do Do Cooking $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ Rev E H Dewart, with an introduc-

Cheese, factory, per 1b .09 to .10 " dairy
Eggs, by bbl. per doz.
Do Fresh Lard, per lb. Do Rough
Lamb, per lb by quar. .06 to .07
Mutton do * do .0, to .07
Pork, per lb by carease .05 1-2 to .06
Bord, per lb by carease .05 1-2 to .06 Beet, per lb by quarter Conckens, per pair .40 to .60 .60 to .80 .10 to .12 .11 to .12 to .05 1-2 Ducks, per pair Turkey, per lb. Hams, per lb. Hams, per 1b.
Hides, per 1b
Calfskins; per 1b
Peits, per 1b
Potatoco, per bushel .45 to .50 .25 to .30 Turnips do Carrots, per barrel 1.25 1.50 1.25 to 1.50 Parsnips, do 1.25 to 1.50
Onions, American, p 1b 2 to 2.1-2
Do Nova Scotian 2.1-2 to .03 Apples, per barrel
Do dried, per lb
Beans, dried, per bus 1.00 to 1.75 .04 to .05 1.50 to 1.75 .45 to .45

\$9\$10 \$8 to

Yarn, per lb

Straw, per ton Hay, per ton

Rev. A. W.

VOL

FROM THE

After five ye teacher and Christ, we mu of Mr. Sinclair sion. He and the esteem and who have pa They will be terns of Chr love to the Sar

people. Arrangemen supply this st missionary.

From Mr. R,

I send you according to this place, an our wants-th relieved.

As Mr. Ste sick list all w to visit us. inconvenience to himself, he a month. In two services the morning service in dozen Crees,

The day so isfactory the came here. these attend School number hold a prayer day evening, Wednesday young folks ones engage which they we also have and_singing. order, if pos natural ben ing by leading healthy char ceeded to so ings are wel liness is at a hope centres In my work ed by a Mr. in the H. B. left and sett formerly jo the Rev. since led a taking an a ings, and Cree class.

d21ce

our Sunday In all my him great sympathy a And now

they should

early date what thing Red River from this p taments, a four years worse for v of First, and if the supplied Slates are they shoul that could be had her they break so costly can't obta should not ink powde

I wrote Sunday So Rev. Wm. well acqua to interest our Sunda thing he arrangem books can peg, if the of Juue. in order not be cr requisites I trust

> tian here will not stances b have beer labor. I provide f I look up

portant (