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HALIFAX  
Jan 1 year.

# The Wesleyan.

Rev. A. W. NICOLSON,  
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[Eliza Cook has addressed the "United Service" in the following Dithian like strain, which throws Tennyson's "Riflemen Form" into the shade:

**THE RED FLAG OF ENGLAND—THE FLAG OF THE BRAVE.**

Old England thy name shall yet warrant thy fame  
If the brow of the foeman shall scowl;  
Let the Lion be stirred by too daring a word  
And beware of his echoing growl,  
We have still the same breed, of the man and the steed  
That wore nobly our Waterloo wreath  
We have more of the blood that formed Inker-  
man's flood  
When poured in the whirlpool of death.  
And the foeman will find neither coward nor slave  
'Neath the Red Cross of England the Flag of the Brave  
We have jackets of blue, still as dauntless and true  
As the tars that Nels on led on;  
Give them room on the main, and they'll show  
How the Nile and Trafalgar were won.  
Let a ball shew its teeth, let a blade leave its sheath  
To defy the proud strength of our might,  
We have iron-mouthed guns, we have steel heart-  
ed sons  
That will prove how the Britons can fight,  
Our ships and our sailors, are kings of the wave  
'Neath the Red Cross of England, the Flag of the Brave,  
Though a fear might arise in our woman's bright eyes,  
And a sob choke the fearful "Good bye,"  
Yet those women would send lover, brother or friend,  
To the war field to conquer or die.  
Let the challenge be flung from the braggets  
And that challenge will fiercely be met;  
And our banner unfurled shall proclaim to the world  
That there's life in the land or the wave  
'Neath the Red Cross of England, The Flag of the Brave,  
Feb'y. 14th, 1860.

**Southern feeling as respects the North-  
ern dead Bishop.**

Few readers not intimately acquain-  
ted with the Domestic affairs of the  
deceased Bishop Ames knew what  
Bishop Haven meant, when, in the  
funeral oration, he uttered this para-  
graph—  
"He was fortunate, or otherwise, in ac-  
cumulating wealth. It is not easy for a  
clergyman to increase in riches and not  
have his heart set upon them. It is not  
germane to his profession. Accumulation  
of wealth is not ministerial—is, in fact,  
anti-ministerial. And he that too assid-  
uously seeks money is in danger of becom-  
ing its idolater. Grand as have been the  
visions and the aims of this churchman  
the means he afforded to further these  
aims have not been commensurate. A  
little hardness of the heart was revealed  
when these appeals came before him.

The *Richmond Advocate* make this  
comment on the address:—

When it was given out that a late de-  
ceased Bishop of the Northern Methodist  
Church had died "seized and possessed"  
of an excessive property, and that his ad-  
ministrator was bonded for a hundred  
thousand dollars, the secular papers,  
though guardful of irritating sectarian  
pride, did not restrain a heat at this Div-  
es in a shad-belly coat. Bishop Haven  
made in Boston an oration in honor of  
his buried colleague. A Bishop must not  
be grieved of filthy lucre, not covetous."  
This scripture would have been an awk-  
ward text for the occasion. Bishop Ha-  
ven overlooked it. He has a continental  
fame as an expert in finding points for  
eulogy in unpromising subjects, and per-  
haps his well known success in that direc-  
tion secured him the pulpit for this service  
"by authority." Haven would have won  
immortal fame in ancient Egypt as an  
architect, where splendid temples were  
built in honor of ugly and dead apes.

This is terrific. The animus of the  
whole article, from which we have  
taken this extract, is very bitter.  
Bishop Ames was a party to the con-  
fiscation of the Southern Methodist  
places of worship after the war, and  
had the humiliation of seeing the act  
of confiscation reversed. This could  
not be forgotten, still, there remains  
the anomaly of a Methodist Bishop  
dying possessed of an immense fortune—  
a successor of the apostolic man  
who owned but two silver spoons, one  
in London the other in Bristol. May  
the Methodist Ministry be saved from  
the mercenary spirit.

**Dutcher Vindicated.**

Close upon the heels of that dread-  
ful story respecting Dutcher's fall,  
come strong protestations from him-  
self, his wife and Temperance friends,  
against the calumny. It is but sim-  
ple justice to the man, and to the  
cause which has so greatly benefited  
by his labours, that these latest ex-

pressions of denial and remonstrance  
should be widely published.

The *Daily Republican* published at Wil-  
mington, Delaware—Mr. Dutcher's place  
of residence—in its issue of 6th May,  
contains a letter from Mr. H. Roberts,  
President of the Dutcher Reform Club of  
Philadelphia, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 3rd.  
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was one of a  
committee of three appointed by the  
George M. Dutcher Reform Club, No 1,  
of Philadelphia, to visit Wilmington and  
investigate the charges against Mr. Dut-  
cher. I was greatly astonished to find  
those whom I supposed were his best  
friends, foremost among the ones who are  
willing to believe these terrible reports.  
Can it be possible that the temperance  
people of Wilmington, the city where Mr.  
Dutcher has done so much good, believe  
these infamous lies.

George M. Dutcher in an innocent  
man, and let those who are eager to grasp  
at these false reports take heed lest at no  
distant day the tables may be turned upon  
them and they will be made to feel their  
position and have some difficulty in extri-  
cating themselves. The articles publish-  
ed in the *Philadelphia Times* stated that  
Mr. Dutcher had no friends in this city.  
To prove such nonsense as that false, let  
me inform you that at a meeting of our  
club held on Friday night, a resolution of  
confidence in Mr. Dutcher was unani-  
mously adopted by a rising vote. We have  
facts to prove Mr. Dutcher innocent of  
everything but travelling in Mrs. Watson's  
company, a woman he believes to be re-  
formed.

The reason he is not at home to-day is  
because he thinks himself persecuted by  
his own wife, (of course we know this to  
be false.) As soon as we can reach Mr.  
Dutcher we shall tell him the truth of the  
matter and bring him home to his family.  
And the time will have come to make his  
defence. Temperance people of Wilming-  
ton, remember that this man whom the  
rum power is striving to destroy is Geo.  
M. Dutcher the friend to fallen humanity.  
And God the supreme ruler of all things,  
will, in his own good time show, that Mr.  
Dutcher's only sin has been a too obsti-  
nate effort to save what he supposed was  
a reformed woman.

Yours, etc.,  
HARRY ROBERTS,  
President of the George M. Dutcher  
Reform Club of Philadelphia.

In the same paper we find the following  
resolution, which was adopted by the Geo.  
M. Dutcher, No. 1 of Philadelphia.

Whereas, The committee appointed by  
this club to visit Mrs. Dutcher at Wil-  
mington and ascertain from her whether  
the reports published in the papers, charg-  
ing Mr. Dutcher with desertion, cruel  
treatment, drunkenness, hypocrisy, &c.,  
were true, report that Mrs. Dutcher em-  
phatically denies having said a word de-  
trimental to her husband's character, but  
that she believes him to be a true and  
faithful and husband, and

Whereas, From other facts gathered by  
the committee, Mr. Dutcher's only sin ap-  
pears to be a too obstinate effort to assist  
what he supposed to be a reformed woman.  
Therefore be it

Resolved, That this club has the utmost  
confidence in George M. Dutcher, believ-  
ing him to be a consistent Christian man.

**Montreal: The Queen's Birthday.**

From an early hour in the morning  
Montreal was alive with preparations  
for the fitting celebration of Her Ma-  
jesty's birthday. The sun was out in  
summerlike splendor, with just such a  
zephyr-like breeze as made it cool and  
pleasant. It was truly "Queen's"  
weather, in the general acceptance of  
the term.

At the various rendezvous of the  
troops the concourse of sight seers was  
very large, and as the men marched  
off they were loudly cheered. The  
first contingent to leave for Fletcher's  
field was the men of the Royal Naval  
Reserve, composed of 22 fine British  
tars, and Lieut. Smythe, of the Allan  
steamer Peruvian. The men were  
armed with short rifles and bayonets.  
They did not take part in the review,  
but performed excellent service in  
keeping the ground clear. They were  
followed by the Montreal field battery  
commanded by Lieut. Col. Stevenson;  
13th Regiment, United States Infantry,  
from Brooklyn, 537 strong, including  
40 members of Veteran Association,  
all under the command of Col. Austen.  
Amongst the mounted officers, with  
drawn sword and in full uniform of  
a dark color, was the Rev. Henry Ward  
Beecher, the chaplain.

The troops were accompanied  
through the city by dense crowds, and  
enthusiastic cheers were given by the  
masses, who lined the side-walks all  
the way to the ground. The Brooklyn  
Regiment, in their bright grey uni-  
forms, received a perfect ovation as

they marched along to popular British  
airs, played by their magnificent band  
of forty-one pieces.

At 11.50 all eyes were cast in the  
direction of the entrance on it being  
announced that His Excellency the  
Governor General and Her Royal  
Highness the Princess Louise were  
coming under escort of the Princess  
Louise Dragoon Guards. On their  
entrance they were cheered most en-  
thusiastically by the 30,000 people  
who were assembled to witness the  
pageant.

The Governor General and Princess  
were mounted on splendid English  
charges, and both looked exceedingly  
well. Her Royal Highness was dressed  
in a dark riding habit, black hat  
and light veil. His Excellency was  
in civilian dress, his only decoration  
being the Colonial Order of St. Mich-  
ael and St. George on his left breast.

The party took up a position at the  
flagstaff in the centre of the field, af-  
fording them a fine view of the inter-  
esting scene. Shortly after, accom-  
panied by the General in Chief, His  
Excellency and Princess rode along  
the line and the bands played the Na-  
tional Anthem and the artillery thun-  
dering forth the royal salute of 21  
guns. When His Excellency arrived  
in front of the American regiment he  
took off his hat and addressed Colonel  
Austen as follows: "Officers and men  
of the gallant 13th, I welcome you to  
Canada to honor Her Majesty's birth-  
day. We are brothers of one blood in  
nationality and religion, and I am  
proud to welcome you to day as broth-  
ers in arms."

Having passed along the line, the  
Governor General and Princess return-  
ed to the saluting point. The *feu de  
joie* was next in order. At the sound  
of the seventh gun from the batteries  
came the rattle of musketry all along  
the line; after the third round hats  
were taken off, and three cheers were  
given in honor of Her Majesty.

As the Brooklyn regiment came op-  
posite the Governor General and Prin-  
cess their band played "God Save the  
Queen," whilst the crowd of people on  
the stand behind jumped to their feet  
and sent up a rousing cheer. The  
marching of the regiment received  
unqualified praise. The Queen's Own  
from Toronto, went past in fine style,  
and deserved the hearty cheers which  
their soldier like qualities received.  
Very popular music was played by the  
bands during the march past.

After a grand sham fight in which  
all the troops took part, the cease fir-  
ing was sounded and the troops reas-  
sembled and a line of contiguous  
quarter column was formed, the entire  
parade advanced to their Excellencies  
and saluted with colors dropped. This  
perhaps, was the formation most ad-  
mired, and the salutes were remark-  
ably well executed

**GENERAL ITEMS.**

It is officially announced that General  
Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed  
supreme military and civil commander of  
Natal, Transvaal and other districts that  
adjoin and are included in the seat of war.

Queen Anne was in the habit of hearing  
the Church service read in the apart-  
ment next her bedroom, and her maids dressed  
her while it went on, the door being left  
open that she might catch the words. At  
a certain stage of the toilet, however,  
the Lady of the Bedchamber used discreet-  
ly to close the door for a short time; and  
on this one sturdy chaplain stopped read-  
ing. The Queen sent word that he might  
go on, but he declined, he said, "to whistle  
the word of God through a keyhole."

The Victoria Crosses in Zululand are to  
Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead, and to  
Privates John Williams, Henry Hook,  
Williams Jones, Robert Jones and Fred-  
erick Hitch, and Corporal William Allen,  
for saving the sick and wounded in the  
burning hospital. Williams and Hook in  
particular, after the Zululand had broken in,  
smashed holes in four partitions and  
dragged through these and out of a small  
window eight invalids, one man working  
while the other with the bayonet kept off  
the savages.

