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NO. 35

HINTS ON GENERAL READING.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

NO. V. HISTORY.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—A course of historical reading cannot well be prescribed for one who has not laid a good foundation at school. Where this preparatory work has been done, the student may outline more work of this kind for himself than he can easily perform. But advanced in life, with no previous habits formed for books, and with but a limited area from which to select, it is impossible to do more than suggest what may be read to the best advantage.

Your tastes and associations will incline you to seek for knowledge of certain times and countries in preference to others; your imperative needs will awaken enquiry as to conditions of mankind, forms of government, social, scientific, or political, as well as historical bearing upon your subjects, which are within your reach at such times.

If, on the other hand, you are determined to become a student of history in reality, and have the means to carry out your intention, there are a few hints which will help you, and a course of reading, safe and concise, may easily be laid down. What is the particular type of your memory? Do you well remember dates? If not, it may now be too late to attempt the creation of a new faculty. Besides, you would surely be discouraged at the outset by attempting a form of discipline so unnatural to you. Is your memory tenacious as regards chronological order? Do historic associations bring up their connecting links to your mind? Do periods divide themselves off, and chapters arrange themselves into verses, within the limits of your present knowledge of events local or general? This may be a test as to your powers of retaining facts as collated by the historian. Tables of dates, so dry and forbidding to some, are radiant with instruction to others. If you have the statistical faculty well developed it may be worth your while to try a close systematic course of history, providing you have the necessary time and the books. In that case make free use of historical maps and unite a study of geography with your historical reading.

Ancient History would include a very extensive outline, into which we shall not enter farther than to recommend a few works of surpassing value. Rawlinson's "History of the Five Great Monarchies of the Eastern World," with Le Normands' "Oriental Nations of Antiquity," and "Layard's Discoveries in Nineveh," are especially good. On Egyptian History, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Osborne, and M. Russell, have written excellent books. Of course you will not neglect Rollin—about whose writings there is a charm—and Josephus, whose details, though not always to be trusted, are alone in Jewish History. Greece and Rome have had a host of historians. George Finley's "Greece under the Romans," and Arnold's "Histories of Rome," are excellent. Rankes' "History of the Popes," and Hallams' "Middle Ages," will afford an important link in bringing down your knowledge to more recent times. Mills' "History of the Crusades," also will fit in here to good advantage. In Spanish History, Prescott's works deserve special mention, especially as they trace with marvellous interest the connection of the old continent with conquests in the new or American world. Motley's "United Netherlands" and "Dutch Republic," are unique in their sphere, showing not only the history of Spain and Holland, but the antagonisms of the Romish and Reformed religions. Germany, Sweden and France you may trace in the "Life of Frederick the Great," and some of the chapters introductory to that most captivating work Allison's Europe. If you wish to obtain the key to the "Eastern Question," and at the same time to read a most captivating military story "read Kinglake's War in the Crimea."

Our own modern historians differ so much in style, political prejudices and friendly prepossessions, that generally one is required to balance the others. If we take English History, Macaulay will always stand unrivalled for impassioned use of contrasts, minuteness of detail and glowing imagery; Froude in seeking to recover characters who had fallen under the lash of other historians, has often inclined to the extreme of unmerited severity; Carlyle is a rough and not very reverential essayist, a con-

firmed cynic, yet there are so many admirers of his terse, keen, grotesque and gnarly passages that we cannot venture to condemn him decisively. There is greater variety of taste in regard to the writings of Carlyle and Shakespeare—though so very different—than any two who have ever written for the ages.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that one who has read on any period only the writings of Macaulay will see the characters of that period through a rich glistening of mingled truth and fiction. Under Froude's solitary guidance a student would be ready to do battle for bad men and monarchs around whom that historian has thrown the mantle of his excessive charity. Without an antidote, Carlyle would leave a reader sick at heart with all the world, and disposed to snarl at every eccentricity of his fellowman. We would say, in no case read one of Carlyle's historic works till you have first perused thoughtfully a similar history by a moderate writer.

Among American historians, some of whom we have already named, Wash. Irving ought to have a place. His "Conquest of Granada and Spain," his "Life of Columbus" and "Mahomet and his predecessors," are among the purest and most graceful of historic writings. His "Salmagundi" and "Knickerbocker" can scarcely lay claim to the name of history, but they are classics in their way, exceedingly humorous and entertaining.

I have incidentally mentioned Allison's History of Europe. Do not be deterred from reading this work by the comprehensive name given to it. It is, in fact, but the History of Europe during a most exciting period—one that must always stand out prominently before the eye of the student—from the commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. That brief epoch, however, included the marvellous career of Napoleon, and required twenty volumes from Allison to do it justice. It is a masterly work. Burton's and Robertson's Histories of Scotland are the best on that country, whose peculiar social and political conditions deserve careful study.

Bancroft's History of America, in 10 volumes, is a work of solid excellence. Having a near relation to the United States, and meeting frequently their more intelligent citizens, you would do well to read carefully Bancroft's comprehensive descriptions of American forms of political and civic government. They have complicated machinery—wheels within wheels—which can only be understood by observing the circumstances under which they originated. No newspaper definition of the American methods of electing a President for instance, will suffice to place you on an equality in argument with one who has read Bancroft carefully. A thorough democrat himself, he delights in laying bare before his readers the very formation of each democratic institution.

The outlying countries of this Continent—Central and South America are full of historic interest, especially at those periods when they were brought more directly under European control. No more romantic and tragic story has ever been told than the Conquest of Mexico and Peru. To understand the restless, revolutionary spirit of these countries, it is necessary to see what elements have entered into their populations and the curse which fell upon their conquests with that perfidy and cruelty which marked the earliest relations of so-called civilized with pagan life.

The works indicated scarcely deserve to be understood as an outline: but they are among the works which will meet essentially the tastes and most pressing needs of a man brought face to face with the active mental life, and ambitions of the nineteenth century.

THE LYRE BIRD.

One of natures singular and beautiful freaks is found embodied in the lyre-bird, an inhabitant of the mountains of Australia. In seems strange enough to find this large bird classes with the wren family, whose tiny warblers of English hedge-rows, but science pronounces them of similar construction, however different in appearance. The name of lyre-bird has been bestowed on account of the resemblance of the tail feathers of the male to an ancient

lyre, but the natives of Australia call it *bullock billy*, in imitation of its wild, shrill cry. The color of its plumage is rich rather than brilliant. Mostly of a dark brownish gray, is brightened by a red on the throat, and the short feathers at the base of the tail.

It is very shy in its habits, choosing haunts among the thickly-wooded cliffs which are almost inaccessible to the most daring hunter. Its nest is generally placed in the crotch of some tree very near the ground, as it is not a bird of lofty flight, and loves best to hide among the low undergrowth of the forest. Its nest is roughly built of sticks and leaves, of a round form, with the entrance on one side, and seen from a little distance resembles a heap of forest rubbish tumbled together by chance: but, inside, nothing could exceed the softness and delicacy of the feather lining supplied by the mother.

In this downy nest she deposits one single egg of ashy gray spotted with brown. As she only nests once a year, it is natural that these birds should not be very numerous. They are generally found in isolated pairs, and the male jealousy resents any infringement upon his domain, fighting with a good will any other suitor that may dare to cast eyes on his lady. This jealousy is often made use of by the natives to entrap the bird. They fasten a tail from some captured bird upon the head, and concealing themselves in the bushes, move sufficiently to give a natural swaying motion to the feathers. When the male sees the female, he is seized with his advances, furious for battle, and falls an easy prey to the hunter.

The lyre bird might properly be called the Australian mocking bird, for, beside its own peculiar note, it imitates the song of other birds, and even human voices. A saw mill was at one time situated among the Australian mountains where these birds were known to have their haunts. On holidays, when the mill was stopped and all was still, from out the wild, unbroken forest came sounds of human laughter and singing, barking of dogs, even an imitation of the rough, rasping noise of the saw, mingled with notes of all kinds of birds, and at intervals the sharp, shrill *bullock-billy*, which betrayed the lyre-bird as the imitative singer. Efforts have been made to raise the young of the lyre-bird, but they invariably droop and die after a few months of captivity.—HELEN S. CONANT, in Harper's Magazine for August.

THE FLYING MACHINE.

For centuries men have tried to invent a machine by means of which they could safely fly through the air. We have indeed, in ancient fable, the account of an attempt of this sort on the part of Ixion.

The invention of the balloon brought mankind nearer to this end; and it has long seemed as if the principal of the balloon, applied to floating the human body in the air, would sooner or later succeed.

Professor Ritchel, of Connecticut, now claims to have solved the problem, and to have constructed an apparatus by which a man can sustain himself in the air as easily as an oarsman guides his boat.

The machine devised by him is light and simple. A bag, inflated with gas, shaped like a horizontal tube, twenty-five feet long and nineteen in diameter is attached to a small car, composed of light metallic rods, securely fastened together. The occupant sits on a narrow seat as he would on horseback, and sets himself in motion by means of a fan placed underneath the seat, which revolves rapidly, the fan making two thousand revolutions in a minute.

Another fan in front of the car, also revolves, and its use is to move the machine backward and forward. A simple system of gearing also enables the operator to turn the machine to the right or the left as he pleases. There seems to be little doubt of the effectiveness of Professor Ritchel's machine, which is light and easily managed, and has always proved its flying qualities.—Youth's Companion.

LITERARY.

FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS. By Pansy and Faye Huntington. Emo. Price \$1.50. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

If there is any better writer of Sunday School books than "Pansy," we should like to make her acquaintance, she has a rare tact in story telling, and knows quite as well what to omit as what to say. Even the sternest critics, of S. S. Literature surrender to Pansy, in spite of themselves, and confess that her books are worth reading.

"From Different Standpoints" is not quite so broad in its range as some of her previous works, but is more intense. The story is so full of life, though made up largely of letters and journals, the characters are so sharply drawn with so thorough an insight into the possibilities of human nature, and the religious element is so high a type, and yet so natural, that the most careless reader is fascinated, and feels the inspiration of a noble Christian life. Such books are a valuable addition to any S. S. library, and will supplement the best religious teachings of Bible-class or pulpit.

As to the double authorship of the book, Faye Huntington is so nearly the double of Pansy, that her separate work cannot be detected.

Wide Awake for October, published by the same house, is a capital number. This serial is \$2 a year.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

The following is the list of names for the several constituencies in the Maritime Provinces, as far as we have been able to make them out correctly. Nomination is to be on the 10th, and the Election on the 17th.

