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No. 21

THE ROYAL BUTCHER OF BURMAH

The slight references made in recent cable despatches to the massacres at his accession to the throne, the English, French and Italian residents looking on and apparently feeling unable to check the monster, for whose acts no plausible reasons are assigned. and the old superstition as to necessity of human sacrifices on such an occasion was supposed to have died out.

Nyoung Yan and the Nyoung Oke, distinguished orator elected to discuss. Princes, were the first to suffer. Moung Oke, formerly Governor of Rangoon, is said to have had rolls of paper stuffed with gunpowder into his nostrils and set fire to. The Mekarah Prince domestic interest was being incessantbegged that his eyes might be put out and his life might be spared. But when his death warrant was read out he is said to have fallen back and died that we shall see the announcement instantaneously, saving the execution- of some new quarrel between ourselves er the trouble of strangling him. The next was the Thonzai Prince, who once ran away to Rangoon. He was brings us into contact. But our great part of which we might lose if India the eldest surviving son of the late and permanent anxiety is about India. | ceased to be part of empire; but our King. On seeing that his brother the Mekarah shuddered on seeing the instruments of death, he is said to have cried out and said, "Cheer up, brother | Europe. We are desperately afraid that | falls far short of the expense incurred for though we die, the English are at if she found her way at any time to Con- by the British tax payer keeping the the door, and our death will be avenged." After receiving 30 stripes with a rattan, and with dreadful inprecations and a heap of curses on his father he was sent to his last account. The Mekarah's mother and sisters, in fact all that appertained to him were next | Asia; as the great northern power | sent government has been about the put to death. The Chabin Prince who approaches nearer and nearer to our "interests" of England, the supreme had been insane for years, on being led frontiers, we become more and more merit of the Government, according to to his execution, is said to have asked if he was to be killed for having eaten | independent powers should altogether | and sagacity with which it has defended an egg. He then asked for a citron to disappear, and Russian sentries come these "interests." We pick a quarrel eating it. The Mine Tone, Moh Hline Throughout the political struggles of determined to take a slice of his terriand Woonthoh, Princes, are said to the last three years, the Government tory to promote our "interests." have died natural deaths in prison. has always been declaring that its policy stood by the Turk to protect our "in-Many queens, princesses and little children also suffered. The total number is put down at 86. Some of the children, it is said, were wrapped up in sheets and blankets and dashed against the walls of the jails. The old Toung-Daweh-Boh, who has been lately appointed to the post of Tine dah Atwin Woon, and the present Myouk-Daweh-Boh, son of the late official of that rank, are said to have induced the young King to such horrible acts. The former is the father-in-law of the Toung-Daweb-Bok who was killed accidentally at Amarapoora, and the latter is a known dacoit, who, having committed murder, had been imprisoned for a long time by the late king.

The murders were continued for three nights. The number of persons intended to be slain was 150. The persons murdered are thus classified:

Of the royal family alone—wives, sons and daughters of the late king, no less than 45 persons have met their fate. The rest is made up thus :- Two uncles and an aunt of the refugee prince, Nyoungyan; two brothers-inlaw of the late king; a prince not of ing between the Himalayas and Cape the royal blood and a number of adher- Comorin. "We must keep our own; ents and faithful servants of the vic-

savages. The poor princes were in- Jingo enthusiasm. suited, and the queens and princesses were jeered at, their modesty was outraged, their clothes were torn from raged, their clothes were torn from interests," India was worth all we raged, their clothes were torn from interests," India was worth all we raged, their clothes were torn from interests," India was worth all we raged the components of the co rageu, their persons, and some of them, still have to pay for her. To keep India we to be there is supported by the benefits one of the most prominent among the be most sounde. On yelast Lord his day, breathing, were all ruthlessly thrown

the retribution of the DEITY in the the key to the Mediterranean—access shape of cholera, plague or pestilence to the Mediterranean being essential of some kind. There is also a rush of to an open road to the East. We hold emigrants to British Burmah, and no Malta for the same purpose. For the dered India immense services, services death were impressed on Mr. Gooderdoubt a hope that the English Premier, same purpose we have taken Cyprus after disposing of the Afghans and Zulus, may find a "scientific frontier" Empire of the bloody Theebaw. The Committed, he interest" that we ourselves have kept him in the hour of trial, but we ye great scandall he had committed, he Empire of the bloody Income. Stocks. It is this that makes us in keeping it, there is very little to be saw that Christ was there, and we seemed much abashed, but did not speak. viceroy of india, as well as the seemed much abased, but did not speak.

Viceroy of india, as well as the seemed much abased, but did not speak.

And I think he will not soone againe go press Queen and all the chief Monarchs trouble ourselves about the affairs of press Queen and all the chief Monarchs trouble ourselves about the affairs of press Queen and all the chief Monarchs trouble ourselves about the affairs of pression is to be detailed in favor of retaining it; and if felt that God was inspiring and sus—

And I think he will not soone againe go the seemed much abased. of the world, and all aspirants to of the world, and all as Napoleon IV, who is and Perim. It was for this that we the measure of the benefits we confer He never rallied, but gradually sank,

ENGLAND AND INDIA

On Wednesday evening (April 16th) Mr. Bright addressed his constituents. Mandalay give a very imperfect idea It was the first time that he had spokof the bloody work performed by a en in public since the death of Mrs. royal monster, called Theebaw, on Bright, last summer. He was in excellent health, and his voice was stronger than it has been for many years. He spoke for an hour to about four thousand people, and held them from first to last. The precipated There was no pretence of a conspiracy haste of the Atlantic cable—so cruel to your correspondents in this part of of the world-told New York and Chicago on the following mor ing A Rangoon paper, of late date, gives the what Mr. Bright had been spea ing following particulars of the massacre: about; but perhaps some of the ore The horrible work began on the 15th | thoughtful readers of the WE: CEY-February. Moung Oke and his bro- AN may care to consider at heir ther Moung Tettoe, uncle of the leizure the grave questions which the

We Englishmen are just now entangled in many troubles. Under Mr. Gladstone's ministry it was the complaint of the Conservatives that every ly harassed by a restless foreign policy. We look at our newspapers at breakfast time with an uneasy apprehension and one or other of the innumerable races with which our wide empire It was anxiety about India that made exports to India are less than onethe Government suspicious of the tenth of the whole exports, and the movements of Russia in the east of actual "profit" on our Indian trade stantinople she might interfere at any country on our own hands. time with the communications between London and Bombay, Madras and piece of argument; but the worth of Calcutta. It is anxiety about India an argument is to be measured by the that makes us suspicious of the move- the work it is intended to do. The ments of Russian territory in Central | incessant cry of the friends of the prenervous lest the intervening belt of its apologists, consists in the energy was governed by a supreme regard for | terests." "British interests," and by this was Bright, let us see what these "intermeant the interest which England has ests" are. How much do you get from in the preservation of India. Sentimen- the empire for the sake of which you tal statesmen and fanatical preachers | incur this vast expense and commit might have their brains turned by a | these atrocious crimes? romantic sympathy with the Sclavonic population of Eastern Europe, and aspect under which our position in might wish to see a chain of Sclavonic India may be considered. For myself ed to address those assembled on this states stretching from Hungary to the I have no doubt that however great mournful occasion. The last occasion Black Sea, and might wish to see all may be the wrongs of which we have of this kind which had taken place in trace of the Turk vanish from Thessa- been guilty in that part of the world, the Metropolitan Church, was to do ly and Epirus, that Greece might have from the time of Lord Clive to the honor to the memory of one the most a fair chance of development: but present reign of Lord Lytton, our sup- eminent ministers in Canada, Rev. Dr. practical statesman must care for the remacy has been on the whole, an im- Green. To day this assemblage had "interests" of the Empire. The ap- mense benefit to the people. And yet collected, and these services were bepeal was not to the heroic side of the there are the elements of a terrible ing held in honor of the memory of English nature, but to its baser and indictment against us. Our capacity one of the most prominent layman in more selfish interests. It would be too may be questioned, even if our good the Methodist Church of Canada. On ludicrous to imagine that the "Jingoes" who, a few months ago, glorified Lord pallingly poor. The vast mass of her to thank God for sparing the departed Beaconsfield as the greatest of English statesmen, cared anything for the good duties which some of us think that England is called to discharge in the hundreds of thousands. We have done felt that one in the prime of life and East; what they cared for was the supposed advantage derived by England itself from the vast peninsula lyand if to keep it we must maintain the authority of the Sultan in Constanti-The massacre was presided over the bankan provinces, we will fight the Russians with a light the two governors of the city, was accompanied by indignities worthy of heart." This was the meaning of our heart are provinces, we will fight the Russians with a light the last point of endurance to keep the ville, and among their number Mr. nople and over the Balkan provinces,

Mr. Bright asked on Wednesday pell-mell in a pit.

The Burmese are horror stricken and appalled, but conceal their feelings for fear of consequences. They fear of Spain, in order that we may have for fear of consequences.

The Burmese are horror stricken and appalled, but conceal their feelings for fear of consequences. They fear of Spain, in order that we may have for fear of consequences.

The Burmese are horror stricken at the cost of the permanent hatred gastly.

Tried by the most obvious the accident occurred which to a European is positively gastly.

Tried by the most obvious the accident occurred which to a European is positively gastly.

Tried by the most obvious the accident occurred which the accident occurred wh and are to make it "a place of arms." This, too, was the reason that induced

Sepoys and to prevent them breaking | found its way to the innermost mind | for all men? A short time before his

ture? The cost of the Indian army, revenue; and the cost of government rather than a gain. If we are to keep asked, "Then I am going to die soon?" appointments; they remain there till war, and he has had to pay, or will have to pay, the cost of moving fleets and making other warlike preparations wrongs elsewhere, our course is very a gentleman and told how miserable during the recent European troubles. plain. Whether the cost—the whole cost—of "scientific frontier" will come from India is still doubtful. It is clear that if we have any "interests" in India we have to pay for it handsomely.

On the other side of the account we have to place our Indian trade, a great

This, no doubt, is a very unheroic Very well, answers Mr.

intentions are admitted. India is ap- the first occasion mentioned they had people have just enough to keep them to a good old age, and for having prevery little to maintain the great public enjoying health had been called away works which might have lessened the suddenly from earth to heaven. Reterrible calamities incident to drought; ferring to the circumstances which our excuse is that the country will not gave rise to the accident which caused yield the revenues necessary for these Mr. Gooderham's death the speaker works. But, then, the question returns | told of how a number of guests had whether the condition of the people been invited to join an excursion party would be so prostrate if we had gover- to inspect that portion of the Credit mere machinery of government going James Gooderham. The party had and to maintain the army is no doubt left the Union Station for Streetsville maintain an incessant jealousy of Rus- we confer upon the people; and yet we number was he whose body now lay sia. It was for this we fought her twen- are obliged to acknowledge that the in the coffin there. After having made

seem a brilliant success. dicate our right to be there. But the room, and we felt great consolation in chuck!" he dreaming, as it seemed, yt a English people hardly understand that knowing his spiritual condition. It woodchuck had seized and bit his hand. us to invest four millions sterling if the question is to be determined by was not intelligence nor courage that But on coming to know where he was, and Egypt. It is for this we hold Aden the question is to be determined by taining the sufferer.

whose principal object, according to One great advantage would come his dear wife, for his father, for his some people, is to watch the 120,000 from from Mr. Bright's speech if it sisters, his relatives, his friends, and which can be presented in a balance arms." Dr. Aikin said to him, "You native and British, comes from Indian sheet—our Indian Empire is a loss will soon be horse," upon which he thirty young gentlemen" go out to for their sake alone, then the country | bidding his friends good bye, he passed India every year and obtain excellent | would see the monstrous inconsistency | away from the citizenship of this city is all. Not a penny is drawn from of Eastern Roumelia from throwing December 29th, 1826, in Nortolk, Aden, Perim, has to be found by the government on India, and to rob the found his way to an institution I nown British tax-payer. The British tax- Ameer of his territory in the interests in the Methodist Church as a class-

> conception of any other "interests" with people of another sort he would er cent of our exports. R. W. DALE. Birmingham, Eng.

DR. POTTS AT THE FUNERAL OF JAMES GOODERHAM, WHO DIED FROM THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT. Rev. Mr. Potts addressed the audi-

ence. He said that at the earnest so-There is another and very different licitation of Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, who had test our government of India does not | brought grief to many and death to | give him a grievous prick upon ye hand. one. Then after the accident the par-In other ways, indeed, we have ren- ty were brought home, but signs of much above ye floor, and with terrible force

thrones, such as Napoleon IV, who is reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. now in pursuit of the Zulus, should undertook the protectorate of Asia upon the subject population, they do and never was his intellect clearer than whiting dotn pleasanth says yt from the now in pursuit of the Zurus, whiting doth pleasanth soys yt from the make common cause against this Minor. To keep India we have in Inmake common cause against the during the dur

of the country; it is a demonstration | death I said to him, "You are in the And what does England receive in that on selfish grounds—on those arms of Jesus," and he replied, "Unreturn for all this enormous expendi- grounds of national profit and loss derneath me are the everlasting comes from the same source. About it for the sake of Indian people, and adding. "I am on the rock." After of the policy which has culminated in to the citizenship of heaven. The rev they are fifty years old and then come home on excellent pensions. But that Government. To prevent the people Mr. Gooderham's life. He was born India into the imperial exchequer. All off the yoke of the "unspeakable England, and at the agoof eight years the cost of maintaining Gibraltar, Malta Turk" for the sake of conferring good came to this country. In 1840 he paying bore the burden of the Crimean of public justice—this would seem too room. For 27 years he was a servant preposterous If we cannot do good in God's house. Two years after his in India without inflicting enormous connection with the class, he went to he was, and that his sins were a bur-Mr. Bright's complete silence on the den, and then followed his conversion. fighting Afghanistan in order to secure | higher reasons for maintaining our | If you extract all that was good in the supremacy in the East has been des- character of James Gooderham there cribed as a proof that too him states- is nothing left, and without that charmanship is nothing but "huckstering" acter the doors of this church would on a large scale. Perhaps it may not have been opened on this occasion. bear a different interpretation. An After his conversion, his ability and immeasurable contempt of Lord Bea- zeal in Christian work were folt as a consfield and of the politicians who great power for good. He thought he support Lord Beaconsfield's policy has was called for the ministry and he always been one of Mr. Bright's con- went to study at Victoria College, and spicuous characteristics. His power afterwards preached on the Whitby of scorn is on the same scale as his circuit. Through his instrumentality other powers. If it occurred to him in that field of labor between 200 and for a moment that the people who are 300 persons had been led to express glorifying the Premier for his defence | their faith in Christ. He was afterof British "interests" had the faintest | wards removed to the Markham circuit, but on account of failing health than those of the grossest and most was obliged to cease his labours. Then material kind, the suggestion would he turned his attention to business, but be immediately dismissed. Arguing was always better known as James Gooderham the local preacher, than as have something else to say; but in James Gooderham the merchant. With replying to the sort of men who have reference to the popularity of him who been the strength of the present Gov- had passed away it was needless to ernment he thinks it enough to remind say much. Where he was best known his audience that India finds good sit there he was best beloved. There were uations for about "thirty young gen- two lessons to be learned from the an egg. He then asked for a citied to disappear, and Russian actives come clear his throat; he was killed after within hail of our own red-coats. With the Ameer of Afghanistan and tlemen" every year and receives about death of James Gooderham. First, the the uncertainty of life, and second, the grandeur of a Christian life. It little mattered that James Gooderham was a rich man, but it was a greatthing that he was a Christian. To day his relatives and friends know the loss of a friend: the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, of which he was a member, knew the loss of a friend, and so did the whole Methodist Church in

During the delivery of the address many in the audience were moved to tears. At its conclusion, the hyran beginning "Give me the wings of faith to rise" was sung, after which the Rev. Mr. Sampson, of Trinity Church, King Street East, pronounced the benediction. The organ then peeled out the "Dead March in Saul" while the coffin was being removed to the hearse.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH-The practice of

entrusting to a beadle, or some other

official, the duty of awakening sleeping

members of a congregation seems to have prevailed in America more than two centuries ago. In 1646 the Rev. Dr. Samuel Whiting was minister of Lynn, Massachusetts. One Obadiah Turner kept a journal at that time, the following extract of which is published in the Springfield Republican:- "1646, June ye 3rd. Allen Brydges hath bin chose to wake ye sleepers in meeting, and, being much proud of his place, must needs have a fox tail fixed to ye end of a long staff wherewith he may brush the faces of them yt will have naps did spy Mr. Tomkins sleeping with much comforte, his head kept steadie by being Whereupon Mr. Tomkins did spring up strike his hand against ye wall, and also, to ye great wonder of all, prophainlie exclaim in a loud voice, "Cuss the woodsometimes sleep and none know it by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr.