The Duke of Argyll has left London  
en route for Canada.

'Tis said that Lord Dufferin is prepar-  
ing a work on Canada of a political nature,  
and that Lord Torne is also getting up a  
book on Canada of a descriptive character,  
to be illustrated with sketches from the  
artistic pencil of the Princess Louise.  
Both works will be read with interest on  
both sides the Atlantic.

George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, after  
ten years of suspension from the Reform-  
ed Presbyterian Church for communing  
with other denominations and singing  
hymns, has been restored to membership  
by an order of the Pennsylvania Supreme  
Court. All rights are under shelter of  
the civil law, and the right to a just ad-  
ministration of church law is one of the  
sheltered immunities.

Drunkenness in Sweden and Norway is  
cured in the following manner:—The  
drunkard is put in prison, and his only  
nourishment is bread soaked in wine. Dur-  
ing the first day the prisoner receives the  
bread and wine with much pleasure. On  
the second day the food is not so accept-  
able. After that he takes his food with  
great repugnance. In general, eight or  
ten days of this treatment suffices to pro-  
duce such a disgust of liquor that the un-  
happy man is compelled to absolute ab-  
stinence. After leaving prison his drunk-  
ness is radically cured, with an occasion-  
al exception, and the odour of liquor pro-  
duces an invincible repulsion.

The Emperor of Austria has just been  
presented with a remarkable suit of clothes  
The wool from which the garments were  
made was upon the sheep's backs eleven  
hours before the suit was completed. At  
6.18 in the morning the sheep was sheared;  
at 6.11 the wool was washed; at 6.37 dyed;  
at 6.50 picked; at 7.34 the last carding  
process was finished; at 8 it was spun; at  
8.15 spooled; at 8.37 the warp was in the  
loom; at 8.43 the shuttles were ready; at  
11.10 seven and three-quarters ells of cloth  
were completed; at 12.03 the cloth was  
felled; at 12.14 washed; at 12.17 sprin-  
kled; at 12.31 dried; at 12.45 sheared; at 1.07  
napped; at 1.10 brushed, and at 1.15 pres-  
sed and ready for the shears and needle.  
At 5 o'clock the suit, consisting of a hunt-  
ing jacket, waistcoat and pantaloons, was  
finished.

**INTERNATIONAL  
BIBLE LESSONS.**

SECOND QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE OLD  
TESTAMENT.

B. C. 578. LESSON X. THE VALLEY OF  
DRY BONES; or, Life by the Spirit.  
Ezek. 38, 1-10. June 8.

**EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.**

1. *The hand of the Lord.* The hand is  
the symbol of power; and this may mean  
simply that a divine, all-controlling in-  
fluence rested upon the prophet. *Carried  
me out.* This clause may be translated,  
"The Lord carried me out in the spirit."  
By spiritual power, the mind was trans-  
ported to the scene of the vision, while  
the body remained in a state of swoon or  
trance. *Valley.* The same word in the  
Hebrew is elsewhere translated "plain."  
It was probably a level place surrounded  
by hills. *Full of bones.* Even though the  
vision may have been mental and not an  
objective reality, yet such plains, covered  
with the bones of slain armies, were no  
uncommon sight in the times of those an-  
cient conquerors. The aim of the vision  
was: 1. To exhibit the picture of the  
Jewish people in their condition of captiv-  
ity; and encourage them with the hope  
of restoration. 2. To show the state of  
the unregenerate world, and the means  
for its salvation. 3. Perhaps, also, to  
foreshadow the doctrine of the final res-  
urrection. 1. "The world is a valley of  
dry bones, for every sinner is as one  
dead."

2, 3. *Round about.* The prophet was  
borne around the plain that he might be-  
hold the dead and decayed host from  
every point, and fully comprehend their  
numbers and condition. 2. "Let us not  
blind our eyes to the world around us,  
but realize its lifeless and hopeless state."  
*Open valley.* Literally, "On the face of  
the plain." An army of corpses lay un-  
buried on the field where they had fallen.  
So the condition of Israel, conquered and  
captivity, was a spectacle to all the world.  
3. "So, too, the unconverted are dead in  
sins before the eyes of all." *Lo, they were  
very dry.* "Lo, very dry." The flesh of  
the corpses had been devoured by wild  
beasts, and their bones bleached by the  
sun and the wind; a vivid picture of the  
prophet's people, whose land lay desolate,  
and whose cities were ruined and uninhabited  
and whose national life was extinguished.  
He said. The Lord puts this question to  
his servant in order to show the utter

powerlessness of all human endeavours to  
restore the shattered fortunes of his peo-  
ple. 4. "We must be brought to recog-  
nize ourselves as dead before we can be-  
gin to live." *Son of man.* A name by  
which the prophet Ezekiel is almost every-  
where addressed, and expressive of his  
humiliation in relation to God. *Thou  
knowest.* While Ezekiel saw no help, he  
knew that God was omnipotent. 5. "God  
may see possibilities of salvation when  
man can only see impossibilities."

4. *Prophecy.* The word here is not re-  
stricted to the sense of predicting future  
events, but means any message under di-  
vine direction. Every preacher of the  
Gospel is in a certain sense God's prophe-  
t. *Say unto them.* It seemed a strange  
command and utterly senseless to address  
a prophecy not merely to bodies from  
which the soul had fled, but even to bones  
from which the flesh had wasted; but  
God never gives an order without reason.  
6. "We are to preach salvation to all  
men, and count no lost soul within the  
reach of our efforts beyond the power of  
the Gospel." *Hear the word.* 7. "No  
sinner in the world is too dead to hear  
and heed the word of God." 8. "The word  
has the heart-searching power to penetrate  
hearts and find life in souls that seem  
dead in sin." *Of the Lord.* The prophet  
was commanded to deliver, not his own  
words, but those of the Lord. 9. "Let  
us never forget that we speak not by our  
own authority but from commissions  
from on high."

5, 6. *I will cause.* Literally, "I am  
causing." Even in the darkest hour of  
Judah's night, God was preparing the  
coming day. 10. "The work of salvation  
though by human instrumentalities, is yet  
divine." *Breath.* Rather, "life," which  
is expressed by the same word in the He-  
brew. *Ye shall live.* A promise, not only  
of restored national existence, but also of  
spiritual life to those dead in trespasses  
and sins. *Ye shall know.* 11. "Those  
who have experienced God's grace know  
his power." There may be here a prophetic  
pointing to the historic fact that after  
the return from captivity the Jewish peo-  
ple never again lapsed into idolatry.  
From that time, down to the present, the  
Jews have "known" that Jehovah is the  
true God, and have worshipped him only.

7. *I prophesied as I was commanded*  
12. "When God commands, his mes-  
senger must speak, even though it be to dry  
bones." *As I prophesied.* The result of  
his labors greeted the prophet even while  
he was speaking, and perhaps sooner than  
he had anticipated. 15. "Let us work for  
and look for, immediate results in the  
salvation of souls." *A noise.* Literally,  
"a voice," the sound heard all over the  
plain, as the scattered portions of human  
skeletons began to come together. *Bone  
to his bone.* Perhaps an illustration of  
the gathering of the captive families when  
they began to be inspired with the hope  
of return.

8. *When I beheld.* The wonderful trans-  
formation from death to life was witness-  
ed by the prophet. 14. "So the results  
of God's work of grace in regenerating  
the soul may be seen by all in the re-  
formed life." *No breath in them.* The  
physical organism was complete, but the  
life-principle was not yet implanted. A  
picture of the gradual restoration of the  
Jewish state, after its absolute destruction  
by Nebuchadnezzar until its complete re-  
organization under Ezra and Nehemiah.  
But more especially an illustration show-  
ing: 15. "That with the outward forms  
of godliness there is need of its inward  
spiritual power."

9, 10. *Unto the wind.* The same word in  
Hebrew is used to denote "breath,"  
"wind" and "life." *Four winds.* The  
wind is used in Scripture as an emblem  
of God's Spirit, which came as "a rush-  
ing mighty wind." 16. "Only a divine  
power can impart the principle of life  
to dead souls." *Breath came into them.*  
When God sends forth his power life  
comes to the dead. *They stood.* Activity  
flows close upon life. *An exceeding  
great army.* 17. "The saved souls are  
an innumerable company as the host of  
God."

GOLDEN TEXT: It is the Spirit that  
quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing;  
the words that I speak unto you, they are  
spirit and they are life. John 6, 63.  
DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The quick-  
ening power of the Holy Ghost.  
The next lesson is Zech. 4, 1-14.

REV. MARMADUKE OSBORN ON WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

I am only permitted to speak at all on this occasion because I have recently been to visit our friends in the West Indies. I suppose I must tell you what I saw in connection with that visit. When I was first appointed, Sir, to the honorable office which I am now permitted to occupy my first thought was—"That means foreign travel."

Barbadoes we held a missionary meeting in James-street Chapel and long before the time appointed the chapel was crowded to excess, and, unfortunately, we were necessarily guilty of "cruelty to animals," for we could not go on without our chairman, and he was late, because being a medical man he had his engagements to attend to. The people are willing to learn, but distrustful, dependent, and unwilling to help themselves. The same thing obtains in the West Indies, as that to which reference has been made by Sir A. Gordon in regard to the Pacific.

in the West India District the grant is according to what they raise in the district for mission purposes. They have their missionary meetings and collections, and what they raise for missionary purposes is the amount of our grant. In British Guiana, in class and ticket money, these poor people last year raised £1,500; in Barbadoes, £1,200; St. Vincent, £2,000; Antigua, £2,500; in Jamaica, £2,620; for trust purposes, and for all purposes an aggregate of £16,282. Many of the people are, in giving their money, subjected to the same sort of influences as people at home.

House of Commons long ago, has been almost wiped out by subsequent events. Therefore, I beg to apologise to you if you find me hesitate and falter in what I say here, or if I make frequent references to the formidable bundle of notes which I hold in my hand. (A laugh, and "hear, hear.") My testimony to the work which I have seen going on in the Pacific is not perhaps really of much importance. Still, it is the evidence of a man who is not a member of the Wesleyan body, and who in the course of a varied life has had opportunities of observation which if he has not wholly thrown them away, must enable him, more or less, to form some judgment on what is put before him.

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It may be that those are right who say that, here and there, there is ignorance among many of these beings, but they have elevated the customs and habits of the daily life of them all, as I think you will say when I tell you that I believe there is not a house in Fiji in which there is not morning and evening prayer. I have never yet been in a house in Fiji—and I have been in hundreds—in which I have not heard family worship carried on.

FAMIL... Come and commit Helpless and desolate Guileless—deceiv... Free from all sin... By mortals adored... The world I gaze Kings, I tremble... Wise men, astrologers Mine is unknown... If I had either, I'd... Alive at my birth... Hunted by malice... I did not inherit... A spot on the earth... Mused among palaces... A spouse I had, I... She gave me the... To her bosom we... But one look of th... she cast on our lip... Not a word in my... I heard from her... Compressed by da... Nothing could ha... By heaven and st... Naught could aid... I saved, I distroy... Kept a crown fro... But had none of t... Filled the palace... But never sat on a... Rescued a warrior... Was what I seem... Devoted to slaug... A juce on my he... A king's lovely d... Watched by my... Though, gently, y... Fainting with fe... She never caroso... Or wiped off to... Never moistened... Though parching... No wonder a bla... Should pursue th... 'Twas Royalty m... Wretched and poe... Lived not, I die... But tell you I m... That ages have pa... Since I first turn... This paradox who... This squall and... Say, was I a king... Fathom the myst... Was I a man? An... A demon infernal... Solve it who can?

