

The Wesleyan.

129
Longworth F. Esq.

JOB PRINTING
REPORTS PAMPHLETS,
Posters, Handbills,
Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custom and
Mercantile Blanks,
We are now prepared to execute all
Orders for the above with
AT MODERATE RATES,
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
AT THE WESLEYAN OFFICE.

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,
Editor and Publisher.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

52 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE
Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXXI.

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

No. 17

Three Desirable and Conven-
iently located

**PROPERTIES
FOR SALE**
IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

No. 1—Situated at Lower Middleton, consist-
ing of two acres in high state of cultivation, a
thirty young orchard of trees, best vari-
eties and quality of early and winter fruit.
A Commodious and well arranged House contain-
ing 10 Rooms, Kitchen, Store Room, Cellar and
W.C.—Barn properly divided into Cattle and
Horse Rooms, Horse and Cow Stable—
and Hay Loft—Never failing Well of Water—Build-
ings 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—half mile from Post Office—quiet
pleasant and healthy locality.

No. 2—Situated about two miles East from
Lawrencetown station, on the Main Post-road, con-
taining about 110 acres of LAND, 50 of which is
in a partially improved state and the balance well
covered with superior and valuable timber, fenc-
ing and some hard wood, well watered, good vari-
ety of soil 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 as 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 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
aples. A Comfortable House containing five
rooms on the ground floor, 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 costs twelve tons of
Hay and with a small outlay can be made to pro-
duce as much again, there being a fine interval
near at hand to clear. The tillage land is super-
ior and when properly tilled produces excellent
crops. To a purchaser with 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 AUCTION,
due notice of which will be given previous
to Sale.

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

JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr., LL. B.

Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Com-
missioner Supreme Court, &c., &c.
Has resumed practice on his own account
at FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Gran-
ville St. Moneys collected and all
branches of legal business carefully at-
tended to.

WOODBURY BROS.,
DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

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

OFFICE OVER CONNELLY'S BOOK STORE,
CORNER OF
GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS,
Halifax, N.S.

Entrance No. 97 Granville St. d210

Meneely & Kimberly,

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

Feb. 8, 78 1y

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. 1 & 2.
Music and Words, stiff covers .05
" " " paper " .05
Words only paper .05

Mailed post at these prices.
METHOD BOOK ROOM, Halifax.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King
County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1879

	HALIFAX
Butter, No. 1 Table	.15 to .16
Do No. 2	.10 to .13
Do Cooking	.06 to .10
Cheese, factory, per lb	.09 to .10
Do dairy	.07 to .08
Eggs, per doz, per doz.	.15 to .20
Do Fresh	.20 to .22
Lard, per lb.	.07 to .10
Tallow, per lb.	.07 to .08
Do Rough	.04 to .12
Lamb, per lb by quar.	.06 to .07
utton do	.06 to .07
Pork, per lb by carcass	.05 to .06
Beef, per lb by quarter	.06 to .07
C. ickens, per pair	.35 to .45
Geese, each	.40 to .50
Ducks, per pair	.40 to .50
Turkey, per lb	.10 to .12
Hams, per lb.	.11 to .12
Hides, per lb	.07 to .13
Calfskins, per lb	.07 to .08
Pelts, per lb	.50 to .55
Potatoes, per bushel	.45 to .50
Turnips, do	.25 to .30
Carrots, per barrel	1.25
Beets do	1.50
Paranips, do	1.25 to 1.50
Onions, American, per lb	2 to 2 1/2
Do Nova Scotia	2 1/2 to 3
Apples, per barrel	1.00 to 1.75
Do dried, per lb	.04 to .05
Beans, dried, per bus	1.50 to 1.75
Yarn, per lb	.45 to .45
Straw, per ton	\$8 to \$9 to 10
Hay, per ton	\$11

A PLEA FOR SABLE ISLAND.

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

Calls to the tempest out upon the main,
Bragging and howling 'neath a leaden sky
With sleet and snow, and fog and hail and
rain,
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 call
again.

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

Think of the wretched, forlorn ones far off
there,
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 wretched 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-
less fears,

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

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and are in our degree, "perfect as our
Heavenly Father is perfect." All
these passages, clearly teaching what
is implied in Full Redemption, prove
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"—hav-
ing "fellowship 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."

