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to 14.00

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM
125 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N.S.
DEPOSITORY FOR
ALL METHODIST PUBLICATIONS
AND SALES-ROOM FOR
General Literature, Stationery, Blank Book
AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
TEMPERANCE.
BRITAIN'S BOTTLE AND
HER BIBLE.

BY REV. DR. COOPER, OF LONDON, ONT.
By the returns made to the British Parliament in 1877, we learn that the sum spent by the British people on intoxicating liquors for the previous year, 1876, amounted to £147,288,759—one hundred and forty-seven millions, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine pounds sterling.

This sum is absolutely enormous, and the statement would be incredible, but from the source whence the intelligence comes. Many persons have a very inadequate idea of a million. Let it simply be announced in the papers that Britain pays so many millions every year for intoxicating drinks, and because the amount, to the human mind, is bordering on the infinite, the enormity of the evil is never realized. Let us now try to distribute this money so as to get, if we can, a somewhat tangible idea of it. The following illustration is not original, but we give it because we like it. We get our most vivid impression by contrast. Here we have Britain's greatest glory in contrast with her greatest blot: Britain, the honored for her open Bible; Britain, the disgraced for her intoxicating bottle. We like this mode of distribution also, because all can understand it, and the experiment of making it is within the reach of all.

I take an Oxford Bible, printed for the noble British and Foreign Bible Society, &c.—and I find it contains 990 pages. By selecting 10 pages, some more closely, some more widely printed, owing to the length or shortness of the verses, I find the average number of words on one page to be 781. Multiply this number by the number of pages and we have 773,190 as the number of words in the Old and New Testaments. Let us now lay 190 sovereigns on each of these words as we pass along from the first of Genesis till the last of Revelations. This being finished, we find we have still on hand of those gold pieces 382,659. Let us now again commence at Genesis and lay on additional on the pile which we have laid on each word, and before we have laid them all out we shall have gone as far as the 40th Psalm, very nearly half through the book, or about half a sovereign on each word to the end of Revelations. This gives us the final result: £190 10s. for every word of the English Bible is laid annually by the British people as a free-will offering on the altar of the liquor traffic.

Now, whatsoever our peculiar views of total abstinence may be, it will surely be a need by all respectable men that this monster evil ought to be dealt with vigorously. Whatever honor may be due to our beloved land for her attachment to an open Bible and the profusion of liberty with which she has given that Bible to the breathe in their own vernacular, it cannot but be a matter of sorrowful regret that liberality forms such a puny thing in contrast with the immense sum she pays annually for this dear indulgence. It is true that there are thousands who use these drinks in moderation, and who, though from their temperament, may be per-

become drunkards, as the word is grossly understood; but it is just as true that there are thousands of others of a much finer mental texture who die drunkards every year. Thousands of families who enjoy their wine and their ale are yet moral and benevolent; let that be freely granted. But it is just as true that there are thousands of families in crime and pauperism who are the victims all the year through of poverty, filth and suffering, living under the very eye of those who so much enjoy their indulgence. Forbid that we should speak lightly of any virtue, not even of that one which enables a man to keep on his feet, while another who had even been less free with the bottle, could not stand without a support. Living for one's self is surely not the most enviable type of character, and if the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, even indirectly, conduces to this shrivelling selfishness, it must be a social blight in any community.

The practical lesson to be drawn from this state of things in Great Britain, and which we Canadians ought diligently now to study, is very obvious. If we are ever to act effectively on our Legislature with a view to prevent this hydra-headed monster from gaining such proportions amongst us, now is our time for action. The difficulty of acting on the English Parliament, either by petitions or election, is so huge that it is regarded by many as nearly hopeless. Prejudice and precedents are so deeply rooted and so potent in their influence, that arguments fall like dew-drops, and the wail of sorrow from the widow and the fatherless have become as familiar as the ocean's moan. Who has not heard the murmur; but who can alleviate the distress or apply the remedy? In Canada the state of things is entirely different. Temperance men and principles are here a power, and we ought to be thankful for it, and strain every nerve to make our power felt. Both our Houses of Parliament have opened their doors to our deputations, and their ears to our arguments. They have said to us in the most emphatic manner: "Tell us what you want, and with an enlightened and virtuous people at your back we are prepared to meet your every reasonable demand. Educate your constituencies to temperance principles, and we will give you temperance laws. Ripen your people for prohibition, so as to sustain our enactments, and you shall have them. Rouse the prejudices of the parents in our land against the drinking customs, and we will decree that every common school teacher shall be a temperate man. You have proved to us, what it was not difficult to do, that late drinking and late gambling are a social curse, and we close up every saloon at as early an hour as you may name. Support us—only support us in our acts, and we will encumber the liquor traffic by every weight we can attach to it. Educate the people and prepare them to provide us an adequate revenue against any loss we may sustain from a prohibition bill, and we will sweep the whole nuisance from the land."

This, our Government is prepared to do, and no reasonable man can ask it to do more. All sound legislation is the expressed conviction of an enlightened and virtuous people. Educate! educate! scatter truthful and telling statistics; labor to get tipplers to make a trial of abstinence. Let temperance principles form a part of the education of our youth; and we shall have every distillery closed up as a losing concern; and every brewery changed into a beehive manufactory, where our raw material shall be constructed into the good and the useful; but where not a soul shall be seen either destroying himself or the precious grain with which a bountiful providence rewards the labor

The Wesleyan,

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

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TRY EXAMPLE.

Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, says: Permit me to give a single instance, showing what an advantage abstinence gives to a minister in dealing with intemperance. The Rev. John Griffith, M. A., rector of Neath, tells us that a Quaker friend did much to enlighten and to instruct him. Meeting with this young philanthropist shortly after entering on his present charge, he was congratulated by him on his zeal in attacking the sin of drunkenness which so generally prevailed in the parish, and then asked:

"Wilt thou tell me how many converts thou hast had from drunkenness?"

"I fear none," the reply.

"Well," said he, "thou hast tried what preaching will do, and thou hast tried what lecturing will do; suppose thou dost try what example will do!"

The appeal was irresistible. It may now be asked what have been the results of his professing teetotalism. Eight hundred persons in the course of eighteen months signed the pledge; seven hundred young people became members of the "Band of hope." The whole moral aspect of the town became changed; sobriety was soon in the ascendancy, as frequenting public-houses ceased to be considered respectable. The stumbling-block having been removed, the work of philanthropy and religion progressed. "I might fill columns," says Mr. Griffith, "with the mention of the fruits of those labours. I shall only mark out one for especial notice—viz., the increased influence the profession of total abstinence conferred on me, not as an individual citizen, but as a minister of the Gospel. By avowing myself on the side of total abstinence, my influence increased tenfold."

DECREASED CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

T. W. CASEY, NAPANEE, ONT.
If there is any branch of business at which the falling off in which the whole country has reason to rejoice it is the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The decrease in these indicates increased temperance and morality among the people. We are glad to notice by the last Inland Revenue returns for the Dominion of Canada that during the last fiscal year there was a gratifying decrease both in the quantity of manufactured, distilled and malt liquors.

According to the Commissioners' report there was a decrease last year in the revenue for excise on spirits of \$149,041, and on tobacco of \$145,060. The report further states:

"The quantity of spirits (proof) taken for consumption during the past fiscal year, is less by 498,788 gallons, or 14 1/2 per cent, than the quantity taken in 1875-76, which, again, was less than the quantity taken in either of the four previous years, with the exception of 1873-74. The quantity taken in 1876-77 is less than the average of the four preceding years by 817,930 gallons, equal to nearly 2 1/2 per cent."

The quantity of proof spirits taken for home consumption was:
In 1873-74.....4,566,508 gallons.
In 1876-77.....2,942,337 "

Showing decrease...1,624,161 "

If the increase of population during that time be taken into consideration, the decrease becomes still more apparent.

The committee attributes the falling-off to the three following causes:

1. The uncertainty of dealers and publishers as to the direction which legislation might take in relation to prohibition and a consequent determination to hold as small quantities in stock as is consistent with immediate wants.
2. Illicit distillation.
3. An actual decrease in consumption, consequent on the decreased ability of many classes of the people to purchase.

The Commissioners, either wilfully or stupidly, overlooks the most important cause—the actual progress of the total abstinence movement and the growth of public opinion as to the advantage of personal temperance. Who can be blind to

years tens of thousands of persons, many of whom were formerly hard drinkers, have become pledged abstainers, and thousands of others, because of the strong growth of public opinion, drink far less now than in former days?

This fact accounts more for "uncertainty of dealers" than any other. With many of the dealers there has been such a reformation among their customers that the actual daily demand has fallen off to "a most alarming extent," and these causes are still at work with the same excellent results.

As to the illicit distillation, large as the figures are, they only account for a small item of the falling off. The report says:

"It is impossible to furnish any reliable estimate of the quantity of spirits illicitly made, but considering the reported magnitude of some of the stills which have been seized, I am of opinion that the loss to revenue from frauds of this nature will be equal to the duty of not less than 200,000 proof gallons.

Deduct this computed amount from the total falling off and it does not make the gross sum much smaller than before. And it must be remembered that for years past illicit distillation has gone on to a considerable extent, so that the total amount here given does not represent the relative loss of one year.

In reference to the quantity of malt liquors manufactured, there has also been a large falling off. The quantity of malt taken for consumption in the Dominion was:

In 1875-76.....40,603,447 lbs.
In 1876-77.....28,878,561 lbs.

Decrease.....11,814,551 lbs.

We believe that 30 lbs. of malt represent one bushel of barley. The falling off therefore, would equal 393,830 bushels of barley. The commissioner remarks:—"These figures show that there has been a steady decline in the quantity of malt used during the past five years."

In Ontario and Quebec this year ten large counties are without liquor license for the first time, and the number of licenses issued in Ontario have decreased by many hundreds. The probabilities are, therefore, that during the year to come there will be another grand decrease to repeat in the manufacture and sale of malt liquors.

NEW YORK LIFE.