NOVA SCOTIA.	
OPPOSITION.	GOVERNMENT.
Antigonish.....A Longley.....Ray	Antigonish.....A McIsaac
Cape Breton.....W McDonald.....N Mackay	Cape Breton.....McLeod.....Young
Colchester.....Thos McKay.....Dr Page	Cumberland.....Dr Tupper.....J B Duffus
Digby.....J C Wade.....Dr Smith	Guysborough.....A Ogden.....John A Kirk
Halifax.....Daly.....Jones	Halifax.....Richey.....Power
Hants.....Allison.....Goudge	Inverness.....Dr Cameron.....S Macdonnell
Kings.....Woodworth, M.P.P.....Dr Borden	Lunenburg.....Kaulbach.....Church
Pictou.....Hon J Macdonald.....Carmichael	Queens.....Doul.....Dawson
Richmond.....S Bell.....Forbes	Shelburne.....Freeman.....Coffin
Victoria.....Campbell.....Macdonald	Yarmouth.....Flint, Independent.....Killam

NEW BRUNSWICK.	
OPPOSITION.	GOVERNMENT.
Albert.....Geo Connell.....J Wallace	Charlotte.....G S Grimmer.....S B Appleby
Gloucester.....Barrs.....T W Anglin	King.....Renand.....Sharp
Northumberland.....J Mitchell.....Shewhall	Queens.....Wiggins.....G C King
Restigouche.....Haddow	St John (city).....Hon Mr Tilley.....De Veber
St John (city).....Palmer.....Burpee	St John (country).....King.....Weldor
Sunbury.....Armstrong.....Burpee	Westmorland.....R J Chapman.....Sir A J Smith

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
OPPOSITION.	GOVERNMENT.
Kings.....McDonald.....McFadyen	Mutart.....D McIntyre
Prince.....Howatt.....Perry	Queen's.....Hackett.....Yeo
Queen's.....J C Pope.....Sinclair	Brockton.....McGill

FLASHES OF THOUGHT.

OUR LIVES.
Our lives are songs; God writes the words,
And we set them to music at pleasure;
And the songs grow glad, or sweet or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure.
We must write the music, whatever the song,
Whatever its rhyme or metre;
And fit to be said, we can make it glad,
Or if sweet, we can make it sweeter.
—Christian Observer
Age is not all decay; it is the widening,
The swelling of the fresh life within, that
withers and bursts the husks.—Geo. Macdonald.
The articles of our Christian faith hang
together like a chain. When one is broken
the whole is broken. This is what
makes error so fearful.—Hedinger.
Paul had three wishes, and they were
all about Christ—that he might be found
in Christ; that he might be with Christ;
and that he might magnify Christ.
Kind words are better than gold, and
the voice of a friend has saved many a
man from ruin.

Prayer is, in the highest conception of it, a state rather than an act. A full fruition of its benefits depends on a continuity of its influences. Reduce it to two isolated experiments daily, and separate these by long blank hours in which the soul has no glimpse of God for its refreshment, and how can prayer be other than a toil and often a drudgery?—Phelps.

Learn to think, and you will learn to write. The more you write the better you will express your ideas.
Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, not the web; and wit the ornament of the mind, not the furniture.

It is rough work that polishes. Look at the pebbles on the shore! Far inland, where some arm of the sea thrusts itself deep into the bosom of the land, and expanding into a salt loch, lies girtled by the mountains, sheltered from the storms that agitate the deep, the pebbles on the beach are rough, not beautiful; angular not rounded. It is where long white lines of breakers roar, and the rattling shingle is rolled along the strand, that its pebbles are rounded and polished. As in nature, as in art, so in grace; it is rough treatment that gives souls, as well as stones their luster. The more the diamond is cut the brighter it sparkles; and in what seems hard dealing, there God has no end in view but to perfect his people.—Dr. Guthrie.

To enjoy a thing exclusively is commonly to exclude yourself from the true enjoyment of it.—Thoreau.

God does not call us always to labor as man counts labor. He sets us often in solitary and hard ways, laying upon us only burdens of suffering and utter weakness and helplessness. And then when life has gone and the world says, "This man lived in vain," God reckons up the account, and over against the loss and emptiness and waste of life he writes: "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Selected.

The religion that renders good men gloomy and unhappy can scarcely be called one. Dr. Blair says, in his sermon on Devotion, "He who does not feel joy in religion is far from the kingdom of heaven."

We are not saved by faith without works; for there is no such faith in Christ. Nor are we saved by works without faith; for no works but those that flow from faith are acceptable to God.—Bethune.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.—No one has yet succeeded in producing photographs in the natural colors, although the list of those who have attacked the problem and failed is unusually long. The Court photographer of Vienna has, however, made some practical steps in that direction. His process is said to depend upon analyzing light into the primary colors, red, blue and yellow, taking a photograph by each, and then combining the result in the printing. A plate is first chemically prepared so as to receive only the yellow tints of the object to be depicted, and a negative of this plate is put under the press, the cylinder of which is covered with yellow paint, so that in this impression nothing but the yellow parts of the object are painted off. A similar process is then adopted with the other two colors, and after three separate impressions the picture is complete. The system, however, does not seem very promising, and is certainly the reverse of simple.

A new material for the manufacture of paper has recently been discovered in South America. The parties interested are rather reticent about the facts connected with the matter, but enough is known to warrant the statement that the discovery is looked upon as important, and will likely have considerable effect on the manufacture of paper in this country as well as in Europe. The article grows wild, and to a great height, being, when full grown, taller than a man, and in some cases reaching higher than a man on horseback. It is of a brown color in its natural state, but is easily bleached to a pure white. It is said to be stronger than hemp and the samples shown confirm the statement. A party of English capitalists have taken hold of the matter, and have made a contract, which they claim is exclusive for gathering and exporting it. This claim of exclusiveness is, however, rather doubtful, as the quantity to be had is said to be inexhaustible. A party who has tested it says he will make a No. 50 thread that cannot be broken by the strength of ordinary fingers without snapping.

Dresses should never be put away dusty or thrown down in a heap. Silk dresses should be wiped occasionally with a clean piece of soft flannel. Wax spots from candles may be removed from silk or satin by laying a piece of blotting paper over the place, and holding a hot iron above it. The wax will be drawn by the heat into the paper, which, when greasy, may be removed, and another piece substituted till the whole stain is removed. Grease may be taken out of woollen dresses in the same manner.

GENERAL READING.

FAVORITE BOOKS.

The old books remain while every thing else passes away. The chances and changes of this mortal life do not touch them.

Forever he will love, and she be fair.

What books you will choose as your intimate friends will depend upon your humor and taste.

THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The great point to be decided by the late solar eclipse was as to the nature of the corona or silvery light which bursts out all around the sun the moment the sun's disk is wholly covered by the moon.

ply a reflected sunlight. Assuming it as probable, then, that the corona shines by reflection, what an interesting field of speculation opens before us!

THE POET GRAY.

Distinguished as he was as an author he was yet more highly regarded as a scholar. Scholars were his chosen companions, and among his intimate friends he was said to have been delightful, though quiet and reserved in general society.

The poem was popular from the first, and ran through four editions at once. The original manuscript, translated into almost every known tongue, was purchased some years ago by the late Mr. Granville Penn, for one hundred pounds; it is said, however, since that time, to have fallen into the possession of the British Museum.

DICKENS'S CHILD CHARACTERS.

Much of Dickens's art in painting child characters generally lies in this mingling the threads of their fate with the schemes of heartless and villainous people.

THE POETRY OF ACTION.

Poetry is the act or art of putting the ideal into realistic form. It has varieties and gradations, as all of nature or all of life.

tempt to portray action. For this reason it may be assumed that the poetry of action is chief, first, and in itself grand beyond all else.

What is needed most in order to the world's conversion, we judge, is holiness, or consecration to the service of Christ. In the first place, we need a consecrated ministry, like that of Paul, who counted all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ.

THE FAITHFUL SENTINEL.

Peter the Great was a tyrant; but on the whole his tyranny did good service for his Russian subjects. Arbitrary, as all despots must be, he was not without rude notions of justice and a certain consideration for those who merited encouragement.

"You fool!" shouted the Prince; "don't you know me?"

The Prince, exasperated at the low fellow's impudence, struck him a blow in the face with his riding-whip.

"Strike away your highness," said the soldier; "but I cannot let you go in."

The Prince was amazed. "Your Majesty," he said, "this common soldier is to strike me?"

"I make him a captain!" said Peter.

"But I'm an officer of your Majesty's household," objected the Prince.

"I make him a colonel of my Life Guards, and an officer of the household!" said Peter again.

FAMILY READING.

ARM, SOLDIERS, ARM!

BY WM. A. ARMSTRONG. N. Y. City.

Arm, soldiers for the fight, Satan is massing; Foes on our left and right, Arm, soldiers, arm!

Seize the trusty sword, Take up the shield of faith, Call upon the Lord;

What tho' our souls be worn, Night fast advancing; What tho' our plumes be torn, Bravely our flag be borne,

Full soon the sun will rise, Victory bringing; Loud shouts will fill the skies, Glad praises ring;

THE CLOSET.

The Lord's Supper is the most spiritual ordinance ever instituted; here we have more immediately to do with Christ. In prayer we draw near through him, but in this ordinance we become one with him; in the word preached we hear of Christ, but in the Supper we feed upon him.

"LOOKING UNTO JESUS."

I find among Christian people two classes of characters; in the one self pre-eminence—I mean, of course, comparatively—and in the other, Christ. Among the former class there is a chronic tendency to watch the feelings and state of mind; to look within—i.e., "think about thinking," and to "feel about feeling."

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.

With the eyes of the spiritual understanding enlightened to see God as he is displayed in Christ, the soul is raised into a condition of living, of apprehending and trusting faith. God is recognized in his true character, and in his relations and dispensations towards redeemed sinners, as he is declared in the Gospel, but never apprehended by merely natural reason.

"NOT KNOWING."

I know not what will befall me! God hangs a mist o'er my eyes, And o'er each step of my onward path, He makes hard scenes to rise,

I see a step before me, as I tread the days of the year, The past is still in God's keeping, the future His mercy shall clear,

It may be there is waiting for the coming of my feet, Some gift of such rare blessedness, some joy so strangely sweet

So I go on not knowing! I would not if I might, I would rather walk in the dark with God, than go alone in the light;

My heart shrinks back from trials, which the future may disclose, Yet I never had a sorrow but what the dear Lord chose

A FEW PROVERBS.

Better go round than fall in the ditch. Better go alone than in bad company. Be slow to promise, but quick to perform.

Better go to bed supperless than get up in debt. Your coat according to your cloth. Catch the hare before you sell the skin.

Do not rip old sores. Doing nothing is doing ill. Diligence commands success. Debt is the worst kind of poverty.

Fortune knocks at least once at every man's door. Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.

With the eyes of the spiritual understanding enlightened to see God as he is displayed in Christ, the soul is raised into a condition of living, of apprehending and trusting faith.

It is they who glorify who shall enjoy Him; they who deny themselves who shall not be denied; they who labor on earth who shall rest in heaven; they who bear the cross, who shall wear the crown; they who seek to bless others, who shall be blessed.

