BROTHERS , or Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S., TERS AND DEALERS IN

MACHINES Manufacturers, over Iwenty different kinds to

ock among which are RAYMOND

R MACHINE IN THE MARKET



Sewing Machines

FROM

\$5.00 to 10.000 HUTLES, NEEDLES, and Extras of all kinds in stock.

ters of and Dealers in

PIANOS

Weber, Steinway, Emerson, &c.

ND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. ears and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction

vns, where not yet appointed.

200

YOU WILL FIND

BY GIVING THE

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES

A FAIR TRIAL THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF

Costiveness and its results. Viz: Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Worms, &c.

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

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM

The Best Worm Remedy ever used. ce 25 & 5Q cts per b

Sent free to any address, on receipt of

ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Montreal. BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents for

the Maritime Provinces. NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S

Biblical Things not Generally Known. A collection of Facts, Notes, and information concerning much that is Rare, Quaint, Curious, Obscure and little known in relation to Biblical Subjects. First series uniform in size and style with Biblical Museum. Price \$1.50

The Domestic Sanctuary; or the importance of Family Religion. By J. Lanceley, with an Introduction by Rev. Samuel Rice, D.D. 60 cents.

Smiles and Tears; or Sketches. By Rev E Barrass, M A, with an introduct tion by Rev W H Withrow, M A 55

Book Keeping, A Text Book. Double Entry made easy. By T. R. Johnson, accountant and auditor for Twenty-nine years

Living Epistles; or Christ's Witnesses in the world. Also an Essay on Christianity and Skepticism. By Rev E H Dewart, with an introduction by Rev W Ormiston, DD 100

The Progress of Divine, Revilatio on The Unfolding Purpose of Scripture, by
John Stoughton p.p. 200 John Stoughton, DD

Principles of Political Economy With some of their applications to social Philosophy. By John Stuart

Mills. \$1.65. Lectures on Medieval Church History

Being the substance of Lectures delivered at Queen's College, London. By Archbishop Trench. \$3.00.

The Biblical Museum

Vol. 4 Old Testament. Kings and Chronicles. Orders can also be filled shortly for the fifth vol. About ready in England.

Meneely & Kimberly,

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURBH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free. Feb 8, 78 1y

illeslenan,

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

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

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, N.S., MAY 17, 1879.

No. 20

"ALL RIGHT."

BY LEVI WELLS HART.

Bishop Ames' death was exceedingly painful, and his death struggles, contrary to the opinions of his physicians, were very hard. He frequently called out in loud tones, "All right!" and appeared intensely anxious for a reply.]

On the ears of his sorrowing friends Came the clarion voice of his call, Like the pæan a warrior sends, When ordered to conquer or fall.

For, the militant host of the Lord He had led fifty years in the van, Where he wielded the Spirit's sword-The gospel of "good-will to man."

Does he speak to command or reply? Must be cease or renew the fight? Shall he linger or soar on high? To either he answers, "All right!"

But the master has bidden him, "Go!" And the death-train at once must start;
"All right!" was the fiery glow That flashed from the veteran's heart.

From the sunlight into the dark The plunge of his life boat is heard Tilbour ears lose the sound of the bark, And "All right!" is the last, brave

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Biographies of living princesses are rather difficult to construct on authentic foundations; outlines are of course public property, and from the winter of 1849 when the London journals daily recorded, "Her Royal Highness outward part of the Princess's life can easily be known; but we hope to give some glimpses of the character and private life of the lady so soon to pre-

then, as now, the Queen's town residence. Her early life, like that of all the Queen's children, was spent simply, with the mingling of study and recreation, early hours, careful training, and religious instruction which belong to all the better class of English households. The royal children were surrounded with very little useless luxury. There were large nurseries and a cheerful school-room; every possible advantage in moral and mental training was theirs, and at no time were they without a mother's personal attention. The Queen gave the masters and mistresses intructing her children ample authority, but she visi ted the school-room daily, inspected reported to her person. School-room discipline in the royal family is said to be very severe, yet we have been given pleasant pictures of the harmony and simplicity of the Princess's young days. There was always a cheerful sitting room in the apartments belonging to the children, and there, a friend has told us, might be seen various indications of the tastes and talents among the young people. A prominent object was always Princess Louise's portfolio and the writing table of the Princess Royal. On one occasion a lady visiting Windsor recalls a pretty on a recent birthday. The guests was Queen's family are noted; indeed, on visits like these there is only that touch of deference always shown to more sumptuously attired. young princesses were always talkastanding until she had withdrawn, the

courtesying as the Queen departed. marriage at seventeen to the Crown permitted, the two special guests gen- and he obtained B. A. Honors Second Prince of Germany. Princess Alice erally went off unattended to sketch Rank in Classics.—Presbyterian.

any of her sisters, the Princess Louise | the Princess, with some lady in attenthe royal family.

It was during this period that she first endeared herself to the hearts of the English people by so cordially entering into all the art and charitable enterprises of the day; her own work in sculpture and pencil was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and the name of "Louise" was speedily known in connection with the since famous Art Needle-work Schools which she established at South Kensington, thereby giving congenial means of employment to hundreds of intelligent women thrown upon their own resources, as well as developing a high standard of art in home decoration.

Lord Lorne, all the world knows, is the eldest son of the eigth Duke of Argyll. There exists no more sensible nobleman in England than this Duke, for he has seen the advantage of uniting an active and useful life with that of high rank and power. His sons have been educated with a view even to their own personal maintenance, and though the elder, the Marquis of Lorne, was betrothed to a princess, the younger was sent out to a banking house in America, and a third son was entered in a large commercial house in London. Lord Lorne's home had been as luxurious, almost as stately, as that of the Princess, for Inverary Castle and Roseneath are pala-Princess Louise was taken for an airing," down to the present hour, the seven titles is, in fact, almost regal; but of course there was felt to be a certain inequality in the rank of the two young people. The Queen had long known the Argylls intimateside over a palace in Canada.

The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, was born on the 18th of March, 1848, at Buckingham Palace, March 1848, at Buckingham Palace, ference to the baby Marquis. The Duchess of Argyll had been on terms trait of herself, beneath which was as Wesley they would have made short Duchess of Argyll had been on terms of close friendliness at Windsor, and Lord Lorne received as a constant and honored guest; but even a duke's son in England is a "subject" and so many chose to wonder and some foolishly to sneer at the alliance. But Her Majesty at the outset made it clear that the

match met with her highest favor. A liberal allowance was granted the Princess Louise on her marriage being accepted by the House of Parliament and preparations were made for the been constantly seen, working heartiwedding, which was arranged for the ly, and not content with the merely 21st of March, 1871. The Queen's nominal patronage which is itself a simple taste in regard to trousseaux is benefit. Not long ago a lady wellwell-known. When the Princess Royal conduct or good behaviour should be ments in London received the orders tal for some especial purpose. It so for the lingerie; being for a queens daughter, these were naturally execulaces and embroideries of the finest kind being introduced. Some time in sent to Windsor; but on examining it evidently left by the house-maid who the Queen declared that not any of it vanished on their entrance, she took should be used by the young bride elect, and Mesdames Y — and Z had to remodel the entire trousseau. The result of this was the most Quakerlike simplicity, the models used being Queen had received from her mother great skill many housekeepers sigh the Duchess of Kent. Judging from for, the little lady vigorously swept picture in this room upon which she care: Princess Helena practicing at certain articles we have seen, this story the apartment, having taken the homethe piano, the Princess Royal writing seems perfectly credible; indeed it ly precaution of pinning back her letters, and the then youthful Louise was a well-known fact at the time, gown before she commenced.—Harexamining critically some prints and many of the clothes being "privately" drawings which had been given her exhibited. But in the case of the fu ture Marchioness of Lorne her own received with informality, and all the taste and ingenuity were employed; kindness of manner for which the laces used in her bridal raiment were all designed by herself, and seldom has even a royal bride gone forth

there was a sense that the bond united tive and good humored with those who the Princess more closely with her coming in unexpectedly caused the beauty of England. We have been only formality, every one rising, and told by those who participated very guest as well as the young princesses than that of the Lornes.