If there were space, and the patience of your readers would permit it, I would say something of Communism as it is developed in this section. But I can only say that just now this seems to be the peril which is most immediate and imminent in our land. On the evening of the 24th ult., they had a council in the city of New York and a red flag was prominently displayed, upon which was emblazoned the motto of the men of France in 1848: "Du pain ou du plomb"—bread or lead. Speeches of the most violent character were delivered, and anathemas hurled against the Government of the United States, which were applauded vociferously. We fear very much that this spirit will prevail among the foreign population of our country. At the same time it is evident that it only had a small hold upon our American people. What the outcome of all this will be remains to be seen. Certain it is that if an outbreak is provoked by this dangerous class of our large cities and towns, it must be put down at any cost, and by all the power of Government.—Extract from letter to *Pittsburgh Advocate*.

Mr. Bergh cannot be too warmly sustained by all the Christian-humane in his brave and chivalric crusade against the customary oppression of animals. Good people who never live for their own pleasure regardless of the humblest rights that lie at their mercy, can scarcely imagine the bitterness or the extent of the obloquy which Mr. Bergh indomitably breathes from year to year in his fresh advances against the habitations of cruelty. Every fresh form of persecutive or traditional abuse which he assails is defended in turn by the same angry protest of "fanaticism" from

This week Mr. Bergh has commenced before the courts the discussion of the question whether horses have any right to the tails which the Creator, with evident kindness to their acute sensitiveness, has given for their defense against a host of intolerable tormentors. With the grossly bad taste which stimulated living always develops among its other evils, our horse-swells are now reviving the cruel fashion of docking the beauty and efficiency of from the horses tail, to square him to their notion of a smart, English-brutal-looking "mount" Mr. Bergh was, of course, badly worsted yesterday in his first attack upon the perpetrator of one of these outrages, while the city editor was proportionately delighted. Only four jurors out of twelve were feebly and temporarily inclined to condemn so well established and hitherto uncondemned an abuse. But Mr. Bergh, rest assured, will persist until he spoils this sport like many others that were as indignantly defended. So it goes: inch by inch, the horse shall have his tail again.—From letter to *Central Advocate*.

SELF-DENIAL.

When Agassiz visited Oken, the great German naturalist, the latter showed to the young student his laboratory, his cabinet, his magnificent library, and all his varied and costly apparatus. At length the dinner hour approached. Oken said to Agassiz: "Sir, to gather and maintain what you have seen uses up my income. To accomplish this I have to economize in my style of living. Three times in the week we have meat on the table. On the other days we dine on potatoes and salt. I regret that your visit has fallen on a potato day." And so the naturalist, with the student Oken, dined on potatoes and salt.

We have in this world a few infallible people; and from the pope downward, they are the most difficult to get on with. With rather more shortcomings than other folks, they esteem themselves unusually wise, and are quite prone to become dogmatic and emphatic. Cherishing full faith in their own ideas and plans, they are not quite able to see how other people are not sacredly bound to submit to their godly and unerring judgment. The situation of these infallibles is unfortunate, for such is the obtuseness and pie-headedness of men in general, that they will not accept the dicta of these born popes, and then ensues a conflict. To dispute the decisions of popes is the most mortal of sins. Do they not give utterance to the will of God? and how can society have rest while the orders of these peculiar people are not obeyed? The entrance of these infallible people into a community, a church, or a household, is a most unfortunate affair: broils are sure to follow. Banish the popes, if you want peace!—*Zion's Herald*.

Be sure, before starting for the vacation by the sea side, or among the mountains, to secure a good, even if small, selection of books to carry with you. There will be days when the house will find no grateful than out of doors. There will be rainy days and hours when physical recreation will be indispensable. At these times, a good book will be a delightful recreation, and give profitable employment without weariness.—*Zion's Herald*.

One of the most serious evils arising from the summer vacation system, is the letting down of family discipline that almost surely attends the periodical breaking up of the household. Some places are far more objectionable than others, in this respect; a fact well worth taking into the account in deciding

Carlton Mrs C O

N. B. AND P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

(Continued from our last.)

AFTERNOON.

Conference opened with the usual devotional exercises.

After the arrangement of certain matters, the order of the day was proceeded to, and the Missionary Fund was introduced for consideration.

A resolution calling the attention of the proper authorities to an error in the numbering of the large Missionary Report passed the Conference.

The Publishing Interests were next introduced, and Mr. Nicolson presented a report of the Wesleyan and Book Room.

The circulation of the Wesleyan stands at about 3,000. The Printing department had cleared last year about \$810.

Before passing to the next item in the order of the day, the attention of the meeting was recalled to a certain matter relating to the Supernumerary Fund.

Relating to the matter of Transfers, Rev. Mr. Currie moved, and Rev. Mr. Daniel seconded the following resolution:—“That it is the judgment of this united meeting that the General Conference should be requested to give its earnest attention to the subject of Transfers, and provide a more practicable plan for the Transfers of ministers between the Conferences.”

EVENING SESSION.

With the usual devotional exercises Conference opened at 7.30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Currie was heard on matters touching the state of the Children's Fund.

The election of the ninth representative to the General Conference was then entered upon, and Dr. Pope was chosen.

The following brethren were next chosen by ballot to represent the Conference in the Central Committees:—

It was decided and announced that the collection for General Conference traveling expenses be made in all our congregations on the first Sunday in August.

The Conference Temperance Meeting was held this evening in the vestry beginning at 8 o'clock. H. Humphrey, Esq., occupied the chair, and Miss Dixon presided at the organ.

Able and interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. S. R. Ackman, George M. Campbell, and J. R. Narraway, A. M.

SIXTH DAY. FORENOON.

With the usual devotional exercises Conference opened at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Barratt asked permission to visit England any time he sees fit, and to stay as long as he desires; and his request was acceded to.

It was moved and carried that letters of condolence be prepared and forwarded to the widows of Revs. Wm. McCarty and John Ellis.

The usual votes of thanks to the Conference officers of the last year, and to others, passed the Conference.

On motion of Prof. Burwash, seconded by Mr. Barratt, the following resolution, after considerable discussion was adopted:—“That the appropriations to the Mission Fund to the different circuits be published in the printed Minutes.”

On the applications of Bros. Lawson and Tippett for two months leave of absence for certain desirable and praiseworthy purposes, it was, on motion, resolved to grant their respective requests.

The Missionary Committee's Report was then submitted; but inasmuch as it contained an objectionable section it did not pass at once; and its consideration was appointed as the order of the day for the afternoon.

On the consideration of the state of the work of God was next taken up. It was entered upon by singing Hymn 641. The recommendations of the several Districts upon this matter were read and followed up with very interesting and suggestive addresses.

Bro. McKeown gave a very pleasing account of the gracious results following the Convention of the Y. M. C. A. held in Chatham last fall.

Bro. Daniel made some very forcible remarks upon the urgent necessity of sustaining the Class-meeting. In order to this the ministers must be faithful in reminding our people of this, and in pastoral—not social—visitation.

Bro. Barratt endorsed what had just been said, and intimated that his only objection to the excellent Pastoral Address of this year was that it contained no reference to the Class-meeting.

Bro. Smallwood followed explaining why the Class was not referred to, and making some very timely and impressive remarks.

Bro. Duncan thought this question the most important that could engage the attention of the Conference. If we fail in reaching spiritual success, we fail in attaining the real object of the ministry.

Bro. Colpitts felt that the hour devoted to this matter is always the most enjoyable to him of any in the Session of Conference. God had very signally blessed him during the year, so that his circuit had enjoyed a gracious revival.

Bro. Lathern expressed his appreciation of the aid he had in the pastoral duties of his charge. Father Smallwood had been in his attention to this work “instant in season, out of season.”

Dr. Stewart was pleased and profited with this conversation, and would go to his work a better man. We must ever reckon the need of piety as chief.

Bro. Marshall moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—“That the Committee of the Children's Fund be instructed to prepare during the year, a Constitution and Rules for the Government of the Fund, and submit the same to the next Conference for approval.”

In the meantime the Educational Committee's Report was read and adopted; when, seeing it impossible to complete the business of Conference that night, Conference adjourned to meet in the morning at 9 o'clock.

SEVENTH DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment Conference opened with the usual devotions. The Report of the Children's Fund was laid before the Conference, taken up clause by clause and adopted. The election of Dis-

trict Chairmen and appointment of Fin. Secretaries were then entered upon with the following results:—

ST. JOHN DISTRICT. President of Conf., Chairman. S. S. Teed, Fin. Sec'y.

FREDRICKTON DISTRICT. R. Duncan, Chairman. C. H. Paisley, Fin. Sec'y.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT. H. Mc. Keown, Chairman. I. N. Parker, Fin. Sec'y.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT. D. Chapman, Chairman. C. W. Dutcher, Fin. Sec'y.

ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT. E. Evans, Chairman. F. W. Harrison, Fin. Sec'y.

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT. J. Lathern, Chairman. H. P. Cowperthwaite, Fin. Sec'y.

R. Wilson was elected corresponding member of the S. S. Committee; and D. Currie Fin. Agent of the Conference. After some discussion it was resolved:—“That this Conference recommend the re-commendation of the General Book Committee to the Executive Book Committee relative to the establishment of a Branch Book Room in St. John, N. B.”

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Dr. Stewart was pleased and profited with this conversation, and would go to his work a better man. We must ever reckon the need of piety as chief.

Bro. Marshall moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed:—“That the Committee of the Children's Fund be instructed to prepare during the year, a Constitution and Rules for the Government of the Fund, and submit the same to the next Conference for approval.”

of resuscitating the “Parsonage Aid Fund” was brought up by Dr. Pickard. After a little discussion it was resolved:—(1) “That we shall have such a Fund, (2) That there be placed in it the sum of \$2,000 now available to constitute a nucleus; and (3) That for this year the Committee be governed by the regulations of the old Society, and to report to next Conference.”

On motion the President of Conference was authorized to act in conjunction with the Treasurer of the “Supernumerary, &c. Fund” in taking any legal steps to conserve the interests of the Fund.

The work of the Letter-writers was reported and passed.

The Journal Secretary was instructed by vote of Conference on motion of H. Sprague to furnish the General Conference with a copy of all matters of this Conference that are to come before the General Conference or any of its Committees.