I find among Christian people two classes of characters; in the one self pre-eminence—I mean, of course, comparatively—and in the other, Christ.

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THE

DEAR

reminded once in a while by Sister for you to

"We are And the We know And try

"Upon one That tel We have And me

"Believing And that For life we And to

"Hurrah! They bin Against th Our batt

Now, litt verses from against K gain an en sends his away. Kee clothes he begun to w rum. Be iness, boys Great Capt

A

If ever h be her ruin ever that is the nation there are ask the un know; ask of the Engli tional exper ask the un English pre answer wh the unanimo ful man in national sim ness; the nat drink

I find no r rors as I find dents of ordi mon news, ha to-day; happy nineteenth ce pening in Ch ing in Live

gog, in Max under your m tian men a wonder that d in us when c city—whole d been its ma given to drink ference cease half-ruined legislature v Sooner or lat land must per loss—strike t scale place v and adultera the very best other side p and grain end grapes that t cent delight c scale, for yo fair—load wi and murder, s such as no h tongue tell; w idows' and d will not strik day strike it f Christian men, as lo

High God and the other? upon your b things ought I stop at is not told! that through pendencies, w flag dominated empire the su ever winds bl girdled, are g zone of drunk of it—as I thi but deep, mu by races which mated, and ou to shudder, as "These thing held my peac wickedly that self; but I w before the b done," and t doom." "Shal things? saith soul be aveng this?"

But, oh! I before it is too of Israel; there and of agony out from the gun;" and, qu fire thereon fro into the midst put on incense living and the was saved. V

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 28. LESSON X. THE GOOD SAMARITAN; or, Christian Compassion, Luke 10, 30-37, Sept. 8.

EXPLANATORY.

VERSE 30. ANSWERING. The answer was not what the questioner expected. The scribe looked for a definition of the word "neighbor," and whether it extended to kinsmen, or townsmen, or tribesmen. He had not a thought that it could not include any one beyond the lines of the chosen people. But instead of a definition, he has an application thrust home upon him; though he does not learn who his neighbor is, he does learn how to be neighborly. (1) "Christ's words contain little to gratify curiosity, but much to suggest duty." Went down. Jerusalem stands on a group of hills two thousand seven hundred feet above the sea-level; Jericho, though only eighteen miles distant on the north-east, lies down in the "Ghor," or depression of the Jordan, nearly one thousand three hundred feet below the sea-level. The journey is one continuous declivity, averaging more than two hundred feet descent to the mile. The longer, but safer, route was by Bethlehem, as the direct path runs through one of the wildest of ravines, overhung by crags, penetrated with caverns, and haunted in both ancient and modern times by robbers, so dangerous that it was once known as "the path of blood." To Jericho. An ancient city, once the largest in the Jordan Valley, near the north-western shore of the Dead Sea. It was a royal city of the Canaanites, captured and destroyed by Joshua (Josh. 6, 24) but soon after rebuilt, Judges 3, 13. Thieves. More properly, robbers. "The thieves takes by stealth, the robber by violence."—Wheaton. Eminent. This word is not in the original, which is literally "having stripped him and laid blows on him." They probably robbed him of both money and garments.

31. BY CHANCE. "By coincidence." It was by divine order, not by accident, that the sufferer and the two passers-by met that day. (2) "What men call chance is often than otherwise divine providence." Many opportunities are hidden under that which may seem accidental.—Bengel. A certain priest. Jericho was the place of residence for many priests and Levites, who went up to Jerusalem during the period of their services at the temple, and then returned home for the rest of the year. (3) "Though fresh from the most solemn services of worship, men's hearts may yet be cold and selfish." Passed by. No doubt he gave to his conscience at the time, and to his family at home in relating the story afterward, the most satisfactory excuses for passing by the helpless sufferer; the danger he might bring to himself by interference, the probable impossibility of saving the wounded man's life, the alarm which would be felt at home if he delayed. (4) "God sees the neglect, while men shape the excuses." On the other side. The first impulse is to get away from that which appeals to our sympathies and demands our aid: to be absent from church when pleas for money are presented, and to escape the solicitations of the needy. (5) "Men turn from the scene of troubles, but Christ while on earth visited the porches by Bethesda and went to meet the funeral procession at Nain.

32. A LEVITE. One of the priestly tribe of Levi, but not of the immediate family of Aaron; hence not entitled to offer sacrifice, but employed in the subordinate duties of the temple, and in religious instruction throughout the land. Came and looked. Seeing the prostrate form on the highway, he was attracted, drew near, paused long enough to notice the sufferer; perhaps expended on him some sentimental compassion, felt a pang, and dropped a tear, and then passed on his way, may be unwilling to incur, by touching the unwounded man, legal pollution, and the after trouble of legal cleansing. (6) "True sympathy consists not in feelings but in actions.

33. SAMARITAN. The Samaritans were the inhabitants of central Palestine, grouping around the cities Shechem and Samaria. They were not of Hebrew blood, nor in any degree mixed with it; but were descendants of the Assyrian tribes who were deported into the land left unoccupied after the Ten Tribes had been carried captive by Shalmaneser, or his successor, Sargon, B. C. 721. They mingled some Israelitish tenets with their own idolatry, but were thoroughly hated by the Jews of Jerusalem and Galilee, for having established a rival temple on Mount Gerizim, holding false doctrines, practicing heathen rites, and strenuously opposing the interests of the Jewish people. They still exist, though in small

numbers, around Mount Gerizim, where every year they celebrate the passover according to their ancient forms. They accept only the Pentateuch as inspired, and reject all the rest of Scripture. Compassion. We are not to infer that priests and Levites were always cold-hearted, nor that Samaritans were generally compassionate. The extreme case is used to enforce the lesson of the parable more strongly. It is noticeable that Jesus here takes a Samaritan for a type of generosity, as he had but recently experienced the intolerance and unkindness of that people in refusing to receive him to one of their villages. Luke 9, 51, 56. (7) There may be true saints in a false church, and true faith under a defective creed.

34, 37. WENT TO HIM. He saw, he went, he paused at his side, he administered aid, making the man's trouble his own. Bound up. He did not turn his eyes from the sickening scene; but carefully wiped away the clotted blood, and tenderly bound up the gaping wounds, perhaps with strips of cloth torn from his own mantle. Oil and wine. Such was the ancient practice with flesh wounds. "Wine to search and oil to supple."—Trapp. His own beast. Now for the first time mentioned in the story; from which we may infer that the two previous passers-by were also riding on asses or mules, the common conveyance in the East; He gave up his comfort and convenience, and walked that a stranger might ride. Inn. Not like modern hotels, but an open building by the wayside, where each guest cared for himself, cooking his own food and providing for his own needs. When he departed. As it would not be safe to remove the injured man farther before his wounds were healed, and the Samaritan's own interests claimed some attention. Two pence. About twenty-seven cents in value, but the wages of two days, and capable of buying more than two dollars of the present time. Host. The janitor of the inn, not a landlord of a hotel as at present understood. I will repay. (8) "True generosity asks no aid of others when able to bear its burden alone."

36, 37. THINKEST THOU. Thus Jesus not only leads the lawyer to answer his own question, but arouses his conscience to a sense of his own duty. (9) "The aim of the Gospel is not merely to direct men specifically how to act, but to establish principles by which men may direct themselves." Neighbor. By this question Jesus turned the point of the lawyer's inquiry from "Whom ought I to love as a neighbor?" to "Who shows a neighbor's love?" (10) "The great question is not 'Whom ought I to love?' but 'How shall I love my neighbor?' He that showed mercy. The natural answer would have been "The Samaritan," but the lawyer is unwilling to praise one of the despised race, and so names him by his deeds rather than his people. Do thou. (11) "Let us honor a good action, and not be ashamed to follow it, even in one whom we dislike." The most natural interpretation of this parable is that which makes it teach the duty of love, helpfulness, and self-sacrifice toward our fellow-man. But many commentators have found in it a spiritualized mystical meaning, full of absurdity.

GOLDEN TEXTS: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Gal. 5, 14. DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Love to man. The next lesson is Luke 11, 5-13.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1878.

THE CHURCH AND THE HOLY SPIRIT.

If Christ was the promise of the Old Testament, the Holy Spirit is the promise of the New. By virtue of this promise, which has been so signally fulfilled already, and whose fuller effusion awaits the faith of the Church, the Gospel economy is pre-eminently the dispensation of the Spirit. With the splendours of the Pentecost brightening the Church's natal hour, just as the opened heavens and the shining angels, filled the midnight with light and song, in honour of the Saviour's birth, what may we not expect when the glory of the latter day shall dawn? What the Shechinah was to "the Church in the wilderness" the Pentecost is to the Church in the world; it is a pillared monument—a luminous symbol of the Divine presence, standing between us and the comparative bondage and darkness of an effete economy, and yet ever shedding its light upon us to encourage our faith in "the latter day;" "until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness be a fruitful field, and the fruitful field be counted for a forest. Then judgment shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful field. And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

The Christian Church has a soul as well as a body. Honoured as it is in being the body of Christ, it is equally honoured in being the temple—the enshrinement of the Holy Ghost. Like man, when first moulded out of his native clay, and who "became a living soul" only when the Creator "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," "the inspiration of the Almighty" making the moulded form instinct with force and intelligence; so the indwelling Spirit makes the body of Christ—the Church—quick with a divine life, and mighty with a divine power. Having this vital force, the Church becomes magnetic with radiating influences drawing many hearts to its sweet, benignant sway, just as the sun throws the spell of its enchantment upon revolving spheres. Let the Church be instinct with the Spirit, and the sublime truths, which make its ministry a reflected light to guide the mind to God, shall not be like icicles—mere pendent crystals, that glisten in a winter's sun, beautiful but cold; nor yet like a glassy lake, shimmering in the moon-light, placid but chilly; but with a voice deep as thunder and with utterances swift and penetrating as lightning, it shall spread over the length and breadth of earth, "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." O for the Spirit of God! When shall its fulness be poured out upon us? The day is coming, it is coming—can you not hear the rumbling of the chariot wheels, and the snorting of the foaming steeds? The day is coming and is even now nigh at hand, when the former Pentecost shall have no glory by reason of the glory that excelleth, "for in that day the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes, him that sows seed, and the mountains shall drop sweet wine, and all the hills shall melt." Happy day! Hail! all hail to its approaching dawn! Let the faith of the Church anticipate it. Let our prayers hasten it. If Sparta's weapons were her spears, the Church's weapons are its prayers.