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sweetest, and the purest love this side
of Paradise. Angels have nothing
better.

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
I 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
rest shall be glorious," became a real-
ity. The long battle of will, all anx-
iety, all personal ambition, all fret,
worry and care were annihilated. All
my care was literally cast on the Lord
..... I 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,
all spirit of criticism, all intellectual
pride, all impatience, were washed
away; and I was full of love." After
one year's experience of Full Redemp-
tion, Dr. Watson writes,—This 4th
day, Dec. 1877, is my first anniversary
of the unspeakable Baptism of
Perfect Love. What a wonderful year
has this been to me! As I pause and
reflect upon it, my heart breaks down
under a delicious burden of humble
and adoring praise to the wonderful
Jesus. After having been thirteen
years, in the first evil doing the ser-
vice of God, He who dwelleth between
the Cherubim, called me to pierce the
"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
knowing that God is calling for all to
come and bathe in this uncreated light,
I gladly fling this note of praise on
the air." (Advocate of Holiness.)

Rev. Daniel Steele, D.D. This de-
voted minister, whom we have had
the privilege of hearing preach on sev-
eral 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 de-
sire to return to the Sahara from
which I have happily escaped. Every-
thing here is on a magnificent scale.

"There is a wilderness in God's mercy,
Like the wilderness of the sea."
To glorify Jesus I must say that my
soul a witness is that the petition in
the Te Deum Laudamus, "vouchsafe,
O Lord, to keep us this day without
sin," is a blessing attainable for three
hundred and sixty-five days in the year
and in leap year three hundred and
sixty-six. Why should it be deemed
impossible for God to keep the fully
trusting soul? Is it strange that a
soul all aglow with love to the Law-
giver should feel no inclination to vi-
olate the law. Perfect love is an infal-
lible cure of sinning." We would earnestly
recommend to the reader, the perusal
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 enjoy-
ment of entire sanctification, in the
pages of the "Advocate of Holiness"
and in concluding says,—"Am I then
entirely sanctified? I dare not ques-
tion. I dare not doubt, with the utmost
humility I confess what God has done
for me. "Gratefully owning the Healer
divine." I am enabled to say, that on
the 23rd of August 1876, I received
Christ as my sanctifier by promise,
and on the 30th I received the witness
of the Holy Ghost whereby I knew
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
the enjoyment of what is the privi-
lege of every believer in Jesus.

J. M. PIKE,
Minutiae, April 10, 1879.

Ontario Correspondence.

ONTARIO, 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 he found out acciden-
tally, 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
capable 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 Confer-
ence year has been the decease of such a
large number of our ministers, most of
whom were amongst our most venerable
fathers. There was Asael Harburt, an
ex-President of the old Canada Confer-
ence, followed by John Byerson, our most
eminent diplomatist, and for so many
years co-delegate, and the pioneer of our
missions in the Hudson's Bay Territory—
Father Corson, at once the most lovable
and comical member of our body. Solu-
mon Waldron, who from being for many
years an Indian missionary adopted much
of the Indian style. Joseph Mesmore,
greatly respected and beloved, William
Painp, 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
years our Book Steward, and once Presi-
dent of our Conference. These were all
fathers in our ranks, who like oaks had
grown up around the infancy of Metho-
dism, until the giant boughs had inter-
twined about its more mature, if not co-
lossal 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. Edmund S. Jones, in the prime
of a beautiful manhood, and John B.
Goodspeed, who, once a Wesleyan, entered
the ministry of the New Connection
body, and came into the united church,
in the union of 1874, and has passed away
at the not advanced age of 54. This un-
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 of the
number of our ministers, that our Confer-
ence has been very youthful, but our years
begin to tell.

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,

GENERAL READING
CREEDS OF THE BELLS.

A correspondent asks, "Could you not oblige your thousands of readers by publishing the Creeds of the Bells?" In answer 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 reveal,
Come worship here—come worship here;
In ritual and faith excel,"
Chimed out the Episcopalian bell.