The Journal of to-day's session was then read and adopted; after which the Minutes were read and signed. Part of a hymn was sung, Bro. Lathern led in prayer, and the Benediction was pronounced.

Thus closed a long, interesting, and profitable session of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference. And while the brethren now betake themselves to their several circuits and address themselves to their loved work, the wish is cherished and the prayer breathed that the blessing Divine may rest upon them, and that such success may crown their labors that glorious reports will be presented at the next Conference to meet in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the last Thursday in June, 1879.

CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Toronto: S. ROSE. \$2 a year: Single numbers, 20cts.

The eighth volume of this popular monthly, whose circulation we learn has increased 1,000 since the beginning of the year, opens with a splendidly illustrated number. The first article, on the Chautauqua Sunday Assembly, has fourteen engravings. “Sea Bathing” has ten handsome pictures of life at Cape May.

All subscribers beginning with the July number will receive gratis an illustrated supplement, of one hundred and thirty pages, and containing the chapters of the popular Canadian story, “The King's Messenger,” up to that date. Copiously illustrated articles on Stanley's Adventures in Africa, the Northern Lakes of Canada, the Canyons of Colorado, Mauch Chunk and Lehigh Gap, the Susquehanna, and other interesting subjects, are announced.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY.

If one could calculate beforehand all the cost of yielding to temptation every time that an evil indulgence might present itself, and would save and lay up that cost in money, it would be a better investment than a life insurance. A paper mentions the successful result of an experiment in this line by Mr. Hubbard, a Connecticut gentleman.

He was about eighteen years old when he determined to lay aside, day by day, the money which he would have spent for cigars had he been a smoker. At the end of each month he deposited at interest the sum thus accumulated in a savings bank.

As the price of good cigars advanced, he correspondingly increased the amount of money to be laid away each day. From time to time, when his savings in the bank reached a few hundred dollars, he would draw them out to make a better investment.

By wise and shrewd management the fund amounted to from \$15,000 to \$18,000 a few years since. Mr. Hubbard then took this money, and with it purchased a charming site on the Greenwich Hill, and built a comfortable and commodious home for himself and family. The place overlooks Long Island Sound, and commands one of the widest and finest views that can be found along the Connecticut shore.—Churchman.

Almost sweet is unsavory; almost hot is lukewarm. Almost a Christian is like the Ephraimites who could not pronounce Shibboleth, but Sibboleth. Almost a Christian is like Ananias, who brought a part but left part behind. Almost a Christian is like the virgins, who carried lamps without oil; like the willing-unwilling son, who said he would come, and would not.—Henry Smith.

LIFE'S BETTER WINE.

So sick at heart for Thy dear love My soul has been, So weary of its cries and tears, And all its sin.

O Jesus Christ, to thee I yield Life's sparkling bowl, For Thou hast crossed the Better hills, And won my soul!

What was it Lord, which set me loose From anchoring ties, What word was that which turned to praise My moans and sighs?

No message new, hath caught my ear— Dear Lord, from Thee— 'Tis only, I believe the love Thou hast for me!

BIBLE ARITHMETIC.

Addition.—Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue, knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity. 2 Peter i. 5-7.

Subtraction.—Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and all hypocrisies and envies, and all evil speaking—desire the sincere milk of the Word, that ye may grow thereby.—2 Peter i. 2.

Multiplication.—Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord.—2 Peter i. 2.

He that ministereth seed to the sower doth minister bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness.—2 Cor. ix. 10.

Division.—Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.—2 Cor. vi. 17, 18.

VALUE OF RICE AS A FOOD.

Rice is almost the only diet of the people in China, Asia, and all eastern countries. In those countries it is used as a substitute for potatoes. At the present low price of domestic rice, it is the cheapest food obtainable. Potatoes contain about 80 per cent. of water, and do not gain much in the process of cooking. Rice has no waste whatever, contains only 22 per cent. of water, and in boiling gains three times its original bulk. Hence one pound of rice at 6½ cents per pound makes three times as much when cooked; equal to 3 pounds of potatoes at 2½ cents per pound, or 7½ cents. Rice properly prepared should come upon the table dry, each grain unbroken, and served with the condiments used on potatoes; and be partaken of as a vegetable, with meats and not as a dessert.—Sanitarian.

THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 29th inst., visible over a great portion of North America, will be an event of great scientific interest. Preparations on an extensive scale have already been made for its observation in the United States, and Congress has devoted the sum of \$8,000 to the purpose. The preparations have been given in charge to Admiral John Rodgers, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, who has set to work to make them as complete as possible. Observing parties will soon take the field, thoroughly equipped and instructed as to their duties. The polariscope and spectroscopes will be employed to examine the corona during totality, which will last three minutes in the North, and two minutes and a half in Texas. The observers will necessarily have to work with great rapidity.

The London Leisure Hour vouches for this incident of Mr. Gladstone, not especially remarkable; pleasant reading nevertheless: Dr. Guthrie was once paying a visit to the Duke of Argyll, at Inverary Castle, by special invitation. A large and brilliant assemblage of guests, including Mr. Gladstone, were staying at the Castle, and before they retired for the night Dr. Guthrie was asked by the Duke to conduct “family worship,” and a psalm was to be sung after the good old Scottish Presbyterian fashion. After a number of ladies and gentlemen present had been asked to act as “precentor,” and nobody responding to the appeal, Mr. Gladstone stepped forward and said, “Dr. Guthrie, I'll raise the tune,” and the ex-Premier did it right well. It is well known that with other great natural gifts Mr. Gladstone is the fortunate possessor of a fine voice, and is furthermore a very fine singer.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 26. LESSON IV. JESUS AT NAZARETH; or, The son rejected. Luke 4, 16-30. July 28.

EXPLANATORY.

VERSE 16. HE CAME. From Cana, where he had wrought a miracle at Capernaum, fifteen miles away, on the son of a nobleman. Nazareth. See note, lesson 3, verse 31. Where he had been brought up. What a change had come across his condition in the months since he had last handled the carpenter's tools in the home of his boyhood! In his desire to begin his ministry among the companions of his earlier years, we see 1. Love of friends. 2. Courage; for home is the hardest place where one can commence to speak for God. 3. A strong consciousness of divine call; for without the sanction of God's command no one would venture to claim Messiahship among his own familiar acquaintances. Lessons: (1) Let us carry Christ's cause first to those we know best. (2) Let us not be ashamed to be his followers anywhere. As his custom was. Though taught by the Spirit far beyond the instructions of the scribes, he yet gave respectful attendance upon the services of worship. (3) We should commence in our earliest childhood to attend God's house [Teacher, urge this duty, by the example of Christ.] (4) Our faithfulness to the church should not depend upon our interest in the preaching, but should be a matter of principle. Into the synagogue. In all the Jewish world there was only one temple, with its sacrificial services; but every village or community of Jews had its synagogue, or house of worship, where the people assembled on Sabbath days. The services consisted of psalms of praise, the reading of a selection from the law, and generally another from the prophets, after which any Jew who was present could have the privilege of speaking. Stoop up. There is a flutter of interest and expectation in the assembly, as a young man, well known to all present, not as a religious teacher, but as a simple mechanic, blameless in life, and earnest in piety, just beginning to be the subject of strange reports as a miracle-worker and prophet, rises and requests that the roll of the prophets be handed to him.

17. DELIVERED UNTO HIM. The form of the expression might indicate that the roll was given at his own request, and that he read from it, not the lesson for the day, but one of his own selection. The book. Each book was written on a separate parchment, which was rolled together on two cylinders, beginning at each end, so that the place was found by rolling off from one end, and rolling on at the other. (See illustration on page 37 Berean Question Book, and Freeman, p. 267.) The sacred books were kept in an ark or chest in the synagogue. Esaias. The Greek form for Isaiah. The place. The first sermon of the New Testament dispensation finds its fitting text in the Old. (5) Let us revere and study the Old Testament, whose pages lead so directly to Christ. Where it was written. This passage is taken mostly, but not precisely, from the Septuagint version of Isa. 61, 1, 2, with a clause from Isa. 58, 6. He chose those selections from the prophet which most distinctly proclaimed himself and his mission.

18, 19. SPIRIT OF THE LORD. He had already been pointed out, vouched for, and endowed with God's Spirit. Anointed me. Turned into English, this would be "christened me," as the same word "anointed" is Christ in Greek and Messiah in Hebrew. Gospel. Literally, "glad tidings," a suitable term to express God's message of salvation to men. (6) Never let us forget that Christ comes to bring gladness and joy to troubled hearts. To the poor. (7) While the world notices the rich, Christ comes with his special mercies to the poor and the down-trodden. Heal the broken-hearted. (8) Every heart has its sorrow, and every sorrow finds a comforter in Christ. Deliverance to captives. (9) The world lies fettered in the prison house of sin, Christ comes to set it free. Acceptable year. A reference to the year of jubilee, which came every half century, when debts were cancelled, slaves freed, and estates redeemed. (10) The Gospel brings men back into right relations with one another.

20. CLOSED THE BOOK. By rolling it together. The minister. Not in any sense the pastor, but the chazan, whose duties were rather like those of a sexton, having charge of the building and its furniture, including the sacred box containing the books of Scripture. Sat down. The Jews stood in token of respect while the Scripture was read, but were accustomed to sit on the raised platform at the side of the synagogue while speaking. All the

sitting position. Fastened on him. The fact that his townspeople were surprised at his fame and wondered at his words is an evidence that his childhood and youth had been without special tokens of divinity. [Teacher, suggest that even these rude Nazarenes may afford us an example of behaviour in God's house.] (11) We should listen with eyes as well as ears to those who speak in God's name.