JOHN BROWN.

THE STRONG MAN WHO WATCHES OVER HER MAJESTY.

The Paris correspondent of the New York World writing of Her Majesty's flying visit to Paris on her way to Italy, and of Her Majesty's departure from the gay capital, says:-

A moment more and out came a closed carriage, wherein, as it whirled by, one caugut the faintest chappe of a lady in mouraing, bowing in acknowledgment of the salutations of the crowd. "There she is!" There she was. The carriage is out of sight in a moment; but it is to move in the same way through masses | From the London Correspondence of the of the curious, with 300 policemen to keep them in order, all down the street and beyond to the Place du Havre, and beyond that again to the Faubourg, more densely crowded still. A burly, gray-haired man, in a Scotch cap, sat at the back of the carriage. It was the Queen's body-guard, John Brown,

"There he goes to take care of her," said mine host of the tavern. "Shouldn't like to be the man who tried to touch her when he was by. He's as big as a 'ouse and as strong as a lion. He looks after her, he does, and quite right of him too; he's paid to do it."

This was not bad as a rude definition of the position and duties of this favoured servant. Brown stands in and about the same relationship to his royal mistress as the lion to Una-he is to see that no barm befall The extreme simplicity of the Queen's life has long made some domestic of the sort necessary. In the Highlands the Queen loves to roam about in perfect freedom from etiquette and ceremonial, and yet it would not do to have her roam quite alone. She is no longer young; there are dangers by flood and field in such a region; and besides there are more fools than Passavante in the world. Brown exactly supplies the want; he would lay down his life for her, not without requiring two or three in return, and, en attendant, he thinks nothing of carrying her in his arms, and perhaps a princess or two to follow her across a fordable stream. were too troublesome he probably would not make much difficulty about carrying | apparent—one, that he was depending no livery; on the other hand, he is not a other, that he had got his notes into a gentleman by birth. He has a sort of mess, and was, either from nervousness undeterminate office as Strong Man. or some other cause, only able to read He is death on all intruders on the with difficulty those on which he could Queen's privacy. Once when he met lay his hands. He began to "boggle" some reporters whom he suspected of dogging he footsteps for "copy," he or-embaarassing kind followed each other. dered them off the public highway as | The kindly cheers of the House encourthough he held al! the Highway in fee. aged the speaker in his struggle with men. His full and ruddy face, glowing It was grossly illegal, but they went. his papers, and one difficulty after an-He has saved the Queen in a greater strait. When young mad O'Connor darted out on her from the shrubbery far as the middle of a sentence and at Buckingham Palace, pistol in hand, | then stuck fast. "The question," he he positively plucked the puny wretch said, "was -," and he got no furup from the ground as if he had been ther. He sorted and shuffled the paan offending kitten, and held him out so, clawing the air with his paws, till the Queen had passed out of harm's way. he wanted-my impression is that in He is a true clansman in the character | the state of nervous fret to which he of his service; he worships the Queen as had by this time worked himself up he devoutly, though not so demonstrative. lv, as the "Dongal creature" worshipped Lob Rob. He thinks there never ful minute or two, of which the House was such a Queen, and there never was vainly endeavored to lighten the emsuch a woman in the wide world. The Queen treats him with the condescending confidence which often subsists between the very great and the very little with a gesture of bitter mortification, in our older society. She knowes there hastily drawing his hand across his can be no mistake about their positions; eyes and dashing away something as it is those who are nearer to her who are kept the farthest off. He is "the old Hartington, who sat next him, appeared servant" who is also the old friend of to try to induce him to rise again and the family. He has seen most of "the make another effort. The House lent children" grow up. He probably knows a good deal more about family affairs No one rose immediately. But it was than many a minister of state. To do him justice, he lets nothing out to hi more distinguished colleagues of the Cabinet. A true Scotchman, he is as singular in the world to befall a speakclose as the grave. It is rather through | er of his acknowledged, well-practiced, the Queen's own frank avowals that we and often-tested power. I imagine that may judge of the extent of her confidences to him. There is nothing in the a similar kind on the part of a man of world to show, however, that these con- anything like his unquestionable oratofidences ever pass the line of domestic rical eminence. I need hardly repeat life. Brown is no successor to Stock. man, as some people who have the happy knack of fancying anything once fancied that he was. Brown's own solicitude for her welfare may have had he always has in dealing with them. something to do with this misconception. If he has the devotion of the when he rose. Mr. Hanbury had gone Dougal creature, it is doubled with a on much longer than had been anticilittle of the officiousness of Andrew pated. The House seemed to be dwindl-Fairservice. He is for standing between the Queen and all possible intru- the delay on the one hand, and the disders, and when he goes south he finds appearance of his audience on the a greater complexity of self-imposed duty to which he is not always equal. have an irritating effect upon a gentle-The Highland shepherd dog loses some. thing of his nice discrimination of character when he has to keep watch much too sensitive to anything which and ward at the door of a London palace. jars upon them. I ought to mention He once gave great offence to an artist | that almost as soon as Mr. Lowe sat summoned to paint a portrait of the Princess Louise, by cross-examining the House to night for the first time him as to his purpose, as if he had come | since his recent indisposition, hastily to peddle the paints. This and the natural envy of "Jeames," with whom he never associates, and of both Jeame's and chair, and, taking his place by Mr. John's superiors in the hierarchy of court | Lowe's side, engaged earnestly and service, make him about the best-hated | warmly with him in what was evident-

man of the household. There is a sort of standing plot against him in the servants' hall, which has sometimes, spread from the subterraneans of the palaee to the subterraneans of journalism and society, and things have been said which are only not criminal because they are so intensely foolish. The lower classes in England hate him with a will and on the most impartial grounds, without in the least knowing why. If there were a successful revolution in London his head would probably be the first luxury enjoyed by the mob.

BAD NOTES AND A LOW(E) FALL OF A GENUINE AND STERLING ORATOR.

Manchester Examiner.)

The numbers and appearance of the

House were not in any way remarkable.

It was generally expected, though this did not turn out quite so, that the evening would in the main be devoted to speakers of the second order. So rapidly were the questions disposed of, that Mr. Hanbury rose to resume the adjourned Zulu debate at ten minutes before five o'clock. The House, which at that moment was a fair one, at once sustained serious depletion, and the process continued during his address. I cannot say that Mr. Hanbury altogether deserved the comparative indifference with which he was treated; for although his speech was not in any way a remarkable one, it was rather clever and spirited, and, at all events, evinced a creditable knowledge of the papers that have been presented on the subject. When he resumed his seat, Mr. Lowe got up, his rising being greeted with liberal cheers, and producing an almost immediate augmentation in the number of the members present. The right hon, gentleman began rather well, making two or three smart points, getting a cheer here and a laugh there, and altogether appearing to be in good vein. We thought that we were in for a brilliant and effective speech. No sooner, however, did the right hon. gentleman get through the light skirmishing of his exordium, which he rattled off, as the saying is, "out of his When she rides he takes his place at | head," and applying himself to the subthe head of the pony, and if the pony stance of his speech, then two things almost immediately made themselves him. Brown is not a lacquey—he wears to a great extent on notes; and the other was gone over. At last he came to one which proved fatal. He got as pers in his hand. glanced hurriedly at one after another, could not find what could not read any paper, whether the right or wrong—and after a very painbarrassment by again cheering, the right hon, gentleman suddenly snatched his hat from the table and sat down he resumed his seat. The Marquis of its encouragement by renewed cheers. of no use; Mr. Lowe shook his head. He had broken down, and could not struggle further against a fate the most there is no instance of a break down of that the root of the mischief lay in the trouble into which he got with his papers, arising out of the difficulty which in consequence of his deficient eyesight, But I fancy he was in a nervous state ing sway under his prolonged talk, and other, would, one can easily conceive, man whose temper is not the most placid in the world, and whose nerves are down, Mr. Gladstone, who appeared in quitted his seat at the end of the front Opposition bench nearest the Speaker's

ly a kind and consolatory conversation. I fear that for the moment even his persuasive eloquence would harnly avail to soothe the grief, sharp if temporary, of so conspicuous a fiasco in the face of the House of Commons.

AGASSIZ'S EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLISH.

My first impression of the genius of Agassiz was gained when he was in the full vigor of his mental and physical powers. Some thirty five years ago, at a meeting of a literary and scientific club of which I happened to be a mem- cured fuel away to the town. bes, a discussion sprang up concerning Dr. Hitchcock's book on "bird tracks," and plates were exhibited representing his geological discoveries. After much the bird tracks as isolated phenomena, and in lavishing compliments on Dr. Hitchcock, a man suddenly rose who, in five, minutes, dominated the whole assembly. He was, he said, much interested in the specimens before them, and he would add that he thought highly of Dr. Hitchcock's book as far as it accurately described the curious and interesting facts he had unearthed; but, he added, the defect in Dr. Hitchcock's volume is this, that "it is deescreep-tceve, and not com-par-a-teve." It was evident throughout that the native language of the critic was French, and that he found some difficulty in forcing his thoughts into English words; but I never can forget the intense emphasis he put on the words ' descriptive" and "comparative," and by this emphasis flashing into the minds of the whole company the difference between an enumeration of strange, unexplained facts and the same facts as interpreted and put into relation with other facts more generally known. The moment he contrasted "dees-creepteeve" with "com-par-a-teeve" one felt lay on layer of straw, mud and stones. the vast gulf that ya wned between mere scientific observation and scientific intelligence, between eyesight and insight, between minds that doggedly perceive and describe and minds that instinctively compare and combine. The speaker vehemently expressed his astonishment that a scientist could observe such phenomena, yet feel no impulse to bring them into relation to other facts and laws scientifically established. The critic was, of course, Agassiz, then in the full possession of all his exceptional powers of body and mind. You could not look at him without feeling that you were in the presence of a magnificent specimen of physical, mental and moral manhood; that in him was realized Sainte-Beuve's ideal of a scientist-" the soul of a sage in the body of an athlete." At that time he was one of the comeliest of with health and animation, was crowned by a brow which seemed to be the fit home for such a comprehensive intelligence; and the slight difficulty he overcame in enunciating English words only lent to them increased significance. He gave the impression that every word he uttered embodied a fact or a principle. Afterwards he so adapted his organs of speech to the English language that he ended in speaking and writing it as though it were his mother-tongue. It there was any exception to be made, it was in one of his favorite terms, "development." He never completely overcame his tendency to pronounce it devil-ope-ment.—E. P.

### FAMILY READING

WHIPPLE, in Harper's Magazine for

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

BY MRS. HOWELL COBB.

Father, I kneel Before thy throne this night, yet feel Voiceless before me, while my heart Aches with its grief, and tears start To my sad eyes, upraised in vain To see thee smile on me again.

Father, forgive! Without thy love I cannot live. I would be thine, all thine; yet sin Creeping and loathsome, enters in; Upon its work I dare not gaze, But my weak heart to thee I raise.

Thou knowest all And while upon thy name I call, And listen for thine answering voice, Ev'n in that knowledge I rejoice; I would not hide me from thine eye, Though prostrate 'neath its beams I lie.

Thou knowest me, Oh let my soul but mirror thee! Search thou its depths. Make pure, make strong, To choose the right, abhor the wrong, And while I tremblingly adore Lord, draw me on to know thee more.

SHETLAND WOMEN.

Not far outside the town of Lerwick, on the Shetland Islands, there is a great, black, muddy tract of land called a peatdeserted by mankind.

peculiar black soil, is dug here in large | Sabath-schools sends the pupils home | ed long and well on the steam en-

great piles of it, dried and ready to be burned in the fire-places of the Lerwick people. Peat takes the place of wood: and in every poor man's hut in Shetland will it be found burning brightly, and giving out a thin blue smoke.

To prepare peat for market, a great deal of labor is performed. First come the diggers-men, women and children. Entering upon the deep, miry bog, they cut the soil up into cakes about a foo. long and a few inches thick; and thes they place in high piles to dry. After few weeks they come again and carry th

It is while carrying these loads that the Shetlanders present a peculiar spectacle. The men are often very old, infirm and poorly clothed; and the women time had been consumed in describing are dressed in short-skirted, home-spun gowns, below which may be seen very red and very broad feet. On their heads they usually have white caps, nicely ironed, with a fluted ruffle around the edge. Passing across the breast and over either shoulder are two strong straps, and these support an immense basket hanging against the back.

Thus equipped, the brave, stout women, their baskets piled with peat, tramp off to Lerwick, two miles away, to se their loads for a few pennies each. They make many trips a day, always smilin g chatting and apparently contented. Often a long line may be seen carefully stepping along over the rough roads, stopp- to the offender and unpopularity to the ing now and then to rest.