"Oh, heed the ancient landmarks well,"
In solemn tones exclaimed a bell;
"No progress made by mortal man,
Can change the just, eternal plan.
Do not invoke the avenging rod;
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 unflinching 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—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,"
Shouted in ecstasies, a bell;
"Come, all ye weary wanderers, see!
Our Lord has made salvation free;
Repent! Believe! have faith! and then
Be saved, and praise the Lord. Amen.
Salvati n's free we tell—we tell,"
Shouted the Methodist 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 9,000,000. Its surface is very irregular, the largest portion consists of deserts, 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 odoriferous 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 harvest. Apples, pears, quinces, grapes, plums, almonds, walnuts, apricots, pomegranates, citrons and oranges grow in abundance in 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 is worn, and in some cases felt, garments 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 Peshawar, within sight of the snow-clad mountain peaks, and in

an artificially cooled tent the thermometer rises for several days to 118° and 113°, which is as hot as the hottest part of India.

The principal entrances into this mountainous 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 interest which attracts our attention. Near this pass is a cantonment for about 12,000 British troops, which is supported by another strong force at Rawul Pindu.

The people are very brave and hardy, loving a free and independent life. For many centuries the Persian and Mongol powers ruled the country. In 1748 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 ally, 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 Jellalabad; although afterwards several officers who had been taken prisoners, escaped by bribing their keepers. After the death of Shah Shughah, Dost Mohammed, who had been driven from the throne, returned and reassumed his authority. He carried on war with his neighbors, conquering Candahar 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 for his position, but he was eventually recognized as king by the British, whose friendship and money and arms kept him on the throne at a time when 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 northern neighbor.

Not receiving satisfactory assurance from the Viceroy, Shere Ali allowed himself to be caught by Russian intrigue, and he so far committed himself 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 said, he would not be responsible, hence 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 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 international courtesy, by an existing treaty of 1855, and by the support that

he had received from England, bound to be a friend to her friends, and an enemy to her enemies, but in violation of these he adopted a policy of action quite the reverse, and insulted the dignity 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, Kurram and Bolar passes, attended with but trifling losses. By 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 British demands on condition of being sustained on the throne. He, no doubt, is in some trouble about his position, as Ameer Ratan 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 Abdulla Jan, the deceased 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 at, that will put an end for some time to come to these Afghan difficulties. D.

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 indeed.

There is an antique quaintness in some of their social customs, which is irresistibly 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 well-shapen son," or some such phrase. When baby is two weeks old, it gives a bound reception for married ladies only; and on this occasion it is dressed in the height of the prevailing fashion, and wearing a beautiful long white veil.

So, too, in the case of death. You meet a functionary in the street in knee breeches, cocked hat, long piece of crape behind all black and funeral. This individual—a relic of feudal times—takes the news of 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 fluently.

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 Liberal or Modern, the latter almost corresponding with Unitarianism. Ministers of all denominations are paid by the State; but none can claim pay until a congregation is formed in sufficient numbers 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 the center.

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 in a supreme moment, himself and foes together in one tremendous act of annihilation, render the nation one of the most patriotic in the world—and, of course, you know I am talking of Holland.

Do you ask where this country may be found? Turn to Goldsmith's "Traveler," whose description of it, as it appeared more than a hundred years ago, still ap-

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 lies.
Methinks her patient sons before me stand,
Where the broad ocean leans against the land;
And sedulous to stop the coming tide,
Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride."

While the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile
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 springs
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 appear—
Even liberty itself is bartered here.

Heavens! how unlike their Belgic sires of old—
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-cellars 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 object.

When the soup is on the table let the 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 removes the hot plate before the dinner she removes the cold plate to the side table. Fish should be served alone—no vegetables. 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 upon a plate; then the spread napkins 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 kind; if for fruit, a plate with a colored doily, 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 an elaborate table and men servants are kept.—Mrs. S. W. Oakley.

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 discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscles.

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 moments 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 fullness of life. Be gentle and indulgent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.

MINISTERS PREACH REPENTANCE.

BY THE REV. F. 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 minister 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 repent for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." John the Baptist had gone before him, 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 blessing 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 counterfeit 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 goodness 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 up.

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 of sin and cleave to another. It is not repentance till we are sorry for all our sins.

True repentance is seen in the Publican, who was so humble, that he durst not lift up his 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 of all that he possessed, and fasted twice a week. Still he was proud of heart and unhumiliated 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 cast past offences.

3 It implies acknowledgment of sin in every and so says every one who says ever.

4. True repentance is to turn to God heart.

Sin is the devil's hater. Sin is the devil's heart. Sin is the devil's companion wages." He who drinks a there is sugar.