EXTRACT from an address delivered in Exeter Hall, London, by the Hon. SIR A. GORDON, Governor of Fiji, and Ex-Governor of New Brunswick, on WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN FIJI.

The Hon Sir A. Gordon, G.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji, on rising to address the meeting was received with loud and prolonged applause. His Excellency said: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I find myself placed in a somewhat embarrassing position. My honourable friend in the chair has called upon me to support a resolution which he has put to the meeting. Now, in the first place, that resolution was so ably proposed, and so ably seconded, that I am sure no support to it was required, but, had such support been necessary, I fear that mine would have come too late, for the meeting has already adopted the resolution. Therefore, properly speaking, I ought simply to bow to the chairman and resume my seat. ("No, no," and laughter.) But still, I believe that I was asked to support the resolution chiefly because it was desired that I should give such testimony as I can afford to the work—the greatest and most satisfactory work performed by the Wesleyan missions in that remote part of the world with which I am at present connected. (Applause.) That testimony it affords me the highest pleasure and gratification to give—(hear, hear)—but, before giving it, I must make one brief apology to you, and it is this: we laymen feel that we have some disadvantage in addressing such an audience as this in the presence of many of our clerical brethren. They are accustomed at least once, and probably more than once a week to speak in public. (Laughter.) We have no such experience, and any little experience which I may have had in that line in the

House of Commons long ago, has been almost wiped out by subsequent events. Therefore, I beg to apologise to you if you find me hesitate and falter in what I say here, or if I make frequent references to the formidable bundle of notes which I hold in my hand. (A laugh, and "hear, hear.") My testimony to the work which I have seen going on in the Pacific is not perhaps really of much importance. Still, it is the evidence of a man who is not a member of the Wesleyan body, and who in the course of a varied life has had opportunities of observation which if he has not wholly thrown them away, must enable him, more or less, to form some judgment on what is put before him. It is the testimony of one whose official position ensures his being made acquainted with all that can be said against the missions, and with every kind of accusation that can be brought against them. In that capacity, I say, my evidence may not perhaps be considered as utterly valueless. (Applause.) I therefore give it: and I say that in my opinion it is impossible to use exaggerated language, or to speak in too strong terms of the wonderful services and the wonderful results, both religious and social, which have attended the Wesleyan missions in the Pacific. (Loud applause.) All those who are acquainted in the slightest degree with the history of Wesleyan missions must be more or less acquainted with the history and origin of their mission to Fiji. You all know, therefore, what was the state of the country when that mission was undertaken. You all know what, within the memory of living men, that condition was—(hear)—perpetual tribal wars, cannibalism, infanticide, murder of widows, every kind of evil and wickedness perpetrated universally. Those were the characteristics of the people of the Fiji Islands. What is their condition now? (Applause.) Their condition now is different from what it was then as can possibly be conceived. (Applause.) Out of a population of something like 120,000 more than 102,000 are regular attendants at Wesleyan churches—(loud applause)—and the remaining 18,000 are not heathens, but for the most part members of other Christian Churches. (Renewed applause.) Those who have not made open profession of Christianity, are but few old men here and there, who are not to be considered or thought of when speaking of the Fijians as a people. The people of Fiji are now a Christian people. (Loud applause.) Not to mention smaller and inferior places of worship, about 800 churches have been built. (Hear, hear.) Of course there are some persons who will say that this conversion to Christianity is often but external and unreal. Those statements I certainly am prepared emphatically to deny. (Applause.) No doubt in some cases, where you come to a population of these numbers, the profession of Christianity will be but slight and external. No doubt also, in many cases, their ideas of theology may be different from our own. I dare say that many Fijians habitually use words and expressions which we use, attaching to them very different meanings and ideas from those which are associated with them in our minds; but still on the whole I am quite sure that the lives and hearts of thousands among them are really swayed and guided by Christian principles, and that Christian doctrine does exercise a real and true influence over their lives and actions. (Hear, hear.) Out of sixty-two ordained ministers now employed in those islands, over fifty are natives, and nearly all the lesser teachers, such, for instance, as school teachers, number over 3,000, and these are natives also. (Applause.) I, for my own part, never lose an opportunity of going into a native church, and hearing a native minister preach. (Applause.) I have often asked these ministers, when they have concluded their sermons, to give me the notes from which they had preached. Most of them preach from written notes; though they do not write the whole of their sermons. In that way I have got quite a library of Fijian theology—(a laugh)—and I can assure you that, for the most part, it is very good theology too. (Hear, hear.) I have listened with great admiration to sermons preached by native ministers—admiration not only of their intellectual power as showing that they had grasped and understood the doctrines they were preaching, but also as evidencing that they themselves felt that which they desired to teach to others. (Applause.) There are many of them to whom I have listened with pleasure, and, I trust, not wholly without profit. One among them I must especially mention. His name occurred to me while you, Sir, were reading that list of worthies who had departed this life during the last year. He was not in immediate connection with this Society, and, therefore, his name would not come before you. I refer to a native minister, the late Joeli Bulu. (Applause.) Before his death, which occurred last year, a sort of autobiography of him was published some time ago by this Society,

and is to be had at your Mission-house in the city. Well, Sir, I do not know that I have ever, or hardly ever, heard from any preacher, English, or native, or foreign, sermons that came more from the heart, or went more direct to the heart, than the sermons of that man. [Applause.] I have heard him to speak, for a long time, to large audiences, who were wrapt in the stillest silence. It was impossible to hear Joeli Buli preach without feeling that he was a man whose heart was in his work, who was thoroughly in earnest in doing his Master's business, and who himself had attained that "peace in believing," to a knowledge of which he desired to bring his hearers. [Applause.] He was one of those men of whom we emphatically feel that he has seen God's face, which he now sees for ever. (Hear, hear.) I hope I am not wearying you. ["No, go on."] If I do not weary you there is one other sermon I have heard that I should like to mention before I go on. 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THE DISPUTE... with compassio... preached a sermo... On the next day... agreed that one... go to him, and i... a discussion. I... began the conver... lieve there is a... and me, and I t... this morning an... said the good m... he replied, "yo... finally impente... do not think it... be answered, "I... you and me. I... xxv: 26, you an... between you an... and I advise yo... settle it with li...

FAMILY READING BIBLICAL RIDDLE

Come and commiserate one who was blind, Helpless and desolate, void of a mind,—

TO THE MAYFLOWERS.

O sweet Mayflowers! deep in the forest bowers, Why do ye flourish so, and bloom, and bloom,

USES OF SORROW.

Jeremy Taylor compares us to the faded lamps in the town of Terentia, which burned under-ground for many ages together,

THE DISPUTE—A venerable minister, with compassionate earnestness, once preached a sermon on eternal punishment.

THAT'S MY BOY.

Once I remember standing by the surging billows, all one weary day, and watching for hours a father struggling beyond in the breakers for the life of his son.

FORMING CHARACTER.

Should you have watched an icicle as it formed, you would have noticed how it froze,

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Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicines without obtaining any relief.

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THE WESLEYAN  
SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879.

Miss Pope, daughter of the Rev. H. Pope, Sen., deceased, died on Tuesday morning last, after a lengthened illness. Her conversation previous to her death gave every assurance that she realized her condition and was prepared for the change which awaited her.

Revs. E. H. Dewart, Editor of the *Guardian*, Alexander Sutherland, Missionary Secretary, and E. Ryckman, President of the London Conference, have been honored by the Victoria University, Cobourg, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. They are strong men, in every way worthy of this high distinction.

Our Presbyterian brethren are likely to seek legislation in the direction of holding their General Assembly Quadrennially or Triennially, instead of Annually as at present. They find that too much machinery is employed, too much time spent, and too much money, in convening the Presbyterianism of Canada, or its representatives, every summer. This is a sort of offset to the desire expressed among a class in our own body for a more frequent assembling of General Conference.

What can be said of Esther Cox? An Amherst authority describes her case as being more marvellous than ever. She seems to have become recently a sort of domestic magnet, around and after which household articles gravitate with wonderful persistency. What are we to think now of what is called "science"—that system or school which laughs at all mystery, and has a definition ready for everything? Why does it not step forward and unravel this tangled skein? Who is willing to proclaim himself a scientist at this particular moment? A hundred and fifty years ago Esther would have been drowned or burnt as a witch. Those were the days of superstition. To day no one will have the temerity to suggest that there is any element of the supernatural in her case. These are the times of special wisdom. And yet here is a rebuke to the whole great economy of modern philosophy, that the phenomena of an uneducated, unsophisticated rural life defies explanation. Are we so very wise after all?

The *Guardian*, like the *Wesleyan*, has not received any official information of the business done by the Transfer Committee, but it publishes the following from reports obtained outside: J. B. Clarkson, M.A., from London to Toronto; E. Tennant, Richard Eason, James McLachlan, from London to Montreal; A. E. Russ, M.A., Thomas H. Batchell, T. H. Orme, Wm. Sutton, from Toronto to London; W. S. Blackstock, from Montreal to Toronto; Nathaniel Smith, from Montreal to London.

If to these be added the exchange of a man each between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Messrs. Lathern and Read—we have the results of the Committees' action.

The *Guardian* adds: "We note these exchanges between Conferences with pleasure. They help to keep up the feeling of the unity of our Church, which is an essential element of its power. We should deeply regret, if ever it should come to pass, that a minister from one section of our Church should be regarded in another part of the work as a stranger and an alien, who had no part in Jacob, and no inheritance in Israel."

If Eastern transfers are to be regarded as the only indication of the unity of our Church, we have very little of that element amongst us. We have had no transfers—simply a few exchanges. London Conference gives four and receives five; Toronto gives four and receives two; Montreal gives two and receives three. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each gives one and receives one.

These two melancholy paragraphs we find in a late Newfoundland paper. Mr. McNeill went from Maitland, N.S., in response to a call from the Presbyterians of St. John's, Nfld. only a few months ago. It has been a sad transfer.

Mrs. McNeill, wife of the Rev. L. G. McNeill, died at the Manse, St. John's, on yesterday week, at the comparatively early age of 33 years. General sympathy is felt for the rev. gentleman in his sore bereavement. It seems peculiarly sad that just as the minister and his wife had settled themselves in their new home, she should have been called away, and he and his children left to mourn their loss.

We believe that Mrs. McNeill caught the cold, which ultimately led to her death on the passage down to Newfoundland, the scene of her husband's future labors. The cold, we understand, settled in one of her knees, rendering, in the opinion of her medical advisers, amputation necessary. Ere, however, this could be done, her health rapidly declined, and it being all but certain that such an operation would only hasten her end, it was not proceeded with. We learn also that Mr. McNeill and his children have not escaped an attack of the sickness to some extent prevalent in the capital, to which one of the latter succumbed. We offer him our sympathy in his deep trouble.

MODERN NOVELISTS—THEIR METHODS OF CHANGING CHARACTER.

There has always been a demand for fiction. The human mind is so constituted that narrative and illustrative literature seem necessary to its growth as well as its gratification. Pictorial books and papers seldom fail of securing a market; and fiction is simply a series of pictures, more or less true to Nature. To present truth by the blackboard in the Sabbath School; by the use of anecdote and metaphor in the pulpit; by life-like portraiture in books of moral instruction—what are these but methods akin to those of the novelists, only with a higher object and a purer ambition.

Character-sketching has now become one of the fine arts. That school of essayists which came into being with the "Tattler" and the "Guardian" in England—such men as Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Smollett—stimulated this style of writing; while Hannah Moore—the Priestess of hero-worshippers—gave to romance-writing a religious sanction, which hundreds since have not been slow to imitate. In fact, just as Charles Wesley declared it would never do to let the devil monopolize all the good music, and thence proceeded to adapt to sacred words some of the popular tunes of the crowd, so it seems not only justifiable but really necessary to preserve the art of story-writing from being altogether degraded, and turned into an instrument of degrading humanity. This, doubtless, has been the aim of some novelists. Hence, we have, in this region of literary enterprise, some very able writers,—men and women highly educated, thoroughly refined, and admirable students of human nature.