A lady who visited Inverary with Thus happily and affectionately the the Lornes has told us of the unaffect-

and as befitted the dreary period, hood; in the afternoon they usually quietly, and without ostentation. Prin- rode or drove, returning at five or six cess Helena's marriage occuring short | for the drawing room tea party which ly after, it came about that when quite is part of the routine of every country young, and for a longer period than home of Great Britain. Occasionally was known as the "young lady" of dance, walked out and visited the cottages of the peasantry, talking to the people good-humoredly, and forgetting herself in remembering their wants and miseries. In London, of course, the Princess's life has been more stately, so far at least as externals go. Of late she has resided at Kensington Palace, once the favorite home of Queen Anne, where also the Prince and Princess Teck have spent some years. Here she has continued to carry out all mere churchmanship. He built many in black. One of the pilasters bears the her charitable and artistic projects,

to entertain her friends. Music has long been one of her favorite studies, and she recently sent contrary, repudiate such consecration in word to a new singing-master that she would like to engage his services. He was a true artist, and would sacrifice nothing to formality. On arriving at nothing to formality. On arriving at land, not merely uninvited, but often the palace, before beginning the lesson in spite of violent opposition. His he gravely told his new pupil that he could only consent to teach her upon one condition, viz., that the restraints of rank should be laid aside. "If I have to scold," said he good humoredly, "I would like to forget that it is Her Royal Highness." The Princess Louise laughed heartily at this, and assured her new teacher that he should use his authority with her as he would with any of his pupils. The lessons have gone on admirably since then, and as the Princess's voice is sweet and accurate, her master cannot but

make something creditable of it. For some years the various art galleries have exhibited works, both in pencil and sculpture, done by she Princess Louise, and at the "Grosvenor" last year her bass relief of "Enid" tensive character. Among other things created quite a sensation among critics he has cut completely out more than a dozen of the Thirty-nine Articles, and written, "From Louise to her dear old | work with their church | However ingenmaster." was one of such gifts.

At this beautiful hospital for the sick go far to find conclusive replies. children of London otherwise homeless and unfriended, Princess Louise has the floor. "This room ought to be Her companion remonstrated, when the Princess said, laughing, "Now do you suppose my mother left my education unfinished that I can't sweep?"

success of Islanders abroad. Mr. William son of James Beairsto, Esq., of Malpeque, has been distinguishing himself in Ontario in the legal profession. Mr. John Munro, son of the pastor of Valleyfield, has lately won a Scholarship, prizes and rank in England to mark the inequality between hostess and guest. The in their way to affect all England, for Amos McNeill, a blind boy of Alberton, the "Institution of the Blind," Halifax, described how pleasantly an afternoon among them was spent. The Queen among them was spent. McLean, son of the late minister of Belas she remained but a short time, nearly in this notable event that few fast, has distinguished himself all through weddings were more home-like than his college course by taking a first class dently are monomaniacs on this point. certificate each year and quite a number of prizes. This year he has stood first class or highest rank in Latin, Greek, Ethics and French. He has won the highsisters were educated together, the ed and agreeable routine of their life est University prize for Classics; he has sisters were equation together, their. After breakfast, if the weather gained a first class certificate for merit,

married soon after her father's death, some part of the park or neighbor- THE WATCHMAN ON JOHN WES-LEY'S CHURCHMANSHIP.

The gentlemen who desire to absorb

his writings detached sentences, and urge these upon the attention of modern Methodists. But any one familiar with his life, his deeds, as well as his words, does not that question. "Church or no Church, I must save souls," is as truly Wesley's saying, and as fully in acco dance with his actions, as are any of the carefully selectlove for the church in which he was born and educated. But Wesley constantly did things which showed an utter disregard of chapels; was it with any regard to parochial arrangements? Did he obtain for any of them episcopal consecration, or even a bishop's license? Did he not, on the express terms? He preached in any parish that he pleased, when he pleased, and as often as he pleased. He sent his preachers to do the like all over Engreply to remonstrance was, "The world is my parish." We do not regret these noble irregularities, far from it; but the Churchmen who press upon the Methodists of to-day Wesley's example as a reason for returning to the Church had better pay a little more attention to the tacts of Wesley's history, He published a volume of hymns to be sung at the administration of the Lord's Supper, and others to form part of the Baptismal Service. Where were those hymns to be used? In churches? He revised and abridged the Book of Common Prayer, a thing which the church has not done to this day, and certainly dare not now attempt. Granted that Wesley may not have done all the work of that revision with his own hand, yet in his preface he accepts the full responsibility, In that revision he has made alterations almost without number, and of the most serious and exious the essavist who may compete for the prize still offered by the Home Re-The charity which will always be The charity which will always be union Society, he will have a hard task specially associated with the name of to show that Wesley's practice bound his the Marchioness of Lorne is the Vic- followers to adhere to the Establishment. toria Hospital for sick children estab- And individual Methodists who are presslished some few years since, the ed by aggressive clergymen with one-"Louise Ward" being opened in 1874. sided views of Wesley's position need not

From Zion's Herald. An awful occurrence happened last

week in Pocasset, in the town of Sandwich, Mass., showing the evil effects of a superstitious literal reading of the known in literary circles and a friend Bible when the mind becomes inflamed was married two leading establish of the Princess, met her at the hospi- by an irrational and sensuous passion. A Mr. Charles F. Freeman, who had chanced that they were alone in the been a prominent speaker among the room together, and the royal lady's Second Adventists in the vicinity of ted in the daintiest manner possible, critical eye fell upon some dust upon his residence, had an impression that he must kill one of his daugnters as swept more earefully," she exclaimed; Abraham was moved to offer up his advance of the wedding the outfit was then seeing a broom in the corner, son Isaac, and that the child would be raised on the succeeding Sabbath-the third day. He made his wife a confiit up and began playfully to sweep. dant of his insane convictions, and she entirely accorded with his purpose. They prayed at the bedside of the sleeping girl before the terrible deed was done. He had obtained a sheathcertain antique garments which the and accordingly half in jest, but with knife, and in her quiet and unconscious slumber, the fatal blow was struck in the left side of his youngest daughter, about five years of age. The poor girl simply stretched up her hands and cried out, "O father!" and died. The oldest, about eight, was removed from the bed before she knew what had It always gives us pleasure to record the happened. The father then lay down himself by the side of the dead and bleeding child, holding her in his arms until daylight, saying, when he afterwards referred to it, that he never loved her more tenderly, and he knew it would "all be right." More strange than all, the company of bewildered Adventists, who were called in to hold a service over the terrible scene, entirely accorded with the propriety of it. accepted the divine mission given to their deluded leader, and strenuously affirmed their faith that it would "all come out right." None of the parties seem insane, but they evi-The human mind is a delicate instrument, easily disordered, and yet runs on freely and fiercely in its plans to its own destruction, when its balance- son for President. It is built of ash, hickwheel is once ungeared. These wild ory and mahogany, is heavily iron d, has Second Alvent views have been the a marble slab for a bed, and works by hand occasion of many insane tragedies.

FOREIGN NEWS

A MONUMENT to the late Dr. S. D, Waddy, of the British Wesleyan Confer-Methodism are sometimes very strong on the point of Mr. Wesley's attachment to the Church of England They cull from Road Chapel, the oldest Methodist church in the world. Mr. Waddy, the son, by permission of the trustees of the church, substituted for the pilasters on the side need to be told that there are two sides to of the communion rail massive pillars and pedestals weighing about one and a half tons. The shafts are of polished Aberdeen red granite in monoliths with capitals of ed sentences in which he expresses his white marble carved in the Corinthian order. The pedestals are of red Devonshire marble, with mold caps and bases polished following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of the REV. SAMUEL DOUSLAND WADDY, D.D., who was born on the 5th of August, 1804, entered the ministry in 1825, and was President of the Conference in 1859. An eloquent man, mighty in the Scrip-

tures and in prayer,
he cultivated his rich and varied talents
by patient study and close communion with God,

conscientiously restraining his brilliant wit, and striving chiefly to win souls for Christ. He consecrated to his ministerial and pastoral work a resolute and generous spirit, vigorous and acute intellect, a loving and brave heart.

Diligent in business, strong in government, ready in debate,
a loyal Methodist, a sound Protestant, and a

pure Christian, he served his Church faithfully and well in many important Connexional offices and in the foundation of Wesley College, Sheffield, the first Methodist high-class public-school, where, as Governor and Chaplain for 18 years, he, by his manly example and godly

precepts, trained hundreds of youths for both worlds. laving for half a century lived to preach Christ crucified, he died on the 7th of November, 1876,

and hath life for evermore. T his pillar was erected in sad but grateful remembrance of a father who ruled well his own house, and inspired his children with deep reverence and undying love.