21, 22. SCRIPTURE FULFILLED. We have no report, nor even an abstract of his discourse; but its subject was the fulfillment of Scripture in himself. Eight hundred years the word was waiting, but the man foreshadowed came in God's own time. (12) Every sentence of Scripture is sure of its accomplishment. (13) God rarely brings to pass his word in the way expected by men. His providence is a perpetual surprise. In your ears. It was a bold assumption, this carpenter calling himself the Christ! We cannot blame these Galileans for their rough treatment of him, unless he spoke the truth, and was divine. Wondered. At his clear insight into the Scriptures, at his original interpretation and forcible presentation of the truth. The whole address was a revelation. (14) Wondering at the word will not save men. Some who begin with wonder end in love, but others, as these men of Nazareth, end in hate. Gracious words. (15) Let us learn at the feet of Jesus how to present God's message to our classes tenderly and affectionately, as gracious words. Joseph's son. The name by which he was known, as his true parentage was unknown outside the holy family 23, 34. YE WILL SURELY SAY. With divine intelligence he reads the thought of their hearts before it is fashioned into speech. Heal thyself. By this proverb current at the time, and in common use they remind him that, if his powers are supernatural, they can best be shown by lifting himself and his family from their low condition, and by benefitting his fellow-villagers. (16) How utterly the world misapprehends Christ and the Christian! The carnal mind cannot look through spiritual eyes. We have heard. At least two miracles had already taken place, and probably others not reported by the evangelists. Capernaum. A city on the north-west shore of the Sea of Tiberias. As it lay on the highway between Damascus and the Mediterranean Sea, it was anciently a flourishing town. Now it is so completely in ruins that its locality is undecided between Khan Minyeh, and Tell Hum, three miles to the northward. No prophet. The great dome of St. Peter's seems loftier when seen across the Campagna than from the square where it stands. So the great men of God loom up to grandeur across the centuries. (17) Let us beware of that little jealousy which often keeps us from estimating others at their true worth.

25, 26, 27. OF A TRUTH. Christ desires to impress on his hearers the principle (17) That God works, not according to human plans, but along the lines of his own will. He exercises his sovereign choice in the bestowment of temporal blessings; though he gives salvation to all who will receive it. Elias. The prophet Elijah. Sarepta. Zarephath, near the Mediterranean coast, between Tyre and Sidon, now Sarafend. A widow. She was not an Israelite, but a Phœnician. God sent him there as the safest place in the famine and pers-cution. (19) God knows who are his true ones, though they may be obscure and unknown to men. Eliseus. The Greek form for Elisha. Naaman. Elisha's gifts of healing were not to be used as a convenience and means of gain, but only in such instances as would prove most for God's glory and the good of his cause among men.

28, 29, 30. FILLED WITH WRATH. At the disappointment of their expectations and at being compared to Gentiles, whom they held in the most utter contempt. (20) Human honors are fleeting; the applause of one hour becomes a curse the next. (21) Christ's first public discourse resulted only in hatred and opposition; let not his workers be discouraged when they fail of success. Brov of the hill. Nazareth stands on a steep hill four hundred feet high, overlooking a valley. Might cast him down. We cannot be surprised at the low opinion of Nazareth expressed by Nathanael (John 1, 46), as we behold its people's treatment of their innocent townsman. (22) That he grew up holy in such surroundings gives hope to us all. Passing through. The escape was in a measure miraculous, though no less strange events have occurred in the lives of reformers and preachers since. Went his way. He left Nazareth, probably forever. [Teacher, impress the lesson.] (23) How much we may lose to all eternity by the passion of one moment!

GOLDEN TEXT: And they were astonished at his doctrine: for his word was with power. Luke 4, 32.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

This work will be found a most interesting volume, especially to Methodists. The time for its appearance had fully come. Such works as Mr. Smith's, connect themselves with general literature, and they become of interest, not merely to the denominations whose careers they describe but to every one interested in tracing the rise and progress of a people.—Reporter, Halifax.

As Methodism in the East and West is now consolidated into one organization, this history of Mr. Smith's is well adapted to make the Methodists of the West better acquainted with the origin and history of Methodism in the East, and thus bring them into closer sympathy with the work of our brethren in the East. A fuller knowledge of that work will be a bond of fraternity and unity. The volume is highly creditable to both the author and the publisher. It is got up in good style. We bespeak for it a wide circulation among the readers of the "Guardian"—Guardian, Toronto.

It would be a means of grace, as well as a source of valuable information to our people; and ought to be in every Methodist family.—Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Prof. of Theology, Mt. Allison.

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

It is needless to say that the book is interesting, especially so to our Methodist friends. While the main object kept in view by the author has been to present an authentic and reliable history of Wesleyan Methodism, he has necessarily embodied in his narrative many historical facts of a general character, bearing upon the condition of the country socially, morally and religiously, which are calculated to render it valuable as a history to people generally as well as to Methodists. The book is deserving of a wide circulation and careful perusal.—Chronicle, Halifax.

Its typographical appearance reflects credit upon the establishment from which it emanates. The work is ably written, and the information to be derived from it is invaluable.—Reporter, Fredericton.

We recommend our readers to procure it for themselves. It will do good both to their heads and their hearts.—Canada Methodist Magazine.

This book ought to be in every Methodist Sabbath School, side by side with the first books in real merit.—Rev. D. D. Currie.

If our readers want to possess a history of heroic struggles and glorious triumphs let them procure this book. We trust that it will have a wide circulation, especially among those for whom it is chiefly written.—Recorder, London.

The churches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Bermudas have found a painstaking historian in Mr. Watson Smith, who traces their rise and progress, and chronicles the names and doings of the pioneer missionaries with loving care.—Recorder, London.

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THE WESLEYAN. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

A YEAR'S MINISTERIAL HAPPINESS;—SHALL WE GAIN IT? HOW?

Ten thousand hands would be held out to us, with liberal rewards, if we could but convince our readers that we possessed the secret of true serenity and contentment, and could communicate to others some blessed mode of happiness and usefulness.

Every man is somebody to himself. It was one of the maxims of Rochefoucault that the selfish principle is the spring of all human action. It is, perhaps, a false philosophy which holds this opinion.

Of all professions, that of the ministry should be most free from selfishness. It is the very type of all that is noble, self-sacrificing and pure.

Our itinerancy, too, is well adapted to fan the slumbering embers of selfish ambition in human nature. While the better circuits are regarded as so many prizes to be contended for—and there is something quite safe and scriptural in that principle—it is but natural that a little covetousness should occasionally creep in upon the heart.

"The power of aiding honest men should be itself a heaven of pleasure," sang honest Hugh Miller. The apostle used a different phrase—"Whether we live, we live unto the Lord."

Do we not see the beauty of that pathway which our Lord points out. Pressing forward, through toil and opposition, we forget our poor selfish interests, and are absorbed by the duty of the hour.

a successful ministry. To go no higher than worldly philosophy, we are assured by Burke that by fixing the mind strongly on any set of ideas, the sense of present evils may cease to annoy us.

The busiest man, therefore, the man who will have given most thought to his work and least to himself—his own claims and condition, will come next year to Conference the happiest of our brotherhood.

A MOVING MINISTRY!

By the time that this issue of our paper reaches its readers, many of our ministerial brethren in these Eastern Conferences will have been en route to their new appointments. With a loyalty to Methodist law, such as can come only of a devoted love for the entire economy of our church, they are cheerfully responding to the dictum of "the powers that be," and, like the whirling planets, revolve to shine in another hemisphere.

We advise then, that no young man should enter business for himself—trading business—without 1. Special tact. 2. Special training. 3. Moderate capital. And 4. Not at all, at present, if he can find any other way of working towards independence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the Nova Scotia Station Lists several names were omitted by the Conference Reporter, among them Rev. J. S. Addy, James H. Buckley, and T. Watson Smith, Supernumeraries. Similar omissions may have marked the N. B. and P. E. Island lists, though no complaints have reached us on this head.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has been giving to missions only about 20 to 25 cents per member. Here is one secret of the drawback.

Rev. J. T. Gracey says he has been at the pains to go through the General Minutes for 1877, to see how fully the disciplinary plan was worked last year on the subject of missions.

On the other hand, we venture to say that not one hundred charges were permitted to withhold their ten per cent. from the support of presiding elders.

OUR New Brunswick Reporter has, as will be seen by this issue, completed his work. He and the Reporter for the Nova Scotia Conference have so diligently and faithfully caught the spirit of a very important years findings and debates, that we are sure, our readers will join us in thanking them.

OUR YOUNG TRADERS—CAUTION.

We are on the dividing line between years of business prostration and years of business prosperity. At least we hope so. And this may be a fitting time for offering a few words of advice to young men of business.

THERE is soon to be an election—a double election in many places. We have no political creed, nor have we permission to give any political advice.

whose life is corrupt, whose example is evil, whose aims are selfish. There are no great political questions before the country that we can see. Protection, Tariff, Canada for the Canadians—these are words on which politicians may or may not lay much stress after the elections.

AMERICAN Methodism—North—has its new Hymn Book, and is very proud of it. It is said by competent judges to be a grand collection. But, of course, tastes differ.

THE Peace Congress has at length perfected its work. Reason has triumphed over passion, so that, just now, we are to have no war. This is really a grand triumph of New Testament principles.

NOVEMBER is the month for meteoric showers. Showers of doctorates come in the leafy month of June. The fall this time has been more than usually varied and abundant.

MONTREAL escaped mercifully on the 12th. There were indications of trouble at times during the day, but, as the Orangemen refrained from forming in procession, no general attack was made in any part of the city.

THE CAMP MEETING will take place at Berwick, in August, when a number of ministers and friends are expected to take part in the services.

PERSONALS.

PROFESSOR JOHN ALLISON, for years Principal of the Sackville Ladies' Academy, is on a visit to the Provinces.

JEFF DAVIS has been showing himself after a seclusion of several years. He recently delivered an oration at Mississippi city, during which he gave clear manifestation of a spirit unsubdued.

JOHN F. MUNCEY, Esq., and lady celebrated last week for the fiftieth time, the anniversary of their wedding. They have been for some years residents of Halifax.