We ought to be pleased with a "A broken and thou wilt not of God are a blot.

We ought to be spiritual he out the malady and brings life.

We ought to be it there is no adoption into.

We ought to be mercy for the thou backsliding and I will not upon you." Je

Pray for the dwell upon the Ezek. 36: 26.

I am willing neglected this late, and I write well as others important duty one reason why away after rev the converts ne wood and the were never de ful character of lines of God a tion in the sight.

It is possible talk and preach of God as to fo and we may ha condition of the we may fail to produce deep ec it is a small th thing to repen repentance lead sion, and this Lord, help Thy old-fashioned g that "hearts of rebels shall obe

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

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

See also notice of Hymn Book Committee.

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 favour of the legal decision. We noticed at the time that it was something new, if 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 favour of the old itinerant system, pure and simple. The Newark Conference had a lively debate over "Invitations," and disposed of antagonistic resolutions by the substitution of a declaration which means, though drawn mildly, that contracts entered into before the Conference are to be treated with disfavour.

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 mankind. 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 change.

Mayor Ray's inaugural address, before the Aldermen and Councilors 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 rapidly 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 the Conference with which he was connected 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 certain transmigration of sentiment 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 random 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 inimitable *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 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,
Painting, gasping, trembling, crying,
Panting, groaning, shrinking, dying,
Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say,
Be not fearful, come away.

How much superior, however, is Pope's rendering of the same sentiment:

"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 ode, is a poem composed by the Emperor Adrian who died A. D. 138."

Milton, in *Paradise Lost*, says:
"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."

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 Houses*:

"There are more guests at the table, than the hosts
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 Longfellow:

"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 metaphor in one of the most striking

passages in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. Speaking of the lamented Henry Kirke White's genius, he says:

"'Twas thine own genius gave the fatal blow,
And help'd to plant the wound that laid thee low,
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 heart:
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinion which impell'd the steel;
While the same plumage that had warm'd his nest
Drank the last life-blood of his bleeding breast."

Few lines of English poetry are often repeated than those of Campbell's:

"What though my winged hours of bliss
Have been,
Like angels' visits, few and far between."

But Campbell borrowed his metaphor 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 dawn,"

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

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

Another line occurs in Milton to this effect:

"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 this line:

"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 examples 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 our eyes, and at the same time, add an interest to a familiar acquaintance with our best literature.

VICE IN NEW YORK IN RELATION TO YICE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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 ears. What Plimssoll 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 playing-cards, it is enough to say that five establishments engaged in manufacturing these have been broken up. Of catalogues, circulars, poems, used to advertise infamous articles of sale, 1,241,388 have been seized and burned.

One peculiar feature of the society's work deserves special 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 list with thousands of others, each bearing, in minute detail, the real ad-

dress appended—this in a public office 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 says:—

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 fearful danger to which students were exposed in this way, by the fact that a leading 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 Report:—

A man at Rochester was arrested in November 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 irresistible to unprincipled men). One firm had printed 8,055,600 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 arrest.

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 be gained. 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 Conference debates upon an extension of the pastoral term, and resolutions aimed at each growing practice which may seem in any way to encourage in-

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 themselves of its agency, in part, at least.

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 Eugenie. Since the revolution of Sept. 4th, 1870, he has lived in Chislehurst, 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.

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LITERATURE.

Fifth Annual Society for the... is a frightful extinct and sepia against which a good warfare, a our editorial co

The Present of Believers... stance of a Lec... D. D., Cincinnati... the Y. M. C. A... earth" in the l... generated hum... day. He consid... ing rapidly a g... are very elocue... Prince 10 cents... pel Book and T...

The North Am... 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 book... duction of poem... times in the pres... author is an in... written by other... birds sometimes... sweetly, though... shine are their... Browning, Eng... poet, wrote her... room. Mrs. H... sorrow. Milton... may not be w... "songs," as we... instruments of... plaintive stanzas... means devoid of...

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

Thine stands our... forces. Above he... steady drought of... asticism, and fetu... stism, stony am... ualism, Ecclesiasti... in pieces, and ever... whole. The one... and threatening to... other hissing back... ing us, as it has do... mists. What won... isolated situation?