THE cost of elementary instruction in Prussia amounts to \$3,100,000 annually: half millions of marks from property and legacies, five and a third millions from State subventions, and the balance from communal grants. Gratuitous instruction is given in seventeen out of the sixty towns in Prussia which count over 20,000 inhabitants.

Edison's loud-speaking telephone has been exciting much attention and interest in scientific circles in England. At a recent meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society, communication was established between the Royal Institution and Burlington House, with Prof. Tyndall at one end of the wire and Prof. Huxley at the other. The voice is said to have been audible over the whole of a large room.

Twelve thousand souls were, it is calculated, added by immigation to the population of Manitoba last year. A considerably larger number will be added this year, to all appearance.

THE church in India will soon become self-supporting. There are now four hundred native preachers, many of whom receive their support in whole or in part from the native church. The contribu-tions last year averaged more than one dollar per member. These poor christians rebuke us by their liberality.

ONE of the principal attractions of the Chautauqua platform this season will be the sermons, addresses and lectures of Rev. W. O. Simpson, one of the most prominent Wesleyan ministers of England, who comes to America at the expense of the Chautauqua management for the express purpose of attending its sessions. Mr. Simpson is a member of the "legal hundred" who constitute the British Wesleyan Conference; is the writer of the expository notes and lesson sketches for the Sundap School Union of the Wesleyans in England. He was a missionary for eleven years in South India, and is said to be a hearty Yorkshireman, a most attractive and fascinating lecturer, and an eloquent preacher. He will speak at Chautauqua in connection with the "Foreign Mission Institute," on "phases of Hindu thought,, on the "Position of Woman in India," "Village life in India," "William Dawson, the Yorkshire Preacher," and on Venice and the Plains of Lombardy."

A PRINTING-PRESS Banjamin Franklin is said to have worked was recently disposed of by Sheriff's sale at Jonesboro', Ga. The press is claimed to have been the first to hoist the name of Gen. Jackwith a horizontal lever.

AUSTRALIAN METHODISM.

The Australian Annual Conferences held their meetings in January and February. The Rev. Joseph Oram was chosen President of the New South Wales and Queensland Conference. Spencer Williams of the Victoria and Tasmania Conference, C. H. Goldsmith of the South Australian Conference. the Rev. William Morley of the New Ze dand Conference.

Mr. Oram is an Englishman, was educated at the Richmond Theological Institution, went to Australia in 1849, when the cities and churches were a good deal smaller than what they are now, and when, as the Sydney "Advocate" picturesquely remarks, " Newton and Wooloomooloo had scarcely seen the last of the kangaroos and the corroborees," and has labored there ever since. Mr. Williams is a Welshman, the son of a Weish Methodist minister. and went to Australia in 1854, after having preached for two years in his native land. Mr. Morley is probably the youngest of all Australian Confer-

ence Presidents The returns of the New South Wales and Queensland Conference show a small decrease in membership, attributable to the breaking up of two societies in Queensland, caused by the collapse of mining enterprises on which they were dependent. The number of members in New South Wales has increased. The totals of imputed numbers in the Conference are: 105 ministers, 6,144 members, 474 on trial, 2,171 Sunday School teachers in 266 Sunday Schools, with 17,748 scholars, 49,238 attendants at church. The missions will add 31,143 to the number of members. The Conference spent some time in discussing the failure of the church to keep up with the growth of the city of Sydney. It appeared that the actual increase in the city circuits in ten years had only been nine members, and that the old churches, as York Street, were declining. The explanation was the same as is given for similar phenomena

in American cities—changes of population and removal of members to the suburbs. The Conference ordered an evangelist appointed to visit the circuits, work with the ministers and office-bearers, and promote church extension and sustentation interests. The conduct of Mr. Brown in chastising the cannibals of New Britain for killing and eating his teachers, in April of last year, was fully discussed. One minister criticised Mr. Brown sharply, saying he ought to have regarded himself as going to the new mission Sacrificial ly, and even have run away before shed | fluential and great. It is a Greek deding cannibal blood; and moved that rivative, and signifies literally a "fig- the opposite. Such a man having once not the dull one, he may sheathe his he be called up at next Conference to shower," and was coined by the ancient obtained the idea that he has been sword in impenetrable silence. thought that Mr. Brown still had the privileges of a man and a citizen, and that it would have been disgraceful for

Brown had been placed in an embarassing situation, but that he had administered justice without seeking revenge.' It solemuly affirmed, however, that it could never sanction the use of military measures in missionary enterprises. The attention of the Victoria and Tasmania Conference was called to the fact that honors had flowed in upon Rev. Joseph Dare, its ex President, from afar, that his name "had been graced with an affix of the honorary letters 'D.D.'" A speaker had con-

him to run away and leave the rest of

his teachers to be killed and caten.

The Conference decided that Mr.

versed recently " with a gentleman who was familiar with the university system of America," who had informed him that the New Orleans University, from which Mr. Dare's diploma had come, was "one of the most respectable of the universities in the Southern States of the Union." The "conferential sanction" was given of the degree being afflixed to Mr. Dare's name. The Conference has a Home Missionary Committee, with 106 churches and preaching places, 522 members, 52 on trial,

4,8 2 attendants, 5! Sunday Schools, containing 902 children, and 53 local preachers under its charge. The New Zealand Conference has 266 churches and preaching places, 3,190

members, 438 probationerf, 11,147 Sunday School Scholars and an average of 29,540 att adants. Full reports of the Conference session have not reached us. -N. Y Methodist.

OLD EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.

Queer titles have been given to some old editions of the Bible. The "Bug" Bible was printed in London, in 1551 and received its nickname from the fact, that Psalm xci, 5, was translated, "Thou shalt not need to be afraid for any Bugges by night," instead of, as in our version, " Afraid for the terror by

night."
The "Breeches" Bible was printed in Geneva, in 1560; and is so called from Gen. iii. 7. being translated. "They sowed fig-leaves together, and made themselves breeches," instead of aprons, as in our version.

The "Treacle" Bible was printed in 1567; and in it, Jeremiah vini. 22, it gives to the hair a glossy rich appearreads, "Is there no treacle in Gilcad," acce. Sold by all Druggists.

GENERAL READING. etc., instead of balm. In 1609, this word was changed to "Rosin," and so came the name of the "Rosin" Bible; and in 1611, this last word was changed for "balm," as now.

The "He" Bible, printed in 1611, takes its name from an error in Ruth. iii. 15 "He measured six measures of barley and laid it on her, and he went into the city," when the word should have been "she went into the city,"

1631, and was so named from its omitting the word "not" from the seventh commandment, making it read, "Thou shalt commit adultery"; and this exraordinary omission occurred again in a German edition of 1432; so that there was a wicked Bible in each language.

The "Vinegar" Bible was printed in 1717, and is so called from the headline of Luke xx, which, in it, is made to read 'The parable of the vinegar," instead of "the parable of the Vineyard." The printer of this edition was one John Basket, of Oxford, and from its many errors in spelling and punctuation, it was sometimes called, "A Basket full

of errors." The " Eel-pot" Bible was the edition translated by Eliot for the Indians. Describing, by the sign of crossing his fingers, what he thought would represent the "lattice-work" through which the mother of Sisera cried (Judges v. 28), he asked the Indians for the proper word for it, and they gave him one, which he inserted in his translation, supposing, of course, it was right. But when he became more fully acquainted with their language, he found he had made the passage read. "The mother of Sisera looked out at a windaw, and cried through the eel-pots," instead of

THE STUDY OF WORDS.

Thus in the word "assassin," there s an implication of the popular belief in the terrible, demoralizing power of intoxicating drink; for assassin (Arabic, hashishin) is one who drinks hashish, an intoxicating liquor made from the powdered leaves of hemp, as though drunkards and assassins were of the same class of persons.

Sometimes a word is coined for the occasion, and is so full of the feeling of worthiness or contempt that its peculiar force will abide with it even among foreigners who adopt it. Such a word is "sycophant;" a word of human weak ness, immorality, political economy, and servile flatterer, especially of the in-Athenians to denote one who gave information againse those who contrary to law, claudestinely exported figs. The land of Attica was rather poor, and about one third of the grain needed for home consumption had to be imported, and hence strong anti-exportation laws were enacted in regard to grain and figs. But fig-growers and fig-dealers wanted a larger market than the home one, hence there arose a class of export smugglers. On the other hand there were law-abiding citizens, who denouncel and laid information against the violaters of the export laws. But the figdealers raised such an outcry, and made such an effective denunciation of the informers, the "fig-showers," that among the Athenians the term came to be one of great reproach, and was soon used as the word for denoting any false informer, and also one who for favours gave information, or indulged in flattery. Not unlike some modern nations, the Athenians in the age of Pericles were immoral enough to coin a dishonoring name for those who gave information against violaters of law.