The homes of these poor peat women are, many of them, simply hovels. When they wish to build a home, they go out into some fields, usually far away from other huts, and their they dig a trench about a square piece of ground. Upon this they build walls to a height of about eight feet, and fill the crevices with mud and bog. For a roof they gather refuse sea wood, and, with this for a support,

But what homes they seem to us! There is no fire-place, only a hole in the ground, with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape through! No windows, the door serving for both light and entrance! No beds, only heaps of straw! Sometimes in one small room, often the only one the house contains, will be seen man, wife, children, dog and hens, equal occupants, sharing the same rude comforts. Outside the house, if the owner be moderately well off, may be seen a herd of sheep or ponies, and patch of garden surrounded by a wall.

of Shetland is continually doing that to look once more into the noble but we have not yet noticed. All have no stern faces of Cromwell, Milton, and doubt heard of Shetland hosiery; of the John Knox; to stand with Cushman fine, warm shawls and hoods and deli- and Carver in the "Common House" cate veils that come from these far of Plymouth, and with uncovered heads northern islands. Now, all the while and bowed hearts listen to the name the poor bare-legged woman is carrying and word of God. Nay, the hush of a her heavy burden of peat, her han is are great mediæval cathedral, with its never idle. She is knitting-knitting kneeling forms and dim light, is educaaway as fast as her nimble fingers will | tionally, morally, better than the other allow. In her pocket is the ball of yarn, extreme of garish, noisy, irreverent and as her needles fly back and forth, caricature of divine worship. she weaves fabrics of such fineness that the Royal ladies of England wear them: and no traveller visits the island without loading his trunk with shawls, mittens, stockings and other feminine fancies.

Not to know how to knit in shetland is like not knowing how to read at home. A little girl is taught the art before she can read; and, as a result, at every cottage will be found the spinning-wheel and the needles, while the feminine hands are never idle. It is one great means of support; and on Regent Street in London will be seen windows full of soft,

white goods marked "Shetland Hosiery." Who first instructed these far northpeople in this delicate art is not surely known. On Fair Isle, one of the Shetland group, the art is first said to have been discovered, very many years ago. On that lonely isle even now, every wo-man, girl and child was while working at any of her various duties:

The varu with which the Shetland goods are made is spun from the wool of the sheep we see roaming about the fields. In almost every cottage may be seen the veritable old-fashioned wheel; and the busy girl at the treadle sends the great wheel flying, and spins out the long skeines, which serve to make baby a pretty hood or grandma a warm shawl. Edwards Roberts, in March Wide Awake.

A CRYING EVIL.

Irreverence is a sin of our times. It is not difficult to account for it in the radical reaction, first from ritualistic forms, and then from puritanical stiffness, But it has gone far enough, too far. Honor of the hoary head, respect for parents, reverence for the sanctuary, a due regard for the ministers, the ordinances, the word, and the name of God, have been swept away. Ill-manners, the result, their enemies say, of republicanism, and of puritanism, characterize, in too greata degree, our people, old and young. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the house of God. Many a Sabbathschool is educating its pupils, we fear, to dishonor the sanctuary where they All about is utter desolation. sit. Inattention to teachers, gazing and There are no huts even to be seen. The whispering during prayer, disrespect to Town is concealed by a rounded hill; the superintendent, are so common as tions first thinks and then acts. The and when, through some opening be- to be hardly noticed. "My scholars tween the bare upheavals, one catches always behave worse after a session of a sight of the North Sea, it too seems the Sabbath-schools," said an experienctor's mind before they were wrought ed Christian teacher of a day school to out by the hand of the workman. The peat, or mixture of roots and us. The want of disipline in many Watt's thought, studdied and plann-

quantities; and all about the place are more unruly than when they left their parents to spend an hour in worshipful study of the word of God! Sabbath-evening services are too

often chosen by young people to carry on flirtations between the sexes: the week night prayer meeting is only sav. ed from disturbance because it is a less popular resort for the frivolous and giddy. Many of these sinners against decent manners are younger members of the church, some of them recently received; others are children of christian parents. The serious mistake of pastors, officers of churches and sabbath schools is that they tamely submit to the disgrace thus put upon them and the religion they profess. Sometimes this is owing to something worse than mere inadvertence. The ambition for large membership, the supreme desire to please, the fear of giving offense, and, in some cases, a want of proper self respect, render abortive individual efforts to pastors or single officers to assert the honor of God in his house and ordinances. There is a coaxing. beseeching style of treatment which inevitably increases the evil complained of. Better the tithing man with a creak in his shoes that sent a shudder through the heart of his evil doer. Better the distant, reserved, and even stern manner of the old divines. Better expulsions, or, if these excite no fear. other punishments that imply disgrace executor of justice, than the increasing flood-tide of irreverence which fears not God nor regards man,

A reverent spirit lies at the very root of Christianity. Indeed, no true religion can exist without it. Satan has often wisely chosen for his companions men like Thomas Paine and Robert Ingersoll, whose sneers insure a laugh at things sacred, solemn, and eternal But shall the ministers and teachers of religion follow the same bad road? If our character and manners, as seen in our worship, possess no dignity, if familiarity has even in us bred contempt, who can blame those who hate Christianity and its God, for venting their spleen in ribald ridicule of belief and believers? We ought to turn to the lessons of holy fear that abound in the tabernacle and temple worship. We ought to take counsel of the reverent spirit with which all men approached the man Jesus Christ. We need to read again the unsparing denunciations of irreverent worship written by Paul to But there is something a peat woman the Corinthians. It would do us good

#### THE RELATION OF THOUGHT TO CHARACTER.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL M'KEAN, D.D.

Reputation is made by words and deeds, but character is formed by thoughts. A man may not really be what his speaking or acting make him seem to be, but "as he thinketh in his heart, so is he." The power of thought is wonderful. We may retire within the realm of our own souls and commune with subjects almost unlimited in number and variety. And we may confine our meditations to our own consciousness, so that they shall be hidden from the view of others.

But whatever they may be, however trivial or important, hidden or revealed they effect more or less the character and give tone to the life. 'Tis true that the occasional thinking upon a given subject may affect us but slightly; so slightly that we may be unconscious of its influence, but it will surely have some bearing upon our lives for good or for evil. But when the thoughts are much occupied with given subjects, the effect upon the life is very marked; so much so, that often the mental processes are clearly indicated by the external acts.

Nearly every mind has its favorite line of thought, and with each mind it is the line of thought most indulged which gives the leading features to the chararter and makes the man. Scientists seldom excel in many department. of science. They have their specialities to which they give their best energies. The thoughts of one are occupied with the earth—its physical features, the substances which compose it, their formations, positions and relations to each other. These thoughts make him a geologist. The thoughts of another ascend to the heavens. He is constantly prying into the mysteries connected with worlds already discovered, and is on the lookout for the undiscovered. His thoughts make him an astronomer.

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l long and well on the steam en-

gine. At length it was constructed in his mind, with its cylinder, piston, valves and all its component parts, then it assumed form in the workshop and was applied to its various uses, and he who had produced it from his

own mind was hailed as one of the

world' greatest discovers. The moral character is shaped by the moral reflections. The conduct may be so guarded that it becomes difficult to decide what the real character is. It may seem to indicate a worthy life while the secret thoughts are all flowing in an impure channel. But in all such cases a man is as he thinks rather than as he seems to be. His thoughts make his life impure; and will in the end, be likely to manifest themselves in his PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S., conduct. The danger begins when vice is first thought about with pleasure, and desires, though faint, are cherished to indulge it. These thoughts become more powerful, the desires more pressing the longer they are entertained, until at length the forbidden fruit is

plucked and eaten. the announcement of a great crime sleep and crying loudly. I had never committed by one who has had the confidence of the public. But when the history of the crime is known, we find that it was preceded by a line of thought which led gradually up to it. The evil things were brought forth from the evil treasures of the heart.

A pure life is the exponent of pure thinking. A man is not a Christian simply because he talks or acts like a bottles had been taken a perfect cure was Christian, but because he thinks like a Christian. He who would live a boly life must withdraw his mind from that which is impure, and meditate on holy things. His thoughts should be so in harmony with the divine will that he can confidently cry to God, "Oh, how I love thy law! it is my meditation all

#### " NO TIME."

" I have no time to devote to my children," says the business man with a sigh, for he really feels the privation of their the stomach, such as I never experienced acciety keenly. But the excuse is an in- before or since. I can further state that sufficient one; he should make time-let I have seen your Acadian Liniment apother things go, for no duty is more im- plied to cattle for the cure of claw distemportant than that he owes his offspring. per (so called) in the most astonishing Parents should never fail to give the child results. A gentleman of my acquainsuch sympathy in its little matters of life tance had a pair of oxen severely crippled as will produce in its confiding mind that by this terrible complaint, but by the use for its proper growth.

recreation than both parents ?-Too frequently does the stately father, filled with the cares and responsibilities of life, forget that his little one is yearning for that familiar love which induces a game or a romp between them. The father's entrance after a day's labor should be a cause for rejoicing, and the signal for a merry game which would benefit him as much as the little ones .- New York Wit-

### NO MORE NUNS: NONE.

The law in Italy allows friars and nuns to die out peaceably, but interdicts the remedy on hand and use it on first appear making of new ones. In defiance of this ance of sore throat, A preparation called law, the Abbess and nuns of the convent DIPTHERINE has been placed before the at Sulmona tried to make Miss Amalia public. It is the discovery of an English Fratia nun. The chapel was full of in- physician, and has been regarded where vited guests. Mass had been finished and it has been used, to be an infallible reme the ceremony of investiture was about to dy for that disease. It is placed within begin, when, with the suddenness of the reach of all, put up in bottles with hightning in a blue sky, a door was flung full directions, and sold by Druggists and wide open, and in came the Procurator of dealers in medicines at the lcw price of 25 the King, the Colonel of the Carbineers, cents a bottle. the Procurator's Secretary and the Delegate of Police. Advancing fearlessly to the altar, and ascending its steps, the Procurator shouted: "The function is at an end. In the name of the law I dissolve the meeting, religious orders being forbidden in Italy." The words were scarcely spoken, when the Delegate of Police ordered the people home. The command was obeyed in silence. Soon afterward the nuns received notice to leave Sulmona within twenty-four hours. "Let us congratulate ourselves," says the Rome Opinione, "that this time, the vigilance of the authorities was not in

₹ain." And let us thank God, too, that the right arm of Popery in Italy is broken and the law delivers the people from the incubus of friars, monks and nuns. The world does move, and Italy must move with it.-N. Y. Observer.

There is nothing so dear as cheap medieine; it is dear at any price. This is true of the large packs of condition powders now sold. Buy Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders and you can't make a mistake. The large packs are utterly worth-

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ГНЕ

# truly marvellous.

## OYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED.

June 12th., 1878. Messis. C. Gates, Son & C.-Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevisa and poor. The strongest symptoms of the We are not unfrequently startled by disease being starting out of a sound previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappeared before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long,) and when only two

In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impurities therein. It cleansed his blood, butil him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever ince he has been well and hearty. I may also say that two swallows (and not very arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup before mentioned cured me in about fifteen minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in trust and faith which is a necessary ele- of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforement in paternal influence. Filial affec- said a cure was effected in about ten days. tion is a great safeguard against evil in- I helped apply the medicine myself and fluences, as well as a great civilizer to its know this to be a fact. I am quite sure possessor. Do not forget, that the child no other Liniment or other preparation ish mind in process of development abso- in this country could have done so much lutely needs the cheerful and happy influ- in a similar case as this Liniment did. I ences which are produced by amusements have also used your nerve Ointment with as surely as the plant needs sun and light | complete success for the cure of sore teats on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or And who can be better persons to afford heard tell of that will cure them so quick.

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

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatal ity seems to be greatly owing to neglect ing 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

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For Pains lu the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoen, arising from internal ulceration, and nterine diseases and General Debility, Veges aterine diseases and General Debility, Vege-Time acts directly upon the causes of these com-plaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regu-

allays inflammation, cures niceration and regulates the bowels.

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OWN families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed be-

What is Vegetine? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it, It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and sequaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

#### Valuable Information.

Boston, Mass.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear-Sir.—My only object in giving you this testimorial is to spread valuable information-Having been badly afflicted with Sait Rhenm, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and asnoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which were any quantity of sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I fellowed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rhuematism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,

Pass. Ag.t. Mich. C. R. R.

Intensely.
C. H. TUCKER,
Pae. Ag.t Mich. C. R. R.,
69 Washington Street, Boston

#### VECETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUCGISTS. B n & Webb, Wholesale Agents.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,





CO-LABORERS' do. do., GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Horway. GOLD MEDAL at Mechanic Charlingle 278 SILVER MEDAL (Com sacres) Ca., 1878

MASON & HAMLIN

Paris on on. The award at Paris It. Mich.

Se OLLY GOLD MEDAL

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

LECTURE AT THE JOST MISSION CHURCH, SOUTH BRUNSWICK ST.

Rev. R. Brecken, A. M., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture at the above church, on Tuesday evening next, 27th inst., at 8 p.m. Subject-Fact and Fancy in Superstition.

Proceeds in aid of the Mission Sabbath School. Admission 20 cents. Tickets at the Book Room and at the door.

The business men of Yarmouth are passing through a severe erisis in commercial affairs. That thriving and enterprizing town has been both the envy and admiration of surrounding places, but has recently suffered to an extraordinary degree from decline in, and loss of, shipping, besides pressure from failures cutside. We sincerely sympathize with those most particularly affected, and hope soon to see them rise above this adversity.

Many will sympathize with Messrs. McDonald & Co., of this city, whose loss by fire is elsewhere recorded as a news item. The firm consists of several brothers, as industrious, frugal and capable in their line, as can be found in any place. For years their large advertisement has appeared in this paper, as well as in several other journals. Their well-regulated business was one of the mechanical interests in which we all felt a degree of pardonable pride. Even now the brothers have health, indomitable courage and the unlimited confidence of the public. With these advantages they will yet floursh.

This fact seems to be assuming more positive proportions every day-that wooden ships are to be superseded by iron ships and steamers. To the Maritime Provinces this means either a revolution in trade, or a gradual but actual decline in wealth. Of every thousand dollars owned in Nova Scotia, for instance, at least six hundred have accrued from either ship-building or carrying freight. If iron ships are to be preferred in carrying commodities between the continents, and if steam ships are to continue reducing their working expenses and increasing their capacity for cargoes, it follows that our people must look in some other direction for wealth. We do hope that in the necessary new departure, agriculture will receive more attention. This country has fruit and cereal producing qualities which have never yet been tully tested. Cattle, also, might be as easily supplied from eastern as western ing Fund, will, we presume, depend

A mighty structure of tones " is George Eliott's illustration for elaborate music. It seems quite possible to live in a different world from one's neighbors, according to our special gifts and education. A musician listening to the "Messiah" may see grand pillars and arches, witness a perpetual transition from Gothic to Elizabethan types of architecture, while an uninspired, uneducated hearer is observer only of the mannerisms of the choir and the contortions of the organist. It seems a sad, though doubtless wise, dispensation of providence which admits one man through the vestibule, the corridors, the dome, and sanctuary of this musical temple, and shuts another out. Shall there be, in the working of God's great law of compensation, any return for this deprivation to the unfortunates who have no ear for music? Or is it possible that those to whom are given the keys of the "structure of tones" are themselves shut out from other cathedrals, reserved for souls born without the musical faculty? It seams the beautiful order in all creation that happiness is to be drawn from different sources, as honey is gathered from a variety of blossoms.