It may be presu... high-sounding pe... English—We o... hold the happy... Romanism and l... "Unlicensed ind... how these brethren... tion of Apocryphi... 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 pro... gain nothing, and... by indulging in re... upon people who... equals in education... and certainly their... charity. Our own... extended, yet we... papers successive... upon this very roc... friends, and steer... the Pacific!

CORRESP.

MIDDLE COV...

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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 distinct and separate forms of iniquity, against which a noble society is waging a good warfare. We notice it extensively in our editorial columns.

The Present Condition and Future Glory of Believers and the Earth, is the substance 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. Price 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 & Co.

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 associates. Mrs. Browning, England's greatest woman-poet, wrote her best pieces in the sick room. Mrs. Hemans was a subject of sorrow. Milton was blind. Harriet Cole may not be made immortal by her "songs," as were those chieftain 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 Halifax 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 and fog on the one hand and extremes of temperature on the other, makes this application of his similitude:—

This 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 isolated situation?

It may be presumed that this piece of high-sounding pedantry means in plain English—"We of the Episcopal Church hold the happy medium between blind Romanism and lawless Protestantism." "Unlicensed individualism," indeed!—how 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 Apostolical 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. Put up your helm, friends, and steer more in the direction of the Pacific!

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDDLE COVERDALE, N. B.

MR. EDITOR.—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.

All those who are regenerate have been baptized on profession of their faith in Christ.

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

This is how the sentence now stands 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 known 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, a liar and a slanderer.

The Editor of the Visitor is apparently taking a very great character for his pattern-man—none other, in fact, than the great Nebuchadnezzar, who threatened to cut his astrologers in pieces because 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. Quite a number have already found peace through believing, and others are earnestly seeking. There seems to be a very general awakening in the community, and we are expecting to see many turning to the Lord. My strength is not very great for the work, but Bro. Giles most efficiently supplies my lack of service. We earnestly request the prayers of all God's people, that this revival may be very extensive and very thorough.

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

HANTSPOURT 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, the highest attendance during the year seventy-six, and the average attendance sixty-five. The Superintendent, J. A. Taylor, Esq., is very energetic, and in addition to other officers, is assisted by 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 felt very much the pressure of hard times, and money has been unusually 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 friends 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. Boyer 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 through.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

MR. EDITOR.—Important as is the subject of missions at all times, and justly claiming the sympathy of all who are in

unison with that great work. It will not, 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, perhaps, the largest and most interesting ever held. The galleries of the church were occupied by the scholars of the united Methodist Sunday Schools, and the singing throughout was conducted by them. The hymns, printed for the occasion, were 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. Ellis, the treasurer and Secretary. He was followed by Mr. Neil McLaughlin, who in a short and able speech on missions and missionaries, detailed the object of missions, and compared the present toils and hardships of the missionary with his triumph and happiness after death. After singing "Saviour, sprinkle many nations," Mr. Walter Taylor spoke on the 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 class—beginning 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 contributions, came to over \$770. The reports of the two schools were then read by their respective secretaries, showing very gratifying results when compared with previous years. Before the close of the meeting a resolution was moved by Mr. George Full, to the memory of the late and lamented Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. George Walter Beer—a faithful and efficient officer of the Society, and a young man respected and mourned by all. The congregation then dispersed, in every way satisfied with the success of the meeting.

J. SIMPSON LATHERN.

Charlottetown, April 12th.

OUR CHURCH WORK Etc

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 United Church at Acadia Mines by purchasing 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 he be recommended to the committee in charge of the Hunter Church Building Fund for a loan of \$700 for one year, on the most favorable terms. The Presbytery expressed their approval of 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 family, has its own arrangements, which cannot well be attended to in a union church.

SACRED CONCERT IN CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Hall of the Young Men'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, worthy in itself double the price charged for entrance fee, was the Hallelujah Chorus—from "Handel's Messiah." The majestic

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 in a Handel or Mozart, or Mendelssohn Society, will, we hope, take practical shape.—Examiner.

QUICK WORK.—The frame of the Methodist Church, at Rock Port, was commenced 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 few words of congratulation. Three hearty cheers were then given and all left delighted with the result. Well done, Rock Port. Go ahead!—Sackville Post.