We have to present our congratulations to three new Doctors of Divinity. The Rev. George Young, ex-President of the

Toronto Conference, has had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the authorities of Cornell College, Iowa. The Rev. John Potts, pastor of the Elm-street Church, in this city, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Western University, Delaware, Ohio.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT FRENCH NEWSPAPERS. IN WHAT RESPECTS THEY ARE INFERIOR. THE YELL OF THE NEWS BOY SILENT IN PARIS. AS ALSO THE YELL OF OTHER BOYS. A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF CHILDREN. DECREASING POPULATION, CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

A few days since I bought an illustrated French journal, and before I had half done reading it my hands were black from the imperfect filthy ink with which it was printed. In quality of paper and typography the French papers are far inferior to ours.

The number of newspapers published in Paris is very large, but few of them are of much use or interest to the stranger. All the numerous parties, shades of parties, and cliques, have, as with us, their special organ.

The Legitimists have the Union, the Orleansists the Soleil, the Catholics the Univers. The Bonapartists daily burn incense to the Empire in three journals, L'Ordre, which is the organ of the ex-Prime minister, M. Rouher; the Pays, edited by the duelist M. Paul de Chagnagnac; and the Gaulois a paper largely devoted to dramatic and Parisian news.

MONTECALM escaped mercifully on the 12th. There were indications of trouble at times during the day, but, as the Orangemen refrained from forming in procession, no general attack was made in any part of the city. There were, besides policemen and special constables, 3,000 troops under arms, so that mob violence would have ended in bloody work.

had the degree conferred on him...

LETTER.

THESE NEWS-PAPELS THEY ARE...

an illustration of I had half...

published few of them are...

of modern dramatic critic...

of the Journal influence upon...

of the paper stranger who enjoy...

of the news about the in the jaded...

of the Americans self with surprise...

creasing; and, although France loses less...

Frenchmen are patriotic in their vain...

French statesmen prate about eras of...

France, is there al and mechan...

of them are the stranger...

of the Journal influence upon...

of the paper stranger who enjoy...

of the news about the in the jaded...

of the Americans self with surprise...

STRAY NOTES FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Lord Beaconsfield returns to England...

It is extremely probable, the Scotch...

Important harbors in the various...

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The receipts of...

Advices from the West Coast of...

The editor of a religious paper which...

The Canada correspondent of the...

There is a great demand for ministers...

The Toronto Conference was remarkable...

The New York Methodist says: The...

letters to Loch Maree while the Queen...

and sanguine of a good voyage. Later...

causing her own death. Her parents were...

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Last week a married man, named Stephen...

A CHILD'S FALL.—A little girl, between...

On the morning of the 1st inst., the wife...

THE CORNER STONE of the new high school...

TEMPERANCE FEMALE.—This is the fiftieth...

Mr. Archibald, our respected Lieut. Govern...

The congregation of the Poplar Grove...

The house of S. Craig, Esq., Truro, was...

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Society for the Propagation...

Over twenty years ago a young lady by...

KILLING NO MURDER.—Some months ago...

The arrests of pickpockets at the Paris...

The earth is believed by all our great...

Two Japanese astronomers are in Europe...

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock...

The house of S. Craig, Esq., Truro, was...

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Below will be found some interesting items...

On Tuesday, June 18, the corner stone...

An accident recently occurred at Bett's...

A very promising start has been made...

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE REV. HOWARD...

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—The weather is...

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Fully fifty cases...

A Leicestershire papper has suddenly...

CORRESPONDENCE.

POINT DE BUTE.—Dear Editor: New...

Yours, &c., A CLERICAL VISITOR...

CHARLOTTETOWN LETTER.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received the...

Very deeply we sympathize with the...

Mr. EDITOR.—It is greatly to be...

PRACTICAL.

allow his horses to be used in carrying...

Carlton Mrs C

WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

JULY, 1878.

First Quarter, 7 day, 4h, 6m, Morning. Full Moon, 14 day, 6h, 40m, Morning. Last Quarter, 22 day, 8h, 1m, Morning. New Moon, 29 day, 5h, 20m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and HOURS. Rows list days from Monday to Wednesday for each week.

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

High water at Picton and Japs Tormentine, 3 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax.

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

ORATION AT HOPEWELL, N. B., BY REV. ROBERT WILSON.

The subject of the oration was "This Canada of Ours," and it was a highly finished and suggestive paper. We regret that want of space prevents us from giving it in full.

"Patriotism or love of country, is one of the grandest and most ennobling sentiments that can find a place within the human breast. In all lands and ages, and in every stage of society it has been a principle deemed of the highest possible importance to man as man, however situated, wherever found, and whatever the circumstances in which he was placed.

"As a people we have much to be proud of, much to be thankful for, and much to lead us to be interested in this Canada of Ours. If the Italian loves to sing of his land of classic story; if the German proudly speaks of his glorious Fatherland; if the Frenchman believes to land to be the equal of his own beautiful France; if the lands of the Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock, are dearer to the hearts of the people thereof than those whose skies are softer and whose breath is balmy; and if the American grows eloquent in his praises of his own great country, we have no cause to be ashamed of our Canadian home.

sults than the rifle and the sword, and the whistle of the locomotive a more agreeable sound than the stirring strains of military music. The church and the school-house, the reading-room and lecture-hall are truer signs of progress than the iron-clad ship or needle-gun. The conversion of the dreary woodland into a fruitful field, and the building up of towns and cities in the once trackless wilds, are achievements of vastly greater value than any won in war.

He then went on to speak of the history of Canada so rich in daring achievements, of the vast extent of its territory, the fertile character of its soil, and the excellence of its climate, its vast undeveloped resources, its manufactures, its lumber trade, its agriculture and the character of the Canadian people in whose veins, he said, flows the blood of the Briton, Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman.

"In our political institutions we may place the greatest confidence, and with our form of government we have every reason to be satisfied. The British constitution—and that is ours—contains all the great principles of good government, the independent supreme authority of law, and the inalienable rights of a social, rational freedom. The extreme Tory will not find the absolute divine right of the individual monarch, but he will find the sacred irreversible sovereignty of right. The ultra Whig will find no metaphysical rights of man, but he will find the sacred unalienable rights of free action, subject only to those laws in the enactment of which he has a voice.

"In conclusion, then, our country is vast, our soil prolific, and our climate the most healthful. The waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific lave our coast. Within our boundaries are the means of untold wealth; our mineral resources are well nigh inexhaustible, and our forest productions are invaluable. Our hunting grounds are the noblest in the world. Along our whole line of sea coast, around every island, in every river, bay and lake, are the richest fisheries anywhere to be found. Our harbors are spacious and well sheltered; our rivers numerous, expansive and far-reaching; and our railroads are bringing into familiar intercourse the inhabitants of the most distant localities. Our flag floats in every sea, and our commerce is increasing and widely extending. Our cities are thriving centres of wealth and influence; our people are intelligent, comfortable and happy, and enjoy in the fullest degree freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and a perfect equality in religious matters. In any great emergency we could furnish a volunteer force of four hundred thousand men, while some sixty thousand more could be drawn from our commercial marine to man a fleet. And if in the spirit of a lofty patriotism we will labor for the moral, social, and material advancement of our common country, this Canada of ours will soon become important and powerful—a credit to her own people, and a blessing to

A choice selection was played by the band, after which the

REV. HOWARD SPRAGUE, A. M. was called upon, who spoke of the gratification he felt at being able to participate in the opening of this fine structure on this auspicious day, and to the pride with which Canadians should celebrate this our natal holiday. He urged upon the audience to cultivate a patriotic Canadian feeling, inseparably connected with affection for the mother country. He alluded to his visit to England, and of the many objects of interest he saw there. He gave illustrations of the splendid story of the British Empire; of his visit to that magnificent Abbey where sleepeth the marble, those who were inseparably connected with the story of England's glory. He described the monument of Pitt, who first claimed the Americans had the rights of British subjects, and raised England from the almost helpless position in which he found her, to be again the arbiter of the fate of Europe.

He followed me everywhere. If I was reading, he rested on my chair; if playing on the piano, he would listen attentively; indeed, he acquired such a taste for music, that the only time he ever seemed willing to leave me was to perch upon the foot of a gentleman who was singing very finely. I taught him a number of tricks, such as bringing me anything that he could carry, lying down very still till I told him to get up, and running over the piano keys to make music for himself. During the two years that Pidgy and I enjoyed so much together, he never fed from any hand but mine; and once, when I stayed from home over night, he would not eat at all, but pecked at my mother and sister so that they were quite provoked with him. On my return he flew to meet me with an angry "coo," his feathers all ruffled up, as if trying to reprove me for my neglect. I had him out on the porch one day and, as I ran into the house for a few minutes, the door was blown to so that he could not follow me. A boy caught him up, and was seen running away with his prize. Every effort was made to find him, but I never saw my dear little pigeon again.

"Into the valley of death Rode the Six Hundred; Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered; Stormed at by shot and shell, Boldly they rode and well, Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell, Rode the Six Hundred." "When can their glory fade?" Never: while England held such hearts as those, and we can say with our hearts of the Queen, when we pray that she may be ever, victorious, happy and glorious, long to reign over us, God save the Queen.

RAISINS.

According to Sir William Gull, Queen Victoria's physician, and, of course, eminent in his profession, it is better, in case of fatigue from overwork, to eat raisins than to resort to alcohol. In his testimony before the Lord's Commission in London, a few months ago, he affirmed "that instead of lying to alcohol, as many people do when exhausted, they might very well drink water, or that they might very well take food, and they would be very much better without the alcohol." He added, as to the form of food he himself resorts to: "In case of fatigue from overwork, I would say that if I am thus fatigued my food is very simple; I eat the raisins instead of drinking the wine. For thirty years I have had large experience in this practice. I have recommended it to my personal friends. It is a limited experience; but I believe it is a very good and true experience." We commend this testimony in favor of raisins as better than wine to the thoughtful consideration of all those who are in the habit, with or without professional prescription, of resorting to "a little wine for the stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." And raisins, we believe, have never been known to intoxicate.

From the New York Tribune: "Mr. Christian K. Ross has been appointed Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia, at a yearly salary of twenty five hundred dollars. 'I have spent all the money I had, and all the money I could get hold of, in my search,' said Mr. Ross, when asked how he came to be so poor. He said that, including the twenty thousand dollars given by the Citizens' Committee, nearly eighty thousand dollars have been expended in efforts to restore the lost child to his parents, and he does not propose to give up the search."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE PET PIGEON.