Since writers of great eminence have entered this sphere, readers of equal culture have followed them. Philosophers, professors, merchants, students, all have taken more or less interest in the productions of Lord Lytton, Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and their co-labourers. It has been a peculiarity of novel-writing, too, since it first originated, that it has assumed certain types or forms, varying according to the examples presented by masters of the art. Hannah Moore's imitators were of the moral sort; Scott's disciples were antiquarian and historic; Dickens' described and denounced social abuses; Thackeray made capital of human foibles and defects. Of the multitude of novelists in our day, the principal have adopted a system of character-building—that is, they usually select a youth with certain unamiable traits of disposition, to suit their purpose, rendering these defects in a most forbidding light, thus preparing the way for the erection of their favourite form of moral structure.

Then begins the building process. This is the peculiarity to which we wish to call special attention. It must be admitted that the results are usually very beautiful. More perfect types of transformed character, embracing all that is charming, mellow, genial, and angelic, cannot be found in life real or ideal, than are turned off from these man and woman-making machines. Miss Braddon, and George Elliot are specimens of this class of writers. That they recognize the influence of religion is a merit which cannot be denied to them. They have a God, and this God in some way helps to mould the character which they are bringing into shape; but of what is called conversion—of the great evangelical doctrine of a change of heart they seem to be as ignorant as pagans.

Their naughty youth begins by coveting character, as Clive resolved when a boy to redeem his father's property; and, like Clive, they come, sooner or later, to possess a paternal inheritance. Or some fair, strong soul, meets the wayward youth, throwing a magic spell of influence over him; his course thenceforward, marked by occasional sad deviations, is sure to be in the ultimate direction of superb manhood. There is nothing said of repentance as a foundation of moral change, no reference to divine-pleasing as the chief motive of well-doing; no recognition of a change of heart as the

essential starting-point of a good life. Can a clean thing come out of an unclean? Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?

To our mind the effect of this kind of writing must be very pernicious. It must be remembered that the modern, popular novelist has immense power—has access to a greater number of readers than any other author. It should also be considered that, since novel-writing has conciliated the religious masses by making a free use of the Bible, and especially since many religious professors and ministers have become themselves writers of fiction, the circle open to such writers has become greatly widened. It is, therefore, of no little consequence that we have teachers licensed by the respect of our better classes in society, whose principles are radically defective as regards the great truths affecting human character. They have a theory which is exceedingly plausible, and results which make an admirable presentation on paper; but their whole economy is false—their process of development is but a web of the imagination.

CONCERNING SOCIALISM.

In ancient Athens, under the famous hill of Mars, where the court of the Areopagus was accustomed to meet, was the cave of the Furies. In sunny Italy to-day, the fair and beautiful slopes of Vesuvius, cover as with a mantle, fire and earthquake and destruction. So in strange contrast to the proud institutions of modern civilization stands the menacing, iconoclastic spirit of socialism. Recent events, as also the present condition of affairs in Europe and in America, disclose the alarming fact, that underneath the fair exterior of society, the most dangerous forces are at work undermining law and order, and threatening the immediate future of civil institutions; and the great problem pressing for solution is, how best to direct, and to control, if not to suppress, the powerful revolutionizing elements that are rampant, so as to preserve society from disintegration, and to carry forward the development of mankind.

Now, no view of this great problem can claim to be accurate, nor can any means be adequate to the necessities of the case, which does not take into account the several phases that Socialism has assumed. Communism in France, and Nihilism in Russia, and Socialism in Germany and elsewhere, are substantially the same. They are so many species of the same genus, breathing the same spirit, adopting the same violent measures, and conspiring to bring about the same result. If they differ at all, it is simply in point of degree, and in the classes of society among whom the spirit of disaffection operates. Communism predominates among the lowest strata of society, and consequently is the most violent in its developments. In the face of its professed principles of "Unity, Equality, Fraternity," it means, when rightly interpreted, wages without work, national anarchy, and a levelling down of society in general to a uniformity of want and idleness and entire paralysis. Nihilism, on the other hand, is in a sense aristocratic, being largely confined to, and mainly directed by, the higher and educated classes. Its adherents for the most part, are persons of noble birth and wealthy surroundings, but who are fretting and chafing under intolerable disabilities that shut them out from wider spheres of social and political activity. And the remote end aimed at by Nihilism is not a levelling down, but rather social expansion. Midway between Communism and Nihilism, is Socialism proper, whose spirit is leavening the middle classes of society. It is the blind struggle of minds that have tasted the sweets of liberty, and would fain level up to a still more worthy social position. Of course these distinctive features of Socialism in its several forms are very apt to run into one another, and to ramify to the wildest extremes: but in one respect they are all true to their genius: they are a conspiracy against society, and their supreme folly lies in this, that they are so many attempts to secure by violent means

what can come only through peaceful agencies and after patient waiting.

The causes that have given rise to this modern crusade against society, as also an explanation of the variation in the forms which it has assumed, must be sought for in the religious and political condition of the people among whom it obtains. The Communism of France is undoubtedly a recoil from a tyrannical ecclesiasticism, and is born of that infidelity which Popery has engendered. Nihilism is that deep-seated discontent and unrest which political despotism has created throughout Russian society. And Socialism proper, as it is found in Germany and in the United States, is the result of the progress of intelligence among the masses, which opens the mind to democratic ideas and demands the divine rights of private judgment and political liberty. Socialism, therefore, is the cry of new-born national life struggling into the light; and like a young giant, it needs to be carefully educated in the right use of its new-found strength. Its evil lies chiefly in its unscrupulous methods, finding vent for its pent up forces, in secret plottings and in open violence. And were the responsibility of this unhappy state of things laid where it ought to be, not a little would fall to the share of a secularizing of popular education, and the teachings of modern materialistic philosophy, as well as to political oppression and religious tyranny.

What course, then, does wisdom dictate in dealing with Socialism? How can it best be met? Much will depend upon the attitude of civil rulers towards the spirit that is abroad. In Russia, for instance, the press must be liberated, and a healthy public opinion created; there must be a narrowing and a softening of imperial prerogative, and the admission of the educated classes to a share in the government; and the new ideas must be allowed to clothe themselves in new institutions. In Roman Catholic countries, there must be less of priestly pretension and more of Bible truth. And in those nations where Protestantism has quickened the mind into activity, there must be a wholesome restraint upon liberalistic tendencies which, ignoring venerable landmarks of vital truth, are apt to degenerate into lawlessness and license. In a word, Christianity the world over, must adapt itself to the pressing necessities of the hour; and this can be done only by giving special emphasis to distinctively evangelical truth, demanding the entire subjection of the whole man to Christ. Just as in ancient times Christianity was ascetic against licentiousness, and in a later age autocratic against violence, so in these days when the world is so intensely selfish, the gospel of humanness and benevolence, and forbearance, and of loyalty towards the Lord Jesus Christ, should be heralded far and wide, and with fiery zeal, until men shall learn that their best heritage is truth and their highest happiness the sanctified enjoyment of God.

REV. R. BRECKEN, A. M., ON "FACT AND FANCY IN SUPERSTITION."—According to announcement of last week, this Lecture came off on Tuesday evening, before a good appreciative audience, at the City Mission Church. The lecture was new, and its delivery Mr. Brecken's initial effort in this direction. During a little more than an hour he held the attention of his hearers well, occasionally, amid his classic and historic allusions, touching the tenderest cord in the human soul—sympathy with and appreciation of the supernatural. He has interwoven a great deal of instructive inference and suggestion with a charming literary panorama of the fancies and superstitions of the ages. Mr. Brecken has the happy faculty of reducing philosophy and learning to the understanding of the common mind; and though several listened to him on Tuesday evening who could have followed him into a higher region of style and argumentation, they were grateful that the feast was prepared alike for them and their neighbours. We are sure this lecture will be called for frequent repetition.

A year ago, St. John, N.B. papers gave considerable prominence to what was considered a desirable promotion for one of its young literati. George Stewart, Jr., who had made his mark in magazine writing, was offered a position in Toronto as Editor of *Belfords Magazine*. In addition to editorial duties he was employed in writing a book, which had had a large sale, on Lord Dufferin's administration. Mr. Stewart naturally enough, asked for some remuneration, or a share in the profits. This was denied, and an action at law has just decided the case against the young editor. The Judge sympathized with Mr. Stewart, but felt compelled by law, to give judgment for Belfords. The plea in defence was that Mr. Stewart was engaged at an annual salary, and his book-work was but a part of his regular duties. Of all humiliations, those of the pecuniary sort in authorship have been the worst recorded in history. Milton, Young, Goldsmith, Hemans, &c., and now Stewart, have been brought successively under the publisher's sordid lash.

This is the week of examinations of students at the Mount Allison Institutions preparatory to the close of the Collegiate year. The anniversaries to be held next week promise to be of equal interest at least with those of former years. The annual sermons to be preached by the Rev. W. C. Brown and the Rev. John McMurray; the public exercises of the Male Academy on Monday morning, the lecture on Monday evening before the Theological Union by the Rev. Dr. Stewart; the address in connection with the always interesting exercises of the Ladies Academy on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Ralph Brecken; the anniversary of the Alumni and Alumna Societies on Tuesday evening, at which several addresses will be delivered by members of the former society, and an essay read by Miss Annie R. Trueman of Sackville; the College Convocation of Wednesday with the address of the Rev. Dr. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Halifax, and the Conversation at the President's house on Wednesday evening, constitute the principal features of the week's attractions. No doubt the rush of visitors to Sackville will manifest, as on former occasions, the public interest in our Educational Institutions. It will be seen by advertisement that the Railway authorities will issue free return tickets to those who attend these exercises.

That frightful murder at Pocasset, committed by adventist fanatics, a description of which we furnished two weeks ago, has terminated as all expected it would. The father who killed his little daughter, believing that God would raise her by miracle, and the mother who consented, are both in jail, awaiting trial and sentence. The mother has written a piteous letter to a relative, in which the maternal and superstitious instincts find strong expression. Of course the law will treat this case as one of deliberate murder, and check all disposition to try miraculous experiments on human life for the future. Meantime what a domestic wreck is that of the Pocasset family! Here is an extract from the letter:—

Charlie did not sleep nor eat, scarcely for nearly two weeks. During this time of painful trial he felt that God required him to have the faith of Abraham. You know what that was in regard to Isaac. He could not get away from it; the more he tried, the more it came home to him. At last he said to the Lord he would be willing to bear the test; he thought that would be all God would ask. That seemed to end it for the day. That night it came to him more powerfully; he could not help it. Oh! God alone knows how I suffered. But having such great faith in God to believe he would stop him just as he did Abraham—that it was only a trial of faith—knowing, as I did, Charlie's life and love, his love to disobey God, and that he had Abraham's faith, I could not hinder him. But neither of us thought God would suffer her to be touched, any more than that the day would fail to come. We thought God would see our faith, and give us some token of acceptance. We believed God would thunder from Sinai before any harm should come to our darling; but when I found my precious Edie gone, O Father, how I felt! The poor woman concludes with saying, after mentioning "Charlie's" faith still that God will manifest his justification. "Oh, he is innocent of any crime; but I am afraid it was a mistaken faith in God. Dear Lord, help us in our need."

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NOVA SCOTIA

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Church of Canada, will be held at the Station in the Basement, Tuesday, June 10th.

ORDER

Tuesday, June 10th  
Brunswick St.  
Graton St.  
Wednesday, 11th  
12 to 1 p.m.  
7.30 Missions  
Rev. C. Lee  
W. Pickles.  
Thursday, 12th  
6.30 a.m. R.  
Graton St. Church  
Sabbath School  
Friday, 20th  
6.30 a.m.  
7.30 p.m. Ed.  
Speakers, Dr.  
J. S. Coffin.  
Saturday, 21st  
6.30 a.m.  
7.30 p.m.  
Holiness.  
Graton Street.  
R. Brecken  
J. Hale.