"Ram from heaven" and "the fire of God"—fitting symbols of the Holy Spirit—are the Church's need to-day. But there will be no overspreading cloud, no descending rain without the watching and the praying of Carmel; neither will there be any God-attesting fire without a sacrifice prepared and waiting for divine acceptance. Let the Church then bring its sacrifice and lay it on the altar, and let the prophets of God climb the Carmel of vigilant prayer, and soon the holy fire shall descend, and "showers of blessing" shall make "the parched ground become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water." Then the pastures shall yield abundance and the fields adorn themselves with beauty, and the laborers for God shall rejoice

CAMP MEETING SUNDAYS.

It is difficult to tell how certain remarks of some of our contemporaries—a sort of stock phraseology at this season of the year—as regards Camp Meeting irregularities, are to be construed. They may be kindly or unkindly. But it is very remarkable that they see bad conduct in connection with Methodist Camp Meetings, while they do not wax indignant over defects which outsiders see in their own annual festivals. Who will assert, for instance, that there is any more worry of driving, feasting, talking, &c., at Camp Meeting on Sabbath than, according to numbers, at a Presbyterian Sacrament, or a Baptist Convention? Is it possible to avoid the passing to and fro, with all associations of a crowd, on such occasions? It is not surprising, perhaps, that our neighbours see the extravagancies of our Camp Meeting, which we do not. They hover about the extremities of the crowd, where there is rapid motion, instead of going into the centre, where all is quiet and pleasant. Looking down a neighbour's chimney is not the most delightful way of observing what the family are about; it is the way, however, to be blinded and suffocated with smoke.

We should be heartily glad if people everywhere could be persuaded to go quietly and devoutly to and from all religious gatherings; but we will not hold the promoters of those gatherings responsible for the conduct of an outside crowd.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FOUR INTERESTING MONTHS.

There will be no General Conference daily paper published during the session which begins next Wednesday in Montreal. The WESLEYAN will, however, contain full reports of General Conference proceedings, with editorial letters from week to week. We will make it a point to transmit each week, in time for publication, the very latest intelligence by telegraph as well as by mail, so that our readers may rely upon every attention being given to the news of this very important representative gathering.

The WESLEYAN will be sent postage paid to any address in Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, from this date till the 31st of December, for Fifty Cents. We ask that our Ministers will be kind enough to make this announcement from their pulpits and otherwise. It is of importance to them that their people should have intelligent views of what the Church is doing. Please help us Brethren. The paper may be sent by order of any Minister, whether the money be forwarded now or at any period before next Conference.

In the shooting case at Charlottetown, mentioned by us last week, a coroner's jury brought in a verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot, fired from a wagon on Rochford street, by a party or parties unknown."

Rev. Charles Garrett, of the English Conference has abandoned his project of a home for ministers needing temporary rest. He has, however, entered upon an enterprise of raising \$10,000 as a fund from which to aid ministers in quest of health. It is not yet certain that this is to succeed.

Yellow Fever is proving a fearful scourge just now in New Orleans. Hundreds have died, and thousands have fled for their lives to the North. Cities have been completely depopulated. Northern cities are making subscriptions in money towards the distress of their Southern countrymen, and a St. John paper suggests that Canada ought not to be neutral in regard to this great calamity. Christians at least can pray. With our faith, even New Orleans becomes a near neighbour.

The dearth of actual news in the provincial papers at present is something quite noticeable. All attention—all strength seems to be given up to politics. It is well that it should be so, doubtless, and while on the subject we may express just a word of counsel to Christians:—

A free choice of principles and expression of opinions, is the privilege of every citizen at this moment. We must expect warm things to be said, though there can be no excuse for abusive language in any case. With all this it is our duty to be very forbearing and charitable. We have seen much mischief resulting from political agitation among church members, chiefly through lack of forbearance—of according to every one a full right to think, argue and vote, according to the individual's judgment. Let us agree to differ!

As we fully expected, the Jury have hopelessly disagreed in the McCarthy murder case. They stood 10 for conviction against 2 for acquittal. The former number is quite marvellous, if it be correct; and shows that either they had light which has not yet been given to the public, or they hoped surely to secure for the three persons they adjudged guilty, at least a partial freedom from the dread vengeance of justice. John Osborne is released on bail; Annie Parker and the others are in confinement until the next assizes in Nov.

Dr. Sargeant, a venerable minister of the M. E. Church, South, is well known to those of our readers who were present at the Toronto General Conference. This eminently saintly man is to be present at Montreal, as we see by a private letter, which the editor of the *Nashville Advocate* takes the liberty of publishing:—

"I am seventy-four. I am so much better, that I am planning to visit three Camp-meetings in Maryland and Virginia, and to attend the Canada General Conference at Montreal, Sept. 4."

Rev. J. M. Pike writes that he is slowly improving in health, though his throat is still very weak. His address now is Minudie, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, of which his friends will take notice.

EXCURSIONISTS.—Last evening a special train of seven cars, containing between six and seven hundred people from Hopewell, Amherst, and other stations on the I. C. R., arrived at the North Street depot. The excursion was organized by the congregation of the Methodist Church at Hopewell, and its extension to outside people was a happy afterthought. Though some hours late in arriving here, the visitors were well satisfied with the trip, and delighted with Halifax, or at least so much of it as they had an opportunity to see. A large number of the excursionists returned by special train last night; others remained over, and will do Halifax to-day. —Halifax Herald, Wednesday

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.—In consequence of the general elections taking place in the middle of September, and for other reasons, the Young Men's Christian Association Convention of the Maritime Provinces announced to be held in New Glasgow on September 5th, has been postponed till Thursday, October 24th, then to meet in New Glasgow. Associations and appointed delegates are expected to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

The *Messenger* prints a letter from Rev. D. G. McDonald, and takes another opportunity of calling us naughty names for having refused it. On the abstract question of publishing letters from Baptist writers, whose name is legion, we can only say that we decline to advertise their peculiar opinions, while we have matter more valuable to occupy our space. As to Doctor McDonald's letter in particular, we had the additional excuse of want of time and inclination to publish four columns of an assumption of learning by a writer who spells Baptist with two b's, decision with three i's, who writes "inaugurated" "distroying" and "whot" in paragraphs which are intended to persuade the world that he is a first-rate logician and a linguist of the purest water. Fortunately we have retained evidence of all this, though we would never have referred to it but for the impudence of the man and his Editor in the last *Messenger*.

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THE BRITISH MIXED CONFERENCE.

(From the London Methodist.)

It was with a sense of great relief that the members of the Conference left Eastbrook Chapel last Friday night. The sessions of the most eventful Conference ever held had closed, and men were free to return to their homes, or start for the moors, or the sea, or the quiet of some rural retreat. At last they were released from the oppressive air and the oratory of Conference. Laymen learned last week that the ministers have not always had play when they went up to their annual assembly, but that constant attendance and diligent attention to its duties demanded much of them.

The result of the great experiment of Lay Representation is most satisfactory. The tone of the meetings was high, earnest, spiritual. Many circuits will realise a blessing in consequence. Laymen and ministers alike felt the greatness of the Church for which they had the honor to legislate. The self-respect of men elected to the honour of a seat in Conference was very properly increased. Perhaps one or two on the first day talked far too much, as though it was most necessary to give their opinion on every subject, but they were taught to estimate both themselves and others somewhat differently before long—and more correctly. Others, well known as able speakers, were rather reticent. Wise men! They knew they were novices in the procedure, and waited, watched and learned.

Dr. Osborn spake with great power, fervour and effect in the conversation on the work of God.

The Conference was very strong in lawyers and magistrates. It was also interesting to note, as the result of the abolition of tests in the universities, that there were several Oxford and Cambridge men amongst the representatives. By the way, there was an interesting chat at an Ilkley hotel. An Anglican parson, an Oxford man, and a young layman, also an Oxford man, had been in conversation some time, when the latter said, "I am going into Bradford this morning." Said the parson, "But not to the Ranter's Conference there, of course?" "On the contrary," replied the layman, "I am a member of it."

Certainly Death is no respecter of persons. He maintained "the balance;" first he touched a minister, then a layman. Two deaths actually in the Conference Chapel made a profound impression. Both the Rev. P. C. Horton and Mr. Edward Allen, of Sleaford, were good men, and their friends have the consolation to know they are with God. I would always say, however, "From sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us." One wishes for some warning, some time for special thought, utterance and prayer.

I am grieved to hear that since the close of Conference the Rev. Henry J. Staley has died. He had a good deal of work and anxiety during the sittings, and passed away after a very short illness.

Some people were rather struck with the Conservative tone of the Conference; but no one could say it was either stupid or obstructive. I noticed that a considerable portion of the laymen were in middle life, and beyond it. There were some, not many, old men. I loved to look on them; like the aged ministers, they were witnesses to the secret of being made "beautiful for ever." Every face of old age is a revelation. Many a face last week at Bradford told its own tale,—the fact of a good life.

It is said the Rev. Samuel Coley will fail in a few days for Canada. He goes as representative to the Canadian Conference.

A curious announcement has been made in the Manchester papers that the Rev. John Wesley, grandson of the late Rev. John Wesley, founder of the Wesleyan Society, would preach in St. Mary's Church. As John Wesley had no children, people are rather puzzled as to where his grandson came from.

(From the Recorder.)

The afternoon session was devoted to the second reading of the stations. Over and over again the whole Conference seemed fairly brought to a dead-lock; but as continual dropping wears the stone, so the unceasing action of mind upon mind at last fretted away the obstacles to progress. Among the gems of the discussion may be put the contribution of a brother who was anxious about the Oxford appointment, and said, "We need a man there that is able to follow those that have gone before him," a requirement which the President naturally thought might be easily met. It reminded one of the pathetic legends of Mrs. Blaize, of whom the historian records that—

Multitudes have followed her When she went on before.

Another brother objected to go to a wide country circuit, because his sight was failing, and therefore he could not see to drive in the dark. For a long time it seemed as though we should never finish. The accomplished Secretary of the Conference read name after name as if he were Tenyson's brook singing,

Men may come, and men may go, But I go on for ever.

Yet at last the list was finished, and the second reading of the Stations was over.

Among the gossip of the "Stations" is the appointment of two honoured brethren to South Africa. The Rev. John Walton, M.A., after thirty-two years of most efficient service, fourteen of which have been already spent in mission service in the East, goes again across the "melancholy ocean" to be President of the Heidelberg Training Institution. Multitudes in England will regret the departure of so efficient and accomplished a pastor; but the Great Head of the Church will doubtless smile approval upon that spirit which leads Mr. Walton back to the mission-

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be trained to lay deep and strong the foundations of African Christianity.

The Rev. Dr. Punshon then commenced reading a resume of the work of the Foreign Missionary Society during the past year.

On Thursday morning the ordination service was conducted in the old chapel at Kirkgate.

Mr. Coley was, on Friday, appointed to attend the next General Conference of the Canadian Dominion.

Mr. Coley will be going to the Conference. He goes to the Conference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. G. M. BARRATT. Thus early in the year we were called to mourn the demise of a much loved brother in the ministry.