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 Methodist Sabbath School, were appropriate, in some cases eloquent, and throughout pervaded by a fine and fervent glow of missionary feeling. Notwithstanding the severe financial pressure of the times, keenly felt in every department of church and State, the collections and contributions from several classes amounted to the very large sum of \$771, being far in advance of any previous occasion. The following Home Mission Hymn was written for the service, we understand, by the pastor of the church, Rev. J. Lathern:—

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 aid 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
Walt wide from East to West,
This North-West silence breaking—
Which dawns supremely blest;
When all this ransom'd nation
Shall Christ's Dominion see;
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 substantial 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 old-fashioned tea meeting held 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 commenced 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. B. 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 rendered by Miss Stout. Short speeches were next delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Kirby and B. Chappel. 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 social evening would be held in the same place on Friday evening next, to which all the friends of the church were invited.

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

On Thursday afternoon last, as two boys named respectively Whisman and Bartlett, the former aged twelve years, and Bartlett, fifteen, were attempting to cross the Annapolis river some three miles above Bridgetown, in a leaky skiff, she filled when about mid-river 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 Whisman 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 ago.

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 Mrs. Peterson, was standing with her back to the fireplace on Sunday evening about five o'clock, when, in order to replenish 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 fishermen must throw all their energy into the business this season, if they wish to obtain their share of the fall sale. 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 are all that is needed to insure success.—Weekly Monitor.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

Diphtheria is prevalent in Rockland, Westmoreland Co. The family of Thomas McKelvie is down with the dread disease and he lost his two youngest children on the 13th.

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 that New rails are very much wanted on that 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.

John 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 this town 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 miraculous 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 platform guard with her hands and with her feet upon the brake, she was carried three miles in that position, with the cars frequently starting 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 is 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 noticed by a servant, who ran immediately to the well with no other expectation than to 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 a narrow one, and the top of the ladder a rope was lowered, and the heroic young girl climbed hand-over-hand on the rope to the top. The back of her head was badly fractured from striking the wall during the fall. We are glad to learn she has sustained no further injury.—Charlottetown Examiner.

Condensed News continued 8th page.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

APRIL, 1879.

Full Moon, 6 day, 9h, 10m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 12 day, 9h, 45m, Morning. New Moon, 21 day, 9h, 41m, Morning. First Quarter 29 day, 10h, 2m, Morning

Table with columns for Day of Week, Sun, Moon, and other astronomical data.

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

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

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

OBITUARY.

JOSHUA BLACK.

The Amherst circuit has greatly changed within the last few years. All "old things" seem to be passing away.

Joshua Black, Esq., one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Amherst—one who helped to nurse it in its infancy—stood by it in its days of adversity as well as prosperity—made its interests his own.

Joshua Black, Esq., one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Amherst—one who helped to nurse it in its infancy—stood by it in its days of adversity as well as prosperity—made its interests his own.

MRS. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Crystal 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 strawberries.

spoiled deeply spaded or subsoil ploughed, so that the roots can obtain an abundant supply of moisture and nourishment.

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 way address the public on religious themes.

"The relation of conversation to oratory is intimate and immediate. The very highest type of oratory is, indeed, only glorified talk, or conversation raised to the zenith power.

There is, we repeat it, greater need of care, on the part of our public speakers with reference to conversation; and that in three particulars. First, the choice of themes.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE HOMELESS BOY.

BY BELLE SPARE.

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.

He was hungry for a home in that great cold city. Would it not make your heart almost break if you stood in the street alone, homeless, friendless?

Of Mrs. Horton, we the people of R—, knew as yet nothing, save that since by manners we usually judge, she was a lady in every respect—gentle, quiet and refined.

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.

Then the years went by, and one terrible night his father went down in a storm, and left his boy alone in the world.

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.

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.

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.

"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?'"

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.

CLEAN HANDS, PURE LIPS.

"Why didn't you strike back, you goose?" I paused in my sewing and looked out unobserved upon a group of little folks playing near my window.

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.

Of Mrs. Horton, we the people of R—, knew as yet nothing, save that since by manners we usually judge, she was a lady in every respect—gentle, quiet and refined.

I listened for the answer with interest. "Cause—'cause—my mamma would—wouldn't kiss my hands—if I—struck anybody!" sobbed the injured little one.

"Wouldn't kiss your hands?" exclaimed 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 child 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.

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. Horton.

"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.

"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.