SABBATH

Brunswick St., 9 a.m.  
Rev. J. McNeill  
11 a.m. The  
2.30 p.m. W.  
Revs. R. W.  
Brecken, A. M.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
ment of the  
Graton Street.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
2.30 p.m. S.  
G. O. Hueston  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Keye Street.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Charles Street.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Cobourg Road.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Beech Street.  
3.30 p.m. R.  
7 p.m. R.  
Methodist City Miss.  
4.15 p.m. A.  
dresses by Rev.  
and Rev. E. E.  
Dartmouth.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Lawrencetown.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
St. Andrew's, Presb.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Chalmers'.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
6 p.m. Rev.  
Poplar Grove.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Free Baptist.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
North Baptist.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Fort Massey.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
St. John's, Presby.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Dartmouth, Presby.  
11 a.m. Rev.  
7 p.m. Rev.  
Mount Hope, 3 p.m.  
Monday, 23rd.  
6.30 a.m. Rev.  
7.30 p.m. Ord.  
Tuesday, 24th.  
7.30 p.m. Con.

TRAVELLING

A recent order of the Railway Office pro to clergymen, entitled the Intercolonial R will, hereafter, be ministers who "re the Railway." Arrangements, made whereby ministers, attending the Conference, and Halifax on the Inter the 16th to the 20th titled to return tickets of July, on presents Office, Halifax, of a Secretary of the No Ministers, and lay the approaching day and purchasing tickets on the Intercolonial 23rd to the 27th Jun return tickets free, on presentation, at Point du Chene, of Secretary of the N Prince Edward Island These arrangements route between Point lottown.

Moneton, May 26th.

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A year ago, St. John, N.B. papers gave considerable prominence to what was considered a desirable promotion for one of its young literati. George Stewart, Jr., who had made his mark in magazine writing, was offered a position in Toronto as Editor of Belfords Magazine. In addition to editorial duties he was employed in writing a book, which had had a large sale, on Lord Dufferin's administration. Mr. Stewart naturally enough, asked for some remuneration, or a share in the profits. This was denied, and an action at law has just decided the case against the young editor. The Judge sympathized with Mr. Stewart, but felt compelled by law, to give judgment for Belfords. The plea in defence was that Mr. Stewart was engaged at an annual salary, and his book-work was but a part of his regular duties. Of all humiliations, those of the pecuniary sort in authorship have been the worst recorded in history. Milton, Young, Goldsmith, Hemans, &c., and now Stewart, have been brought successively under the publisher's sordid lash.

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NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

The Sixth meeting of the Nova Scotia Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, will be held in Brunswick Street Church, Halifax, commencing on Wednesday, June 18th, at 9 a.m.

The Stationing Committee will meet in the Basement of the same Church, on Tuesday, June 17th, at 9.30 a.m.

ORDER OF SERVICES.

Tuesday, June 17th., 7.30 p.m. Preaching. Brunswick St. Church, Rev. J. G. Addy. Grafton St. Church, Rev. J. G. Hennigar.  
Wednesday, 18th., Brunswick St. Church. 12 to 1 p.m., Conference Prayer Meeting. 7.30 Missionary Meeting. Speakers, Rev. C. Lockhart, D. D. Currie, F. H. W. Pickles, R. McArthur.  
Thursday, 19th., Brunswick St. Church. 6.30 a.m. Rev. George F. Johnson, A. B. Grafton St. Church 7.30 p.m. Sabbath School Society. Speakers.—  
Friday, 20th., Brunswick St. Church. 6.30 a.m. F. H. Wright, A. B. 7.30 p.m. Education Society Anniversary. Speakers, Dr. Inch, Rev. J. Read, Rev. J. S. Coffin.  
Saturday, 21st., Brunswick St. Church. 6.30 a.m. George Johnson. 7.30 p.m. Meeting for promotion of Holiness. Rev. J. M. Pike.  
Grafton Street.—Christian Work. Addresses B. Brecken, C. Parker, W. Ainley, J. Hale.

SABBATH, JUNE 22nd.

Brunswick St., 9 a.m. Con. Love Feast. Rev. J. McMurray presiding.  
11 a.m. The Ex-President.  
2.30 p.m. Sabbath School Addresses. Revs. R. Wasson, F. H. W. Pickles, R. Brecken, A. M.  
7 p.m. Rev. R. Alder Temple. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.  
Grafton Street.  
11 a.m. Rev. J. J. Teasdale.  
2.30 p.m. Sabbath School Addresses. G. O. Haestis, J. Cassidy, T. Rogers.  
7 p.m. Rev. John Read.  
Keye Street.  
11 a.m. Rev. R. McArthur.  
7 p.m. Rev. F. H. W. Pickles.  
Charles Street.  
11 a.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson, A. B.  
7 p.m. Rev. James Strothard.  
Cobourg Road.  
11 a.m. Rev. J. Gee.  
7 p.m. Rev. Wm. Purvis.  
Beech Street.  
8.30 p.m. Rev. T. D. Hart.  
7 p.m. Rev. J. Astbury.  
Methodist City Mission Church.  
4.15 p.m. An Evangelistic Meeting. Addresses by Rev. J. Coffin, Rev. J. B. Giles, and Rev. E. E. England.  
Dartmouth.  
11 a.m. Rev. Wm. Ainley.  
7 p.m. Rev. A. S. Tuttle.  
Lawrencetown. Rev. R. Williams.  
St. Andrew's, Presbyterian.  
11 a.m. Rev. Jabez A. Rogers.  
7 p.m. Rev. Richard Smith.  
Chalmers.  
11 a.m. Rev. John Cassidy.  
6 p.m. Rev. J. Gaetz.  
Poplar Grove.  
11 a.m. Rev. C. Jost, A. M.  
7 p.m. Rev. C. Lockhart.  
Free Baptist.  
11 a.m. Rev. James Tweedy.  
7 p.m. Rev. R. Wasson.  
North Baptist.  
11 a.m. Rev. G. O. Haestis.  
7 p.m. Rev. John Johnson.  
Fort Massey.  
11 a.m. Rev. R. Brecken, A. M.  
7 p.m. Rev. J. Sponagle.  
St. John's, Presbyterian.  
11 a.m. Rev. J. R. Borden.  
7 p.m. Rev. Paul Prestwood.  
Dartmouth, Presbyterian.  
11 a.m. Rev. W. C. Brown.  
7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Angwin.  
Mount Hope, 3 p.m. Rev. Joseph Hale.

Monday, 23rd., Brunswick St. 6.30 a.m. Rev. James Sharp. 7.30 p.m. Ordination Service.  
Tuesday, 24th., Grafton St. 7.30 p.m. Con. Temperance Meeting.  
NOTE.—Collections in aid of Conference expenses will be made on Sabbath in all the Methodist Churches.  
Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, President of the General Conference, is expected to be present, and should his health permit, a special arrangement will be made for him to preach.  
JAMES TAYLOR, President.  
S. F. HUESTIS, Secretary.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

A recent order from the Intercolonial Railway Office provides that Certificates to clergymen, entitling them to travel on the Intercolonial Railway, at reduced rates will, hereafter, be issued only to those ministers who "reside along the line of the Railway."  
Arrangements, however, have been made whereby ministers, and lay delegates, attending the approaching Halifax Conference, and purchasing tickets to Halifax on the Intercolonial Railway, from the 16th to the 20th of June, will be entitled to return tickets free, up to the 1st of July, on presentation, at the Railway Office, Halifax, of a certificate from the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Conference. Ministers, and lay delegates, attending the approaching Charlottetown Conference and purchasing tickets to Point du Chene, on the Intercolonial Railway, from the 23rd to the 27th June, will be entitled to return tickets free, up to the 10th of July, on presentation, at the Railway Office, Point du Chene, of a certificate from the Secretary of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference. These arrangements do not include the route between Point du Chene and Charlottetown.  
D. D. CURRIE,  
Moncton, May 26th, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBORO' MISSION, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—Three years' incumbency on this mission will close with the present ecclesiastical year. For the information of brethren who may have longings in this direction (as it is a desirable spot) and for the interest of the church generally, I may state that since my appointment to this field of toil, some encouraging improvements have been realized.

One material advancement I may note, has been the sale of the old parsonage property (the location of which was most inconvenient in relation to the church), and the purchase of a most desirable property, convenient to the church, from the Albert Mines Co., known as the "Ketchum House," with every necessary appendage and one half acre of land beautifully ornamented with many pleasant surroundings. On this transaction of exchange, however, I may add, that a debt of about \$300 has been incurred, which my successor with force of energy and enterprise can easily "wipe out" with the aid and support of loyal friends of Methodism within the limits of the mission. To lessen this liability, a grand festival next September is already in contemplation.

With gratitude to the great Head of the church, we are pleased to record a marked improvement in the spiritual prosperity of our Zion.  
During the last spring about one hundred and ten (110) have been added to the membership. Sixty five and over at the Demoiselle Creek Station, and forty, or thereabouts, at the Albert Mines; and among them many young men of much promise and usefulness to our cause. These have already been arranged in classes, and with efficient leaders assure us of growth in grace and spiritual prosperity.

At Hillsborough proper and the Cape (two other stations of this mission), there has been no apparent advancement.

Lack of material with which to operate and much opposition to the tenets of our church polity, may be assigned as a reason for failure at these stations. Our Friday-night class meetings at Hillsboro', however, are fairly attended, and the members give evidence of walking in the fear of God and the comfort of the Holy Ghost.

On the whole, I may add, that this mission is a most desirable one for the right man, and cannot fail, if rightly cultured, to prove a most remunerative location, both financially and spiritually, to the (at present) unknown labourer of our Lord's vineyard for time to come. May the wisdom which "cometh from above" aid in the proper selection!  
Yours, &c.,  
C. W. DUTCHIE.  
Hillsboro', A. Co., May 26, 79.

EDUCATIONAL SERMONS AND MEETING IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

On Sabbath last two sermons were preached by Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, to large audiences. They were both of a thoughtful and thoroughly practical character. The preacher's strong and pleasant voice was heard to great advantage in the cathedral of maritime Methodism. Many preachers have voices as strong, but few know how to modulate them as well as the Professor. The reading of the first hymn displayed a manipulation of tones perfectly astonishing. More than an outline of the morning's sermon is not possible—and that must fail to give anything more than a faint idea of what the sermon really was. The text was: "For here we have no continuing city, but seek one to come." The sermon was a beautiful contrast of earthly and heavenly citizenship, its duties and privileges. The preacher commenced by saying that the Christian claimed all the places of trust. They belonged to him. He only could properly fill them. Many of the higher offices of state could not be filled by ungodly men, and all of them could be better filled by Christian men. If I am a subject of the British throne, then all the wealth of treasure and all the treasure of blood is pledged to defend me. The last copper in the treasury, and the last drop of blood in British soldiers' veins, is pledged to see that I get justice. If we have a citizenship above, then all the wealth and power of Omnipotence is for our defence. The Christian has no home here. Home does not consist in the four walls of a building. It is where the soul is. The home of the soul is the real home. The Christian is a pilgrim. A pilgrim or sojourner in a country makes his money there, but invests it at home. He will not invest it in a foreign land. The Christian does not lay up any treasure here. Property is not his treasure. His treasure is above. He is rich in soul-wealth. We have no continuing city here, because  
THIS IS A WORLD OF CHANGE.  
There is no place in this world where you can lay the foundation of a continuing

city. The cities of this world do not abide. Nebuchadnezzar thought that he would lay the foundation of a continuing city. They were laid broad, and deep, and strong; but great Babylon is gone. Rome is changing. London is not the same as it was a few centuries ago. Cities rise and fall like bubbles on the water. The scenes of our childhood have changed. All is change. Yet if this were a stereotyped world, we are changing. The sun may not change, but we look at it very differently from what we once did. Our experiences of life are continually changing. And every different experience changes us. But if our treasure is above, that will not change. Are we wealthier in soul-wealth than formerly? The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. No passage better described the Christian's life than this. Tom Hood's melancholy experience, in old age, as put in rhyme, was quoted to show how miserable is the person who has no treasure above. We have no continuing city here, and this will  
MAKE US SEEK ONE TO COME.