Upon his return from Conference he was immediately prostrated as the effects of a fall received while at Sackville.

For a time the hope was cherished that with the blessing of God upon the medical treatment employed, his life would be spared.

It is not our intention to write an account of the life and labours of this honored servant of God, that will be furnished in a few weeks by more competent hands.

They laboured in the same loved work, and now their bodies repose in the same resting place, while their happy spirits together partake the fullness of joy in the better world.

Carleton, Aug. 20. R. W. W.

THE CAMP MEETING.

MR. EDITOR.—Notwithstanding the notice of camp-meeting was so short, the attendance was unusually large.

were the people more generally in earnest in working for God. The preaching was peculiarly appropriate.

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ences which have been held throughout the Dominion, that there has been no void, and letters upon topics relating to distant events would have been out of place.

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

Your correspondent has not been present this year, partly on account of the holiday in another direction, and partly from the fact that it is a very long distance to Bradford, and that there was no small contention for the limited number of places at the disposal of our District meeting.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH,

and to-day the laymen attend and sit in Conference. It is nearly three weeks since the Stationing Committee met. They issued their first draft a fortnight last Friday, and on Tuesday, July 23rd, the Conference opened and has thus been in session the best part of two weeks.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

was elected by a large majority, and entered upon his high office with the heartiest concurrence of his brethren, and the tidings of his elevation gave great satisfaction to the Connexion.

THE EX-PRESIDENT

has done most excellent service to the cause of God and Methodism during his year of office. In labors abundant, in attendance upon meetings of committees more numerous and more protracted than usual, and in public ministrations of calm thought and exquisite beauty and strength he has set forth Christ as Prophet, Priest and King, rendering his term memorable for frequent opportunity to numbers of our people of hearing this master in Israel, who has thus been brought by virtue of his Presidential duty, from his retreat and beloved work as Tutor at Didsbury Theological College.

the indefatigable Secretary of Conference and deserving of yet higher honors at the hands of his brethren, has been compelled on account of domestic affliction, to remain at home, and consequently his place had to be filled. The Assistant Secretary—the Rev. M. E. Osborn was elected to the office. He has had much experience in this kind of work, and is well able to undertake the responsibilities.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN AND PEACE.

Profound gratitude is felt at the happy issue of the negotiations, and the return of tranquility. The Reserve Forces are being discharged, and the clang of war preparations is being hushed.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been under the necessity of allowing two mails to leave without forwarding any letter to your columns. Absence from home has been the principal reason, for it became almost an imperative necessity that I should seek for a change and obtain rest. A sojourn in the Isle of Wight has benefited me greatly and enabled me to return to my ordinary work with improved strength, and a hopeful prospect for the future.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

PICNIC AT SPRING HILL MINES.—The annual picnic of the Methodist Sabbath School of this place, came off on Thursday, 8th inst., in a beautiful grove not far from the residence of Wm. Hall, Esq., the popular Manager of Spring Hill Mines, and Secretary of the school.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On Thursday night last, a cottage in Falkland street, Halifax, belonging to J. H. Kendrick, was gutted by fire.

An elderly lady named Mrs. Laughlin, who lived in Upper Water street, Halifax, near the foot of Duke street, has been an invalid for some time.

The brig, Breadalbane, Capt. Lowe, from this port with a cargo of deals, arrived at Queenstown making the passage in 18 days.

The barque Marion, McLeod master, has been burned at sea. Her crew were landed at Cow Bay by the American barque Charles J. Lewis, of Portland, Me.

The schr. Vegete of Jeddore, from Bay of Islands, Nfld., 31 tons, has been seized for violation of the Customs laws.

A new brig named the Emma, owned by Messrs. Eisenhaur & Co., left here on Saturday, at 5 p. m., for the West Indies, commanded by Captain George Selig.

The schooner Sunbeam, from St. Pierre has been seized at North Sydney by E. Bowen, Seizing Officer, with a large quantity of liquor on board.

Peter Marchand, a native of Arichat, C.B., on the 12th inst., fell overboard from the schooner A. M. Paine, Capt. Pye, on the passage from Halifax to Laffale, and was drowned. He was 19 years of age.

On the 14th inst., Joseph Batley, seaman of the barque Florella, from Cow Bay, C. B., for New York, fell from the mizen top to the deck, and was seriously injured.

A Mr. Wentzell, of Beach Meadows, caught just inside Coffin's Island, a monster halibut. He played him for nearly half an hour before, with the assistance of two men in another boat, he managed to secure the prize.

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NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND.

The P. E. I. Examiner describes a dreadful accident which happened in the New St. James Church, Charlottetown. Four painters were at work at the interior of the roof, and the scaffold, which had been in use for some weeks, was in use for some weeks, was over forty feet from the floor.

The OCEAN STEAM FERRY.—Since 1840 the fastest steamships in the Atlantic trade have increased their speed from 8.8 knots per hour to 15.6 knots, and the consumption of fuel per 100 indicated horse power has been reduced from 4.7 hundred weight to 1.9.

A young Mussulman who had abandoned the sect to which he had belonged, was murdered in the streets of Bombay on the 12th of June, by the Mookhe, a religious official whose duty it was to settle disputes among his caste.

razor. He bled profusely for a time. Mental depression was the cause, says the Times.

A telegram to the St. John, N. B., Globe says—"W. H. Britton, Eye-road Commissioner, while going from his place at Windsor to Carleton to pay some money for work on the road, was attacked at 2 p.m. in a piece of woods, and robbed of \$120, and left there for dead by his assailants.

A telegram from St. Johns, Newfoundland, reports the schr. "Addie and Nellie," of St. John went ashore there, and is likely to prove a total loss. She was bound from New York to St. John's with a general cargo. Insured here for about \$6,000.

A correspondent from Caledonia informs the Charlottetown, P. E. I. Patriot that Miss Flora McPhee, daughter of Mr. Angus McPhee, Brown's creek, was drowned on Saturday last, while bathing in Mr. McClure's mill pond.

It was reported that the Norwegian barque "Moss," Jacobson, bound to the Miramichi in ballast, had gone ashore at North Cape and become a total wreck.

THIS AND THAT.

THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.—To estimate the enormous size of this pyramid, a traveller says he walked in the deep sand fourteen hundred feet before he had passed one of its sides, and between five and six thousand feet before he had made the circuit. Taking one hundred Boston churches of the ordinary width, and arranging them in a hollow square, twenty-five on a side, you would have scarcely the basement of the pyramid. Take another hundred and throw the material in the hollow square, and it would not be full; pile on all the bricks and mortar in the city of New York, and the structure would not be so high and solid as this great work of man.

The Prince of Wales intends visiting Australia and contiguous English colonies next year; also China and Japan.

COAL IN CHINA.—It may surprise the general reader that the coal production of China has already reached three million tons annually, and is rapidly increasing.

London covers nearly 700 square miles. It numbers more than 4,000,000 inhabitants. It comprises 1,000,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe.

In Baden, Switzerland, the sum of twenty shillings annually to every hundred inhabitants is spent in education. In other cantons from eight to twelve.

Van Diemen's Land, the largest island to the South of Australia, is rapidly becoming noted for the quality and extent of its tin exports. Four years ago the value of its tin exports of tin and tin ore was \$35,000, while last year they amounted to nearly \$1,500,000.

An English company has obtained from native rajahs the cession of the northern part of the island of Borneo. The district is known by the name of Sabak, and is about the size of Great Britain. The country is stated to possess great mineral riches, consisting not only of gold and diamonds, but also of the more useful metals, iron and coal.

The largest body of tin ore in the world has been found within thirty miles of San Bernardino, Cal. Tin is a metal in universal demand, and the supply is quite limited. The total product from all sources, Great Britain included, does not average 28,000 tons a year.

A letter from Australia says the British ship Lochard from London for Melbourne, with a cargo valued at \$350,000 was lost near Cape Olway on the morning of June 1st. Miss Evy Carmichael was the only passenger saved out of 17, and a milkmaid named Thos. Pearce was the sole survivor of the crew numbering 32.

A very remarkable incident occurred on the voyage of one of the ice ships lately arrived at Bombay from America. The vessel was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid passed into the body of the ship through the foremast, pierced a hole some 10 feet in diameter through the ice, melting about 30 tons, and setting fire to and slightly burning some of the beams of the ship in its passage.

The OCEAN STEAM FERRY.—Since 1840 the fastest steamships in the Atlantic trade have increased their speed from 8.8 knots per hour to 15.6 knots, and the consumption of fuel per 100 indicated horse power has been reduced from 4.7 hundred weight to 1.9.

In 1878 there were 182 steamers of 556,520 tons in the service, of which 377,995 were English. The record of rapid passages since 1840 shows a gradual reduction from 14 to 7 days and during the same time 56 steamers have been lost with 5,430 lives.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is to have a new \$30,000 peal of bells.

A young Mussulman who had abandoned the sect to which he had belonged, was murdered in the streets of Bombay on the 12th of June, by the Mookhe, a religious official whose duty it was to settle disputes among his caste.

Wm. H. Tanson, a book-agent, attempted

WESLEYAN ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1878.

First Quarter, 3 day, 4h, 11m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 11 day, 11h, 35m, Morning. Last Quarter, 19 day, 2h, 16m, Afternoon. New Moon, 26 day, 9h, 56m, Morning.

Table with columns for Day of Week, SUN, MOON, and HOURS. It lists sunrise and sunset times for each day of the month.

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

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

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

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE FATE OF NAPOLEON.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

One day in May Jimmy and I were coming along the orchard fence, hunting for flowers. All at once there was a great cackle and at the same time a flutter of wings, and Jimmy cried:

"Oh, Dick, we've found old Speckle's nest!"

Sure, enough, we had. Old Speckle was the most dignified and matronly hen in our flock, and mother used to like to have her raise a large brood of chickens, because she took such good care of them.

"Thirteen eggs," announced Jimmy. "Well old Speckle, you calculated on quite a family, didn't you?" She was cackling in great indignation over our discovery of her hiding-place, and showed signs of fight if we meddled with her treasure.

Three days after that we went to Speckle's nest again. The grass about it was covered with feathers, and the nest itself was torn to pieces.

"Dear me!" cried Jimmy, something's happened to her. I should'nt wonder if a fox had caught her. Poor old foolish thing! If she'd stayed at the barn where she belonged, she'd have been safe. Good enough for her!"

"You'd better learn a lesson from poor old Speckle's fate," said father, who had accompanied us. "If you think she was served right for being foolish enough to do what she did, let it make you careful to be sure you are in the same place always. Hens aren't any more foolish than some people I have known."

Peep! peep! peep! Such a lonesome little sound as it was, coming from the grass at our very feet.