The word, "window," that elegant contrivance for letting in light and keeping out cold, suggests the industrial poverty and the cold discomfort of our fore-fathers, whose house openings for the admission of light were "windfloors." The word "borough" speaks clearly of an ancient condition of society as one of war. The old Saxon word was "burg;" the Anglo-saxon "buruh," the German cognates are "bergen," to defend, and "berg," a mountain, and "burg." a fortress. This identification to mountian or high hill with fortress and town, indicates that the term bor ough, now meaning town, formerly meant a high hill or mountain, and further indicates that in ancient times the towns were often built on hills, as being the most easily defended against enemies. And thus it is that borough received its name from the high hill, as the place which being fortified afforded the best defence against hostile neighbors, and is the linguistic record of the times when our ancestors, less happy than ourselves, were living under social con-

THE NE PLUS ULTRA.-Every body likes to see a well dressed head of hair. but no lady or gentleman can dress their hair with perfect satisfaction without the use of Bearine. Its perfume is exquisite;

ditions of continual war.

FAMILY READING

THE CROSS.

Quaint though the construction be of the following poem, yet never has the story been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek, While in their youth, With spirit meek, The way of truth.
To them the sacred Scriptures now display

tc.

Christ as the only true and living way;
His precious blood on Calvary was given, To make them heirs of endless bliss in heaven. And e'en on earth the child of God can trace The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace. For them He bore

His Father's frown; For them He wore The thorny crown; Nailed to the cross. Endured its pain, That His life's loss Might be their gain. Then haste to choose That better part, Nor e'en dare refuse The Lord thy heart. Lest He declare. "I know you not! And deep despair Should be your lot.

Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died, And trast on Him who there was crucified.

PEACE ON EARTH AND IN FAMILIES.

(Christian Intelligencer.)

sirable in man or woman than the ed and ill disciplined temper. homely one of good temper. It has a lasting ta cination than wit, and a one's self equally and agreeably. But accomplishments. It is the happiness whose aches and pains are acute, and of some people to be born with it, and whose maladies have held them prison.

it came with his blood.

are not so distinct that their relations self. are remote: yet, temperament refers rather to the fabric than to the finish. The blade may be of fine steel, and still have a blunt, or jugged, or unsertain edge. If the steel be fine, it is capable of receiving a polish, and retaining when ground a keenness and snarpness of which coarse and pleae an metal w. uld not be susceptible. The person of pulegmethods of trade. It denotes a mean, so long as they do not affect his physi- dignant, and feeling a rush of tempescal comfort, may easily be thought to tuous resistance, at some fancied injushave a good temper. It may be quite tice, but if one has the good temper, injured, shall prove himself an implace able toe, and against his unreason the waves of your argument and explanation will beat in vain. Such a woman, dull-brained, slow witted, and ordinarily placid, when angered, is not to be won by gentlest solicitude or tenderest caresses. The bad temper, underlying the apparently tranquil temperament, asserts itself with persistence and force. A quick, mercurial temperament, swiftly emotional, and subject to sudden changes, forms as good a foundation on which to build a temper, fit to stand lite's wear and tear, as any waich may be named. The responsive imagination, the electric, nervous sensibility, and the strong affections which go with such a temperament, insure good temper at last, if in the early days there be judicious training, and if in maturer years there come the influence of Christian principle; for neither vanity, nor arrogance, nor meanness, nor servility, nor selfibness, can have any predominant place in a character which good temper controls. The disposition which is always looking out for, and therefore finding slights, the tendencies which are ever seeking their own, and not their neighbor's weal, and the unfortunate memory which broods over and magnifies fancied injuries, are all alive to the good tempered being in whom

> family and friends delight. Strange to say, however, in many households it is not the good and gentle tempered who rule; it is the cross, surly, fretful, into whose hands the and brothers and sisters. Her whims are submitted to with rare patience, and she is given the first choice, the best room, the pleasantest seat at the table, and the cosiest corner of the fireside. Outsiders study the problem in vain, for the petted and spoiled girl, with every thing done for her gratification, can be winsome when she wishes; but were they to summer and winter in the honse they would discover that it was an open secret.

Bad temper, though it be the defect of one individal, is a perfect wet blank. et to all who come within the arc of its persuasive influence. It is as infectstorm, it gathers blackness and impulse | dead surface must be polished by the victims into its passionate whirl. A

bad tempered man, as husband and father, may be honorable, honest, of noble qualities, generous, cultivated, and friendly, but he can blight, like a deadly frost, the aspirations of his children and the enjoyments of his home. He is a domestic tyrant, and as nobody dare oppose his will, his bad temper grows with the years, until to live with him is to understand the utmost limit of daily wretchedness. There are men good and true in some regards, over whose doors, simply on account of their un governable tempers, might be written the line which Dante saw: "All ho e abandon, ye who enter here."

But a man has his times of going out, as well as of coming in. He must leave home and wend his way to the office, the shop or the field. Therefore the spell he exerts has its ebb and flow, like the tide, and once he has turned the corner, his despotic sway is over for a while. When it is the wife and mother whose bad temper is the dread of her little realm, things are infinitely worse. She stays at home. and in a hundred subtle ways her infir- pares us for that hope that maketh not mity makes itself felt. Charitably, her husband and children call her fits of of His love in our hearts which is crossness "nerves," exasperating as above all other, the earnest and forethey are. Nerves are the convenient taste of heaven, the peace which passpack horses on which is laid much of eth understanding! Perhaps there is no quality more de- the blame which belongs to unchasten-

With sleepless nights, dyspepsia and greater charm than beauty, a more kindred ills, it is very difficult to bear higher grace than the most brilliant we all know invalids and sufferers their natural aimability shines out even ers for years, into who-e rooms we go in childhood, as contrasted with the as into the antechamber of heaven. captious, petulant, and tretful spirit of When we want courage, hope, patience, their little mates; but like other excel- and the sweet ministry of love, we seek lent gifts, it may be cultivated, and the not the well, but the sick and the torpossessor of an acquired good temper tured with sore distress. Not invari- Church again." He kept his word faithdeserves more credit than he to whom ably, but O! bow often have we come fully. Two years had passed, and he from their presence, feeling that we had not been to Church. One Sunday, Temper is sometimes confounded heard angelic melodies, and been near just at the nour for service, he went out with temperament, and the two words those who lived with the Lord Him-

There is one rule which those of infirm temper, whatever their temperament, might adopt. with profit: No matter how we feel, there is no reason covered she was missing. An agonizwhy we should always speak. By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words condemned- The barbed arrow of a hasty reply may inflict a wound which may be long in healing. matic temperament, through whose veins | And sharp words have a reflex effect, the red tide flows singgisnly, who is not and often hurt and sting the speaker sensitive to impressions from without, hours after they have died away on the and who takes most things passively, air. One cannot always help being in-

FRUITS OF SORROW.