As a result of a railway accident in Ontario, reported by us last week, one of the injured men died after a few hours of great suffering. We find this record of him in a Montreal paper :--

Mr. Gooderham gradually sank under the fearful shock which his injuries inflicted upon him and died on Sunday morning. He went off quite peaceably, and grate fully recognizing the attentions of those around him He was in the 54th year of his age, and was the second son of Mr. Much in several respects. Sermons, tals the beautiful Pandora, and to William Gooderham, President of the Bank of Toronto, who survives him. When a young man he entered Victoria College. Cobourg, where he studied with the intention of becoming a Methodist minister. He became a local preacher without regular station, going from place to place. principally in the neighborhood of Streets. ville, and doing great good. He kept to this mode of life for between twenty-eight and thirty years. Finding his health failing him, he gave up the ministerial work, and entered into a milling and storekeeping business at Streetsville, with his brother William. This was about two years His wife, who is a sister of Hon. T. N. Gibbs is still living. Of late years holding frequent prayer-meetings at the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Station, designed especially for the benefit of rail-

#### THE GENERAL PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Dr. Douglas, from the seclusion of what at best can be but a chamber of convalescence, sends us a letter very characteristic of himself in every way. He will move our readers by more than the eloquence of his diction. is easy to see that a great theme lies behind the impassioned words of this call to the churches. A debt on the Missionary Society would be a badge of honour, considered merely as an evidence of our church's great zeal to overtake the world's necessities; but with us at present the debt is a burden, while in the near future it threatens to be a calamity. Our conviction has been very decided for some time, that a change must ensue soon in the sustentation of our domestic missions, or injuries next to irreparable will fall upon our Methodist cause.

It matters not by whom the sugges tion originated which has thus taken shape, awaiting the church's endorsation. John McDonald, Esq., a largehearted man, threw out the opinion that a universal movement in Canadian Methodism might result in advantages corresponding to those over which our brethren in Great Britain are rejoicing. It seems now apparent that Mr. McDonald but gave utterance to the voice of Providence. After meditating, hesitating, praying under pressure of this responsibility, the President of General Conference is encouraged by the representatives of annual Conferences to invite our ministers and people to attempt great things in the way of benevolence.

Arguments on this subject will be abundantly supplied as the movement gathers strength. At present any persuasion in addition to that of Dr. Douglas' letter would be superfluous, if not impossible.

We were not aware that the intentions of those who looked to a temporary adjustment of the deficiency-burden among Nova Scotia ministers, had been divulged beyond a very narrow circle. It may now be confessed that some such plan was being carried out; but whether it ought to still go on to maturity, or merge in the more general scheme of a Dominion Thanksgivupon future developments.

#### PREACHING BY THE CLOCK.

The religious world has pretty much ceased all comments upon the length of our pulpit discourses. This is somewhat strange. For at least twenty years of our life, it was one of the stock themes in the newspapers. Many a couplet of poetry did it suggest; many a strong admonition. We do not remember, with one or two trifling exceptions, any allusion to the subject at all in recent years, certainly not of the fault-finding sort. Our natural inference is, that the croakers and the languid-representatives of one class of Christians; that the timid and the conservative-very excellent elements in every congregation-have conquered. Indeed, our somewhat extended opportunities for observation confirm this conviction. A most proper, methodical regard for the propershall be dismissed, as when the planets and the comets shall occupy cerits phases.

as a part of religious worship, should be subject to the rule, "let all things be done decently and in order." Here and there a preacher, strong in combativeness, fought by precept and example against the tyranny of public opinion which would hinder him from indulging in an inveterate habit. He kept to his seventhlies, but society hept to its criticism, and society conquered. The seventhly class of preachers have disappeared. We are not sor-

very little. A preacher was not only himself for his unhappy fate. Here A year has gone past—a year is ap- are of rare occurrence in the present day,"

good, round season of pulpit express- was first presented to Hermione, the ion was expected of him. Now, many wife of Cadmus, but which was certain of our readers are themselves preachers in a way-in the Sabbath School particularly. Sabbath brings for them work as well as worship. Hence they need time, and cannot always afford a lengthened period for any religious service. The Lord's day has become an exceedingly busy day in many places; so much so that it is a question whether works of necessity-the laborious sort—are not robbing us of the time for works of mercy—the ently, therefore, monopolize too much of the Lord's day.

danger that this systematic habit will produce two bad results. It may repress that special energy and enthusiasm which come betimes to preachers who have any heart for their work. God has continued to His church, spirit, at least a measure of the prostill speaks through the human. Acminister seasons of special authoritythem by the fire in his own soul; by the expansion of his theme, its increase " preach not the Gospel," we maintain that his first duty is to his own conscience. Where is the license for an occasional fervency of this kind while surement as cotton among solids or wine among liquids? It surely never brought under the stern laws of min- still worse, a leering indifference. utes and seconds. Mind is mind, and cannot be regulated in the same way as locomotives and steam hammers.

Our hearers, again, are indulged to think that there can be no reasonable apology for a long sermon or a long prayer. A cardinal doctrine among the Jews was that of the Urim and Thummin :- God spoke by the High Priest, and as his object demanded. Our Wesleyan forefathers, in common with Quakers, Moravians, and other sects, believed very positively in the special, among the untutored savages that direct communication of knowledge roamed the primeval forests of North from the Holy Ghost to human beings, America. Almost the only honour and through them to others. If we in- enjoyed by tobacco is that it, was insist that our ministers shall limit troduced into England just about one their discourses to a precise, equable year after the birth of the Bard of Avperiod, do we not virtually dictate that on; but even this honour is somewhat the Divine Spirit shall have no privi- modified by the opinion pronounced lege which is not subject to our mea- upon it by King James I., in his surements of time?

public worship. Above all, let us en- some to the eye, hateful to the nose, courage our preachers to believe that harmful to the brain, dangerous to the they are not only ambassadors but amenuenses of the Deity—God speaking through as well as by them, to gian smoke of the pit that is bottom- ficient, and field-labor is inadequate in

#### BURNT-OFFERINGS TO VULCAN.

Vulcan-worship was at one time well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens and at Rome. Nevertheless. ties of modern style and taste has set if one may judge from the nature of in upon us, so far as the extent of the the victims offered in his honour, this sermon is concerned. We have attair- fabulous divinity does not appear to ed to a system so complete that a have been held in very high esteem. mathematician can predict with as A calf and a boar-pig were the principerfect accuracy the hour when ninety- pal burnt-offerings, commonly sacrinine of every hundred congregations fixed to the god of fire. And perhaps such victims as these were more than equal to the merits of certainly one of tain positions, or the moon shall change the most deformed, unfortunate and ridiculed of all the mythological dei-What have we gained by this? ties. It is true his skill gave to mor-Achilles his arms of strength, and to Hercules his famous shield; but these enumerations well-nigh, exhaust his honourable record, and are more than counter-balanced by his long catalogue of vices and misfortunes. At

at liberty to occupy much time, but a too he forged that fatal collar which death to all who wore it. Nor was he very happy in his associations. Not to mention his unholy amours, it will be sufficient to instance his friendship with Bacchus, who enticed him into intoxication. So that all things being considered, the Vulcan of mythology is by no means an enviable personage either in his character or in his career.

Yet Vulcan-worship still survives. In these modern days, however, it has assumed a somewhat different form. It restful sort. No preacher can consist- is practiced now in the monstrous tobacco evil that so extensively prevails in the world to-day. The burnt-offer-On the other hand, we see great ings made to this god of fire, are scarcely less costly and pernicious than are the copious libations that are poured out to Bacchus. When we consider the millions of money that are annually expended in the indulgence of the smoking and chewing habits of while depriving it of the prophetic these days of boasted refinement and civilization; and the fatal injury that phetic afflatus. It is an important the use of tobacco is constantly doing article of our creed that the Divine to the morals of our rising youth; and the great reproach cast upon our holy cordingly there come to every true Christianity by the countless number of smoking and chewing Christians; is of more than ordinary power with God it not high time for the pulpit and for and men. He need not err in estimat- the press to lift up their voice and cry ing these seasons. He may judge aloud and spare not, until this modern Vulcan worship is effectually arrested, and its victims are saved from the of awfulness and emphasis. When curse pronounced upon the unclean, such a "woe is unto" him if he and from the fire that shall never be quenched? But the tobacco evil has invaded the sanctity of the home, and even the holy place itself where pure truth is dispensed and saintly virtue sermons are as much subject to meal is enjoined, and piety towards God is inculcated; and any attempt to repress it is sure to be met by prejudice was intended that preaching should be and opposition, or what is perhaps

Where then is the cure for this to-

bacco evil? Is it not in a fuller appreciation of its pernicious character, and a more careful education of the conscience with regard to so important a matter? A relic of barbarism, often the associate of Bacchus, and baneful in its effects upon both mind and body, tobacco has no brighter record to point to than Vulcan had. It cannot be ly, if not religiously, Protestant. considered complimentary to this poisonous weed that smoking originated "Counterblaste to Tobacco," in which Do let us provide for spontaneity in he describes it as "a custom loath- war, she is threatened with famine. lungs, and in the black stinking fume crops were destroyed by beetles and thereof resembling the horrible Sty- marmots, so that the seed has been deless." And as far back as the year consequence of the excess of holidays 1630; we read that "one necessary | -about a hundred a year-and the qualification of a teacher was that he wide-spread drunkenness of the comshould be 'no puffer of tobacco.'" mon people, involving great wasteful-Now, is the evil less to-day than it ness. Grain, which is the chief article was then? Has it not rather increased of export, which furnishes the means a thousand fold? How essential then of paying taxes and of getting all supis it that the conscience should be edu- plies, now seems insufficient for home cated to discern the evil and to con- consumption. Her domestic debt is demn and banish it! Let pastors and very oppressive. Most of the land of parents set the good example, and the the Empire is mortgaged to bankers, young shall soon follow in their foot. and its owners are scarcely able to steps. And let our young men hearken | pay their interest, much less the prinnot to the siren-voices of this fascinat- cipal, their arrears being from 25 to ing and infatuating habit, binding 30 per cent. Russia is a vast country themselves in firm and holy resolu- of vast resources; but she has drawn tions to keep from it, just as the on them very heavily of late, and all mighty Ulysses lashed himself to the indications are that she is approaching mast, as he sailed past the island of a crisis in her fortunes which will reenchantments, and so escaped a fatal quire the fullest wisdom of her statesthraldom. Away, forever away, with men to meet. She appears to be sothe god of fire! And let his worship cially, politically, financially and mor-

#### THE MINISTERIAL MONTH.

Commencing with the Presbyterian his birth his mother, Juno, was so dis- Synod toward the close of May, we of gusted with the deformities of her son the Eastern Provinces will enter upon that she threw him into the sea. Sur- a series of principal church gatherings. viving this cruel fate, and having no the interest of which will be sure to place among the gods of Olympus, he engage public attention to a considermade his home under mount Etna, able extent. There is solemnity to Mr. Gooderham had been in the habit of ry. Then, in earlier days, sermons whose volcanic fires he utilized in most of our own ministers in the very were rare, and of general church forging destructive thunder-bolts for thought that "Conference is near." work on the Sabbath there was but Jupiter, and in this way avenging It marks an epoch in our little history.

proaching. Freighted with grateful or painful memories, scores of hearts will soon be disburdening themselves in brotherly fellowship. Nowhereelse can pastors find so sympathetic an audience as in the assembly of their brethren. With all its blots of defective judgment, of occasional hasty leg. islation, of stubborn and intractable purpose—as seen by outside spectators the Cenference remains a sanctuary to the honest, loyal Methodist preacher. Here are his friends; here will his plea be heard with patience, his wounded spirit be healed, if only the heart be right with God. We have known men to shrink from attendance at Conference, through some lingering conviction of past injustice; but invariably true relations are established between brethren who are under subjection to the royal law of love.

Need we counsel our people to prepare the way of the Conferences by earnest prayer? Much depends upon their meeting and their decisions. Kindled anew with holy flame, these elements may go forth as torches in the right hand of the Lord. May the Holy Spirit greatly own this year our Conference services and deliberations.

#### FRANCE.

What a significant fact it is that no less than five members of the Government Cabinet (including the Prime Minister) are now Protestants. When Necker (the father of Madam de Stael) was called into the Cabinet, just before the great revolution, his religion, as a Protestant, was considered an almost insurmountable difficulty; there had never been a Protestant in the royal councils; he was not allowed a cabinet title, nor full power, and his selfrespect compelled him to retire; but the people forced the government to restore him and invest him with the legitimate powers and title. There have been about thirty years since France has had a Protestant Prime Minister. Protestantism is now not only in that high position, but has about half of the cabinet, and the entire cabinet is thoroughy "anti-clerical," which means that it is political-

#### RUSSIA.

No country in all civilization seems to be in so pitiable a plight at present as Russia. In addition to her immense foreign debt and her general Anancial derangement, her political afflictions are continually cropping out in defiance of law, and mysterious assassination, and her losses of every kind from the late Last year she suffered rexceedingly from drought; nearly one-third of her ally disorganized, or very near it, and she can not go on much longer in her present condition. No wonder her most thoughtful minds are pessimists.

A learned clergyman in the State of Maine was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate who despised education :- "Sir you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." "A similar event," replied the clergyman, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things

and with the co and several of the of cultivating a attachment amor that communion. tormed to invest gard to the best and several very been adopted. tion, somewhat dangerous. Wit tavor of an extre the youth of chr sombreness of soc yet know enough the consequence young men habits grow and gather be innocent; but ignorant of the ga that its rudiments all, elsewhere the Then comes the by the Church Inst tion, we fear some playing referred t end? What con indulgences? It i Church of England duct its own aff youth and their w measure, masmuch into our social fabr ample of the Churc be of vast influence

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#### CORRESPON

PICTOU C.

DEAR BRO.,-We de you or your readers a a word or two concerns this town may not ! comparatively weak in sources our congregati spirit, energy and enthe be amply proven by t

In August last two o undertook to canvas the subscriptions to purchas in the church. A few 1 ed in a sum sufficient t and substantial instrusince greatly helped our During the Christmas

was projected and carrie issue. The amount \$130.00, and is to be u the comfort of the pasto Just as spring was open ganist, who had kind! services, was surprised i congregation, of a hand chain valued at \$60. Now the friends are seeking to provide was build a parsonage. Alre lot has been pur chased ar ing adopted. Another v work under way, and in minister of the Methodist will find himself in the

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#### RUSSIA.