When I was about nine years old my father and mother were living in a Southern city; and, as I had been very ill for a long time, I was taken from school and permitted to do as I liked. In one of my walks I met an old colored woman, who took quite a fancy to me, and once, when I was sick at home, she came to see me, bringing as a present a young pigeon. Its feathers had not grown enough to show its color, but it proved to be brown and white.

The first time he saw me asleep he seemed very much alarmed (so my mother told me), but he settled down on my shoulder and kept very quiet till I awoke. This he always did after that morning, sometimes waiting more than two hours. After amusing myself with him till it was time to get up, I used to give him a large basin of water, into which he would jump with great delight, and he would be making his toilet while I was making mine. When I went out for a walk I generally took him, either in my arms or perched on my hand; and thus I and my pet became known all over the neighborhood; and, when my little playmates invited me to visit them, an invitation was always sent for "Lillie and her pigeon."

He followed me everywhere. If I was reading, he rested on my chair; if playing on the piano, he would listen attentively; indeed, he acquired such a taste for music, that the only time he ever seemed willing to leave me was to perch upon the foot of a gentleman who was singing very finely. I taught him a number of tricks, such as bringing me anything that he could carry, lying down very still till I told him to get up, and running over the piano keys to make music for himself.

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A COURT BETTER THAN A FIGHT.

One morning, on my walk down town, I was passing through that pleasant, quiet, old-fashioned quarter of the city of New York which used to be called the village of Greenwich. I saw before me on the sidewalk half a dozen boys surrounding two others, who stood up bravely toward each other, nearly in the fashion of two chickens expecting to fight, but not quite ready to begin. The smaller boy held one hand behind him, and in that hand was a whip. As I approached, the larger boy looked at me hesitatingly, and finally said:

"Say, mister, won't you make him give me my whip?"

"Taint his; its mine."

Hereupon there was nearly an outbreak of hostilities.

"Here," said I to myself, "is the old question which has interfered in quarrels for eighteen centuries. Is it possible to substitute a peaceful arbitration for a free fight."

I looked around upon the crowd of boys, for by this time some fifteen or twenty had gathered about. They looked at me curiously, as if wondering whether I would interfere, and what sort of a fist I should make of it in quelling the combat.

"Well," said I, addressing myself to the two boys in the center of the ring, "if you want to settle your question as boys generally do, you will have to fight it out yourselves; but if you want to settle it as men settle such cases, I will help you. But if you want me to settle it, you must in the first place agree to do just as I say. You must abide by my decision."

Each was evidently reluctant to agree to this, fearing that the decision would be against him; but finally both promised.

I did not think that it would do to rest on the promise alone. It would be

case, and command the possessor of the whip to give it up, and then the rogue should take to his heels with the whip and laugh at me.

So I told the boys that when men chose a judge to decide claims to property, they also choose a sheriff to attend the court and execute the judgment. "We must also have a sheriff."

I looked around to the circle of boys who were all attending to the proceedings with eagerness. I saw a stout, good-natured, plucky-looking lad, a size or two larger than the two combatants. I asked him if he would be sheriff.

"Yes sir, I'll be sheriff."

"Very good," said I. "Whatever I decide you must make 'em obey. If I say he must give up the whip, you must make him do it. Take it away from him if he won't. And if I say that he is to keep the whip, you must protect him, and not let the other boy take it away from him. You are not to do anything cruel, or ugly, or brutal. I choose you because you are a good-natured looking boy, and I do not think that you would abuse your power. But you must make 'em obey."

By this time quite a crowd of boys had arrived on the scene, and clustered about. The sheriff's hands doubled themselves up into fists, and I could see his elbows moving as he edged himself forward, as if his dignity and authority required a little more room.

"Yes, sir; I'll do it," said he.

Then I asked for the story of the whip, and all the boys began to talk at once. Finally we settled it that it would be fair to let the boy who claimed the whip tell his story the first.

"It's my whip, I made it, and I lost it; and he stole it. Give it up to me."

This last he said to the other boy, with a gesture that would no doubt have been a blow or a grab had not the sheriff been on hand.

Then, in answer to my inquiry, the other boy said:

"It is my whip, I found it, and it belongs to me."

Next we called for witnesses, and a boy in the crowd said, pointing to the other boy—

"It is his whip, sir. He made it, and his father gave him the lash. Runney and some other boys were playing with it last night, and they throw it over the fence into this boy's area," pointing to the possessor of the whip.

"Yes, there's where I found it," said the latter, "in my father's area, and it belongs to me."

There were no witnesses to the contrary of this; so the facts were made plain.

I explained to the boys that a thing belonged to the person who made it, if he made it of his own materials, because it was produced by his time, skill and ingenuity. If he lost it, it did not cease to be his. If another found it he had a right to take possession of it, and keep it from everybody but the true owner, but as soon as the true owner appeared the finder must give it up.

"So my decision is," I concluded, turning to the possessor, "that you must give him the whip."

The boy clutched the whip a little tighter and hesitated; first he looked at me, then he looked at the sheriff, then at the whip; then, with the one eye on the sheriff, and, with the most comical expression on his face, he gave up the whip.

The boys laughed, and the court adjourned.

AN EVENTFUL NIGHT.

BY REV. G. W. FARMER.

A very few years in the travelling connection will suffice to stock the mind with a large, if not carefully selected, assortment of memories. These are rich experiences, blessed associations, and hallowed friendships; spiritual strugglings, mental wrestlings, and bodily aching; storms in the weather, tempests in religion, and wars of ecclesiastical roses. The most vivid recollections are not always the most pleasant, or if they are, the pleasure grows out of the fact that they are recollections, and nothing more. Here follows a reminiscence to point the above observations:

It was July, and in the West. For

2031

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FL NIGHT.

FARMER. in the travelling e to stock the mind carefully selected, ries. These are ssed associations, ships; spiritual restlings; and bod- a the weather, tea- ion, and wars of The most vivid always the most are, the pleasure that they are re- ing more. Here nce to point the a the West. For

to the writ r. For several months he had been importuned to "go home with" a brother who lived about three miles from the place of preaching; but had declined, on various pretexts, because after preaching three times in a day and riding sixteen miles between the preaches, the exhausted body was drawn by special attraction to the nearest house that had a soft bed. Even a prolific brain will, however, at last run out of excuses; and this one having limited resources in that line, was early reduced to the alternative of a flat refusal or the three-mile ride with its then unknown consequences were revealed.

I wish to repeat that it was July, and to add that it was a July of a very emphatic character. All through the day the sun had kept the air at the boiling point; and when it went down the temperature was so thoroughly equalized that not a zephyr could be distinguished even by the most lively imagination.—On such a night my refuge of plausible excuses failed me, and I wearily followed the brother to his home, consoling myself with the thought that what he could endure during his natural life I should bear with cheerfulness for a night. That thought has a huge fallacy in it somewhere, though I have never been able to detect it. But it no longer consoles me. I have found it vain, empty, delusive. We reached the house at ten o'clock in the evening.—The preacher was hungry from a ten hour fast, and not dyspeptic. Supper was cooked in our sight after our arrival. At eleven we drew our chairs around the board. Black coffee, very black; flat biscuits, very flat; a dish of hot lard, very hot, in the midst of which six eggs were hove to, waiting for a breeze—such was the fare. The breeze did not come. The air was hot without; and the stove was hotter within, and the victuals sizzled and smoked on the table. Don't forget that it was July. After seeing and feeling the process of getting supper, and summing up the results in a sweeping glance, the preacher was not as hungry as he had been. His appetite was gone, and he began to wish it had taken him with it. But one was taken and the other left. Most of the elaborately prepared supper shared the "other's" fate. Prayers followed—it was a very pious family—I am afraid the preacher's heart was not in his audible petitions that night. There was an undercurrent, though, of confession, penitence and very ardent desire, that rendered the services singularly solemn. Resolutions were formed that night that have grown stronger with the years; resolutions having special reference to time—night time, and only touching obliquely on eternity.

Supper over and devotions rendered, preparations were begun for retiring.—The house was square—twenty feet each way. It was divided, like the tabernacle, into two apartments, whose area was in the ratio of one to two. In the larger one we had just finished eating and praying. Into the smaller one you are now invited. It is twenty-feet long and one-third of that distance wide. At the east is a bed, separated from the cook-stove by three feet of space and a thin partition—with cracks. The western extremity is ventilated by a window, whose single sash once held four panes 7x10 glass. Through that -perature bad air must go out and good come in. All this in the most doggish of dog-days. This was the prophet's chamber to which the man of God may retire after the Sabbath's labours, and rest in the serene consciousness of duty done and peace with God and all mankind. But I was not to be alone. A distinguished foreigner was to be my bed-fellow. I could easily distinguish him by the two senses that would naturally be most active in such a place. He was fresh from Germany, and had not yet, I observed, become contaminated by contact with American language, manners, or odors. He lay in innocent slumber, with his face up and mouth open, at an angle of sixty degrees. He was dreaming and snoring of the fatherland. He snored in three syllables, divided by hyphens, mingling the guttural, lingual and dental sounds, in a liquid melody. The light was withdrawn, and the door was shut. Like Noah, I was shut in. I dis-

robed and sought repose. Not seeking in faith I did not find it. The bed was made of corn-husks ("shucks"), with the more unyielding parts hunting their level on the top. Five or six of these hammocks touched the most sensitive parts of a very sensitive.—Every effort to bury one of them brought two more into painful prominence. My German friend snored on. I soon found that the bed had numerous other occupants. These aboriginal residents began a series of reconnoissances in force, that soon developed the weakness of the invader. After an hour of attacks and repulses, storming parties and sorties, with divided laurels, I was once more on the verge of yielding to the pressure of weakness and sleep. My German friend snored on. There was music in his roar. Perspiration had now become my normal condition. If I were a fashionable person, I should say that I glowed; but as I am a plain, blunt man, I will say that my whole body was bathed in sweat. I was in a strait, having a desire to depart. But my strongest trials were not yet past. A new danger became apparent—or audible. From the hole in the wall at the west of the room came a weird, unearthly sound. Buz-z-z-z—it came—straight toward me. I sprang half way up in the bed, my two strained eye-balls, not exactly bursting from my head, through looking eagerly in the direction from which my new enemy was coming. Buz-z-z-zip he came—striking against my head, and holding fast to my hair. It was a dropping beetle about two inches long (perhaps), and indefinitely large and strong. It became somewhat entangled, and I became somewhat excited. My German friend snored on. I seized the bug bodily, but it had as good a hold as I, and better grit. Every one of its legs, arms and antennae was firmly entwined around an indefinite number of my hairs, and, like a sailor on a hen-coop, seemed waiting for the morning. I lifted him a little higher, he dug a little lower. With both hands I tore him out. He left two or three of his worst entangled legs behind; I pulled them out and sent them with their owner with a wild force against the wall. My German friend snored on. Day came. With empty stomach, throbbing pulse and fevered brain, I hurried home. A week of sickness followed, and till now the peculiar headache and nausea of that night has periodical returns.—Central Christian Ad.