That Christian life is not worth much that has no hope of heaven in it. All rich Christian life looks lovingly towards heaven. God made me to love life, and I love it, but there is something that I love better than life, that is Jesus. God made this world grand. It is magnificent, I love it! But there is a better world than this—a heavenly country, and I desire it. This world is good. But there is a better one than this—there is one which contains nothing that is painful. We have to fight, but the fight is not forever. We seek one to come, and  
IT IS COMING.

We nightly pitch our moving tent nearer to it. We are marching to it. There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

The sermon was one that none but a scholar and a Christian could have preached. That it was of an exceedingly experimental character may be gathered from the fact that it formed the basis of many class-meeting testimonies during the day.

The evening sermon was also equally good. Speaking not quite so much of the experimental character as the morning's, it was, nevertheless, thoroughly practical. There was in it those elements which suit the wants of the learned and of the unlearned. It was such a sermon as only one occupying the preacher's position could have preached; and also what might have been expected from a Christian Professor of Science.

THE PUBLIC MEETING  
was not largely attended. It was however thoroughly representative. W. E. Dawson, Esq., occupied the chair. In a few well-chosen remarks he introduced the subject of the meeting and the chief speaker. The music was furnished by a small choir under the joint leadership of Messrs. Fletcher and Davison. A brief report was read by Rev. George Steel. The chief feature of the evening was the address by Prof. Burwash. He began by saying that the Educational Society had not the romance of history attached to it. In this respect it was unlike the Missionary Society. He claimed, however, that it had a great object before it. There were only a few great ideas that animated us. There was the military idea of conquering the world. That was doing it. There was the geographical idea of discovering the world. That was nearly accomplished. There was the idea of the Gospel—the idea of regenerating the world. Then there was the idea of this Society, of laying a sanctified hold upon the thought of the world.

It may be said that it is a difficult thing to control the thoughts of the world. We answer that we attempt to do it by Divine agency in three ways:  
First: By educating a thinking ministry. We want strong men, intellectually, in our pulpits. It has been the policy of the church in all ages to have an educated ministry. The Apostles were not untrained men. They were with our Saviour for three years. In addition to their training, they had a special baptism of the Holy Ghost, and they were also supernaturally endowed with gifts. The Reformers were also thoroughly equipped for their work. Luther, Melancthon and Calvin were cultured men. Wesley and Whitefield, and the leaders of that reformation were educated men. He claimed that the Educational Society should be content with nothing less than the ability for every minister to read the word of God in the language in which it was written. Our church has not yet been able to come up to this standard. Ministers should be able to resort to the original, and not be dependent on commentators for their opinions. He claimed also that ministers should be able to refute the infidel theories prevalent. To do this they should first understand them. It was much to be deplored that some ministers attempted to refute them when they did not understand them. They had better leave such work to able men.

The second way by which the Educational Society was to obtain its object was by  
AN EDUCATED LAITY.

The education of ministers has been too ecclesiastical and professional, and the education of the laity has been too secular. Ministers and laity should be educated together. Men should not only be trained to be lawyers and doctors, but also stewards, local preachers and class-leaders. If our young men go to so called undenominational colleges they are often lost to our church and to Christian usefulness. All through their course their thoughts are turned in a wrong direction. They go to college or to academies, but they do not fraternize with the village or city people. They do not mingle much in society. They cannot fall into the social habits of the people. But if they go to a college under the control of their church they come under very different influences. At once they are placed under the special care of their church. We want to educate our laymen to be in sympathy with all the interests and institutions of our church.

The third way in which the Educational Society wishes to accomplish its object is by establishing universities that shall be centres of thought. Undenominational colleges have proved failures. The great universities have been established by churches or private individuals. Yale, Harvard, &c. are examples. Five-sixths of the colleges of the United States to-day are under denominational or individual control. We want men to come forward and take the lead in science. No man has any right to go into the temple of Nature unless he has first been in the Temple of Grace. We want to fill our seats of learning with Christian men. We want then an educated laity and an educated ministry.

The Professor's address, of which the above is a mere outline, was listened to with great attention. The deep spirit of genuine piety which pervaded it was very noticeable and pleasing.

The Professor's visit will be remembered with pleasure and profit. When he comes again to Charlottetown he will be heartily welcomed by those who have listened to him. After a few explanatory remarks from Rev. J. Lathern, the meeting closed.

We are pleased to say that the financial results will nearly double those of last year. If our people thoroughly understood the object of this Society, there would be no difficulty in getting support. One very efficient way of begetting an interest in the educational institutions of our church is, by means of such a deputation as has recently visited Charlottetown.  
COM.

CLOSE COMMUNION BARS FALLING.

DEAR SIR,—A most valuable concession, admitted by the ministers (Baptist) of the First Baptist Church of Hillsboro', is, that any baptized believer (by immersion) belonging to any section of the Christian Church, is now cordially invited, and admitted to their sacramental communion. It is not they say, a question, now close communion but of close baptism, and no rule they add in their printed formula forbids this liberal invitation to their communion table. "Honor to whom honor is due." Let these brethren be regarded as an exception to the rigidly close communion class, and be highly esteemed on this account, for this catholic spirit. This is a step in the right direction.  
Yours, &c.,  
OPEN COM.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The establishment of Macdonald & Co. did not suffer as much by the fire as was feared. Beyond an interruption of a few hours in business, and a disturbance of their stock, their excellent affairs have been proceeding as usual. The firm is strong in every respect and possesses the great benefit of a well earned reputation.  
"On Friday, a boat belonging to Mr. Robert Kent, while beating in from their nets, was struck by a squall, filled and sank, and two of his sons—James O. Kent, aged 23 years and 7 months, and Jeremiah A. Kent, aged 16 years and 8 months—were drowned. On the following day a number of boats grappled up a portion of the sail and gear belonging to the boat, but up to the present the bodies have not been recovered.  
His Honor Lieut. Governor Archibald and Lieut. Col. C. J. Stewart, of Amherst were registered at the London offices of the Canadian Government on the 15th inst.  
Messrs. John F. Stairs, W. H. Weeks and D. Falconer, left for Ottawa on Wednesday afternoon to interview Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Public Works, on the Dartmouth Railway question.  
There is a prospect of several industries being started at Pugwash this summer. Parties are negotiating for the working of the ironfoundry, which has been closed for some time. And the lobster factory will probably be reopened.—Post.

An event of more than ordinary interest and importance occurred at Grafton Street Church on Sabbath evening last. Over thirty persons, representing heads of families and intelligent young men and women, were publicly received into connection with the Methodist Church. At the invitation of the pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. Heartz, the candidates for reception vacated their pews and devoutly approached and surrounded the communion rail in front of the pulpit. Mr. Heartz then in an impressive manner, read the ritual specially provided in the Discipline of the Church for such occasions, and interrogated each person on the cardinal doctrines of religion. He subsequently gave to each "the right hand of fellowship," which represents one of the tokens of connection with this branch of the church. An earnest prayer was then offered up specially for the benefit of those who had entered into solemn vows that night. An appropriate sermon followed from the words "Let the children of Zion be joyful in their King." Psalms, 149 chap. 2 verse. We must not omit to notice that the singing of the choir was of the finest character, and the whole service evidently gave great pleasure to the large audience assembled in the church.

Ever since gold was first found at Montague, there has supposed to have been a rich vein, of a beautiful rose color, scattered over this eastern end of the district. Thousands of dollars have been spent by companies and private parties in the search for this so-called rose lead (see report of the Inspector of Mines for 1879), but this treasure remained hidden, until a party of men who had searched for it with the determination of finding it.

TRURO, May 27.—The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met at half-past seven p.m. There was a large attendance of members and of the public. Rev. Alex. Ross, retiring Moderator, preached. Rev. Dr. McCulloch was unanimously elected Moderator. The hours of meeting were fixed as follows: Ten to one, three to six, seven and a half to ten.

A seafaring man found two silver watches and a couple of pairs of gold bracelets, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, on the end of Humphrey's wharf. He took the articles to one or two places, which had been reported as having been burglarized lately, and learned that they were part of some property stolen from a jewelry shop a short time ago.

A number of persons in Newport, Hants, are about to leave for Manitoba. John Halliday, of Glangarry, goes out to 15 Mile Stream, Pictou Co., next week, which some miners, to work a new lead mine discovered by him last fall, and which looks very rich.

Mr. John Conrod, working on Rockville property, Goldenville, a few days ago took out a lump of quartz, weighing ten pounds, which yielded 12 oz. worth \$225.—W. G. Chronicle.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

It is understood in legal circles that Mr. PALMER, Q. C., St. John has received a letter from the MINISTER OF JUSTICE tendering to him the new Judgeship in very complimentary terms, and is well pleased with the fact. The Act has not yet been put into operation by the necessary proclamation, but that being done, it is evident that Mr. PALMER, whose position at the bar is unquestionably a most distinguished one, will not indulge in any *nolo episcopari* self-deprecating phrases.—Tel.

A machine has been invented and patented by Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, of DeBec, which promises to be a valuable and useful implement. It is designed for lifting rocks, timber, stumps, rails, &c., and as well for the purpose of pressing hay. It is a simple and apparently effective mode of securing and retaining great power by means of pawls working in notched bars, operated by a lever or arm extending on either side of the machine as far as necessary, to secure leverage for the work intended. Extreme simplicity and cheapness are combined with apparently immense power, available with out the aid of horses, &c.

Twenty-six thousand bushels of oats were shipped from Charlottetown on Wednesday for St. Nazaire, France, in the brig *Lawetta*.

Great preparations are being made in P. E. Island for the summer's fishing. A number of people are now busily engaged in lobster fishing.

THERE ARE FOUR PETITIONS in circulation by different persons, praying that they may be appointed vendors of liquor under the "Canada Temperance Act." by the Town of Summerside. The Act provides for one vendor of liquor for every four thousand of people.

NEWCASTLE, May 24.—It was reported here this morning that Campbell & Co.'s mill on Beaubour Island was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. The mill was well fitted up for sawing deals, dimensions, lumber, clapboards, laths, shingles and barrel staves. No insurance. Wm. McFadyen, of Prince Edward Island, had an interest in the mill.—St. John Globe.

A ST. ANDREW'S INDUSTRY.—Mr. W. D. Hart, who does a large business at St. Andrews in canning lobsters, employing thereabout twenty five hands, has taken up a new branch of the canning industry, and is now prepared to supply "Canned Pork and Beans" at a figure below the price of the same article in the United States. He has already put up about 5000 cans, and is confident that the present tariff will enable him to extend operations in this direction, and thus furnish employment for a number of hands who would otherwise be idle at this season of the year.

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

MAY, 1879.

Full Moon, 6day, 1h, 51m, Morning. Last Quarter, 12 day, 10h, 22m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 1h, 36m, Morning. First Quarter, 28 day, 7h, 23m, Afternoon.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and other astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—In the column of the Moon's Position gives the time of high water at Parrishboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

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

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

SUNDAY RAIN.

This is a subject that urgently requires to be looked into. A little consideration may discover, if not the means to remove it from among the adverse circumstances of the church, at least the remedy to reduce the evil to a minimum.

It makes a wonderful impression on ministers. Take any one of them who is concerned in the glory of God, the salvation of souls, the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. You might see the good man, first thing on Sunday morning, making for the window. You might observe him anxiously peeping from behind the curtain to see whether this morning promised a fair or rainy day.

And this Sunday's rain has a wonderful effect on the people—not all of them—but most of them. Some faithful souls seem to mind it less than the rain of other days.