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We have been following with no little interest-we may say anxiety-the reports of the Church of England Institute of this city. During several months past experiments have been made, under the auspices and with the concurrence of the Bishop and several of the clergy, in the direction of cultivating a more intimate and loyal attachment among the young people of that communion. Committees have been tormed to investigate and suggest in regard to the best means of securing this, and several very admirable measures have been adopted. Others are, in our estimation, somewhat radical if not really dangerous. Without yielding a jot in tavor of an extreme system which dooms the youth of christianity to dullness and sombreness of social and domestic life, we yet know enough of human nature to dread the consequences of fostering among young men habits whose character it is to grow and gather strength. Billiards may be innocent; but where our youth are ignorant of the game, it would be as well that its rudiments should be learned, it at all, elsewhere than in a religious club. Then comes the smoking room, adopted by the Church Institute, a fitting association, we fear some will say, of the game playing referred to. Where is all this to end? What comes next in the order of indulgences? It may be objected that the Church of England should be left to conduct its own affairs; but 1stly-Their youth and their work are both ours in a measure, masmuch as they enter largely into our social fabric; and 2ndly-The example of the Church Institute is likely to be of vast influence as an experiment on the part of a Protestant religious body toward nurturing the youth of our country.

A writer in the London Methodist says: It is expected that more than 150 candidates for the ministry will present themselves for examination. As that number ence of two foreign wars, which bring no is larger than is needed, doubtless great prestige, but immense cost, with sorrow care will be taken to block the progress of inefficient men. I am glad to hear that it is probable a large number of last year's men and the fresh candidates now offering the decline in markets, entailing widewill be admitted to the Theological Institution in September.

Many fears have been expressed that in consequence of the great depression of trade and the unsettled state of the country, there would be a very large decrease in the numbers of the members of the Society in England, as reported at the March quarterly meetings. The results, as published in the papers of the last few weeks, show that out of 704 circuits in England and Scotland, 268 have published reports as follows:—
110 circuits report increase of members,

3,355. 27 report increase without stating numbers. 37 report decrease of members, 1,059. 33 report decrease without stating at the close of the last Conference, registnumbers. 139 report numbers on trial to ered their high purpose before God to lift, if out stating numbers. 21 report members which rested upon the church, that, with be 8,477, 5 report numbers on trial with of junior classes, 1212. 9 report members' quickened and elastic step, she might still of junior classes without stating numbers. go forth to bless the world. They pro-Many circuits are still participating in hallowed revivals. These facts call aloud

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

ed trust and effort for the future.

PICTOU CIRCUIT.

DEAR BRO.,-We do not often trouble you or your readers and therefore think a word or two concerning our doings in her financial embarrassment; and how this town may not be amiss. Although comparatively weak in numbers and resources our congregation is not without b come an epoch of consecration and spirit, energy and enthusiasm. This will thanksgiving. be amply proven by the following brief

In August last two of our lade friends undertook to canvas the congregation for subscriptions to purchase an organ for use in the church. A few hours effort resulted in a sum sufficient to purchase a neat and substantial instrument, which has is the demand that she should be relieved since greatly helped our service of song.

During the Christmas holidays a bazaar was projected and carried to a successful issue. The amount netted was about \$130.00, and is to be used in promoting the comfort of the pastor and his family. Just as spring was opening our lady organist, who had kindly volunteered her services, was surprised by a gift from the congregation, of a handsome watch and chain valued at 860.

Now the friends are devising plans and seeking to provide ways and means to build a parsonage. Already a convenient lot has been purchased and plans for building adopted. Another week will see the work under way, and in a few months the minister of the Methodist church in Pictou will find himself in the occupancy and enoyment of as neat, compact and comfortable a home as can be found in the Con-

Nor have the occupants of the present parsonage been forgotten. More than nce during the past twelve months subtantial tokens of good will and regard ave been received from individuals and rom the congregation. This record if not n evidence of spiritual prosperity, of hich alas we can say little, is certainly roof of hearty liberality. We question if nother congregation of its size can be und in the N. S. Conference to rank bere that of Pictou. Yours, &c.,

Jos. G. ANGWIN.

DEAR BRO.,-As the result of a few special services held on several parts of this circuit, God has been pleased to quicken the church and save sinners. It has been my privilege to administer the ordinance of Christian baptism to several candidates, who received it in true apostolic mode. Several others will be baptized before I leave this important and promising field of toil. It is gratifying to know that the scriptural mode of baptism, as well as all the doctrines of our church are gaining tavor every day among the people.

Allow me to say in conclusion to the Rev. John Brown, who used my name at a public lecture delivered recently on the subject of baptism, that, were he as honest in the expression of his opinions as Mr. Gaetz is in administration of what he believes to be the scriptural mode of baptism, the cause of God would be better I am yours, &c.,

J. GARTZ.

BE RELIEVED. FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GENERAL

SHALL OUR MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CONFERENCE. Dear Bro. Nicolson,—

Will you permit me to call the attention of our church to a suggestive event which is now transpiring in England. Seldom in the wide sweep of modern church history has a more sublime and self-sacrificing example been witnessed by Christendom, than that which English Methodism now presents. Never since the times of the Pitt administration, more than two generations ago, have calamities so dire fallen upon the mother land. The more profoundly these calamities are studied, the more appalling and far-reaching do they appear. The disastrous failures of securities abroad, the overwhelming failures of banking institutions at home, the existprestige, but immense cost, with sorrow and distress to hearts and homes, the stagnation of all departments of manufac ture and trade, the shrinking of values, spread ruin on agriculture, the acknowledged depression of shipping interests, the persistent and bitter conflicts between that amount to national disasters plunging untold thousands of operatives into the most abject poverty; and the settled gloom which arises from the growing conviction that the manufacturing supremacy of England is surely passing away, all combine to constitute a picture of national distress, seldom, if ever, witnessed. Yet at this supreme hour of national trial, and especially when the suffering has concentrated in those industrial centres. where the largest constituencies of Metho-dism are found, the ministers and laymen possible, the burden of financial pressure posed to wipe out a debt of 300,000 dollars, resting on the Missionary Treasury, for songs of joy and gratitude, and renew- relieve the Theological College, and even plant another, while other and subordinate interests were not forgotten. #

Resisting the temptation to indefinite postponement, they at once proceeded to organize for victory, and with a spiritual wisdom, which commands our admiration, they resolved that the movement should be a means of deepening the spirituality of the church, as well as relieving signally has God owned the enterprise? Carrying the subject into the pulpit, the love-feast, and the prayer-meeting, it has

Already nearly 600,000 dollars have been subscribed, and intelligence comes to us through the Press that everywhere a deepening spirituality is resting upon the church. In the light of this illustrious example, what is the responsibility which rests upon the Methodist Church of Canada, but to smulate the zeal and enterprise of her worthy mother How imperative of her embarrassments. Those who have most carefully investigated the financial condition and the gateways of opportunity which God is flinging open before her, feel that a crisis has come, when she must be recreant to her high commission in this land, or relief must at once be afforded to her Exchequer.

How manifestly does the voice of Providence, winged with the logic of events, appeal to Canadian Methodism, to enter and hold the great land of the North-west for Christ . The agents of Rome, with keen eye and far reaching vision, have long seen the coming greatness of this land, and by fostering rebellion and political chicanery, have sought to pre empt it for the purpose of extending the Romish despotism in this Dominion, but how signally has God outwitted their policies, and decreed that this land shall be given to Protestant Christianity. By the marvel. lous ministry of commercial depression, the central solitudes of the continent are becoming peopled. During the last eighteen months, upwards of a million have rossed the Mississippi, and from every | per member. city, town, village and neighborhood in this Dominion, the exodus has begun. Many of the youthful and stalwart sons of the church have gone out from Christian homes, followed by the tears and prayers of affectionate piety. Already some 60,000 have found settlement, and from the indications of the times, at no remote future the valleys of the Saskatchewrecognizing the crisis and accepting the would not fail of success. Why should had come from Sc. John.—Sua.

gurated to erect four hundred churches along the outlying settlements, and the church is becoming aroused to augment the resources of the Missionary Society, that it may send out its agents to minister in these churches, and upbuild and con. serve Christian civilization.

Church of Canada to overlook the immediate responsibility which is thus laid at her door, to multiply her evangelizing agencies throughout the settlements, which are now being planted, without branding upon her own brow the impress of failure in the accomplishment of that igh mission to which God has called her. It ever a Macedonian cry came to the church, it came to every minister and member of Methodism to at once send help to those who have gone out from Christian hearths and homes, and thus save society from that infidelity and irreligion which have blighted many of the frontier settlements of the neighboring Republic.

But with the claims of the North West, let us not overlook the appeal which comes to us for increased aid, from the Island of Newfoundland. By a letter which the writer has just received from the President of the Newfoundland Conference, we learn that the failure of the fisheries has plunged multitudes of the fishing population into utter destitution, and as a consequence, many heroic mis sionaries around that inhospitable coast, are passing through a season of painful privation, while there is a certainty that the missionary income of the Island will be materially diminished. This adversity and abridgment of resources are all the more to be regretted, because the opportunities for aggressive work were never more pregnant with promise. Having been transferred from the fostering care of the mother church in England, this Island appeals, and we believe will not appeal in vain, to the church in Canada, for that amount of sympathy and support which are requisite to give triumph to those missions, some of which were directly planted by Wesley, and are the earliest Methodist missions on the face of the earth.

Without referring to the urgency of our French and Indian missions, yet another appeal comes to us, from a quarter which delicacy would gladly leave as too sacred to be uncovered, but which requires to be laid bare, that the condition of silent and patient suffering may be alleviated. The fact has been all but universally overlooked that the decrease in grants has curtailed on many of the families of our docapital and la our, resulting in strikes mestic missionaries, want and suffering painful and pathetic to contemplate.

By the most direct testimony, we know that some of the children of these families are in such destitution that they cannot in decency appear in the churches in which their fathers minister. When these ministers stood with their brethren, and consecrated their services to the church, they were entitled to believe that the church would provide for those dependent upon them, yet while it has amply provided for some, it has appointed them to privation and suffering. To the honor of the brethto, at least, lighten the burden which unjustly rests upon those who are inadequately sustained on the d mestic missions in that Conference. So manifest did this injustice appear, that at the last meeting of the Missienary Committee of the Montreal Conference, it was declared by the Nestor of that Committee that it could not be repeated and perpetuated without disorganization. And now what response can our Missionory Society make to these

.For several years income has been decreasing, and debt increasing, till at the population at school this term of length it has reached the enormous sum about 1 in 6 and of the 5.279 pupils of the wards of seven thousand dollars are expended to meet the interest on debt and discounts, a sum which; if saved, would be sufficient to sustain some fifteen young ministers in the provinces of the great North West.

On the authority of the senior ecretary and the Lay-Treasurer, we learn there is but little hope of the present income ex-ceeding, if indeed it equals, that of the past year. Immediately on the close of the business

pertaining to the Transfer Committee, an informal conversation took place relative to the condition of our church and the Presidents were all but unanimous in the conviction that an immediate and determined effort should be made to relieve its sever. al interests from embarassment and impower it to meet its responsibilities. Writing as we do from the commercial metropolis of this Dominion, where depressions of trade have culminated, and where the plough share of ruin has been driven through the fortunes of many of our most loyal supporters, we well un erstand how strong the argument is to post pone any immediate action, but let those who would advocate postponement, remember that they propose to relegate the church to an attitude of non aggression for years and perpetuate the burden which now rests so heavily on many of our missionaries, since the wisest economists the mannasthead overboard, want agree that an extended period of time ing the gaff tonsail. A boat was it taking. must elapse before the country recovers and every effor, made tesave him but he been passing.

Already the relief movement in England has risen to the sum of a dollor and a half

Is there a minister or member in the Methodist Church of Canada who will as sert that it would unduly burden the church, to raise half that amount per member, and yet that amount would effeetually relieve our Missionary Society while an additional twenty-five cents would redeem the indebtedness of the Educational Society and put gladness into the hearts of those superannuated brethren tread of free-born millions, and rivers un- in the winter of age, who, with dim eye going up through Portland, with the childknown to song, will become vocal with and feeble age, are descending to the ren then in their posession. Yest rlay American Methodism notwithstanding the is in favor of a distinct and independent land police that two children had been was 6,433,924, an increase of 370.691 depression which rests upon the land, is effort, which if immediate and unanimous staten from Annapolis by Indians who

responsibility. A scheme has been inau- the church not arise, and with high resolve and holy purpose, at once enter into this movement of relief?

Make it profoundly spiritual. Let it find a place in every pulpit. Let it be the burden of every praying heart. Let ministers with one accord come up to the ensuing Conferences to consecrate themselves It is impossible for the Methodist and offer a gift of thanksgiving unto the hurch of Canada to overlook the immeliate responsibility which is thus laid at Let the influence of the laymen be brought into active co-operation. Pass not over the children in the Sabbath Schools. Welcome the aid of all friends, and who will doubt that untold blessings and deliverance would come to the entire church. No minister, trustee, nor steward need tear that this movement would diminish their local resources, for that liberality which results from the increased devotion of the church, will not exhaust itself in one direction, but will sweep the entire circle of beneficent giving. We forbear indicating the details for any plan, by which this scheme of relief should be carried out, well knowing that if the Conferences loyally accept the scheme, their wisdom will easily suggest the means for its accomplishment.

In closing this unduly extended letter, we indulge the hope that as the Methodist Church of Canada has never since its con. federation, made a united effort for the accomplishment of any given object, it will now, when a Providential crisis is upon us, give demonstration that it is not a rope of sand," but that we are one, and inseparable, now and forever, in the work of spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands.

GEORGE DOUGLAS. Montreal, May 14, 1879.

#### PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

General Sir Patrick Macdougall will not leave for England until Tuesday next, when he will go by the mail steamer from Halifax. It is understood that the General has been summoned home to attend a military council about to be held by order of the Imperial Government to consider proposed changes in the British military system.

A two year old son of Mr. James Packham, printer, strayed out in front of his father's residence, on Gottingen St., last Monday, and was run over by a flat wagon, driven by a man named John McDonald, and so seriously injured that he died an hour afterwards. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

The annual report of the Board of School Commissioners for Halifax City has been published, and from it we gather the following interesting information: NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

The total number of teachers employed s 104-an increase of three over last year: of these; 23 are males, and 81 female. Of the 23 male teachers, 5 hold the Academic License, or Grade A: 15 hold the 1st class or Grade B; and 3 hold inferior grades. ren of the Nova Scotia Conference be it Of the 81 female teachers, 1 holds Grade said, that every man on an independent A: 14 hold a 1st class male license or Herbert, Miss V. Baker, Messrs, C. T. Grade B: 59 hold a 1st class female license or Grade C; 6 the second female license or Grade D; and 2 Grade E, a for Montago. - Woodstock, N. B., Scatinel. license now cancelled by the Council of Public Instruction.

The number of pupils registered for the term just ended, exclusive of the 101 scholars in the High School, is 5.279. In this number the sexes are almost equally represented, there being 2,653 girls against 2,626 boys. The total number of pupils of both sexes receiving instruction from the 108 teachers of the city staff, amounts to 5,380. This will give a proportion of of sixty-three thousand dollars, while up- free schools, an average of about 50 registered pupils to each teacher.