Dr. Arthur T. Pierson has in the New York Observer an excellent article in which the following paragraphs

God puts a high value upon "the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints" and, in order to complete and perfect that inheritance. He subjects His saints to sorrow and suffering, as a proprietor plows up his land and pulls down his homestead, that he may beautify the estate which is his inheri tance. Suffering is not always a penalty, either judical or organic. It is often corrective and educative, having for its end the purifying, beautifying, and glorifying of Christian character. Fvery form of figure is used in Holy Scripture to set forth this divine isea of sorrow, and vet we are such half-pagans that we think of suffering, practically, as though it were an expression of divine anger, and not love. What a solace would God's sorrowing saints pluck from the very boughs of trial, could they but feel that the is purifying and perfecting them by the discipline of

There are virtues and graces which are dependent on sorrow for their growth. Patience belongs in the front rank; yet it implies something to be patient about—something borne. It is one of these flowers that bloom only reins of authority drift, and who have during the night, and blooms fully only their own way because it requires so at midnight. Unworldiness is learned much courage to oppose them. Sister only by the process which weans us Ethel does less for the comfort of the from temporal and perishable things. home than anybody under its roof; If the wine is not poured from vessel to but her tongue is a terror, and so she is vessel, it will settle on the lees and yielded to and deferred to by parents taste of them. The assurance of hope comes only when the anchor of hope has been tested by holding us in the gale. And how shall we get capacity to comfort others, until we are outselves comforted of God? In the preparation of ornamental pottery, how much depends on the fire of the furn. ace. The decorations are comparatively repulsive till the heat gives character and quality to the colors. The substances used in painting the pottery must be fused into glass, becoming soft in the furnace and at white heat melts ing into and incorporating with the substance of the vessel itself. Nor must the pottery cool too quickly, or the

as it rages, and sweeps surrounding blood-stones, until the burnishing give. radiance and brilliance! And yet how many Jacobs are there

that cry in sorrow's hour, "All these

things are against me," while "all things work together for good!" How many Rachels, bowing over the graves of their little ones, weeping for their children, refuse to be comforted, because they are not! Blessed are they who in the seeming shipwreck of world. ly joy and temporal good, cast out of the stern the four blessed anchors of Faith and Hope and Love and Patience, and then, waiting, "wish for the day" Lift up your heads, ye sorrowing saints. for your redemption draweth night Glory in tribulation, for it worketh patience, and patience experience; and what is experience? It is the approval of God-the stamp of the Divine As. sayer, who, having purified the precions metal, marks it "Approved." the Lord rejects the metal, He stamps it "Reprobate;" and when he releases it from the alloy and makes it to mirror his own face, as its refiner and purifier, He stamps it "Approved." It is no marvel if "experience" preashamed, and for that shedding abroad

So, sorrow is the furnace fire: The fuller's soap, the vale of tears: Yet sorrow works my deep desire; His image in my soul appears!

"THE PECULIAR CIRCUM. STANCE."

Mr. L ___ had some buisness trouble with a member of the Church. and refused to attend any more. He said: "It will be a very peculiar circumstance, indeed that takes me there to to the barn to water his horses. His little girl followed him out, and he told her she had better "run back to the house," and he supposed the had done so till he went in. He then dising search, for hours, resulted in finding her in the river drowned! Nobody could tell how it occurred. He went to Church again to her funeral. The "veculiar circumstance" had occurred.

If he had been at Church with her as he ought to have been, she would, doubtless, have been with bim still. It is not safe to make rash vows, that involve a neglect of our God-given privileges. J.

"OH, FOR THE PAST!"

An aged clergyman writes: "The pulpit is not what it was when I was a Sermons were then preached which I would give half the little I possess to hear again. Oh! It is sad to witness the degeneracy of these later days!" Much more follows in the same strain; but all this is not criticism. Mere complaining and scolding, railing at the age, do no good. Such writers would spend their time to much more profit, were they to analyze some representative sermons of the past and others of to-day, and show werein this superiority consists.

There is a filmy exaggeration in years which plays tricks with our judgment. We do not doubt but that close analysis will prove that never in the history of the Church has the average pulpit oratory been higher than it is to-day. The world is ever apt to complain of the present, and look backward for its golden age. A Grecian once overheard the remark, "This age is degenerate," "Yes," said he, "that must be true, for my grandfather told me that when he was a boy he often heard his grandfather the same thing."-Homiletic Mounthly.

How MANY WERE THERE? -- Henry. upon being asked how many boys were in his Sabbath School class last Sabbath, replied:

"If you multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Haman's sons; subtract the number of each kind of clean beasts that went into the ark; multiply by the number of men who went to seek Elijah after he was taken to heaven; subtract from this Joseph's age at the time when he stood before Pharaoh; add the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliah; substract the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem; divide by the number of anchors cast out at the time of Paul's shipwreck; substract the number of people saved in the ark, and the remainder will be the number of boys in the class," How many were there?—Ad-

INSTANTLY is none too quick to relieve croup. Many children have died while a fire was making. Johnson's Anodyne ious, too, as the plague; and, like the labor expended on it may be lost. And cure. Half a teaspoonful on sugar. Every little cloud which foreruns the tropical even after all this "experience," the family should keep it in the house.

BIBLE

SECOND QUARTER

B. C. 800. LESS SPIRIT PROM Power. Joel

EXPLANATORY

Verse 28. After

predicted in verse

follow Judah's rep

the Lord, a cessa'i

and renewed pros

these the fulfillme the following vers not stated, but the of the day of Pen nine hundred year prophet. 1. " He time occupied in th " What was once come the now." expression, taken rain. 3. " Hithe cended in drops, l in floods." My Si only of the graces but of the Holy G divine indwelling, the Old Testament age of the new dis high is our priv dwelling in us." the immediate hear and perhaps even would be apt to lin the Jewish race on light of history aid tation, can see that versality of the Gos at the point of twer ter the prophet's da words better than t time." + 6. "The are not narrowed de or race, or class." daughters. Indicat day the young peop dren should receive comparable to that ets, and enjoy perso God and spiritual en high. 7. "The St of to-day enjoys a k his plans greater in that of the patriarch Teacher, show that lege God expects than from his for prophecy. The wor not primarily me events, for this was many functions of t ther to declare God nounce his will; to and spiritual insight lege of all God's visions. The one n tations during slee Jacob and Joseph; ral revelations while trance, such as Daniel. 29. And also. Th

" and even." Upon the handmaidens. merely those who fices, but slaves, mal abundantly should th rit be bestowed, that bondwomen, the ver people, should posses ble did this appear that in the Septuag inserted the word " servants," etc., as Peter, from the versi in common use in 9. "God has other of than those which among men. 9. some whom the work 30. And I will shou

is made at this poin

having described the take place at the ope pensation, now pass known centuries to which shall accompa-ders in the heavens. these two verses ha various expositors. ral events which occ ion of our Lord. 2. dents in connection Jerusalem by Titus, of the Jewish nation To those which shall advent of Christ, and world. Probably all gled, since, though tervals of our reckor to one period in Blood and fire. Em and destruction. P clouds which overhand tion. For an accoun tents which foreshad of Jerusalem, see no third quarter, 1878,

isn. Overthrown."

npulse dead surface must be polished by the nding blood-stones, until the burnishing give. radiance and brilliance!

And yet how many Jacobs are there that cry in sorrow's hour, "All these vated, things are against me," while "all things work together for good!" How s chil- many Rachels, bowing over the graves of their little ones, weeping for their bbody children, refuse to be comforted, because they are not! Blessed are they who in the seeming ship wreck of world. ly joy and temporal good, cast out of men the stern the four blessed anchors of Faith and Hope and Love and Patience, and then, waiting, "wish for the day page of t Lift up your heads, ye sorrowing saints. All for your redemption draweth night Glory in tribulation, for it worketh pa-

oing tience, and patience experience; and nust what is experience? It is the approval the of God-the stamp of the Divine Asfore sayer, who, having purified the precious metal, marks it "Approved." When has the Lord rejects the metal, He stamps is it "R probate;" and when he releases wife it from the alloy and makes it to mirthe ror his own face, as its refiner and in- purifier, He stamps it "Approved." It is no marvel if "experience" prefir- pares us for that hope that maketh not her ashamed, and for that shedding abroad of of His love in our hearts which is. as above al other, the earnest and foreent taste of heaven, the peace which passof eth understanding! So, sorrow is the furnace fire:

The fuller's soap, the vale of tears; Yet sorrow works my deep desire; His image in my soul appears!

"THE PECULIAR CIRCUM. STANCE."

Mr. L ___ had some buisness trouble with a member of the Church, and refused to attend any more. He said: "It will be a very peculiar cirumstance, indeed, that takes me there to Charchagain." He kept his word faithfully. Two years had passed, and he had not been to Church. One Sunday, just at the nour for service, he went out the barn to water his horses. His little girl followed him out, and he told her she had better "run back to the house," and he supposed she had done so till he went in. He then discovered she was mis-ing. An agonizing search, for hours, resulted in finding her in the river drowned! Nobody could tell how it occurred. He went to Church again to her funeral. The "veculiur circumstance" had occurred.

If he had been at Church with her as be ought to have been, she would, doubtless, have been with bim still. It is not safe to make rash vows, that involve a neglect of our Gol-given privileges. J.

"OH, FOR THE PAST!"

An aged clergyman writes: "The pulpit is not what it was when I was a Sermons were then preached which I would give half the little I possess to hear again. Oh! It is sad to witness the degeneracy of these later days!" Much more follows in the samestrain; but all this is not criticism. Mere complaining and scolding, railing at the age, do no good. Such writers would spend their time to much more profit, were they to analyze some representative sermons of the past and others of to-day, and show werein this superiority consists.