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

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF CANADIAN REMEDIES.—A wholesale iron merchant of Boston, Mr. Wm. P. Tyler, of the firm of Arthur G. Tomkins & Co., lately got his ankle sprained and knowing the value of GRAHAM'S PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases send for a supply, which he writes soon cured him. He gave a bottle to a friend suffering from the same complaint who found similar results from its use.

The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' PAIN-KILLER, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhoea, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm that Fellows' Hypophosphites wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with rude and joyous health; this then we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

MARKING DOWN.

In order to clear out the balance of Spring Stock, prior to the departure of our buyer for the English Markets, we have made such reductions in the prices of the following valuable Goods as must effect a speedy Sale. We are Selling BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WOOL CASHMERE, at 60c per yd. really worth 80c. We are Selling a Magnificent line of FRENCH BEIGE DRESS GOODS, all wool at 23c. per yard worth 30c. We are Selling the very Fashionable SNOWFLAKE DRESS GOODS at 30c. p. yard former price 37c. We are Selling Light Seasonable WASHING CAMBRICS at 9 cents per yard former price 13c. We are Selling BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CAMBRICS at 14 1/2 c. per yard actually worth 18c. We are Selling Ladies SUMMER SKIRTS at 85 cents worth \$1.00 We are Selling Ladies SUMMER SKIRTS at \$1.15 each, worth \$1.50 We are Selling Ladies SUMMER SKIRTS at \$1.05 each, worth \$1.30 We are Selling a lot of LADIES WHITE EMBROIDERED SKIRTS at \$1.60 each which are actually worth \$2.00 a most decided bargain.

DAVIDSON & CRICHTON, 155 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

JOB PRINTING

REPORTS, PAMPHLET 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.

SAVE THE NATION!

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



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

Invalids, Nursing Mothers, from INDIGESTION will find it 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 Ridges Food, Pick Me up Bitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs. Halifax, N.S., May 17th 1878.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD.

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

MACDONALD & JOHNSON, BARRISTERS,

Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c. 152 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S. CHARLES J. MACDONALD JAMES W. JOHNSON

JAS. & W. PITTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship and Insurance Brokers, WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Warehouse, Retail Warehouse, 25 - DUKE STREET - 25 150 - GRANVILLE STREET - 150 HALIFAX, N.S.,

Every Wholesale Buyer should examine our Stock, as it is very large, splendidly assorted, and Prices Low.

IN OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

MILLINERY

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

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

NEW BOOKS.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

By the Rev Mark Guy Pearse

We have now Five Volumes by this popular author. Uniform Binding, Graphic Illustrations. Price Each, Post Paid, 75 cents.

Good Will: a Series of Christmas Stories Short Stories and other Papers

Daniel Quorn; and his Religious Notions

Master Horn: or Givers and Giving Sermons for Children.

By the Rev. J. Jackson Wray, (Quintess Quaries.)

Nestleton Magna: A Story of Yorkshire Methodism

New Editions—Tenth Thousand—Dedicated to the Fifteen millions of adherents to the Methodist Churches throughout the world.

Cloth Illuminated Cover 1.00 Boards do do .75

By the same author for Juvenile readers Peter Pengelly or true as the Clock—An excellent Book for Boys, cloth 60c.

Talkers

By the Rev. John Bate.

Illustrates and describes in truthful and amusing papers Fifty-two different Styles of "Talkers"—Just published Price 1.00

New Cyclopaedia of Illustrations by the Rev. J. Bate, with introduction by Rev. Donald McLeod, D.D. Price 2.25

The Biblical Museum, By Jas. Comper Gray,

The New Testament, Complete, in Five Vols., each \$1.35

The Old Testament, 3 vols., Genesis to 2nd Samuel each \$1.50

Rays from the Sun of Righteousness

BY REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D.D. Uniform in binding and price with Pearse's Works.

Some Preachers

The Peasant Preacher: Memorials of Mr Charles Richardson, a Wesleyan Evangelist, commonly known as the "Lincolnshire Thrasher," by Rev. J. E. Coulson—Fourth ed. 30 cents

Sammy Hick: The Village Blacksmith, 17th Edition. 42nd Thousand, 75 cts.

Peter Cartwright: The Backwoods Preacher 60 cents

Father Taylor: The Sailor Preacher Price 45 cents

and BELLY BRAY, The Kings son,

A New and enlarged Edition—Illustrated—of this most interesting memoir. Price 75 cents.

Rev E. P. Roe's A Knight of the 19th Century 45c From Jest to Earnest 60c Barriers Burned Away 75c

Rev. Dr. Egglestons Hoosier Schoolmaster 30c Circuit Rider 60c

PIA NOS Magnificent Bran New, 600 dollar Rosewood Pianos, only 175 dol

Must be sold. Fine Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost 200 dollars only 125. Parlor Organs 2 stops, 45 dollars; 3 stops, 65; 12 stops, only 75 dol. Other great bargains. Mr. Beatty sells first-class Pianos and Organs lower than any other establishment.—Herald. You ask why? I answer, Hard times. Our employees must have work. Sales over 1,000,000 dollars annually. War commenced by the monopolists. Battle raging. Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J., U. S. A Jan 5-1y

CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches.

& T. PHILLIPS

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

BELLEVILLE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1817. Superior Bells of Copper and Steel, cast with the best quality of metal. Castings of all kinds. Brass and Iron Castings. Steam Engines and Boilers. VANDUVER STREETS. Oct. 13 1877.

Meneely & Kimberly, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE

Oct 13 1877

Oct 13 1877

Oct 13 1877

Carlton Mrs C O

BIRTH.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Barton, Digby Co., 6th inst., wife of W. H. Evans of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the Methodist Church, Windsor, by the father of the bride, Samuel H. Black, Esq., of Halifax, to Fanny E., fourth daughter of the Rev. John McMurray.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. D. Chapman, Capt. Timothy Outhouse to Mrs. Margaret Outhouse, all of Sackville.

At the residence of the bride's father, Sackville, on the 10th inst., by Rev. D. Chapman, Rev. Joseph H. Davis, Methodist Minister of Ingonish, Cape Breton, to Miss Annie E. Trueman, daughter of Mr. Isaac Trueman.

At Dorchester, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Charles Comben, at the residence of the bride, Major James Crossman, of Fairfield, to Nancy, widow of the late Geo. Clark.

On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Robert Wilson, at the Methodist Parsonage, Hopewell Corner, Mr. J. C. Tingley, of Harvey, to Miss Martha Hoar, of Hopewell Hill.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, Mr. W. E. Patterson, of St. Martin's, to Miss Abigail Cleaveland, of Harvey.

On July 6th, by the Rev. Robt. Wilson, at the Hopewell Corner Methodist Parsonage, Mr. Hamilton Kyle, to Miss Ella Alexander, both of Alma.

At Young St. Halifax, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. E. R. Brunyate, Edwin James, to Martha Lawson, both of Halifax.

At Margaree, July 10th, by Rev. J. Cassidy, the Rev. William G. Lane, Methodist Minister, of Middle Musquodobi, to Abigail C., fourth daughter of the late John Ross, Esq., of Margaree, Cape Breton.

On the 10th inst., at East Wallace, by the Rev. Joseph Hale, Mr. George Ives Thomson, of Little River, to Miss Letitia Fulton, daughter of Mr. Silas Fulton.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pownal, P. E. I., July 10th, by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Mr. Nicholas J. Jenkins, of Pownal, to Miss Sophia Wood, of Lot 48.

At the residence of the bride's father, July 10th, by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Mr. Charles Muech, of Mill View.

At the Methodist Church, Gayboro, July 11th, by Rev. J. B. Herden, Leonard G. Harrington, Merchant of Antigonish, to Chastice C., daughter of William Hart, Esq., of Gayboro.

At Ashland, Manchester, at the residence of the bride's father, July 11th, by the same, Francis J. Hunt, of Melrose, Mass, to Sadie, daughter of Styles Hart, Esq.

Financial District Meetings.

We respectfully call the attention of Chairman of Districts to the fact that the Central Missionary Board will meet this year a full month earlier than usual, viz., on the 2nd of September. It will be necessary therefore, that the Schedules of recommended Missionary Grants from the Financial District Meetings shall reach the General Secretaries not later than the 20th of August, so that there may be sufficient time to have them compiled and printed. Any Chairman failing to receive blank forms by the 20th of July, will please notify the Secretaries without delay.

ENOCH WOOD, Secretary Mission Rooms, Toronto, July 8th, 1878.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

General Conference Collection.

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

SECOND SUNDAY IN AUGUST.

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

A. W. NICOLSON, Treasurer.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD

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

A. ANDREWS, Secretary.

PARKS' COTTON YARN

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition.

FOR COTTON YARNS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and warranted Full Length and Weight.

We would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Throfile Frames, which make a stronger Yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American Yarn.

It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 lots of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without tea—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste.

Those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use Warp put up in this manner.

COTTON CARPET WARP,

MADE OF No. 10 YARN, 4-PLY TWISTED WHITE, RED, BROWN, SLATE, &c.