The Nova Scotia giantess, who a fee years ago married the Kentucky grint, has lately given birth in London to an infant who is supposed to be the larger child brought into the world since Goliah ship "King David," which sank some fifty of Gath. It weighed at birth 231-4 years ago. A number of copper bolts. pounds, was 30 inches in height, 24 inches; fround the breast, the head 19 inches, and the length of the foot 5 1-2 inches latest bulletia "mother and child were Cause, incendiarism; loss, \$800; doing well."

Mr. Charles Gallagher brought two along the Western shore of P. E. Island. bars of gold, weighing 80 ounces, to town lately from Isaac's Harbor. Thirty eight ounces of this gold was extracted from six

and a balf tons of quartz. A gang of burglars charged with robbing the shop of Mr. John Murdock in Bridgewater, were arrested near Bridge. own their names are John Bent and ! brother Israel, Jos. Bent, son of Johnan 1 Osborn Bowlby. The latter admitted the crime, and they have all been committed for trial at the June Term of the Sapreme Court in Bridgetown.

Capt. Cook, of Schooner "Roselile," LaHave, which arrived at this post on Saturday from St, Pierre, Mix, reports, similar circumstances from the bright Lillian," of Liverpool, N. S., on the pass from the upper tog sailyard and was lost. His name was William Innes and he was a son of the captain, Henry Innes. A few months ago Capt. Innes lost his oldest son Railways, for the year ending 30th June,

A camp of Indians came to the city by. the Empress from Annapolis on Saturday evening. The Indians had with them two white children, and when last seen were shades of the sepulchre. All experience afternoon notice was given to the Port

Joshua Snow, about 17 years of age son of Mr. William Snow, of Shelburne, while on the voyage from Liverpool, Eng., to Philadelphia, on board a Yarmouth ship, Killam master, on the 28th of March, fell from aloft to the deck, and was killed in-

On Tuesday morning, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 35. The fire proved to be at the brass foundry and steam fitting establishment of the enterprising firm of Macdonald Bros., North Barrington Street. The fireman were soon at the scene, and did good service. The fire is supposed to have originated in the "finishing" shop, which is situated above the portion of the building where the most damage was occasioned. The floor in the part destroyed was saturated with oil, which dripped from the lathes. These had all to be removed, as the floor was so weakened that it would not sustain them The stock in the shop, consisting principally of brass mouldings and finished work, was considerably damaged by discoloration from smoke and water.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

News was received here of the death at Liverpool, England, of William A. Robertson, Esq., who was formerly a resident of this city. Mr. Robertson was largely interested in shipping, and a few years ago removed from St. John to Liverpool, keeping up, however, his business connection here. His health, had lately been very poor and he took a trip to the Mediterranean for its benefit, but the trip did not produce any apparent improvement.

Three men, named respectively William Kane, James Flaherty and Collins, have managed to effect their escape from the penitentiary. They were at the time working in a field adjoining the institution in company with several other, one of the keepers being in charge, and they seized their opportunity and ran away together. The keeper fired and apparently hit one of the men, who limped away. The have not yet been recaptured. - \cdot t. John News.

A very nice entertainment, and one that reflected creditably on the performers, was given in the school room of the Portland Methodist church by the Sabbath School in connexion with that church. The performance consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations and dialogues, and was very engthy, but notwithstanding its length the audience did not seem to tire, and the applause accorded the closing pièce was as hearty as that given to any preceding. It would be difficult to discriminate among the performers or point out one more deserving of praise than another, for all did well. Financially the entertainment must have been a success, for the large room was well filled. This effort on the part of the school to raise funds for procuring a library is highly commendable, and was deserving of even greater success.

We have to record the departure of more of our people for the West. On Monday last Mr. C. L. Churchill, his son Turney, James Reed, of Woodstock, and Mr. Henry Blackmore, of Richmond, left

The old Baptist meeting-h-use, at New Tasket, was burned on the 5th inst. Incon-

Charlotte County, has adopted the Canada Permissive Bill. . The Star is advocating a public garden

for Frederction. A Fredericton Rum Seller has appealed against a conviction on the Canada Tomperance Act. Temperance men and liquor dealers will await with considerable, inrest the decision of the upper courts on this question.

Captain Lurder, of Halifax, the gelewated diver, and a crew of twelve men, are now at work in Orwell Harbor, P. E. I , taking up portions of the wreck of the eathing, etc., have been sent up from the Lettoni.

It is The Union Hotel at Alberton, P. E. I. gratifying to record the fact that by the was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

Good catches of herring are reported

At the spring session of the Maine Historical Society, which opened at Port-land, on Thursday last, Dr. Packard, Secretary, read the request of the St. John authorities that, owing to the destruction of their library by the great fire, literary societies throughout the country be asked to help the institutions with literary col-lections. Dr. Dike spoke of the high reputs in which the Maine Historical Society was held by the Nova Scotia Historical Society of Halifax, and the great of attention he was shown by them when on these. The St. John Society is weak. They have a great regard also for the on Thursday last, when off Country Hre- Maine Society. It seemed to him that bor, David Zinck, aged I. years, feel from considering the great regard felt for this Society by them, the little that could be done for their would be appreciated, and I the Maine Historical Society from the depression through which it has sank before the boat reached him. The would make an effort. On motion of Rev. young man was a son of Mr. Elward Z nek. Mr. Hayes, it was voted to s-mil the St. of LaHave. A seaman was lost under John Society a copy of the Maine Society similar circumstances from the bright collections. At the sum meeting, Judge "Lillian," of Liverpool, N. S., on the past Godfrey's paper on Claude LaTour, was age from Philadelphia to Oporto. He fill read by Mr. Packard.—St. John Sun.

The annual report of Mr. Brydges, General Superintendent of Government 1873, showes the mileage of the entire rai'way system to be as follows; Railways actually in operation, 6:243 miles; railways under construction, portions of which are completed and track laid, 721; railways under construction, 1,041; total, 7,965. The capital shows an increase of \$14,667,-070. The number of passengers carried

MAY, 1879. Full Moon, 6 day, 1h, 51m, Morning. Last Quarter, 12 day, 10h, 22m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 1h, 36m, Morning

Date	Day of Week.	SUN		MOON.			HTFele Hal'x	
		Risc	s s	Sets	Rises			
1.	Thursday	4 54	1	0	1 54	8 9	2 1	3 22
3	Friday	4 53		1	3 8	8 58	2 48	4 32
21	Saturday	4 51	7	3	4 27	9 50	m3 13	5 31
4	SUNDAY	4 50	, 7	3	5 50	10 46	B 42	6 21
3.	Monday	4 43	7	4	7 10	11 44		7 9
	Tuesday	4 4		5	8 33	m'rn	5 1	7 50
7	Wednesday	4 4	; 7	7	9 46	0 47	5 58	8 44
1	Thursday	4 4	; ;	6	10 47	1 52	7 3	9 3.
	Friday	1 1	1 7		11 36	2 55 3 55	8 14	10 21
0	saturday	4 4:	; 7	. 9	mo'n		9 26	11 10
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	Saturday	4 33		18	2 28	$\frac{9}{9} \frac{11}{53}$	4 57	6 1
à	SUNDAY	4 3	1	19	2 49		5 59	6 48
9.	Monday	4 33		20			7 2	7 27
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11	Wednesday	4 3	1 7	22	4 24	A. 13 1 5	8 59	8 34
.2	Thursday	4 3		23	5 11	1 57	9 49	9 9
3	Friday	4 25	) 7	24	6 5		10 32	9 44
4	Saturday	4 27	3 7	25	7 4	2 48	11 3	10 21
5	SUNDAY	4 2		26	8 15	4 28	11 37	10 59
6	Monday	4 2	7	27	9 19	4 28 5 15	11 58	11 45
7	Tuesday	4 26	3 7	28	10 32	6 2	mo'n	mo'n
8	Wednesday	4 2		29	11 38	6 50	0 26	0 38
9	Thursday	4 2		30	A 51	7 89	0 49	1 35
	Friday	1, 24	7		2 5	\$ 31	1 13	2 40
	Saturday	4 23	7	32	3 22	- or	. 10	

THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrisboro, Cornwalls, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z ars
High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z ars
and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours
and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charfottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport,
hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours
60 minutes LATER.

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

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT. -Substract t h me of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to t c emainder add the time of rising next morning.

#### OBITUARY.

MRS. DAVID CHURCHILL.

A great revival occurred in Yarmouth nearly 40 years ago, during the ministry there of the late lamented Dr. DeWolfe. The field was just ripe when he entered it, and putting in his sickle he reaped many sheaves. But the first fruits had already been presented to the Lord by Father McMurray, who still lives and labors.

To this first fruits belongs the name of Miss Sarah Strickland, afterwards Mrs. David Churchill, who died at Darling's Lake, on the morning of the 24th Feb'y. last, in the 61st year of her age. Truly converted to God at that time, she joined our Church, to which she ever after remained devotedly attached, though for many years after marriage she lived in a community in which there was no Methodist but herself. To her, with her ardent love for the church of her choice, which yet was not bigotry, that day must | a positive need of our nature than it is have been an unusually joyful one, on which, after ne had conducted a series of blessed meetings, Bro. Perkins, now of Fountain, Colorado, organized a society in Darling's Lake itself. But one for which she could scarcely have been less grateful, was that on which, sometime afterwards, a neat little church, built within a few rods of her door, upon land of her own gift, was deeded to the Wesleyan Conference of E. B. A., and dedicated to the service of God. The character of her life among the people then, at least, had not the effect of prejudicing the minds of those who knew her best against the doctrines of the church she represented, and to her active efforts is largely due the present status of our cause in that section of the Hebron circuit.

"Aunt Sally" is remembered—and by many who were not here to look upon her remains after she had fallen asleepespecially on account of two things, that often stand together-the wasted form of a continual sufferer, and a certain irrepressible energy, unusually quiet, but sometimes almost a blaze.

She was not perfect, and she knew it, and none better than she. She was perfect and she knew it not-perfect in the love that knows no love so strong-perfect in that phase of love which shows itself as an unswerving devotion to duty and to those branches of God's cause that had commended themselves to her mind and heart. Humble, distrustful of self. ever dissatisfied with her condition, she yet had an unbounded faith in the power and love of God in Christ.

For many hours previous to her death she was unconscious, and there were no parting last words; but they who live in the Lord, die in him and are safe.

J. L. D.

#### A ROYAL PRESCRITION FOR TOOTH-ACHE.

The Niagara Falls correspondent of the Buffalo Courier describes the following incident of the Princess Louise's visit to the former place :- Her Royal Highness is very thoughtful and considerate of all who are connected in any way with her household. Yesterday she observed that one of her servants frequently ; laced his hands upon his face. His peculiar appearance aroused her suspicion. She immediately inquired the cause, and learned that he was suffering with a raging toothache. Placing her soft hand upon his cheek, she prescribed as follows :- "Now George you go directly and get a large fig; cut it open, and heat it as hot as you can; place it upon your face, over the ache, and in a little time, I am sure, you will feel better.' George was overwhelm. ed with her Highness' kindness, and declared positively that when her hand rested upon his face every bit of pain was driven away."

"O LORD, REVIVE THY WORK." —HEB. III. 2.

BY THE REV DR. H. M. FORD, Louisville Conference.

There is nothing so much needed at the present time, in this land of ours, as a general revival of pure, evangelical religion. Christians need it; sinners need it; and every interest of Church and State would be promoted

1. Christians need it.

It is a lamontable fact that there is a great deal of deadness in the church throughout all this country. The "form of godliness" exists, but the "power," to a large extent, is lacking. The result is, that there is, comparatively, but little religious enjoyment among professing Christians. In consequence, they seek enjoyment in other things. Worldly pleasures, amusements, etc., are resorted to, and, in the excesses of sinful gratification, the soul is left to famish for appropriate food. Hence, the feebleness of religious development there is a fearful relaxation of duty in need such a revival. the church. Prayer is neglected, the house of God but thinly attended, and the enterprises of the church exposed to the danger of failure for the want of means to sustain them. In all the elements of essential progress, deficiencies are apparent. This is to be seen everywhere—in preaching, in prayer, in singing, in all parts of worship. There is a great want of spirituality in these exercises. In mere artistic display, in many instances, they are justly regarded as models of perfection. They please the taste, and tickle the fancy, but are none the less destitute of the spiritual element, so essential to make them a power for good. There is, too, but little holiness in the church, which, more than any thing else, weakens its strength and cripples its progress; for,. in reality, every other deficiency grows out of this. "Make the tree good, and the fruit will be good." This is a fundamental law in our religion, and its application to the matters in question is easy. Holiness is a Bible doctrine. and is also a distinctive feature of our Methodism. It attainability by every Christian cannot be questioned. W are commanded to be holy; but God never requires impossibilities of his creatures; therefore holiness is attainable. Hence, all Christians ought to be holy. But holiness is scarcely more an instinctive demand of popular judgment. Wicked men expect Christians to be holy-not infallible, but holy. When, therefore, they see any lack of holiness in the character and lives of Christians, they instantly place them at a discount. The lack of holiness cripples their power over sinners, and weakens their power in religion. Christians are followers of Christ they must reflect his character. This is a popular demand. and it is founded in reason. Now, a general revival of pure evangelical religion would correct all these evils. Christians would then begin to live, as they ought always to have lived—as bright examples of a pure and holy Christianity. They would be awakened out of their slumbers, healed of their deadness, delivered from worldly conformity, made spiritual in their devotions, and renewed in zeal and activity in every department of church work. The house of God would be crowded with spiritual worshippers, and preaching, prayer and praise, would be sweet to the taste and food to the soul. And there would be no lack of means to support the institutions and enterprises of the church :

#### unto every good work. 2. Sinners need a revival.

for God would " make all grace abound

unto us, that we, always, having all

sufficiency, in all things, might abound

It is God's appointed method of saving them. In the absence of revivals, they partake of the prevailing deadness: restraint is thrown off; the motions of sinful pature are aroused, and they plunge headlong into all manner of They go rarely to the house of God, religious exercises being "a weariness unto them." They take advantage of the common relaxation to apologise for their own faults, and to justify a cherished distrust of all religion. They claim, with a plausible show of truth, to be as good as those who profess to be religious, and quiet the clamors of conscience in the conclusion that they are not so bad after all. Thus they grow harder and harder, and it is found to be next to impossible to arouse them from the dread sleep of sin.