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"OUT OF SORTS."

G. HUGHES.

Dr. John Todd says some people are always "out of sorts." The weather is always just what they don't want. I met one of these men awhile ago, a farmer, who raised all manner of crops.

We find such characters in the church. Grace has not obtained a mastery over every unruly temper. There are cross-grained professors. There are some, even in Zion, who are possessed of what is sometimes termed, not inaptly, "sour godliness."

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sorts." Would God that the church might be rid of such complainers. If they could be truly converted, and so be blessed with a smooth, loving tongue how well it would be!

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Industry need not wish.—Franklin. Wit is humor and love.—Thackeray. Immodest words admit of no defence.—Pope.

I do not see why we should not be as just to an ant as to a human being.—Charles Kingsley. Mercy and truths are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.—Bible.

Learn not to judge too rashly of any one, either in respect to good or evil, for both are dangerous. The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice, and her constant companion is humility.

Men should not think too much of themselves, and yet a man should be careful not to forget himself. The best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—Wordsworth.

Don't moralize to a man who is on his back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and give him advice and means. The means by all means. The best application for the improvement of the countenance is a mixture in equal parts of serenity and cheerfulness.

Peace does not dwell in outward things, but within the soul. We may preserve it in the midst of the bitterest pain, if our will remain firm and submissive. Peace in this life springs from acquiescence even in disagreeable things, not in exemption from suffering.

THE YOUNG FOLKS. BOYS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

The fierce storm beats down on the gloomy Norman castle of Falaise, in a deep dungeon of which lies imprisoned the boy Prince Arthur, lawful heir to the throne of England, but now, alas! a helpless victim of the cruelty and injustice of his bad uncle, John Plantagenet, the usurper of his throne.

Hubert de Burgh said nothing as he put by the letter, and dismissed his three visitors from his presence. Cruel man as he had been, his heart had still some pity left, and he shrank from obeying his master by so brutal an act of cruelty upon the innocent boy in his charge.

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pitly, and laid down their instruments. Finally, with a mighty effort, the warden yielded and said, "Retire, men, and take with you your tools, till I require you."

The answer that Hubert de Burgh sent back that day by the king's messenger was an earnest appeal for mercy on behalf of his young and now beloved charge.

The story is that of those two, King John with his own hand did the foul deed. However that may be, Arthur of Brittany was never heard of more.—Boy's Own Paper.

TOM'S GOLD DOLLAR.

"Tom Caldwell threw a stone at Deacon Ulster's horse as the old deacon was riding by the other day. The stone struck the horse, the horse kicked, the deacon's hat and wig were knocked off into the mud, and the deacon himself came very near being thrown.

"Tom had gone but a few steps when he heard a voice on the other side of the street calling him. He raised his eyes and saw Dr. Maybin, an old Quaker, standing in his office, and beckoning to Tom to come over.

"I am ashamed of thee!" said the doctor. "I am of myself," said Tom, flinging the gold piece to the pavement, and bursting into a flood of tears.

HOW THE... The sailor said "Ship ahoy!" one shot came, shiver a big ship suppose that the captain through there are none would be a terrible drinking pirate craft. Every ball is crew is killed, mad and raised dead, they are pirate, and the their work. with insanity, and Steersman and, lest their the crazy sailor Then rages sail the ship to the Midshipman O right-mind, wa against his own deck with red-m mast totters w careful steward and Parental have always h crew seasonably now refuse to unhead the wa visions and brea The vessel lough of the se pranches swiftly the compass an That speculating who, if sober, w would order ever mainauld and ma bare poles before on the contrary, and spreads ever The rising sto ting, but he doo black shadow on nearing. He do trough of the sea cockle shell. He der before the ing blow of air foaming and gna high. He does shock like the it strikes the bro washes over the caannon, and the gone; a lurch an and the hold is sinking ship just sea. Then comes sits astride the ogies a dancing t It were possible, pumps and right over the swells an all action for the the ship is dede guage mounts ti the forecastle and is not necessary crew, but to hear It is fearful m raging of the bla storm increas The drunken sil water. Not a an arm at the hel their friends, the other. Close un breakers of a ro hear it not. At realize their cond even yet to save make no effort, foam shut them many thunders. tremity Independ help, and boasts o ship and Parenta of affection. Le easy yards and g timbers crack one and Leverage are of Firmness and yet giggles a dan tride the last tim down, tossing foa Then came a s grooming of waves ness, and a red, shot wrathfully b the sea where the And I asked rocks, and was to immutable Laws. And I asked th and they said: And I asked w there, and they s Conscience and H dead. And I asked ho said: By one s Alcohol: by one e Rate Drinking! On this topic, o we shall some da Joseph Cook.

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The answer that Hubert de Burgh sent back that day by the king's messenger was an earnest appeal for mercy on behalf of his young and now beloved charge.

But King John was stranger to all feelings of pity, and his vengeance was quick and dreadful. Filled with his cruel design upon the eyesight of his hapless nephew, he determined now to have his life. So he ordered him to be removed from Falaise, and the custody of the humane De Burgh, to the castle of Rouen, under whose walls flowed the waters of the River Seine.

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"Tom Caldwell threw a stone at Deacon Ulster's horse as the old deacon was riding by the other day. The stone struck the horse, the horse kicked, the deacon's hat and wig were knocked off into the mud, and the deacon himself came very near being thrown.

"Good for you, Tom!" said a red-vested and red-nosed horse jockey, who stood by the livery stable door, and saw the catastrophe to Deacon Ulster. "Here's a dollar, Tom. It's worth that to see pious pride put into pickle."

"Tom had gone but a few steps when he heard a voice on the other side of the street calling him. He raised his eyes and saw Dr. Maybin, an old Quaker, standing in his office, and beckoning to Tom to come over.

"What did the fool pay thee for thy folly, Thomas?" asked the old man. "Tom blushed. His fingers fumbled in his pockets and the gold dollar seemed to burn them more than the hot blushes burned his cheeks and brow. He answered nothing.

"I am ashamed of thee!" said the doctor. "I am of myself, said Tom, flinging the gold piece to the pavement, and bursting into a flood of tears. "Then pick up that gold; go to the giver; place it again in his hand, and say, 'I blush that I dared to touch it,' go then to Deacon Ulster and confess thy wrong."

"I will," said Tom, as he picked up the coin and hurriedly left the doctor's presence. And Tom did as the doctor advised, and as he had promised. And on his way from Deacon Ulster's house to his own home, Tom said to himself, though not in these words, 'The re- proofs of the wise are sweeter than the reward of the wicked.'

HOW THE SHIP WAS LOST.

The sailor shouts to the pirate craft, "Ship ahoy! All aboard! Let your one shot come." Now one shot will not shiver a big ship's timbers much, but suppose that this one ball were to strike the captain through the heart and the helmsman through the skull, and that there are none to fill their posts, it would be a terrible shot indeed.

Thunders another broadside from Pir-ate Alcohol, and what is the effect? Every ball is charmed; not one of the crew is killed, but every one becomes mad and raises mutiny. Commanders dead, they are free.

Thunders another broadside from the pirate, and the charmed balls complete their work. The mutinous crew rage with insanity. Captain Conscience and Steersman Reason are picked up, and, lest their corpses should offend the crazy sailors, pitched overboard. Then rages Jack Lust from one end of the ship to the other. That brave tar, Midshipman Courage, who, in his right mind, was the bravest defender of the ship, now wheels the cannon against his own friends and rakes the deck with red-hot grape until every mast totters with shot-holes.

The vessel has wheeled into the trough of the sea; a black shadow approaches swiftly over the waters, and the compass and helm are deserted. That speculating mate, Love of Money, who, if sober, would see the danger and would order every rag down from jib to mainsail and make the ship scud under bare poles before the black squall, now on the contrary, orders up every sail and spreads every thread of canvas.

The rising storm whistles in the rigging, but he does not hear it. That black shadow on the water is swiftly nearing. He does not see it. In the trough of the sea the ship rocks like a cockle shell. He does not feel it. Yonder before the dense rush of the coming blow of air rises a huge wave, foaming and gnawing and groaning on high. He does not hear it. With a shock like the opening of an earthquake it strikes the broadside; with a roar it washes over the deck; three snaps like cannon, and the heavy rigged masts are gone; a lurch and sucking in of waves and the hold is full of water and the sinking ship just survives the first heavy sea.

Then comes out Mirthfulness, and sits astride the broken bowsprit, and ogles a dancing tune. The crew dance! It were possible, even yet, to so man the pumps and right the helm as to ride over the swells and drive into port, but all action for the right government of the ship is ended. Trumpeter Language mounts the shattered beams of the fore-castle and makes an oration; it is not necessary to work, he tells the crew, but to hear him sputter yarns. It is fearful now to look upon the raging of the black sea. Every moment the storm increases in fury.

The drunken ship is fast filling with water. Not a man at the pumps, nor an arm at the helm. Having destroyed their friends, the crew fall upon each other. Close under their bow rave the breakers of a rocky shore, but they hear it not. At intervals they seem to realize their condition, and their power even yet to save themselves, but they make no effort. Gloom and storm and foam shut them up against hell with many thunders. In this terrible extremity Independence is heard to refuse help, and boasts of his strength. Friend-ship and Parental Love rail at thoughts of affection. Language trumpets his easy yarns and grows garrulous as the timbers crack one after another. Rage and revenge are now the true names of the storm.

And I asked the names of those rocks, and was told: God's stern and immutable Laws. And I asked the name of that ship, and they said: Immortal Soul. And I asked why its crew brought it there, and they said: Their Captain Conscience and Helmsman Reason were dead.

And I asked how they died, and they said: By one single shot from Pirate Alcohol: by one charmed ball of Moderate Drinking! On this topic, over which we sleep, we shall some day cease to dream.—Joseph Cook.

The Woolwich Arsenal in England has been of late busy in preparing balloons for the African war. The largest is called "Saladin," and contains 38,000 cubic feet of gas. There are also the "Talisman" of 19,000 cubic feet, the "Saracen" of 15,000, the "Vidette" of 14,000, and a little balloon named the "Pilot" of 600 feet.

As storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hardness to the shell that incloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of a man.

True benevolence inspires its possessor with the love of justice, and also prompts him in whose bosom it glows, neither to oppress the weak, to impose on the ignorant, nor to over-reach the unwary; but to give every man his due, and with steady and undeviating steps to walk in the hallowed path of equity.

NATURE'S DIadem.—Is your hair falling out? Is your hair growing dry and lifeless? It wants a good healthful hair dressing to help exhausted nature to recover itself.

Try Bearine and mark the change.

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is one of the few really valuable patent medicines which we always take pleasure in calling attention to. It is both for internal and external use and is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

Impure blood is the cause of more misery than any other source of disease, but this fact is often overlooked. Parson's Purgative Pills will make new rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

I deem it a duty to state that Mr.— of this county, had his right lung seriously affected with tubercular deposit accompanied with night sweats, frequent hemorrhage, copious expectoration and much emaciation: the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites seems to have arrested the progress of the disease almost immediately, the hemorrhage has not returned, his appetite is excellent, and he is able to attend to his business as usual.

A. SMITH, M.D., Campbelltown, N.B.

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

JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., L.L.B. Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account at FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Granville St. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully attended to.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON DANIEL QUORN, and his Religious notions, Second Series. 75 Cents

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

THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and Songs of the Pilgrims. Psalms cxx-cxxvii. By Edward Jewitt Robinson. \$1.

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

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM,

WOODBURY BROS., DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

Dr. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, OFFICE OVER CONNELLY'S BOOK STORE, CORNER OF GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS, Halifax, N.S. Entrance No. 97 Granville St. 421ce

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

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

The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stiff covers 0.35 Words only paper " 0.25 Mailed post at these prices.