There is a filmy exaggeration in years which plays tricks with our judgment. We do not doubt but that close analysis will prove that never in the history of the Church has the average pulpit oratory been higher than it is to-day. The world is ever apt to complain of the present, and look backward for its golden age. A Grecian once overheard the emark, "This age is degenerate," "Yds," said he, "that must be true, for my grandfather told me that when he was a boy he often heard his grandfather Mounthly.

How MANY WERE THERE?-Henry, apon being asked how many boys were i his Sabbath School class last Sabbath,

"If you multiply the number of Jacoo's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho and add to the product the number of neasures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Iaman's sons; subtract the number of ach kind of clean beasts that went nto the ark; multiply by the number men who went to seek Elijah after was taken to heaven; subtract from his Joseph's age at the time when he tood before Pharaoh; add the number stones in David's bag when he kitled oliah; substract the number of furongs that Bethany was distant from erusalem; divide by the number of nchors cast out at the time of Paul's ipwreck; substract the number of cople saved in the ark, and the remainr will be the number of boys in the ass," How many were there?—Ad-

INSTANTLY is none too quick to relieve oup. Many children have died while a was making. Johnson's Anodyne niment gives instant relief and is a sure re. Half a teaspoonful on sugar. Every mily should keep it in the house.

INTERNATIONAL

BIBLE LESSONS.

SECOND QUARTER:—STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. 800. LESSON VIII. THE HOLY SPIRIT PROMISED; or, The Gift of Power. Joel 2, 28 32. May 25.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verse 28. Afterward. After the events predicted in verse 23-27. which were to follow Judah's repentance and return to the Lord, a cessation of threatened evils, and renewed prosperity. How long after these the fulfillment of the predictions in the following verses should take place is not stated, but they began with the events of the day of Pentecost, A. D. 29, nearly nine hundred years after the time of the prophet. 1. "How vast are the areas of time occupied in the plans of God." 2. "What was once the afterward has become the now." Pour out. A figurative expression, taken from the falling of the rain. 3. "Hitherto the Spirit had descended in drops, henceforth it was to fall in floods." My Spirit. A promise, not only of the graces and gifts of the Spirit. but of the Holy Ghost himself, with his divine indwelling, dimly foreshadowed in the Old Testament, but the speciel heritage of the new dispensation. 4. " How high is our privilege, to possess God dwelling in us." Upon all flesh. Though the immediate hearers of this prophecy, and perhaps even the prophet himself, would be apt to limit the application to the Jewish race only, yet we, with the light of history aiding us in its interpretation, can see that it points out the universality of the Gospel privileges. 5. "We, at the point of twenty-seven centuries after the prophet's day, can understand his words better than the people of his own time." 6. "The blessings of the Spirit are not narrowed down to any one people or race, or class." Your sons and your daughters. Indicating that in the gospel day the young people and even the children should receive a light of revelation comparable to that of the ancient prophets, and enjoy personal communion with God and spiritual enlightenment from on high. 7. "The Sunday School scholar of to-day enjoys a knowledge of God and his plans greater in some respects than that of the patriarchs and the prophets." Teacher, show that with this high privilege God expects greater faithfulness than from his former people.] Shall prophecy. The word here employed does not primarily mean to predict future vents for this was but one among the many functions of the prophets; but rather to declare God's word and to announce his will; to enjoy divine direction and spiritual insight, which is the privilege of all God's children. Dreams .. visions. The one means divine manifestations during sleep, as in the case of Jacob and Joseph; the other, supernatural revelations while in a state of ecstatic trance, such as came to Ezekiel and

Daniel. 29 And also. This is better translated " and even." Upon the servants and upon the handmaidens. This does not mean merely those who performed menial offices, but slaves, male and female. So abundantly should these gifts of the Spirit be bestowed, that even bondmen and bondwomen, the very lowest among the people, should possess them. So incredible did this appear to the ancient Jews that in the Septuagint translation they inserted the word "my," making it "my servants," etc., as it was repeated by Peter, from the version of the Scriptures in common use in his day. Acts 2, 18. 9. "God has other distinctions of society than those which are arbitrarily made among men. 9. "The Spirit sets free some whom the world calls slaves."

30. And I will show. Another transition is made at this point; and the prophet, having described the scenes which should take place at the opening of this new dispensation, now passes through the unknown centuries to the wonderful events which shall accompany its close. Wonders in the heavens. The predictions of these two verses have been referred by in this country could have done so much various expositors. 1. To the supernatural events which occurred at the crucifixion of our Lord. 2. To the strange incidents in connection with the capture of Jerusalem by Titus, and the destruction heard tell of that will cure them so quick. of the Jewish nationality A. D. 66. 3. To those which shall occur at the second advent of Christ, and the final day of this world. Probably all three ovents are mingled, since, though separated by long intervals of our reckoning, they all belong to one period in the "days of God." Blood and fire. Emblematic of slaughter and destruction. Pillars of smoke. The clouds which overhang scenes of devasta. tion. For an account of some of the portents which foreshadowed the destruction of Jerusalem, see notes on lesson eight, third quarter, 1878, Noverber 24, "Juda-

isn. Overthrown."

31. Turn ... into darkness. If this points to the events accompanying the crucifixion, there is a reference to the darkness which overhung the land while Christ was on the cross. The great and terrible day. The word "day" probably means rather a period or era, marked by war, calamity and destruction. Great, "be cause it marks the horizon between time and eternity;" terrible, because of the woes it shall bring to the guilty sons of men. It shall come to pass. The prophet cheers the hearts of God's people with the assurance that this day of doom shall have no terrors for them. 10. "Those who are on God's side have no cause to fear, either for time or for eternity." Whosoever. The one word which indicates the widest sweep of privilege. 11. "None need despair, for every one may count himself in the 'whosoever.'" Shall call. 12. "Those who would be saved must themselves seek salvation." The carl must be not a mere momentary cry, but the entire and submissive turning to God with heart as well as lips. Delivered. From calamity here and destruction hereafter. 13. "That word 'delivered' indicates danger from which men have need to escape. Mount Zion. Here used not in its local but spiritual sense, a type of the G spel and the church of Christ. The remnant. Not all Israel accepted Christ. but only a small fragment of the nation. which constituted "the remnant according to the election of grace." Rom. 11, 5. 14. " Not all men are saved, though all may be." Whom the Lord shall call. The called of God are those who choose to accept his call, which is sent to all, though listened to by few.

GOLDEN TEXT: But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you. Acts 1.8.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The baptism of the Holy Ghost.

The next lesson is Ezek. 26, 7.14.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PORT CHORAN, ABURPOTE Ou., IN.D., June 12th., 1878. Messis. C. Gates, Son & C.—Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevisa and poor. The strongest symptoms of the disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappeared before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long,) and when only two bottles had been taken a perfect cure was

In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impurities therein. It cleansed his blood, butil him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time. And ever ince he has been well and hearty. I may also say that two swallows (and not very arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup before mentioned cured me in about fifteen minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in the stomach, such as I never experienced before or since. I can further state that I have seen your Acadian Liniment applied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing No Duty on Church Bells. results. A gentleman of my acquaintance had a pair of oxen severely crippled by this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid a cure was effected in about ten days. I helped apply the medicine myself and knew this to be a fact. I am quite sure no other Liniment or other preparation in a similar case as this Liniment did. I have also used your nerve Ointment with complete success for the cure of sore teats on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or

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

To those who are so unfortunate as to become crematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hall's Hair Kenewer. We do so with the utmost confidence because it is everywhere received with maked favor, and has built upon its own merits such a sure foundation that it is known and used in all civilized countries .- Addison (N. Y.) Advertiser.

VEGETINE

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Beston and visinity who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvallous effect of VEGETINE in ease of Caneer and Caneerous Humor challenges the most prefound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients. Canker,

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in-flexible case of Capher

Mercurial Diseases.

The VECCTINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of discesses.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rhoum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly rield to the great alterative effects of VZGETINE, Erysipelas.

VEGETIME has never failed to cure the most in oterate case of Ervaipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

Constipation,

VEGETINE does not set as a cathertic to debilitate the bowels, but cleaness all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions develving upon them.

VESETURE has restered thousands to health who

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE to taken regularly, according to discertions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach, VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictisious apposite, but a gentle tenic, which assists nature to restore the stemach to a healthy

Female Weakness.

WEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strongthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allars inflamation.

General Debility. In this compleint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to, take the blood.

VEGETINE

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. Brown & Webb. Whelesale A ents.

prevent this terrible disease, and will positively nine cases in ten. Information that will save many fives sent free by mail, Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHING.





CO-LABORERS' do. _ do., 1878 GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Mechanica Charitable 1878 SILVER MEDAL (for cases) io., 1878

MASON & HAMLIN Have the honor to announce the above awards for the

CABINET ORGANS the present season. The award at Paris is the highdistinction in the power of the justes to confer, is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded merican pusied instruments. THIRTY-ONE and is the OVL's GOLD THE TY-ONE to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the world were in competition. At Every World's Exposition for twelve years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highest Honors, viz: Paris, 1878; Sweden, 1878; Philadelphia, 1876; Santingo, 1875; Vienna, 1873; Paris, 1867. NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGANS EVER ATTAINED HIGHEST AWARD AT ANY WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Sold for Eash, or payments by instalement. Latest CATA-

AT ANY WORLD'S BAPOND 15. Sola for tash, or payments by instalanent - Later CATA-LOGUES with newest styles, piles, etc., free, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., LM Tremost Street, BOS TON: 25 Uni n Square, NEW YORK; 200 Wabash Avenue, CHICACO.

MACDONALD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

MALLEABLE IRON

With Fittings of every description.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES SHEETS ETC.. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND OWER PUMPS. Rubber Hose and Steam Packing

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

ENGINEER BRASS FITTINGS.

Also-The heavier description of

BFASS and COPPER WORK

FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

Nos. 166 to 172 Barrington Street, - - - - Halifax.

WHOLESALE

GOODS AND

25 DUKE STREET, HALIFAX.

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF

500 PACKAGES

This Spring's importation. Nearly the whole of this Stock was imported UNDER THE OLD TARIFF.

O UR STOCK OF Millinery and Pancy Goods is the largest in the city

Orders by Mail carefully and punctually attended to

SMITH BRCS

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

The Maritime School Series.

THE MARITIME READERS

Profusely Illustrated Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction to be used in the Public Schools of Nova Scotia.

.....Price 3 cents SECOND PRIMER..... First Book...... " 15 SECOND BOOK.... " 23 THIRD BOOK..... " 30 " FOURTH BOOK..... " 38 " **ГІРТН ВООК...... "45 "** Sixth Book...(New Edition)..... " 60 " ILLUSTRATED WALL LESSONS, per set of 6 Sheets mounted and varnished, 17x22..... " 60 "

AN ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY

Schools of the MaritimeProvinces of Canada. The

104 pp., 12 Maps, and 26 Illustrations. Price 40 cents. NEW PRIMERS

The Maritime PRIMERS and WALL CARDS, just issued are on an entirely new plan. The PRIMERS consisting of parts 1, and 2, are sold at 3 and 6 cents each respectively. They are handsomely printed with large type, profusely illustrated, and very durable. They are constructed in such a way as to assist the teacher in leading. Aild from a picture to the name of the thing which the picture represents.

The PRIMERS are accompanied by a Series of Wall Lesson Card 17 by 22 irches, reproducing in an enlarged form the introductory six pages of the First Primer. The constant use of these cards in conjunction with the Primers in the Schools is recommended. They are handsome and substantial and are varnished so that they can be cleaned. Price per set, 60 cents.

THE SIXTH READER, NEW EDITION

The Publishers of the MARITIME SERIES at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for ad-The Publishers of the MARITIME BERIES at first contemplated the issue of a Seventh Reader for advanced classes but acting on the advice of several experienced teachers of Nova Scotia, they determined to enlarge the Sixth Maritime Reader in such a way as to supply the demand for a more advanced book, without putting parents and guardians to the expense of a separate volume. The New Edition of the Sixth Maritime Reader is now ready. It contains over a hundred pages of new mitter of a class suited to advanced pupils. Besides many declamatory pieces of the highest order, there are sections desired to grant difficult to small words frequently mistronounced; prefiles affive and sections desired to grant difficult to small words frequently mistronounced; prefiles affive and sections desired to grant difficult to small words frequently mistronounced; prefiles affive and sections desired to grant difficult to small difficult difficult to small difficult to small difficult suited to advanced pupils. Desides many declamatory pieces of the highest order, there are sections devoted to words difficult to spell, words frequently mis-pronounced; peff es, affixes and roots, and lessons in elocution. The arrangement of the new matter will not in any way interfere with the use of the first edition in classes which may already be supplied, as all the new selections are inserted at the end of the volume, and the paging of the first edition has not been disturbed in the second.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!!

Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper and Envelopes

In great variety of qualities, shapes and sizes

CHEAP AMERICAN STATIONERY. ENVELOPES from 90 cents per Thousand

Note Paper from 90c pr. ream

SLATES AND PENCILS EXERCISE AND COPY BOOKS

BLANK BOOKS BLOTTERS BOOK SLATES, &C., &C.,

PENS, AN EXCELLENT SELECTION, Lead Pencils from 12c per dozen

THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1879.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Withrow, mother of the Rev. W. H. Withrow, Editor of the Methodist Magazine, on the 5th inst., aged 75. Mrs. Withrow was a consistent Christian for many years, but of late she was prevented by infirmity from attending the public ordinances of religion She died in great peace. She had a stroke of paralysis three lays before, and gradually sank to rest. The funeral took place from Mr. Withrow's residence, 240 Jarvis Street, Toronto. The bereaved friends have our hearty sympathy in their affliction. Mrs. Withrowhad many friends in Nova Scotia, where she lived many years, and where her husband, the late James Withrow was born.

It was a peculiar coincidence that two Railway Superintendents recently dismissed-Messrs. Lutterell and McKechine -should have been recepients of marked tokens of respect on account of their religious worth and service. They are both Methodists, were both active Sunday school workers, held in very high regard by their coreligionists as well as by the general public. Mr. McKechine last week was surprised and gladdened by addresses and other expressions of esteem in Charlottetown. He and his family have left for the West, where possibly, Mr. Lutterell and he may meet in official and religious relations.

The Eastern Section of the Hymn Book Committee met in Truro on Tuesday of last week. Two or three meetings are still necessary previous to the final meeting of both sections in September. A work of this kind is necessarily slow of growth. Where the Church's life and comfort are in question, and the true spirin of song, with certain canons, literary, poetic, &c., are to be observed, only slow, measured progress can be made. But we are on the way to a good Hymn Book. Several things assure us of that. There are men on the Committee excellently qualified for their work, and providentially situated so that they can attend to it with diligence and ardent devotion.

Transfers, as we predicted some time ago, have not received any impulse from the new constitution of the Commit. tee. There are but two transfers for the Maritime Provinces-Revs. J. Lathern and J. Read-and these make, in fact, but an interchange of men. It seems after all that one man could be given in lieu of another-if this is to be the extent of our transfers-without the expense and trouble of bringing representatives together from all parts of the Dominion. Simplify the committee as we may, it does not furnish money; and money is just the difficulty when any scheme of transfers is attempted.

George Paw, accused of stealing letters in the Halitax Post Office, was arraigned in due form, sent up to the Supreme Court, tried by a jury of his countrymen, found guilty by evidence which satisfied the Judge and the community, and acquitted! In three quarters of an hour these twelve men came back into court and announced " not guilty." Next day the Judge dismissed six of these jurymen, as careless of their oath or incompetent, declaring he would never sit on the Bench while they served. If Paw was not guilty, there is a monster thief in the Halifax Post Office still. If he was guilty-of abstracting some hundreds of letters, for that is the extent of the loss during the past six months—what a farce is trial by jury! That Paw did steal the contents of one letter was proved certainly.

Two important marital laws were under consideration last week in the British Houses of Lords and Commons. It will be remembered that, for several years, an attempt has been made in the Commons to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Last week the Prince of Wales introduced a petition in its favor, among the Peers, and obtained a vote of 81 out of 182 members. This is betfer than the first vote in the House of Commons on the same subject. Farrar Herschel introduced a resolution in the Commons in favour of abolishing action for breach of promise of marriage, except in cases where actual pecuniary loss had been incurred. It was defeated, but will be probably followed up as the other. It is a question whether protective laws surrounding contracts by courtships do not injure rather than benefit society. As in cases of merchants and traders, a bargain ought to be made with sufficient caution, and the risk to be as sumed by the contracting parties, without recourse to any law, excepting where there has been direct dishonesty to an individual's financial injury. By the way, our own House of Commons almost swept all Insolvent laws from the Statute Book. oured congregation.