Now, the only remedy for this condition is a revival of religion. At such times a special dispensation of the Holy Spirit is granted; sinners are brought to see their guilt and danger; to feel their need of a Saviour, and they begin to inquire what they shall do | inherit the earth." to be saved. They go to the house of

the word; the Holy Spirit accompanies the truth to their hearts, and makes it "quick and powerful" in discovering their hidden wickedness, the depth of their sin, the goodness they have despised, the mercy they have slighted, and the justice they have provoked; and, in the bitterness of their souls they are led to penitence and prayer. Like Peter, they begin to cry, "Lord, save or I perish." Christians are now prepared to utilize the means of grace, and to point inquiring penitents to the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world;" and in proportion to the extent of the revival power will be the number and type of the conversions. If this be true, the extent of the revival power is the measure of success. But the revival power is from the omnipotent God; to what extent, then, may it not reach? Let the Pentecost answer; let the Apostolic period answer; let the first two hundred years of the Christian era answer; let prophecy answer; let the successes of former years in our own time answer. The simultaneous conversion of vast multitudes is what we ought to look for. O, let ministers and Christians all over the land rise to the majesty of this great subject, and preach and pray and labor day and night, with reference to this grand measure of success in revi among us. Following this deadness, val effort! Surely, deathless sinners

> 3. A general revival of pure, evangelical religion would be a benefit to the

country at large. A well-defined and intelligent religious conviction, in the popular heart and mind, such as a general revival would produce, would, unquestionably, be attended with beneficial results. What would be better calculated to restrain popular vice? What is it that exalts Christian nations above heathen nations? Is it not their Christian civilization? And yet only a moiety of its power is felt by the people at large. Suppose the masses could feel the full force of its power to refine and elevate mankind; what a wonderful change would be produced on the whole face of society! How it would operate to restrain vice, to reform the erring, to stop crime, Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, theft, murder, highwayry, burglary, incendiarism, licentiousness, and corruption of all kinds! And would not these results be a great national blessing? Would it not reduce the cost of carrying on the government? Would it not, for the same reason, be a benefit to each individual of the nation? These results invariably follow revivals in the localities where they prevail; and why should they not follow a general revival? It was so under the reigns of Josiah and Hezekiah, in the land of Israel; and why should it not be so in our own land? If ever there was a time when national reform was needed in this country, the present is the time. From ocean to ocean and from the Lakes to the Gulf, it is groaning under the ponderous load of extravagance, corruption and crime. Reform is needed. Statesmen are looking around for remedies. First one, and then another, is proposed, and a thousand expedients are resorted to in order to cure the evil; but alas! the evil continues. The reason is, only the symptoms are treated, while the disease itself remains to carry on its ravages. If a cure can ever

be good," is as true of the nation as of the individual. Now, such a revival of religion as the one in question, would accomplish all By reducing extravagance, and curtailing the cost of crime, it would make money abundant for all necessary uses; and it would increase the happiness, as it would augment the purity of the people. In every way it would bless the nation.

be effected, the disease must be treated.

The disease is sin; the remedy grace.

" Make the tree good, and the fruit will

But is such a revival possible? Surey what God has done for other nations, be can do for ours. His promise is-" I will increase you with men like a flock." This promise is made to the church, and implies just such a revival as the one in question—a revival under the influence of which "the mountains would flow down at his presence,' and countless multitudes be converted

they are too much restricted in their prayers- They look only for limited successes, and get limited successes; whereas, they ought to measure their asking, like St. Paul, by "the riches of glory in Christ Jesus." "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it." "Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name: ask that your joy may be full.' " Whatsoever ye ask in my name, I will do it." These passages indicate the prayer gauge of the Bible, and show how a great national revival is within disposal, in the limitless provisions of grace, their successes would multiply beyond any thing enjoyed in the past, until the final conquest of the nations would be achieved, and " saints should

" ALMOST UP."

(Anonymous.)

" Almost up-almost up!" was the cry of the wounded sergeant as they laid him down on the battle-field and watched tenderly his dying struggles.

" Where did they hit you, sergeant?"

" Almost up." " No! sergeant; but where did the ball strike you?"

"Almost up," was the reply.

"But, sergeant, you do not understand -where are you wounded?"

Turning back the cloak which had been thrown over the wound, he showed the upper arm and shoulder, mashed and mangled with a shell. Looking at his wound, he said. "That is what did it. I was hug ging the standard to my blouse, and making for the top. I was almost up, when that ugly shell knocked me over. If they had let me alone a little longer-two minutes longer-I should have planted the colors on the top - almost up - almost

The fight and the flag held all his thoughts. And while his ear was growing heavy in death, with a flushed face and look of ineffable regret, he was repeating, Almost up, almost up!"

"Almost up," Christian, what is your ambition? Does the battle and the flag fill all your thoughts? O! when Jesus leads his army forward, and his promises are yours, and victory is sure, are you, can you be, forgetful of the conflict, and so much occupied in making money and enjoying the pleasures of the worle, to take up your cross and follow Jesus in saving souls and redeeming a lost world?

"Almost up!" Let this be your cry in life, and your joyful shout in death; and then from the battlements of heaven you shall watch the battle and swell the anthem of victory as the last stronghold of Satan is captured, and earth echoes back the angels song: "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will toward men."

#### DOMESTIC AND USEFTL.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm, or salt, or both, or a ittle gum Arabic dissolved.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains, and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

Living and sleeping in a room in which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun bath is the most refreshing and invigorating bath that can possibly be taken.

Blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportion, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bug remedy, and a coat of whitewash is ditto for the walls of

To prevent odors from cooking put one or two red peppers or a few pieces of charcoal into the pot where ham, cabbage etc., boiling, and the house will not be filled with offensive odor.

In papering walls, be sure to remove all the old paper and paste, and scrape them perfectly smooth. The best paste is made of rye flour, with two ounces of glue dissolved in each quart of paste: half an ounce of powdered borax will make the paste better.

Papering and painting are best done in cold weather, especially the latter, for the wood absorbs the oil or paint much more than in warm weather, while in cold weather it hardens on the outside, making a coat which will protect the wood instead of soaking into it.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS .- Pare and slice good tart apples. Make a pie-crust, using half the usual amont of lard, adding the requisite quantity baking powder. For each dumpling take a piece of the dough the size of an egg, roll it into a The great fault of Christians is, that ball with the hands, and press it into five or six slices of apple, closing the dough over them carefully. Place in a deep pan and bake. Serve hot, with cream or other suitable sauce.

MIXTURE FOR KEEPING BUTTER SWEET.—Two parts of fine salt, one part of saltpetre. one part of white sugar. Mix well. Incorporate thoroughly one ounce of this mixture with every pound of butter that you are putting down for winter use. If the butter has become rancid, the reach of the church. It may not work it over well, and make a brine as be doubted that, if God's faithful peo- above, adding water sufficient to cover the ple would only use, as they ought, the butter entirely with it; after two or three vast resources which are placed a their weeks you will find the bad taste entirely

THE NE PLUS ULTRA.-Every body likes to see a well dressed head of hair, but no lady or gentleman can dress their God; they listen to the preaching of ly: "O Lord, revive thy work."

hair with perfect satisfaction without the use of Bearine. Its perfume is exquisite; use of Bearine. Its perfume is exquisite; in the reach of all.—News, St. John's,

### THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WORK AND PLAY

What did the idle fairies sav To Kitty, sewing her seam one day? Kitty, you are so tired," they said Drop your needle, and hide your thread, And come, the gate in the garden swings To let you pass, and the robin sings Among the alders about a nest And five little-well, you will know the

When you hear her sing by the running And bring your doll, and the fairy book

Naughty fairies! Why need you go To a little girl with a seam to sew, To twitch her kneedle and knot ber thread And tangle up in her curly head Your cob-web fancies, until she dreams Of ferns and fairies instead of seams: Until the stitches are all awry, A knot gets into the needle's eye-And like a butterfly down the lane Flits careless Kitty, at play again. -From Happy Moods,

#### THE POWER OF KINDNESS.

A thoughtless, bad boy stole all the grapes he could find on the vines in a small vinery belonging to a good lady who lived near his mother. The lady's daughter discovered the thief and was very angry with him. Her mother said to her, "Don't give way to such angre feelings, my dear, but carry the few bunches that the little thief has left with some other nice things, such as she needs to his poor, sick mother."

She did so. They got a little basket and set off with the grapes to the boy's mother. She gave them to her, with a kind message from her own mother that she would come the next day to see her. The boy saw the young girl on her way to the cottage where he lived, and he thought she was going to tell of the theft he had committed; but when he found out what her real errand was, and saw the kindness shown to his mother by those whom he had injured, his heart smote him. He was so overcome with shame and sorrow that he went and confessed his sin, and offered her the money he had received for the stolen fruit, and declared that he never would steal again as long as l

The lady declined taking the money, but advised him to go to Sunday School and put the money in the missionary bor. He did so, and continued to attend in Sunday School regularly. This ended is his becoming a christian, and growing to be an active, useful man. are the peace-makers." Here we see hor blessed this lady was, in the good she di to that bad boy .- Children's Paper

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When a boy has learned these for things, when he has made these ideas part of his being-however young he may be, however poor, or however rich-he ha learned some of the most important things he ought to know when he become a man. With these four properly ma tered, it will be easy to find all the rest.

Many clergymen who were obliged withdraw from the pulpit on account Clergyman Sore Throat" have recover by using Fellows' Syrup Hypophosphil and are preaching again. This prepartion seems peculiarly adapted to disease of the breathing organs.

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TEMP

DR ARNOT

The following the lamented Di fore his death, to can weekly illustr LDINBU

Detr Sr. -Th

May S, has just !

arrested by the 1 Tobacco, on the full examination over the pagesre: responding artic and lessons; but this a grave omiss want line upon li wish you had sent proof to me: I written the colum letterpress. But v I don't smoke: 1 helping me, I nev of reasons-more into one paper; bu as they rise to me some of them grow ing. Whatever there may be as to on the health of a agreed that it dam constitution of v before they reach common sense and that a man weaker measureably, if h tells his boys to a encourage them to can stand on a firm a mighty purchase is a method God w is one reason again so big that it seem hend, nearly all oth that the use of tob difficult to be a C Christian mightily ness to his Lord. now to pity greatly also smokers. The drains the life san o cheeks; it also dra the smoker's soul. ceed in living a Chr Lord calls them her great obstruction, contrive to wriggle hood, with somewha sunken dyes, in spite son. Yet it remains to a greater or less the strength and ber Christian's graces. for others; the willing er than inflict an in glad grasping of doi would like them to sapped and weakene by the smoker's app My neighbors all aro day a deliberate inj would give me fair were not enslaved to top of a railway car, ed together in a row 18 inches of each of next to me on the wi his apparatus and Then he scrapes a ins stone smoke literally wind has blown out I not until I have endu three times that I an less pungent elemer never occurs to him th an injury; and if I five to one he meets The white ashes of th wards shaken out, a snow over the dress, the eyes of his neigh meantime, where our in such a condition th be described in polite dured by any but the Everywhere the same at railway stations, o tion, where there is no the person next you mien of a gentlemanhis heart a gentleman preme and selfish de gratification in the fo permit-will puff the in your face, or in the without apology and tion. In all this I h the persons who suffe am thinking of those

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## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WORK AND PLAY.

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TEMPERANCE

DR ARNOT ON MODERN NAR COTISM.

The following letter was addressed by the lamented Dr. Arnot, five weeks before his death, to the editor of an Amecan weekly illustrated journal:

Edinburgh, May 18, 1875. Dear Sir,-The Christian Weekly, of May 8, has just been handed in. I am arrested by the pictorial "Reverie on Tobacco," on the first page. After a full examination of the picture, I turn over the pages eagerly to find the corresponding article with explanations and lessons; but no such thing. Is not this a grave omission, Mr. Editor? We want line upon line on that theme. I wish you had sent your Artist's work in proof to me: I should willingly have written the column of corresponding letterpress. But why not do it now?-I don't smoke: I never smoked: God helping me, I never will. I have lots of reasons-more than I could crowd into one paper; but here are some, taken as they rise to memory. I have sons, some of them grown up, and some growing. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the effect of tobacco on the health of men, I believe all are agreed that it damages at the root the constitution of youths, if they use it before they reach manhood. Now, common sense and all experience teach that a man weaken his influence immeasureably, if he himself smokes and tells his boys to abstain. If you can encourage them to do as you do, you can stand on a firm footing, and have a mighty purchase on your child. This is a method God will bless. But there is one reason against smoking which is so big that it seems to me to compre. hend. nearly all others within it. It is that the use of tobacco makes it more difficult to be a Christian-hinders a Christian mightily in being a true witness to his Lord. I am accustomed now to pity greatly Christians who are also smokers. The practice not only drains the life sap out of the smoker's cheeks; it also drains charity out of the smoker's soul. Many smokers succeed in living a Christian life, till their Lord calls them hence, in spite of the great obstruction, just as many youths contrive to wriggle forward into manhood, with somewhat sallow cheeks, and sunken eyes, in spite of the tobacco poison. Yet it remains true that smoke to a greater or less extent diminishes the strength and beneficial effects of a Christian's graces. The tender regard for others; the willingness to suffer rather than inflict an injury: the watchful glad grasping of doing to others as you would like them to do to you; all this sapped and weakened at the foundation by the smoker's appetites and habits.

My neighbors all around do me day by day a deliberate injury, who I believe would give me fair treatment if they were not enslaved to tobacco. On the top of a railway car, where we are packed together in a row, with faces within 18 inches of each other, a man sitting next to me on the wind side takes out his apparatus and prepares his dose. Then he scrapes a match, and the brimstone smoke literally chokes me. The wind has blown out his match, and it is not until I have endured the brimstone three times that I am admitted into the less pungent element of tobacco. It never occurs to him that he is doing me an injury; and if I utter a complaint, five to one he meets it with insolence. The white ashes of the pipe are afterwards shaken out, and scattered like

snow over the dress, and it may be into the eyes of his neighbours. The floor meantime, where our feet are resting, is in such a condition that it can neither be described in polite society, nor endured by any but the most robust. Everywhere the same thing. In crowds at railway stations, or at an illumination, where there is no means of escape, the person next you in the garb and mien of a gentleman - and. I believe in his heart a gentleman as far as his supreme and selfish devotion to his own gratification in the form of tobacco will permit-will puff the detestable smoke in your face, or in the face of a lady, without apology and without compunction. In all this I have respect not to the persons who suffer the injury; I am thinking of those who inflict it; I am grieving over the damage done to their character. For, on the principle

that it is more blessed to give than to receive a benefit, it is more cursed to inflict, than to endure a wrong. The transgressor has the worst of it; for every time that he treats his neighbor unkindly and unfairly, he gives another rub to his own conscience, and increases the hardness of its searing. The appetites that God has planted in our nature-hunger and thirst-are very imperious, and have put us to a great

perious appetites that our Maker has

set over us are wise and good. They

are the preservers of our life. But what

deal of trouble. They must be obeyed. JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., L L. B. But then they are useful and necessary. Wanting hunger—a stern watchman set over us within our own constitution Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Com--we should certainly forget or neglect missioner Supreme ourt, &c., &c. to take the nourishment necessary to sustain life and health. So, these, im-

azine for June.

always sober. It is pleasant to remark

the cordial welcome which Mr. W. E.