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, 'Tea hannies to-night, mamma; tea hannies 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 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.

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 Anodyne Liniment.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders led to a coop of thirty hens which yielded a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases.

A learned Professor of one of our universities made the remarkable statement that rarely succeeded themselves if they ers of tobacco. T or pipes seemed to and to have the them from sedulo sufficient to exceed degrees. We rep heard it, and subtrou. Perhaps oth candid and obse similar tale to tell.

As is pretty g smoking of tobacco icating effect. I system, and in ca lulls the craving of without in any deg mal system. M enclosed in a coal n ing for lack of food protracted life by a of tobacco. In c smoking may be al necessity; but we slightest reason for ordinary circumst observed, smoking drinking. It is ta of idleness, without We need say little of means, though considerable. The alone exigible on to United Kingdom at lions annually; and of the article, the y to smokers probably total of twenty mi heard of instances of ionable life who y pounds' worth of cig there are many who far greater. Amoy classes, the habitu 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 at mischievous effects growing into manho weakening of the int which to all who ha way in the world ou to no such blighting it.

It is scarcely neede the fact that tobacc the breath, damage weakens the digestiv a single feature, as a gence, is it commu much the reverse. I tivity and carelesne smokers attain to emi Farmers given to sm the latest in getting i publicly exhibited, t odious. Smoking in become a downright sengers are compelled fumes whether of cig gorged by smokers. the nuisance has rise absolutely intolerabl often the cause of des dwellings, warehouses, ships. In our voyag a steam vessel some were surprised and hor the reckless in differen certain passengers th still-burning ends of cig es on the deck—a p strangely enough, did our the reprobation of duty.

Within our recolle 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 mu health have been singul not denouncing the mis of smoking on youth. tifully of the ruinous effi intoxicants, but little of mitted on the youthful by drugging with tobac man authorities, as we l respondent in "The T length become alive to evil. They would prob troubled themselves on for political reasons. In males from their birth ar be soldiers, and the disc that the youths who are their turn in the ranks hened by smoking.

"The State," as is of make a nation of soldi believed to be ruinous to tion of the young. It weakens the power each at that important criv velopment when the larg of food has to be assimil up the growing frame. vitality of the body, and action of the hear. Mu

TEMPERANCE.

BOY SMOKERS.

A learned Professor of Medicine in one of our universities some time ago made the remark to us, that those students who passed through his hands rarely succeeded in distinguishing themselves if they were habitual smokers of tobacco.

As is pretty generally known, the smoking of tobacco has a certain intoxicating 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 sum-total 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 available 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 pharmacopoeia.

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.

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 habits.

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, not merely in his own country, but especially in Germany, from its influence upon railway and other accidents, and also, to some extent, upon military efficiency."

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 worthy of very general consideration.

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. W. C.

—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 preventive 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 in all denominations, city and country, is less than \$500 a year. Beecher's salary, once \$350, is now \$20,000 a year, with a three months' vacation; Dr. Halladay, 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; 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; Dr. Stone, \$10,000. The Methodist clergyman in the cities range from \$1000 to \$3000, the Presbyterians 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 BALSAM first for sale, and to this time, the first bottle has not been returned, and we have received nothing but praise in its favor from those who have used it.

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

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

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.

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 perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax.

SAVE THE NATION!

For it is sadly too true that thousands of CHILDREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient food.



It is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HEALTHY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, adapted to the most delicate and irritable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT and GROWING CHILD.

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



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

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

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK.

BEESON'S CAPSICINE POROUS PLASTER. Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press.

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.

JOE PRINTING neatly and promptly executed at this Office.



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

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

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

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

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

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued. This characteristic is possessed by no other remedy.

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 concentration to the mind.

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

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

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

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. INCEPTION.

The experiments which perfected this preparation 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 generated heat, they did not improve the blood. Their tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, circumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it involving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were:

A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time;

Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation;

Create healthy blood;

Strengthen the nerves and muscles;

Enable the subject to successfully combat disease;

And sufficiently economical for all.

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

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

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

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

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

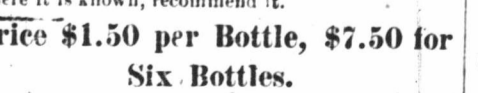
Strenuous necessity may compel the student to strain his powers beyond the rates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted thereby.