All fast colors. Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in proportion to the number of ends in width.

We have put more twist into this warp than it formerly had, and it will now make a more durable Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few years ago, it has come into very general use throughout the country.

All our goods have our name and address upon them. None other are genuine.

WM. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, ST. JOHN, N.B. July 20—3m

CHEAP FARMS FREE HOMES IN THE WEST. 500,000 acres taken in four months by 25,000 people. Good farms, timber, and building lots. Agents: Messrs. J. G. Gilmore, Land Co., St. John, N.B. July 15—3m e o w

12 a day attendants. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRICE & Co., August 1, 1878, 177.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. FORTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. MARKET ON SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1878.

Table with columns for HALIFAX and ST. JOHN. Items include Butter, Firkins; Do Rolls; Mutton per lb; Lamb, per lb by quar; Hams, smoked, per lb; Hides, per lb; Catfish, per lb; Pork, per lb; Veal, per lb; Tallow, per lb; Beef, per lb; Eggs, per doz; Lard, per lb; Oats, per bushel; Potatoes, per bushel; Cheese, factory, per lb; Buckwheat meal; Do grey; Lambkins each; Turnips per bushel; Chickens, per pair; Turkey, per lb; Geese, each; Ducks, per pair; Beans, green per bus; Parsnips, pr bushel; Carrots, per bushel; Yarn, per lb; Strawberries, per pair; Apples, per barrel; Lamb pelts; Rabbits, per pair; Plums, per bushel; Hay per ton.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

To Capitalists & Contractors.

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

Memorandum of information for parties proposing to tender will be forwarded on application to the undersigned, Engineer's Reports, maps of the country to be traversed, profiles of the surveyed line, specifications of preliminary works, copies of the Act of the Parliament of Canada under which it is proposed the Railway is to be constructed, descriptions of the natural features of the country, and its agricultural and mineral resources, and other information, may be seen on application at this department, or to the Engineer-in-Chief at the Canadian Government Offices, 31 Queen Victoria St. E. C., London.

Sealed Tenders, marked, "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received, addressed to the undersigned, until the 1st day of December next.

F. BRAUN, Secretary, Public Works Dept., Ottawa. Ottawa, May 20, 1878. July 20.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Custom House, St. John, N. B.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST next, at NOON, for the erection and completion of the above building.

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this office, and at the office of Messrs. McKean and Fairweather, Architects, Saint John, N. B., on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst, where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the cases of firms—unless there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. BRAUN, Secretary, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Ottawa, July 6th, 1878.

Provincial Building Society

ASSETS 31st December, 1877 \$125,288 07 RESERVED FUND to Rest same date 5,000 00

Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawn on 30 days notice. Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent compounded monthly.

Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded half-yearly.

Capital Stock has thus far paid from 8 to 10 per cent per annum. Shares mature in four years. The Society offers first class inducements for Depositors, Shareholders and Borrowers.

For full particulars see for Circulars.

THOMAS MAIN, Secretary, A. A. STOCKTON, President.

Music Teachers, Chorists, Organists,

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

Examine L. O. Emerson's new "ONWARD," (\$7 50 per doz); his best book for Singing School. Also his new "CHURCH OFFERING" (\$12.00 per dozen), a splendid Anthem Book. Also his "SACRED QUARTETS," (\$2.00).

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

Examine Johnson's New Method for Thorough Bass.

(\$1.00), the best Instruction Book for learning to play Church Music in Psalm Tunes, Glee, &c. Also his CHURCH CHOIR INSTRUCTOR BOOK (12 per dozen), a very complete manual and class book. Worth careful study.

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

OLIVER DITSON & CO., 3 step. C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO.

MAIL CONTRACT

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at OTTAWA, until noon on FRIDAY, the 26th July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, between

Newport and Walton via Scotch Village and Coggmagun River.

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

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

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

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

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector, Halifax, July 5th, 1878.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

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

White Shirtings, Satin Linings, AMERICAN PRINTS!

Our Stock is now well assorted in every department.

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

Intercolonial Railway.

1878. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th April, 1878, TRAINS

Will leave Halifax as follows:—

At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and Intermediate Points.

At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, St. John and Points West.

At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate Stations.

WILL ARRIVE: At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations.

At 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations.

At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Way Stations.

At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and Way Stations.

Moncton, 26th April, 1878. may 5

66 DOLLARS a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLET & Co. Portland Maine.

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONY RIVER, Oct. 30th, 1877. DR. C. GATES:—

Gentlemen—I take much pleasure in stating some facts respecting your valuable medicine. My wife had been suffering for many years and tried many remedies, which had very little effect.

You happened to come to my house two years ago last September. She then commenced using your medicine, which relieved her of her trouble more than all the medicine she had taken before.

I myself had a very severe pain in my knee, and after rubbing it twice with your Liniment and Ointment, it entirely left me. Also I had a daughter that had a severe pain in her hand, which was removed by the application of one box of Ointment and one bottle of Liniment.

Therefore I intend to have your medicine in my house in case of any other trouble.

Your most respectfully, ALEXANDER ACKENIE.

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

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N.S.

Agency for New York Fashioners A. 1876

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

17 DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the

SPLENDID FLOWERS

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE COUNTRY. 18 Of the Finest WINDOW PLANES—good all the year round—delivered by mail free of cost to any address on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR

3 FUCHSIAS, finest variety 3 GERANIUMS, 1 CRASSULA, 1 BEGONIA, 1 OTHONIA, 1 MUSK

1 DUETZIA, 1 VERONICA (variegated), 1 ABUTILON (White), 3 PELARGONIUMS.

1 IVY, English (true), the same as grown on the ADMIRALTY HOUSE, Halifax, for the last Thirty Years.

JOHN MACDONALD, Opposite Railway Depot, Nova Scotia Nursery July 6

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

THIS DISCOVERY

Is the result of a series of Scientific Experiments based upon the theory that "for the successful cure of Wasting Diseases, the nervous system must be made vigorous and healthy."

One of the first symptoms of disease affecting either the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, or Genital Organs, is a loss of nervous power. This is followed by muscular relaxation, weakness, and emaciation of all the organs which depend for health on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first.

Now, as the muscles and nerves depend so much upon each other for efficient strength and action, and as the organs they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and permanently cure diseases of the above named organs.

The inventor, acting upon these ideas, after months of experience, during which time he had ample opportunity for trying the effect of his discovery, became convinced that no other preparation known contained so potent and direct an effect upon the nervous system as his

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, and except in cases of actual organic loss, that it would restore patients suffering from those maladies.

Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of this remedy are the following:— Chronic Constipation, Chronic Dyspepsia, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Consumption, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Laryngitis, Melancholy, Nervous Debility.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

The power of arresting diseases displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public.

This Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages, will give great relief and prolong life in the third. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular action and Nervous Force.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstance.

Look out for the name and address J. I. Fellows, St. John, N.B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists. July 13

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES of the Portland Methodist Church, intend to hold a BAZAAR about the 1st of SEPTEMBER, in aid of the Building Fund of the Church now being erected on the site of the one destroyed by fire last October.

It is hoped that a sympathizing public will render that assistance in the promotion of the object which the circumstances are calculated to call forth.

Contributions in cash or useful articles will be thankfully received by

MRS ST TEDD, President.

NEVILLE SHAW, Vice-President. MISS C B JORDAN, Secretary.

ANNIE WOODWORTH, Treasurer

Or by the following members of the Special Committee.

Mrs F Woods, Mrs L W Lingley, A Myles, Jr., William Young, B Bustin, Miss P Harris, Miss Roberts, M Woodworth, L Myles, A Day, C Green, Coleman

Portland, St. John, June 5th, 1878.

CARD.

Russell, Chesley and Geldert, Attorneys-at-Law, &c., &c.

OFFICE: 64 GRANVILLE STREET. BENJAMIN RUSSELL,

Intercolonial Railway. CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued during the month of JULY AND AUGUST, at Halifax Station—

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

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

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

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

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS

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

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

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

ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

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

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. B., General Agent.

July 10—1 year.

Intercolonial Railway. SATURDAY EXCURSIONS.

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

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

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT

for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dropsy, Headache, and all Chronic Diseases, by a natural process of revitalization.

REMARKABLE CURES which are effected by the use of this treatment.

STROMLY ENDORSED by the Hon. JAMES KENYON, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and others.

FREE! A Treatise (100 pp.) on Compound Oxygen, with many testimonials to most remarkable cures, sent free. Address: DR. STARKEY & PALLEN, 1115 Girard St., Phila.

March 16—6m

BLUMYER MFG CO BELLS

Church, School, Fire-alarm, Bell-foundry, makers of Cast-iron with 100 testimonials, prices, &c., sent free. Blumyer Manufacturing Co., Channahon, Ill.

PATENTS obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks, and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences. Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the PATENT LAWS, promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

Send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations free of charge, and advise as to patentability. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired. Address,

C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C.

April 10

BOARD AND EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN LONDON.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A most favorable opportunity is presented to Parents and Guardians wishing to place children under judicious care by the opening of a FINE CLAS BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, under the immediate management of Miss P. MACHETT HALL, formerly Lady Superintendent of the Southlands Wesleyan Training College, Battersea; Mrs. BRYDGE, formerly Mistress of the Practising Infant School of the Westminster Training College; and for seven years Senior Tutor of the Southlands Training College; and Miss HALEY, assisted by resident English and Foreign governesses and maids.

The premises, carefully selected in one of the most attractive and healthy parts of London, will be ready on the 29th of September.

Terms (inclusive) to vary from £3 to £60 (quarter), (consideration will be made where more than one in a family is received. Special arrangements for pupils from abroad.)

Prospectus, with full particulars, in a 1/2 a mail. All Communications to be addressed to Mrs. P. Machett Hall, care of Hugh Watney, Esq., Belmont House, Clapham Park, London, S.W.

June 23

BILLETS FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Will the Secretary of each District Meeting please forward, as soon as elected, the names of the Laymen who are to attend the General Conference, and who require to be provided with a home.

JOHN T. PITCHER,