Dodge, a patriarch of abstinence, gives

to the movement as a forward step .-

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR in Harper's Mag-

Has resumed practice on his own account et FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Granville St. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal bueiness carefully atof the appetites that man makes for him- | tended to.

the king, made in his great distress-"Let me fall now into the hands of the Lord, for very great are his mercies; but let me not fall into the hand of man."-1 Chron. xxi. 13. In the matter of appetites that shall stir in my being, and lord it over me, and compel me to obey them, let me not fall into hand of man-least of all into my own hands. Now, I reckon it to be selfevident that a smoker, when he begins, deliberately kindles in his own constitution a fire that was not there before he kindled it,-a fire that, though it needs some cherishing and fanning at first, will, when it is once kindled, blaze and compel the victim to toil like a slave-running and fetching, and flinging on tobacco leaves to feed it, till his dying day. For, if here and there one breaks his chain and escapes, he may well say-With a great price of lengthened agony obtained I this freedom; and the multitudes are held in bondage to the last. It is time that Christians should take tobacco-smoking into their closets and shut the door, and ask, ask on, until they get an answer, as to their duty in the matter. For my part, I have no doubt that it is one of the great waves stretching like the tide over the breadth of the world—to the extent of the power of impeding the coming of the kingdom. It is a system of selfgratification at the expense of others. The Gospel system is the reverse. The two currents are antagonistic. The writer frankly expresses his own judgment, keeping nothing back, that readit may be worth: but he does not askhe does not desire—that any brother should adopt his judgment. His only desire is that every Christian smoker should lay the whole matter, by prayer before the Lord that bought him, and then act according to his own judgment, looking to the Lord for His smile and blessing on the course he may be led to adopt—the blessing of a present Lord on his act of breaking the pipe and throwing the stock of tobacco into the fire, if that is the course he is induced to follow; or the blessing of the present Lord, for he has said-"I am with you alway," on every-No cannot conclude the sentence; for with me, with my convictions, it would

### MODERATION.

We have heard an intelligent but not

a wise politician call the grog-shop the

poor man's club, and the question is often asked why the poor man should not take his whiskey if the rich man takes his champagre. But any reason able orator will see the fallacy of such reasoning. If the whiskey be more noxious than the wine, and the wine be innocent, and if the man can afford it and if he drink it without excess-in other words, if conditions exist which do not exist—there can be no harm. If the postulate of the temperance orator be that every form of wine as well as ardent spirits is unwholesome, and can not be aken without injury, that it is in fact a seductive poison, the use of which every moral and sanitary an social reason condemns, then, of course, there is no degree in the wrong of the use, as there is none in the freshness of an egg. But if the cause is to wait until this point is settled, it will not advance. Indeed, the merit of Dr. Crosby's position s that he proposes to punish the disorder which drunkenness produces, while he restricts in the most sensible way the sale of drams, and meanwhile encourages every appeal to the moral character and resolution of those who are persuaded that the use of wine or of any beverage but water is morally wrong and physically pernicious. But he says only that if we would prevent the immediate consequences to society of drunkenness, we must agree that the sale shall be sensibly regulated, and that drunkards shall be made to pay for the offences which drunkenness produces. The questions of the essential perniciousness of all forms of the juice of the grape, of the iniquity of the least sip, and of mutual responsibility he leaves to be fully considered. But "moderation" wisely insists that mean. while the work of regulating the sale and of relieving society shall go on, and it holds to be a pity to repel the active and earnest co-operation in this good work of those who are very powerful and

border on profanity. But we can all concur in form of conclusion-" In everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.

self? [ admire the choice that David | WOODBURY BROS., DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

Dr. H. WOODBURY Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,

OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS.

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The songs in No. 3 are for the mest part New but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2. The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2. Music and Words, stiff covers Words only paper paper

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#### CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1878-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

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

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-WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Picton, and

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

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

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By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, i will cure Dyspepsia, facble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellec caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habit Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Cougestion of th Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

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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 derven

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

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

entration to the mind. IT PROMOTES VIGOR in the organs which depend for health on the involuntary muscular action, viz: the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomath,

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

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPOPHGSPHITES, who rigidly

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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 ger erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, ch umscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, in volving large doses, they were also too expensive

The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy;

Unalterable by time; Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might e discontinued at any time without any ill effect

Which would induce an appetite; Strengthen digestion;

Promote assimilation: Create healthy blood;

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Strengthen the nerves and muscles: Enable the subject to successfully combat disease; And sufficiently economical for all.

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

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

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

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

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

his powers beyond the dictates of prudence, and the early promise of excellence may be blighted

To such we recommend Fellows Typophosphites 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 recomme any other article as "just as good" though bering a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article.

Note. -It is only the Independent, well-poster and unselfish Physicians who can afford to pie scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

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tic medicine that can be employed : cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and

promote vigorous health. AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inslamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood,

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#### PREACHERS PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, May 25, 1879.

Rev W H Heartz	runswick St I Grafton St	Rev. S. F. Huestin
Rev. S F Heustis 11 p. m. Rev James Sharp 11a.m.	Kaye St.	7 p.m. Rev. C M Tyler
Rev G Shore 11a.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler. 11 p m Rov. S. B. Dunn. MOUNT HOPE BEECH STREET	Cobourg St  Dartmouth	Rev. S. B. Dunn

CALCUTTA. May 19 .- The report that from 20,000 to 30,000 persons cied from cholera while returning from a religious fair is repeated.

At Calcutta a series of strikes are threa-

tened. Gangs of malcontents at Poonah have written to the Bombay Government threatening to rise another mutiny and put a price upon the head of the Governor. The cholera in Peshawer is threatening

to rise an obstacle to the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan for some time. Bands are scouring the country, com mitting daring attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form a part of a regular organization, under the command of one Wassander Bulmend, lately a clerk in the Financial Department. They are suspected of setting the fire which destroyed the Government school-house, Boodwar Palace, Law Courts, and Post Office, Police

Office and 50 houses, in Poona, on the 13th More energetic measures are now being taken by the Government. A considerable number of troops have been ordered to patrol the country, and a reward of a thouand rupees offered for the capture of

Rain holds off in Behar, Chota, Ragpose, and districts round Calcutta.

Marshal (Fred.) Douglass delivered a lecture in the Centennial M. E. Church (colored,) Baltimore: It was calm, thoughtful, judicious. While no person probably would endorse every position taken by Mr. D., the lecture, as a whole, will no doubt be generally approved. He confessed to doubts in the past as to the future of his race; but added, "I have at length rid myself of all doubt as to the vindication of the principles of justice and liberty in the case of both white and colored." The exodus from the South to the West he does not approve and thinks his people "have been more unsettled by schemes of colonization and emigration than from any other cause."—" When the colored man despairs it is best for him to turn to the past and fling his plummet into its depths, not measuring his condition from the point he wishes to attain, but that from whence he came.-He will find in the past fifty years a constant and wonderful change. And though he sometim's wishes "the light had dawned on them more gradually, instead of bursting on the a wich abnormal effulgence and almost dazzling their poor eye-sight," yet feels there is no ground fo-

says, "Southern men will be instrumental in this work, and the Moses who is to lead | John Porter, 2. us may be a white man." He dreads the influence that will come by emptying thousands of uninstructed people, covered with rags, in a Northern community, thus making our enemies say these are the men whom Radical rule would place over the Southern white men." In his closing remarks he pressed strongly the necessity of industry, economy, honesty and truthfulness, saying, "The pulpit must not keep us on the high wave of Apocalyptic vision, but on the rock of practical righteousness." Mr. Douglas is a man of venerable appearance, grave and dignified in his bearing and of snow-white locks.

Right in the heart of old London, work. men recently excavated the fossil remains of several extinct animals. They include elephant tusks and molars, teeth and numerous bones of the gigantic extinct ox. The depth at which the remains were found varied from 15 to 30 feet.

London has 7,000 miles of streets and on an average 28 miles of new streets are opened aud 9,000 new houses are built every year; 1,000 vessels and 9,000 sailors are in port every day. Its crime is also in proportion to its extent; 73,000 persons are annually taken into custody by the police, and more than one third of all the crime in the country is committed within its borders; 38,000 persons are annually found guilty of drunkenness by its magistrates. The metropolis comprises considerably upwards of 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe.

AN Art Exhibition is being held in Toronto, and the Princess Louise is among the exhibitors. One of her paintings is a study of a female head, and though it is not quite finished, it is spoken of in terms of decided praise as indicating artistic merit of a high order.

The "Bishops' Fund" of the M. E. Church seemes to be in debt to the Book Concern, New York, to the amount of \$104,-

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### Fredericton District.

The Annual Meeting of the FREDERICTON District will (D.V.) be held at Woodstock, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, June 17th prox.

#### Truro District.

The Annual Session of the 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 accounts, lists and returns to be handed to Secretary at opening of Session.

By Order,

JOS. G. ANGWIN,

#### Cumberland District.

The Annual District Meeting of the CUMBER-LAND District will be held at Springhill, on Wednesday, June 11, at 81 o'clock, a. m. The Lay Representatives will meet on Thursday, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

R. ALDER TEMPLE,

PURE

#### ROWNTREE'S PRIZE MEDAL

COCOA. ROCK COCOA. As this article contains no admixture of Farina care must be taken not to put too large a quantity

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Rev G W. Tuttle Mrs Jackson, 4; Geo Payne, 2. Rev J J Teasdale

Mrs Guest, 2; Capt Richan, 2; John Moul-

Mrs Swallow, 2. Rev J Shenton

J Cooper, 2; Wm Campbell, 2; S H Parsons,

Rev J M Fisher Looking hopefully into the future, he Mrs Slaughenwhite, 2; Jos Henritcy 2 Rev G O Huestis

> Rev J Gaetz Cooper Beals, 2; Mrs. John Hall, 2; Mrs Jno. Rev C H Paisley, A M

W M. Connell, 2. Anthony Shaw 2, George Allison 2, N Russell .25, James J Smith 2.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of Patrick McKinney, Northport, on the 13th inst., by Rev. C. W. Swallow, A.B., Nathaniel J. Angus, of Goose River, to Lily A. Brander, of Shinimicas.

At the Methodist Parsonage, New Germany, by the Rev. A. Hockin, May 10th, Mr. Rufus, Bolur, of New Germany, to Miss Annie Patterson, of Meadow Vale, Annapolis Co.

## DIED.

At New Germany, on the 7th inst., George Pect, aged 68 years. Six years ago he was con-verted, and since then he walked with God.

## E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

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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

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 incon we will render monthly accounts. Payment of the same, within one week from the rendering of the bill (provided the amount is \$4.00 and upwards) entitles the cus-

tomer to 5 per cent discount.

6th.-We do not wish (with very few exceptions) 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 accord-

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

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MARKET ON SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1879 HALIFAX Butter, No. 1 Table .18 to .19 .13 to .15 No. 2 .08 to .10 Do Cooking Cheese, factory, per lb .09 o .10 .07 to .08 dairy Eggs, by bbl. per doz. .10 to .12 .20 to .22 Do Fresh .9 to .10 Lard, per lb. .07 to .08 Tallow, per lb-Do Rough Lamb, per quar. Mutton do do Pork, per lb by carcase Becf, peralb by quarter .75 to 1.00 Chickens, per pair Geese, each Ducks, per pair .17 to .19 Turkey, per lb .11 to .12 Hams, per lb. .05 to .06 Hides, per 1b .60 to .00 Calfskins, 1.00 to 1.25 Pelts, Potatoes, per bushel .65 to .70 .30 to .35 Turnips Carrots, per barrel Beets Parsnips, do .03 to .04 Onions. 1.50 to 2.50 Apples, per barrel Do dried, per lb .04 to .05 1.50 to 1.75 Beans, dried, per bus .40 to .45 Yarn, per lb \$6 to 7.50 Straw, per tor \$9.50 to 10 Hay, per ton

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker's Book on Deafness an Diseases of the Ear and CATARRI their proper treatment, espe-cially Running Ear. How to get immediate relie from all annoyances of these diseases, and a sur-

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#### 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. 6.00 | Sackville, April 22nd, 1879.

#### Mount Allison College and Academies.

Order of Examination and Anniversary Exercises.

May 26th to 30th-Examinations of Classes, Oral and written 31st 3 o'clock, p.m., Meeting of College Board

SUNDAY, JUNE 1ST. 10 a.m.—Theological Union Annual Sermon by Rev. W. C. Brown, of Liverpool, N.S. 7 p.m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. John McMurray, of Windsor. N.S.

MONDAY, June 2nd. 10 a.m.-Male Academy Anniversary Exercises. 7 p.m,-Theological Union Annual Lecture, by the Rev. Professor Stewart, D.D.—Subject: The teaching of Christ in reference to

His own Person and work." TUESDAY, JUNE 3RD. 10 a.m.—Ladies' Academy Anniversary Exercise. An Address will be given by Rev. R. Brecken, A.B.

7 p.m.-Anniversary Meeting of the Alumni and Alumnae Societies. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH.

9 a.m.—College Convocation. Address by the Rev. Chancellor Hill, D.D., of the University of Halifax. 4 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors.

Arrangements have been made with Inter-colonial Railway, whereby Visitors to the Anni-versary Exercises at Mount Allison may secure free return Tickets upon obtaining certificates of attendance from the Secretary of the Alumni Society and presenting the same to the Station Agent at Sackville.

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## VOL

Eliza Cook has Service" in th

#### strain, which flemen Form" THE RED FLA

FLAG O Old England thy na If the brow of the Let the Lion be stir And beware of his We have still the sa steed That wore nobly We have more of the man's flood When i poured : slave 'Neath the Red (

We have Jackets true As the tars that N Give them room on you again How the Nile and Let a ball shew its sheath To defy the proud We have iron-mout ed sons

That will prove ho

Our ships and our sa 'Neath the Red Cr the Brave, Though a fear might And a sob choke th Yet those women w friend, To the war field t Let the challenge bold tongue And that challeng And our banner u world

## Feby. 14th, 1860. Southern feeling

That there's life in t

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ern de Few readers n ted with the Do deceased Bishop Bishop Haven funeral oration,

graph:-" He was fortun cumulating wealth cleygymen to incre have his heart set germane to his pro of wealth is not n anti-ministerial. ously seeks money ing its idolater. visions and the ai the means he affor aims have not be

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When it was give

ceased Bishop of th Church had died of an excessive pro ministrator was thousand dollars, though guardful o pride, did not restra es in a shad-belly made in Boston an his buried colleague be greedy of filthy This scripture would ward text for the oc ven overlooked it. fame as an expert i eulogy in unpromisi haps his well known tion secured him the "by authority." H immortal fame in architect, where sp built in honor of ug

whole article, fro taken this extrac Bishop Ames was fiscation of the S places of worship had the humiliatio of confiscation rev not be forgotten, s the anomaly of a dying possessed of -a successor of who owned but two in London the other the Methodist Mini the mercenary spir

This is terrific.

#### Dutcher V Close upon the h

ful story respecting come strong protes self, his wife and T against the calumn ple justice to the cause which has so by his labours, tha