To such we recommend Fellows' Hypophosphites it will not only restore the sinking patient, but it will enable the toiling student to preserve his mental and nervous standard with ut detriment.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend the highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:—

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

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west.

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

WILL ARRIVE:—

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

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

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

C. J. BRIDGES, Gen. Supt. Gov't Railway Montreal, Nov. 13th, 1878.

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St. John, N.B. SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,253 97 RESERVED FUND to Best same date 5,000 00

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Capital Stock has thus far paid from \$5 to 19 per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society offers first class inducements for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers.

For full particulars send for Circulars. THOMAS M. N. President. Treas. A. A. STOCKTON, President. July 20th

I listened for the answer with interest. "Cause—cause—my mamma would—would 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?" exclaimed 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 childlest 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 children 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 Amy's mother lived. At my suggestion the children remained outside while I made my long intended call upon Mrs. Horton. 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 glister 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 nurse 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 assure 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 had 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 unknissed 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, 'Tea hannies to-night, mamma; tea hannies 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 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. BRIN, 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 Anodyne Liniment. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. 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.

EMIGRANTS BY THE MORAVIAN. - The Royal Mail steamer "Moravian" brought to this port 293 steerage and intermediate and 22 cabin passengers.

Those for the States have through tickets over the Intercolonial Railway, issued by Allan's Agents, in Europe.

LONDON, April 22. - A despatch dated Cape Town, April 8th, to Reuters's Telegraph Co., says: "In the fight between Col. Wood's command and the Zulus on the 28th March, he had to hand the Zulus was cut off, and a hand to hand fight ensued.

Many of our readers will remember the Duke of Newcastle, who accompanied the Prince of Wales to this country in 1860.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS HALIFAX. - The City Treasurer has been authorized to advertise for tenders for \$20,000 for the erection of the Exhibition Buildings.

A gray eagle, of an enormous size, was seen last week, by a farmer, at Mount Uniacke.

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.

11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. G. Shore. Rev. S. F. Huestis

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

DIED. At Niagara, Feb. 17th, 1879, Alice Elizabeth infant daughter of Uniack and Lydia DeLancey.

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

Hymn Service FOR THE Sunday School, Hymns and Songs, New and old, appropriate to the International Lessons for 1879.

A MEETING OF THE Eastern Section of the HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE will be held in the Methodist Church Truro N.S. ON TUESDAY, May 6th, 2 p.m.

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

BOOK COMMITTEE. The Annual Meeting of Eastern-Section of Book Committee WILL BE HELD [D V] IN Brunswick Street Church Basement, ON THURSDAY, 1st May, at 10 a.m.

Nova Scotia Conference. The Examination of Probationers and Candidates in the Nova Scotia Conference, will commence on the 20th inst, at 9 o'clock, a.m. as follows

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

For Blanc-mange, Puddings, Custards. Children's and Invalids' Diet.

DURHAM CORN FLOUR! Has a world-wide reputation, and is distinguished for Uniformly Superior Quality.

Brownie's Rock Cocoa!! Being Pure Cocoa will not thicken in the cup is therefore a thin not a thick, pastry drink.

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

MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent Halifax County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S.

MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 10th, 1879. BUTTER, No. 1 Table .15 to .16 Do No. 2 .10 to .13

MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 10th, 1879. Apples, per barrel 1.50 to 1.75 Do do 1.50 to 1.75 Beans, dried, per bushel 1.50 to 1.75

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Rev. A. W. N. Editor

VOL. FROM THE

After five years teacher and Christ, he must of Mr. Sinclair's piety. He and the esteem and who have profited of Christ's love to the Saviour.

From Mr. R. I send you according to this place, and our wants - relieved.

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

The day's service 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 possible natural being by leading healthy church succeeded to soings are wellness is at a hope centres In my work ed by a Mr. left and settled formerly joint the Rev. since led a taking an ings, and a Cree class-our Sunday

In all my him great sympathy. And now they should early date what things Red River from this paments, a four years worse for v of First, and if the supplied Slates are they should that could be had here they break so costly I can't obtain should not ink powder I wrote Sunday School Rev. Wm. well acquies to interest our Sunday thing he arrangement books can peg, if that of June. in order not be cr requisites I trust tian here will not stances b have been labor. I provide I look up portant