I began to pull the grass apart, and pretty soon I found a little chicken. He was the most disconsolate looking thing I ever saw. His feathers looked very much like the baby's hair in the morning before it had been combed, and a piece of egg-shell stuck fast to the top of his head. He was terribly frightened when he found that he was discovered, and cried lustily, after a chicken's fashion of crying. But when I had captured him, and he began to feel the warmth of my hand, he ceased his complaint, and began to peep drowsily, and pretty soon his eyes closed and the poor little orphan was asleep.

Father and Jimmy hunted through the grass, but no other chicken was found. The fox, or whatever it was that had caught old Speckle, had destroyed all the rest of the family.

We carried the chicken home, and after feeding him, we put some warm clothes in a basket and covered him up with them. He seemed to imagine that he was under his mother's wing, for he peeped a few times in a sleepy, contented way, and then went to sleep, and we heard nothing more of him until morning.

He was awake bright and early, calling for his breakfast. We wet some meal, and sprinkled it before him, and he ate readily. We let him hop out of the basket, and before night he would follow us about the room, affording us a great deal of amusement. He seemed to take a great liking to Bruno, our Dog, and would cuddle down between his legs, with a contented peep, whenever he got a chance to do so. But Bruno did not like to play step-mother to a chicken, and would run away from him, much to the poor little thing's dissatisfaction.

As he grew up to the dignity of real feathers, there was such a stately air about him that he had quite a military appearance, and we called him Napoleon. He soon learned to come at our call, and would perch on our fingers and pick flies off the window, seldom missing one. It did not take him long to learn that there were many things in the house that he could get into, and we had to keep him out of doors if we cared to keep him out of mischief. Every night he came to the door peeping sleepily, and we knew that he wanted to be put to bed in his basket. He was a good sized chicken before he could be persuaded to sleep anywhere else, and then he complained bitterly over the loss of his old nest.

He was always fond of getting into mischief, and when he got to be a year old he vexed father very much by scratching in the garden. One day he dug up all the radishes. The next day he wallowed in the tomato-bed. Then we shut him up. The very next day he managed to get out, and the first thing we knew he had coaxed half-a-dozen usually well-behaved hens into the strawberry bed, and our berries were all gone when we discovered what he was about.

Grandma had a string of gold beads. She had them ever since she was a little girl, and prized them very much. There were about thirty of them, and they were strung upon a stout piece of ribbon, with an amber bead between two of gold. She did not wear them very often, but used to take them out of her box of trinkets and let us look at them occasionally. Bessie, who was seven years old, admired them very much, and often teased grandma to let her wear them a little while. But grandma always said no. She was afraid Bessie might lose them.

One day Bessie was in grandma's room alone, and she took a look at the beads. How they shone and sparkled! If she only might wear them for just a little while! Grandma had gone over to Mrs. Price's. Why should'nt she put them on and take a walk in the garden? Nobody would ever know.

She couldn't resist the temptation. She put on the beads, and slipped out of the house through the back door. She walked up and down the path several times feeling as "dressed up" as if she were queen with a crown on. Then she spied a gleam of red among the currant-bushes all at once, and away she went to see if what she had seen was ripe berries. If there was any one thing she liked better than another it was currants, and in the excitement of her possible discovery she forgot all about her beads.

Sure enough, currants were ripe, and she began to pick and eat them. She was so busily engaged in that delightful occupation that she did not know when the ribbon came untied, and off slipped one of the gold beads into the path behind her. But Napoleon did, for the minute the bead struck the ground he picked it up and swallowed it as if it had been a kernel of corn. The amber beads, which were strung between the gold ones, fitted the ribbon more closely than the others did, and consequently worked their way down the ribbon slowly. But every time an amber one reached the end of the string and slipped off a gold one followed it, and Napoleon picked it up. When Bessie thought of the beads, and felt for them, half of them were gone, and she turned just in time to see Napoleon swallow the last one that had fallen off.

"Oh dear!" cried Bessie, frightened almost to death. "What shall I do?" and then she sat down in the grass and cried as hard as she could.

Mother ran out to see what the matter was. "Oh, grandma's beads," sobbed Bessie, "I took 'em out of her box, and

the string broke, or something, and I've lost some of 'em, and Poleon's eat some of 'em up."

When it was found how matters stood, it was decided that Napoleon must die. He had been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and showed no signs of reformation after many and severe punishments. He had been threatened with death quite often of late, if he did not mend his ways. Now, in order to recover grandma's beads, it seemed necessary that he should lose his head. Accordingly he was caught and taken to the block, and beheaded with due solemnity. In his crop the lost beads were found—every one of them—to Bessie's great delight. She learned a lesson that day which she has never forgotten.

OVER IN A MINUTE.

Kitty had constructed a new swing for her doll's entertainment; but it proved unsatisfactory, but that wooden lady slipped from her perch, and landed with considerable violence upon the table, overturning an inkstand upon a picture Walter was copying. In an instant Walter sprang to his feet, snatched up the doll and threw it into the fire, and marched out of the room, leaving Kitty in tears, and the table in confusion.

In half an hour he returned, gay and sunny as ever, bringing a handsome doll to replace Kitty's loss. She was easily comforted, and was more sure than ever that Walter was the best brother in the world.

"If a fellow is quick-tempered, why he is; I suppose that's all there is of it," said Walter, more carelessly than penitently. "I do get angry in a jiff, but it's all over in a minute or two." I never hear any one speak carelessly of that fault without recalling one scene in my own boyhood. I was quick-tempered, too, Walter, and, as you say, quick over it, flying into a rage one minute, and ready to laugh at my own tempest of passion the next. I held a high place in my classes, and one day had spoke rather boastingly of my position, and how long I had kept it; but that very afternoon, through some carelessness, I failed, and gave an answer so absurd that it was received with a burst of laughter. Mortified by my blunder, vexed at having lost my place, I passed an uncomfortable afternoon, and when school closed I walked out moodily, inclined to speak to no one, and pretending to be busy whittling.

"Here comes the infallible! Here's the fellow that never misses!" called the teasing voice of a school-mate in front of me, and then he mockingly repeated my absurd answer.

"With all the force of a sudden fury I threw my open knife at him. It just missed his head, and in an instant it was quivering in the tree beside him.—The sight of it, and his white startled face recalled me to my senses, and I sank down to the ground, covering my face with my hands. The boys gathered around me kindly—even, Charlie, the one at whom I had aimed the blow—saying that the fault was more his own than mine. But I knew that only God's mercy had saved me from seeing my school-mate dead at my feet, and my whole life darkened with the stain of murder.

"For weeks after I lived it over in horrible dreams; and to this day, Walter, ungoverned temper can never seem a light thing to me. Anger that is 'over in a minute' may be like a spark of fire on powder, and give you cause for shame and sorrow all your days."—Exchange.

GERMAIN ST. CHURCH, LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

(Concluded.)

The mortar was laid, and the stone lowered into its place. At this stage Mr. Joseph Bullock, on behalf of the Building Committee, requested Mr. Gaynor to lay the stone. He addressed him thus:

Father Gaynor—I have great pleasure in handing to you this trowel, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of this church now being erected.

I would bear to you the congratulations of the congregation of Germain street Methodist church that having, on account of advanced years, been relieved from active work, you are spared to perform this one other public act.

We feel honored to have the presence, to-day, of one who is not only the oldest member of our church but also whose life of untarnished integrity has ever reflected lustre upon the church of your choice.

We hope that you will be spared to see the completion of this church, and for yet many years there may be granted to us the inspiration of your presence.

In behalf of the Germain street Methodist congregation I now present this trowel.

The trowel bore the following inscription:—"Upon this Rock I will build my church."

Presented by the Germain Street Methodist Congregation, to JOHN B. GAYNOR, ESQ., upon the occasion of his laying the CORNER STONE

of the QUEEN SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, August 8, 1878. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

It was manufactured by Mr. Tremaine Gard, and the engraving, which is most elaborate, was done by Mr. R. H. Green. The first text of the inscription is upon a plain scroll, and the latter is upon a scroll of more intricate pattern.

REPLY OF MR. GAYNOR.

Mr. Gaynor expressed gratitude to the high compliment paid him in selecting him to perform the duty. He felt that he was not worthy and that it was a great honour to delegate him to fill the post. He considered it a great blessing for one to plant himself early in the house of the Lord, and concluded as follows:—

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost I lay this corner stone for the foundation of a house to be builded and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, according to the order and usages of the Methodist Church of Canada. Amen."

Mr. Gaynor then proceeded to lay the stone, after which the choir sang hymn No. 736.

After the singing of this hymn Rev. Jos. Hart stepped to the end of the platform and said he was glad to be present to say a word of congratulation on this occasion. He rejoiced at the suitability of the site of the church, He felt that the time had come for a change of the site of the church. He referred to the satisfactory financial arrangement made for the purchase of the site. With reference to the beauty of the site, it was grand. One from seeing the foundation cannot form any idea of the beauty of the structure. He congratulated the church on securing such a good architect as Mr. Welch. He rejoiced that the congregation had secured plans of a church so eminently suitable. He spoke in the highest terms of the Building Committee. With reference to the amount to be raised by the congregation, he was quite sure that it would tax it very severely, and he was sure that the congregation could build up the fund so that the church would be finished free of all debt. He knew that the German St. Church was a working church. He rejoiced that the congregation had so fairly in view the consummation of the church. You will, he said, come with great rejoicing into the new church, and also your Sabbath school. May God bless the entire undertaking, and may the blessing of the Divine Master be continually given to this congregation.

Rev. Mr. Chappel then said it afforded him much pleasure to announce that there was a gentleman on the platform who had heard the Rev. Joseph Marsden preach, and he said it afforded him much gratification to introduce him.

MR. JAMES BUSTIN,

who being called upon made a few remarks. He said that he believed he was probably the only individual living who was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Germain Street Methodist Church, and that it was with feelings of the greatest gratitude to God that he held the present ceremony. He hoped and prayed that God's blessing would rest upon it, and that its successive pastors would see many souls brought to Christ through their ministrations under its roof.

REV. J. S. ADDY

said that it was with feelings of great pleasure that he stood before them, and also to recognize among the many familiar faces that of old Father Gaynor. The speaker here paid a tribute to the long and successful labors, and to the ever kind and Christian disposition of Mr. Gaynor. He remarked that when he first heard the news of the great fire in St. John, his thoughts turned to the congregation of the Germain St. Church, as many of them, he knew, lived in the burnt district. He rejoiced that God had so far strengthened them in their misfortunes as to say, "rise up and build" a church, and when he saw them through all their great losses, privations and discouragements, build such a church as the one of which the corner stone had just been laid he could not but rejoice. When he looked back upon old Germain St. Church and remembered the grand array of its old members who had long been in the New Jerusalem and in the presence of him before whom "angels veil their faces with their wings," he could not help but think "shall the glory of the latter house be greater than the former?"