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

If any of our readers visit St. JOHN'S, NEW-FOUNDLAND, and need to buy Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 621 AkerWStreet. Oct. 19, 78, 1yr

CORNER GRANVILLE AN SACK VILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA

Steam Machine Paper Bag Man- ufactory THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

ALSO BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches. & T. PHILLIPS

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878-9 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

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

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

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

At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and interme- diate stations.

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

At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and interme- diate stations.

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

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

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX N.S., Agency for New York Fashion: April 1876

MCHANE BELL FOUNDRY,

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free Henry McShane & C o., 273 1/2 BALTIMORE, Md.

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here- after 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. &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. C. E. FREEMAN, Amherst, N. S., General Agent July 10—1 year.

Provincial Building Society

St. John, N.B. SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,288 07 RESERVED FUND to Rest same date 5,000 00

Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com- pounded 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 send for Circular.— THOMAS M'YIN, Secretary Treasurer.

A. A. STOCKTON, President. July 20th

JAS. & W. PITTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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

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

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results: It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

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

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

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

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

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

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

IT RESTORES TONE to the nerves. IT GIVES POWER of endurance and of concentration to the mind.

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

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

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

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

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION. and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo- phosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice.

While they caused the formation of fat and cre- ated heat, they did not improve the blood. It tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, in unscrupulous, and owing to their diluted state, it volving large doses, they were also too expensive.

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation; Create healthy blood; Strengthen the nerves and muscles; Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

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

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and im- mediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse slightly increased in fullness and strength

a general exaltation of the organic functions, and exaltation of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and re- newing the blood, thus causing the healthy unscru- lar formation so necessary in restoring the functions of the previously weakened organs.

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recom- mend any other article as "just as good" though bear- ing a similar name, and of those who offer it at a cheaper price than this.

NOTE.—It is only the Independent, well-posted and successful Physicians who can afford to pre- scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

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

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

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The con- stituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar. Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at dis- cretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and ef- fectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NABEUVA, N.H. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS

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

SAVE THE NATION!

For it is really too true that thousands of CHIL- DREN are SAVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient FOOD.

RIDGE'S INFANTS' FOOD FOR INVALIDS

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

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

RIDGE'S INFANTS' FOOD FOR INVALIDS

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 ex- pense.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED. BAPTISMA: A new book on Baptism.

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

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

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

"Searching and trenchant."—Toronto Guardian. "A beseeching spirit with cogent and powerful argumentation."—Presbyterian Witness.

"Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction."—Editor of Canadian Methodist Magazine.

"Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your expositions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray. "Powerfully and eloquently written."—Argus.

"Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firm- ness, there is displayed withal a devout and Chris- tian sympathy."—Argus. JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe- cuted at this OFFICE.

MARKET PRICES.

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

MARKET ON SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1879

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Cheese, and other commodities.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd November, 1878, at 74 Brunswick Street, Halifax, by the Rev. A. W. Nicolson, Albert D. Foster, of Kentville, to Margaret Reid, of Billtown.

At Catalina, Newfoundland, April 29, by Rev. J. Parkins, Mr. William Norman Snelgrove, Esq., to Amelia Ann, second daughter of George Rowland, Esq., St. John's, Newfoundland.

On the 20th inst., at Malagash, by Rev. Joseph Hale, Mr. W. S. Johnson, of Bay Head, to Miss Ruth E. Treen, of Malagash.

At the residence of the bride's father, May 15th, by Rev. D. H. Lodge, Mr. Albert J. White and Miss Edith L. Vickerson, second daughter of Mr. John Vickerson, both of Montague Bridge, P.E.I.

DIED.

On April 25th, at Scilly Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld Amelia, the beloved wife of Eli Harnum, aged 30 years. Her end was peace. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At Dartmouth, Tuesday 27th inst., Sarah Jane Crosscombe, youngest daughter of the late Rev. H. Pope, of this city. Peacefully trusting in Jesus.

At Liverpool, England, on the 14th inst., Ann, beloved wife of Andrew Spence, and sister of S. Borcham, Esq., of this city.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

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

New Year

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

1st.—We will endeavor to buy only from the best houses for cash, thereby giving the best possible value for the money.

2nd.—Our instructions are to misrepresent nothing.

3rd.—We shall wait personally on our customers as far as we are able.

4th.—Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to be the true one.

5th.—To good customers to whom it is inconvenient to pay cash on delivery, we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the customer to 5 per cent discount.

6th.—We do not wish (with very few exceptions) long accounts.

7th.—We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled).

N. B.—Country dealers are requested to examine our stock and prices. Orders accompanied by cash or good references filled as near as possible according to order.

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

232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Colonial Market.

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

JOHNSONS

New Method of Harmony, By A. N. Johnson. (\$1.00) Just Published.

This new book is so simple and clear in its explanations, that any music teacher or amateur can get an excellent idea of the science, by simply reading it through. At the same time, a most thorough course is marked out for those who wish to be composers, including work for many months, without, or still better with a teacher. Thousands can now learn that have not hitherto been able to do so.

The Gospel of Joy is received with the greatest favor by all who have examined it, and is, in itself, already a great success. Send for it. Use it in Conventions, Sabbath School Gatherings, and "Congregational" Camp, Praise and Prayer meetings. (35 cents.)

GOOD NEWS. By J. M. McIntosh, [35 cents.] SHIMMING RIVER. By H. S. & W. O. Perkins. (35 cents.) RIVER OF LIFE. By Perkins & Bentley, (35 cents.) LIVING WATERS. By D. F. Hodges, (35 cents.) CHORAL PRAISE. By J. H. Waterbury, (25 cents.)

Five Sunday School Song Books that are hard to beat, and which contain a great deal of fine music to be found nowhere else.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON & CO., 711 & 843 Broadway, 922 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Frederickton District.

The Annual Meeting of the FREDERICKTON District will (D.V.) be held at Woodstock, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, June 11th prox.

The Lay Representatives will meet at the morning session of Wednesday.

C. H. PAISLEY, Fin. Sec.

Truro District.

The Annual Session of the TRURO District Committee will commence (D.V.) at River John, on Wednesday, 11th June, at 9 a.m.

The Recording Stewards will please bear in mind that they are members of the Committee, and that their presence at the board is earnestly desired.

All accounts, fees and returns to be handed to Secretary at opening of Session.

By Order, J. OS. G. ANGIN, Fin. Sec.

Cumberland District.

The Annual District Meeting of the CUMBERLAND District will be held at Springhill, on Wednesday, June 11, at 8 o'clock, a.m.

The Lay Representatives will meet on Thursday, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

R. ALDER TEMPLE, Chairman.

Annapolis District.

The Annual Meeting of the ANNAPOLIS District will be held at Canning, on Thursday, June 12th, commencing at 9 a.m.

Ministers, Recording Stewards, and other representatives are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Chair, J. GAETZ, Fin. Sec. Middleton, May 26th, 1879.

Liverpool District.

The Annual Meeting of the LIVERPOOL District will be held at Lunenburg, on Wednesday, June 11th, at 9 a.m.

By Order, THOMAS ROGERS, Fin. Sec.

Yarmouth District.

The Annual Meeting of the YARMOUTH District will be held at Shelburne, on Tuesday, June 10th, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Lay Representatives are earnestly requested to attend.

By order, F. H. W. PICKLES, Fin. Sec. Barrington, May 22, 1879.

Halifax District.

The Annual Meeting of the Ministers and Lay Members of the HALIFAX District, will (D.V.) be held in Hanport, to commence on Tuesday, June 10th, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

We respectfully request that Ministers will have all their Circuit papers in readiness for orderly despatch of business.

ELIAS BRETTE, Chairman.

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

The Recording Stewards and other Lay Representatives, are expected to be present on the second day of meeting for the transaction of the financial business of the District.

H. P. COWPERTHWAIT, Fin. Sec.

Guysboro and C. B. District

The Annual District Meeting of the GUYSBORO AND CAPE BRETON District will be held in the Methodist Church, Port Hawkesbury, commencing Tuesday, June 10th, at 10 a.m.

The Lay Members will please attend on Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

J. CASSIDY, Chairman.

Sackville District.

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

The Recording Stewards and other Lay Representatives are requested to appear on Wednesday, June 11th, at 2 p.m., when the general business will be taken up.

The District Sabbath School Convention will be held on Wednesday, at half-past 7 p.m., when the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools and two or more delegates from each school are required to be present.

By Order, C. W. DUTCHER, Fin. Secretary.

N.B.—All accounts, etc., to be handed to Secretary at opening of the meeting.

St. John District

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

The Lay Representatives will meet on Thursday, the 19th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

By Order of the President, S. T. TEED, Fin. Sec.

CONFERENCE GROUP.

Arrangements are being made with William Notman, Photographer to Her Majesty, by which a truly historical picture of the Nova Scotia Conference may be taken. It is proposed to photograph the Brunswick St. Pulpit and a portion of the Galleries as the background of the picture, each brother will be taken separately and afterwards arranged in a suitable position. To brethren taking a copy of the group, special terms for Cart-de-visite are offered at the rate of \$3 instead of \$5 per dozen. Price of group \$8. As a guarantee for a certain number must be given before the picture can be taken, the brethren are particularly requested to send their names without delay to

REV. C. M. TYLER, 47 Young Street, Halifax.

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

Anderson, Billing & Co.,

Are showing full lines of

Black Cashmere Mantles and Fichus. PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, in Brazilian

Zanilla and Silk; WHITE TUCKED SKIRTS.

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

**HOSIERY**

Black Silk Fringes and Trimmings, Colored Lama Braids,

In all the shades.

MAYFLOWER MACHINE SILKS, all Colors. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,

11 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

Acknowledgement and Intimation.

WE desire to intimate to considerate friends our appreciation of the communications and expressions of sympathy received for loss sustained by fire on the 20th, and to inform them and the public generally that a small engine, with temporary shafting led to a few machines, has been fitted in our establishment, in order to promptly execute any orders with which we may be favored; also to assure those with whom we have contracted for the performance of work that all obligations entered into will be respected and adhered to.

Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Roofing and Copper-smiths' Departments, also Smelting Furnace, are unimpaired; and we will soon be in a position to announce full resumption in all departments of our business.

MACDONALD & Co., Nos. 162 & 172 also 306 Barrington Street.

MACDONALD & Co., HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters'

BRASS GOODS,

AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK

ALSO

Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with

Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures,

With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

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WARREN'S FELT ROOFING,

And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

MILLER BROTHERS,

Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

SEWING MACHINES,

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

THE RAYMOND

THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET

REPAIR SHOP

IN CONNECTION

Where the repairing of all

Sewing Machines

will be attended to.

ALL

Sewing Machines

Warranted



ORGANS

Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods, Prince, The Bell, &c.

OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.

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

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.A.

Attorney-at-Law, &c., Lunenburg, N.S. Jan 1 year.

FOR

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

WRITE Prichard, Sunny-side Farm, St. John, N.B. Address Box 54

NOTICE.

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

Application for their services, &c., may be made to the undersigned.

C. STEWART. Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

Meneely & Kimberly,

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free. Feb 8, 78 ly

FARMS!

Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in best part of Maryland at Pavia Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WILSON, Blidgey, Md. may 10 8w

55 TO 20 DOLLARS per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. May 31.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co., November 1877.

Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen

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

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

With great respect, W. H. MILLAR.

YOU WILL FIND BY GIVING THE

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES

A FAIR TRIAL

THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF

Costiveness and its results.

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

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

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM

The Best Worm Remedy ever used.

Price 25 & 50 cts per box

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

ALLISON & Co., Proprietors

Montreal.

BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

Hymn Service

FOR THE

Sunday School,

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

Very cheap and convenient for Schools.

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

" " per 100 10.00

METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

PURE

ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL ROCK COCOA.

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

NOTE. we o inferior m akcs, some substituted for the sake o larger profits.

UN X LD

DURHAM CORN FLOUR.

WM. JOHNSON, 23 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

April 12.

EAR DISEASES!

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