REV. E. W. WEDDALL

thought that Carleton was ably represented in the person of the last speaker. He, however, must offer his congratulations for the success that had achieved in building such a fine church, and wished that the same or greater success would attend them in all their doings, and in the words of the last speaker that "the glory of the latter house would be greater than the first."

REV. S. T. TEED

said he must congratulate the pastor, building committee and congregation upon having so fine a church as this promises to be. When, on the 20th day of June, 1877, the fairest portion of this fair city was destroyed by the fire flood, and when, he remarked, they saw the old Germain street Church, the home of Methodism in this city, which was so endeared to all Methodists by both pleasing and saddening reminiscences, that church which was so dear to them because their fathers and mothers worshipped there; when they saw that church reduced to ashes, they "hung their heads on a weeping willow" but he was happy to say now that light was gliding the mountain tops and that the winter had passed, the rain is over and gone, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." He believed that their hopes would rise as the building progressed, and rejoiced that the grand old Bible doctrines as enunciated by Wesley more than a hun-

dred years ago would be preached in this church, and he hoped that through its instrumentality thousands would be brought from darkness into light.

REV. MR. NARRAWAY

remarked that he had not the voice to reach them that he had in former times, but he could not forego the chance to congratulate them on their new church. Everything was auspicious he thought, on that day, for the laying of the corner stone. The sun shone down brightly, and the heavens smiled reflecting the face of Providence on their undertaking. He congratulated them on the beautiful site of their church, which, when completed, would be as a beacon light in day to the weary mariner returning from distant voyages, who would see the tower and spire of this church and thank God that he was nearly home. He also congratulated them on having made so good a selection of the man to lay the corner stone. That stone was very firm and solid—even a politician might stand safely and securely on it (laughter). He thought that St. John was building some fine churches, and that before long it would be a city of churches, equalling in that respect in proportion to size any city on this continent, or perhaps the old country. He concluded by hoping that the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob would bless the church and every one connected with it.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The whole site having been somewhat lowered and reduced to a uniform rock level, very suitable designs were made by the architect, John Welch, Esq., to meet its peculiarities. A very effective tower, not far from two hundred feet in height, is placed upon the corner of the two streets, upon a very substantial granite basement, which is continued around the building, excepting a singular omission on the Charlotte street front, where, opposite the aisle of the church, the old rugged and ragged rock still remains, which we at first supposed was to be retained as a remembrance of the past, but upon enquiry, the architect we found that this was left because, the basement being limited to the front, it was unnecessary to excavate the mass of rock from the street to the distant aisle walls, and eventually it will be prettily terraced and finished with green sward and floral attractions.

The principal entrances to the church are from Queen Square, where a pretty porch extends to the street line, with side entrances and steps suited to the falling street. The whole lot is about 83 by 107 feet, and leaving a lot for a parsonage on the rear of what will be the chancel, the whole church extends nearly 130 feet back from Queen Square, and, being much broken in form, will have a very picturesque and imposing appearance from Charlotte St.

The church consists of a nave and aisle with transepts and chancel, but by a singularly well contrived plan, very economical and exceedingly well adapted to the working economy of the Methodist church, the lecture room, school rooms, etc., are placed in front, giving to them convenience and attractiveness, whilst not in the least interfering with or detracting from the church proper. Of the two stories in front, the lower or ground floor, on the church level, is appropriated to class rooms and vestibules, a central vestibule, 16 feet wide, very ornamentally finished, being so arranged as to form a part of the church, or otherwise to be shut off from it, and either connect with an enlarged class room or unite them all for festive occasions, a kitchen and every convenience being provided in the basement. The lecture room above, which will seat not less than 450 persons, is made to form an extension of the church, the magnificent roof of the nave, from which it is only separated by a movable glass screen-work, being continued throughout the lecture room, so that the connected nave and chancel form a long and imposing vista with a very beautiful six-light window in front, and having the organ and choir upon a gallery on the end of the chancel and behind the minister, the vestries, &c., being formed underneath the organ gallery, and the Charlotte street side of which a suitable porch is formed, giving access to the choir, offices, &c., as also to the church through the chancel.

The width of the nave and aisle is 56 feet, length of transepts 70 feet, with 70 feet height of nave roof. The church on the ground floor will seat 750 persons, and 1090 by connecting the chancel, whilst provision will be made so that side galleries can be added with an ultimate total seating capacity of 1400 persons.

The exterior of the building is not only substantial but very ornamental, being built entirely of stone, with no external woodwork excepting the doors, and none of the very elaborate stone trimmings of the windows being less than 14 inches in thickness; yet it will be built for a very low figure.

The style of architecture is what is known as the English Decorated Period of Gothic Architecture, most truthfully designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Welch, with whom Church and Gothic architecture has long been a speciality.

DEAR BOY reminded me of a wh once in a wh girls will get by Sister Bell for you to lead "We are an And though And know in And try wh

"Upon our b That tells t We have sign And mean

"Believing G And that s For life we'll And to the

"Hurrah! h They bind A gainst the f Our battle

Now, little verses from y against King gain an entr sends his ser way. Keep o clothes he w begun to work rum. Be in e lness, boys; k Great Captain

A NA

BY

If ever En be her ruin? ever that nati is the nationa there are ma ask the unbia know; ask t of the Englis tional experie ask the ungu English press answer would the unanimo ful man in national sin ness; the nati drink.

I find no rrrors as I find dents of ordin mon news, ha to-day; happy nineteenth ce pening in Ch ing in Liver gow, in Man under your m tian men az wonder that o in us when v city—whole o been its ma given to drin fence cease half-rained b legislature w Sooner or lat land must per lose—strike t scale place v and adultera the very best other side pu and grain en grapes that m count delight o scale, for yo fair—load wi and murder, a such as no h tongue tell; s widows' and o will not strik day strike it f Christian meo will you, as lo lovers of you High God and the other?

upon your h things ough t is not told! that through pendencies, v flag dominate empire the su ever winds b girdled, are g zone of drunk of it—as I th but deep, m by races whi mated, and o to shudder, a the stern it "These thing held my peac wickedly that self; but I w before these th done;" and doom. "Sha things? saith soul be aveng this?"

But, oh! w before it is too of Israel the out of agony gun;" and, q priest Aaron fire thereon fr into the midst out an incense

TEMPERANCE.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS.—Somebody reminded me that readers like a change once in a while. For fear my boys and girls will get tired of being preached to by Sister Belle, I am going to copy a poem for you to learn:

"We are an earnest Band of Hope, And though in numbers few, We know in union there is strength, And try what we can do.

"Upon our breast we wear a badge, That tells the story true; We have signed the temperance pledge, And mean to keep it too.

"Believing God defends the right, And that success is sure, For life we'll gird our armor on, And to the end endure.

"Hurrah! hurrah! for Bands of Hope; They bind our hearts in one— Against the foe of all mankind Our battle is begun.

Now, little soldiers, if you can feel these verses from your heart, be on the watch against King Alcohol! He will try to gain an entrance into your homes, and send his servants in many a tempting way. Keep clear of him, no matter what clothes he wears. Tell people you have begun to work for temperance and against rum. Be in earnest about it. Mean business, boys; keep at it girls—and ask our Great Captain to help you in all you do.

A NATION'S CURSE.

BY CANON FARRAR.

If ever England be ruined, what will be her ruin? Her national sin, whatever that national sin may be. And what is the national sin of England? Alas! there are many sins in England, but ask the unbiased opinion of those who know; ask the unsuspected testimony of the English judges; ask the exceptional experience of the English clergy; ask the unguarded admissions of the English press; and their unanimous answer would be, I think, as would be the unanimous answer of every thoughtful man in this vast assembly—the national sin of England is drunkenness; the national curse of England is drink.

I find no records of such chronic horrors as I find, normally, daily, as incidents of ordinary life, as items of common news, happening now; happening to-day; happening in the midst of the nineteenth century after Christ; happening in Christian England; happening in Liverpool, in Dublin, in Glasgow, in Manchester; happening here under your minister towers. And Christian men and Christian women, you wonder that our hearts are stirred within us when we see whole classes of a city—whole classes which should have been its marrow and strength—thus given to drink! When will this indifference cease? When will a nation, half-ruined by vice, demand what the legislature will not then withhold? Sooner or later it must be so, or England must perish. Weigh the gain and loss—strike the balance. On the one scale place whole tons of intoxicating and adulterated liquor—put alcohol at the very best a needless luxury; on the other side put £150,000,000 a year, and grain enough to feed a nation, and grapes that might have been the innocent delight of millions; and lead the scale, for you must, if you would be fair—load with disease, and pauperism and murder, and madness, and horrors such as no heart can conceive and no tongue tell; and wet it with rivers of widows' and orphans' tears; and if you will not strike the balance, God will one day strike it for you. But will you, as Christian men and Christian women—will you, as lovers of your country and lovers of your kind—stand up before High God and say that the one is worth the other? Will you lay your hand upon your heart and say that these things ought so to be?

I stop at England. The half, alas, is not told! The awful guilt remains that throughout all our colonies and dependencies, we, the proud race whose flag dominates the seas, and on whose empire the sun never sets—we "wherever winds blow and waters roll, have girdled, are girdling the world with a zone of drunkenness; until as I think of it—as I think of the curses, not loud, but deep, muttered against our name by races which our firewater has decimated, and our vice degraded, I seem to shudder, as there sounds in my ear the stern inquiry to our country. "These things hast thou done, and I held my peace; and thou thoughtest wickedly that I was such a one as thyself; but I will remove thee and set before thee the things that thou hast done;" and the menace of prophetic doom. "Shall I not visit for these things? saith the Lord; shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"

But, oh! will not some one interfere before it is too late? Once in the camp of Israel there arose a wail of horror and of agony; "there is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is begun;" and, quick as thought the high Priest Aaron took a censer, and put fire thereon from off the altar, and ran into the midst of the congregation, and put on incense and stood between the living and the dead, and the plague was stayed. Will no one do it now?

Will no one save a nation from multiplying, from legalizing for itself a needless, an artificial, a self-created destruction? God grant us such a one to stand between the living and the dead, for the plague has indeed begun. They have been dying of it for two centuries; strong men, miserable women, little children, dying so slowly that none call it murder.

But, if the drinkers cannot save themselves, if with their money they drink away their manliness, and with their sense of shame their power of will, shall not the nation save them—save them from themselves—save them from destroying temptations—save their wretched children their wretched wives? The Legislature will not help us because they tell us, as yet public opinion is not strong enough. Then in God's name let public opinion become strong enough. Let the working classes, who are mostly affected take up this question. Let them snatch their order from this ruin. Let them cleanse it from this stain. What the Senate refuses now, it can not, it will not, it dare not refuse when a nation knocking at its door with righteous and imperious demand, tell them that they are there to do its bidding. But as for us who are not senators, whose power is small, let us at least help to form this public opinion. Let us change this national sin of drunkenness into the national glory of self-control; let us become the Nazirites, as we have been the Helots of the world. To hope for this has been called extravagant; nevertheless I do hope for it.

If there are in England 600,000 drunkards, there are also in England thank God, four millions abstainers; and if, without an iota of loss, and with an immensity of gain—if with stronger health, and clearer intellect and unwasted means, to the great happiness of themselves, to the clear example to others, there are four millions of every rank and every position and every degree of intellectual power, I for one, do not see why there should not be many millions.

But if we cannot and will not save ourselves, let us save our children. If the wealth and peace of this generation are to be a holocaust to drink, let the next be an offering to God. Let us do what Wellington said at Waterloo; "let us have young soldiers." Let every young man in his strength, every maiden in her innocence and beauty, join the ranks of the abstainers. Let the manliness of the nation spring to its own defense, so that by a sense of shame and love of virtue, if this evil cannot be suppressed by law, it may perish of inanition. If so, I see no end to the greatness of England, no limit to prolongation of her power. If not in all history, as in all individual experience, I see this one lesson: no nation, no individual can thrive so long as it is under the dominion of a besetting sin. It must conquer or be conquered. It must destroy it or be destroyed by it. It must strike at the sources of it or be stricken down by it into the dust.

TOBACCO AND CANCEROUS HUMORS.—An Albany surgeon removed a cancer from a smoker's mouth to save his life. The operation is one of great difficulty, and the danger of death from hemorrhage is very great. The lower lip was divided to a point below the chin; the flaps turned by sufficiently to expose the lower jaw, which was then sawed through at the chin; and after the tongue had been amputated, holes were drilled the jawbone and it was wired together and the lips replaced. The influence of the tobacco poison is direct and dangerous in developing this fearful disease; and did the public know the number of operations performed in private hospital practice for the relief of men who have suffered from it, there would be less tobacco smoking and chewing.

In this present age, when the life battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tells so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nervous tonic and vitalizing agent as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto phosphate of Lime.

Its gently stimulating and nutritive tonic properties supply the materials, and assist nature in her effort to keep up the exhausted demands upon her reserves. Prepared by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists generally. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. Brown & Webb, and Forsyth Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, wholesale agents aug 3-3w

The man who heeds not the warning of pain or suffering, which always precedes maladies, often becomes through indolence, the victim of incurable disease. Lassitude, Weariness, Sadness, Aching of Limbs, indicate nervous disarrangement the forerunner of many organic and functional diseases. The early employment, of Fellew's Hypophosphites ward of such maladies.

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MARKING DOWN.

In order to clear out the balance of Spring Stock, prior to the departure of our buyer for the English Markets, we have made our reductions in the prices of the following valuable Goods as must effect a speedy Sale.

- We are Selling BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WOOL CASHMERES, at 60c per yd. really worth 80c.
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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

Table with columns for time (11 a.m., 11 a.m., 11 p.m.), location (Brunswick St., Grafton St., Kaye St., Charles St., Cobour St., Dartmouth), and preacher (Rev. J. Sharp, Rev. S. B. Dunn, Rev. W. H. Hearts, Rev. E. R. Brungate, Rev. G. Shore, Rev. C. M. Tyler, Rev. W. C. Brown).

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the Methodist Church, Canning, by the Rev. Jas. Strothard, Capt. W. H. Baxter, to Eliza M., eldest daughter of Levi Eaton, Esq., of Canning.

At Westville Methodist Church on the 13th inst., by Rev. A. F. Weldon, Mr. E. M. Freeman, of Millerton, Queen's Co., N.S., to Carrie Perrin, of Westville, Pictou Co., N.S.

At River John on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. J. Astbury, Mr. Joseph Scott, to Miss Martha Gammon, both of River John, N.S.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pugwash, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. T. D. Hart, Mr. John A. Scott, of Pugwash River to Miss Maggie F. Matheson, of Waterville.

By the same on the 21st inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Pugwash, by the same, George W. Colburn, of Pugwash, to Miss Mary B. Black, of Pugwash.

DIED.

At Upper Pexaux on Sabbath morning the 11th inst., of heart disease, Thomas D. Coffin, aged 77 years. He leaves a widow and three sons, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father. His end was peace. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Christian Messenger please copy.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. MARKET ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1878.

Table of market prices for various goods like Butter, Eggs, Hides, etc., with columns for Halifax and St. John prices.

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT. MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Table of missionary meetings with columns for Circuits, Date, and Deputation.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Missionary Anniversaries.

Table of missionary anniversaries with columns for Circuits, Dates, and Deputation.

N.B.—The Brethren are requested to preserve carefully the above programme of appointments to be met in due time.

C. W. DUTCHER, Financial Sec.

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Engraving, Cardwriting, and all kinds of plain and fancy writing promptly executed on reasonable terms.

J. C. P. FRAZEE, FRAZEE & WHISTON, S. E. WHISTON, Aug 31—4

SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Lock at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the work to be done, can be seen at this office and at the resident Engineer's Office, St. Anne, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each security of the same, and further, an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of \$2,000 must accompany the tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfillment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of fee per cent, on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent of the progress estimated will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the performance of the Contract.

This department does not, however bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Intercolonial Railway. 1878. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878 TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate Stations.

WILL ARRIVE: At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Way Stations. At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and Way Stations. Moncton, 25th April, 1878. may4

TEA MEETING MIDDLETON.

The Ladies and friends of the Methodist Church, Middleton, intend holding a TEA MEETING, in the Basement of the Church, on WEDNESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1878. Proceeds to be devoted to reduction of debt on the Church. Tickets sold at the door. Tea at 2 p.m. Middleton, August 17th, 1878.

CARD.

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

OFFICE: 54 GRANVILLE STREET. BENJAMIN RUSSELL, SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, JOHN M. GELBERT, Jr.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The following are the appointments for the Annual Missionary Meetings.

Table of appointments for Truro District with columns for location, date, and deputation.

By order, JOS. G. ANGWIN, Financial Sec. et

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the POSTMASTER GENERAL will be received at OTTAWA, until noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Shubenacadie and Dean, via Gay's River, Middle Musquodoboit, and Upper Musquodoboit.

under a proposed contract for four years from 1st December next.

Conveyances to be made in vehicles drawn by not fewer than two horses.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen at blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office, of Middle Musquodoboit and Shubenacadie, the sub-Post Office of Dean, or at the office of the Subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office, Inspector's Office, Halifax, 23rd Aug., 1878.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS per day at home.

Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.



MILLER, BROTHERS.

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

NOW HAVE THE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED

RAYMOND Sewing Machine

being transferred (four months ago) from William Crowe, of Halifax, to them, (excepting the County of Halifax.)

THE RAYMOND MACHINE

is too well known to require any puffing; and there have been some important improvements put upon it of late, which render it, by far, the best family machine made.

The following are some of the kinds kept in stock by us, viz:—

Singer, Webster, Empress of India, Household, Weed, Wilson A, Wanzer, Champion, Osborne, Abbott, Royal, Howe, &c., &c.

SECOND-HAND MACHINES

taken in exchange for new ones. 8. MACHINES IN PRICE FROM - - \$5 to \$100

Sewing Machine Attachments, FIRST CLASS OIL AND

Needles of all kinds in Stock

All S. Machines warranted to give good satisfaction. Also importers and dealers in several

FIRST-CLASS MAKE

PIANOS AND ORGANS

PIANOS IN PRICE FROM - - \$225 to \$1000 ORGANS " " " \$75 to \$400

Instruments guaranteed for five years, and sold on very easy terms

Liberal reduction made to Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools

Second-hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange. As we have now been in the sewing machine business for ten years and import all our stock direct from the manufacturers on

Cash Principles, and our expenses being much less than would be in the city, we are prepared to sell on the very best terms.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF Sewing Machines,

promptly attended to by a class machinist. Charges Moderate.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

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

White Shirtings, Satin Linings, AMERICAN PRINTS!

Our Stock is now well assorted in every department.

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 111 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

7 DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for the FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

THIS DISCOVERY

Is the result of a series of Scientific Experiments based upon the theory that

for the successful cure of Wasting Diseases, the nervous system must be made vigorous and healthy!

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

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

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

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

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

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

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

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

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstance. Look out for the name and address J. I. Fellows', St. John, N.B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

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

PARKS' COTTON YARN

Awarded the Only Medal Given at the Centennial Exhibition.

FOR COTTON YARNS OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.

Numbers Five's to Ten's. White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green Made of Good American Cotton with great care. Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

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

It is also better gisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 lbs of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without lead—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of waste to those acquainted with weaving will understand the great advantage it is to them to use yarn put up in this manner.

COTTON CARPET WARP,

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

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

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

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

WM. PARKS & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, ST. JOHN, N.B.

July 20—3m

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TONEY RIVER, N. S., Nov. 15, 1877. C. Gates & Co.,—Gentlemen,—Some time last winter one of my children—a little boy about eighteen months—was badly frightened and his helms became seriously affected. On the last alarm he used to go off in a kind of fit, becoming motionless and black in the face, his heart at the same time palpitating in the most alarming manner. Each fit was worse than the preceding one, causing us to fear heart disease. Hearing of some of the numerous cures effected by your medicines in this and other localities, I procured from your agent, Mr. E. A. Gile, a bottle of your No. 2 Bitters, and before it was half gone I noticed a marked improvement in the child's health. A second bottle completed the cure. The little fellow is now perfectly well and I am perfectly satisfied that Gates' Life of man Bitters saved his life. You are perfectly at liberty to publish this certificate if you wish so to do.

With respect, yours truly, WILLIAM McMILLAN.

I will vouch for personal knowledge for the truthfulness of the above certificate.

E. A. GILE.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trademarks and labels, Caricats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to. Inventions that have been rejected by the Patent Office may still be patented by us. Being registered in the Patent Department, our agents in Patent business exclusively, we can make clever searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are confined to Washington.

We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. E. D. Power, the German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress, and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. S. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT

for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, and all Chronic and Acute Disorders, by a modern method of respiration.

REMARKABLE CURES. The following are some of the cases in which it has been used with the most successful results.

STRONGLY ENDORSED by the Hon. J. S. ARTHUR, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JUDGE TILDEN, U. S. Supreme Court, and others who have used the new Treatment.

FREE! A Treatise (50 pp) on Compound Oxygen, sent free. Address

DRS. STANLEY & PALMER, 1112 Girard St., Phila.

BLIMYER MFG CO BELLS

Church, School, Fire-alarms, Fire-works, various sizes. Catalogues with 100 illustrations, price, etc., sent free. Blimyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS

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

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST

500,000 acres taken in four months by 25,000 people. Good climate, soil, water, and building stone, and good roads. Address, E. J. Gilmore, Lead County, S. Dak.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

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

Agency for New York Fashions April 1876

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

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

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

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

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

July 10—1 year.