BISHOP DISNEY.

In an obscure little church, in a remote locality of Halifax, this remarkable man preached last Sabbath evening. Besides the writer, there were perhaps six white persons in a congregation of about three hundred. singing was more notable for volume than culture, yet who that goes for worship can condemn an exercise in which earnest hearts and voices engage to serve a common Master? In pulpit were two men, perfect types of the African race, in no respect redeemed as regards colour or other peculiarity, save in that mellowness of features which religion is sure to produce, no matter what the origin of its subjects. To form a correct estimate of Mr. Disney's associate, we have to remember that he had reached man's estate before he could repeat the alphabet; that to this day he has never mastered the common elements of our language; and that the propriety of his speech, which might naturally betray a hearer into the opinion that he was listening to a scholar, is simply the result of a gift to which greater men, white and black, owe not a little, namely, a grammatical ear. With these facts present to his mind, the spectator will soon be convinced that he has met with a phenomenon worthy of study. We are not disposed to abandon all hope of the negro's elevation, with such samples before us.

Bishop Disney is still more an object of wonder, considered as a man, more a subject for adoring gratitude. considered as a Christian. Lest our readers might be tempted to attribute too much to our imagination, we herewith furnish an epitome of his history, written by himself, at our request :-

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13, 187 My Dear Bro. Nicolson,-I have but a short time in which to give you a sketch of my life. I find that I can but furnish you with the leading or most important features of my history. I was born in Maryland in My parents were slaves, but their emancipation having been obtained under peculiar circumstances (namely an impression produced upon the mind of their owner by a dream or vision which my mother related with great emphasis and effect), I was free-born. My father died while I was young. Both my parents were devoted Christians. By my mother I was trained in a strictly religious way. At 13 years of age I was converted under the ministry of Rev. Daniel Payne, now a Bishop of the A. M. E. church Called of God to the work of the ministry, 1 was ordained in 1854. Up to this time my religious life had been spent in the Bethel Church of Baltimore, where you and the delegates to the M. E. Conference of 1877 worshipped one Sabbath afternoon. (This unique service, in which hundreds of colored people partook of the Lord's Supper, Dr. John Williams, and John McDonald, Esq., with the writer, assisting, we described in an editorial letter at the time. EDITOR.) I left my native land on account of the treatment meeted out to myself and my people by the institution of slavery, which John Wesley called "the sum of all villianies." I went to Springfield, Mass. in 1857 for the purpose of completing my studies for the ministry. Toward the close of that year I went to Canada, where I could labour with greater freedom and usefulness among my own people. I entered the itinerancy of the B. M. E. Church. I was elected Bishop of said church, and consecrated to said office by Bishop A. W. Wayward of the A. M. E. Church in the city of Hamilton.

I am, in the order of Divine providence, the first and only coloured Bishop ordained as yet in the Dominion. I have travelled extensively since my ordination, extending as far as possiblethe work entrusted to us. I have found that work prospering in South America, British Guiana, the West India Islands, (St. Thomas) in conjunction with Bermuda. I have recently been cordially received in England, where I had the happy privilege of spending six months, and am now taking the Annual Conferences on my way home, commencing in Liverpool, N. S., next week.

I am yours very truly, RICHARD RANDOLPH DISNEY. So much for the preacher. What of the sermon? The text was in Rev. iv. 3: And there was a rainbow round about the throne. The origin of the Rainbow, its scientific and its covenant elements, its signification as a Scriptural symbol, and particularly its metaphoric intention in the text, were clearly outlined. Thence the preacher proceeded to construct a sermon. Considered as a pulpit discourse, we have heard better. There was but little symmetry in its parts; plan, if any was intended, seemed hopelessly lost at an early stage of the deliverance; rhetoric there was none; its pronunciation was not that of the schools ;in short there was not a single feature of the sermon that could ondure criti-And yet we doubt if the effort of any living Bishop, Romish, Lutheran, Mormon or Anglican, could more directly do that for which this sermon was intended, namely, touch the hearts of an unlettered, simple-minded col-

God has entrusted so largely to speak- lest he fall! ers of African descent—the art of em- It is remarkable that God's most grand scope for the imagination. To passed through the fire-men of missay that he made good use of it, would erable experiences, of memories humithirds of the discourse was simply a once saved, are forever walking in possible, with more brilliant colours haunt them; old passions and inclina than those which had gone before. tions, like old roots, however well For a while he would move smoothly trimmed by the axe, perpetually shootalong the even plane of metaphor, till ing out in new vigor. And once down, one began to wonder where it was to such men are generally the most helpend, when some brilliant suggestion would startle us by its originality and beauty. For instance, when attempting to define, by the science of childhood, that a rainbow was the sun shining through raindrops, he showed that in heaven there was no tempest, no lowering sky, and that the rainbow of the text was but God's love shining through earthly sorrows. This idea, expressed as we cannot repeat it, with its application to the conditions of trouble among his hearers, produced a wonderful effect. When, again, he spoke of a visit to Niagara, and described the waves of the rapids as so many nimble, excited things in a mad race to reach the foaming cataract libations that are poured out to the and leap over, there was something exceedingly vivid and real in the language. Toward the close, the Bishop, himself the son of a slave, dwelt with health and reputation and happiness, fine emphasis upon the prediction of his text in relation to this world's woes and wrongs and cruelty. He could see the wide deluge to-day, but above it a rainbow which portended a redeemed, purified earth in due time. We have not space to dwell upon 'his glowing anticipations of what the rainbow was to teach him in heavenits colours each representing some distinctive attribute or achievement of

Altogether, we have heard few such sermons, judged by its impression upon the memory.

the Lord Jesus Christ.

THE FALL OF DUTCHER.

This popular Temperance Lecturer has made grievous shipwreck. He continued remarkably useful up to a fortnight ago, when he was seemingly entrapped by designing persons, and led astray in a double sense. Friends in Philadelphia had presented himhis wife, rather, which is now fortunate-with a house and furniture, where he might find rest amid his great exertions. From this height he fell. A wicked woman, probably a companion in iniquity of previous days, met him and enticed him to ruin. He is reported not only to have fallen from his Temperance integrity, but from social and domestic purity. Dutcher is severely denounced by

some writers. He is classed with impostors and humbugs. There may be some cause for this. It is certain that the Temperance Reform amongst our population has been subject to many extravagances. The methods adopted by some such clubs, if all accounts be true, are no great improvement upon drunkenness. One leader of a Reform Club is said to defend card-playing, dancing, &c., taking himself an active feature in the work of reclaiming peothat honest, Christian sympathizers disposed to call such reformers by al column of our hope is rising. must be placed in the hands of Chris-

But we have for poor Dutcher feelings of pain and sorrow, rather than of bitterness and contempt. He was doubtless sincere. He was certainly useful to a marked degree. Thousands heard him and repented. His fall does not prove that he was an im-

The Bishop excels in that art which that thinketh he standeth take heed quired to appear before a magistrate

bellishment. His subject afforded honored workmen are they who have be to convey only half the truth. Two- liating and full of anguish. Such men, web of imagery, each figure woven, if slippery places. Old companions less. Yet, they are worth saving.

LIBATIONS TO BACCHUS.

History repeats itself in more ways than one. We have read of princes, in freaks of folly, melting the most costly jewels and mixing them with their wine. Cleopatra, the queen of beauties, once dissolved in vinegar a pearl which she had worn as an ear-ring, and said to have been worth thirty thousand pounds sterling, and then drank it for the delectation of Antony whom she was seeking to win. The same monstrous folly is repeated to-day, only in a somewhat different form. In the great god Bacchus, far costlier pearls than that of Cleopatra's are made to vanish. Men swallow with their wine, while the dregs that remain are poverty, remorse and death.

But besides these things, what is

the Drink costing us in dollars and cents? It is said that the amount of money spent on intoxicating liquors in Great Britain last year was more than seven hundred million dollars, being an increase over the previous year of nearly a million dollars, and that, too, in the face of the fearful depression in trade. The annual cost of alcohol in the United States, as careful statistics prove, is six hundred millions of dollars. Nor can we, in this young Dominion of ours, boast of our sobriety when the distilleries of Ontario alone, manufactured last year two and three quarter million dollars' worth of whiskey. And although Nova Scotia, by means of its stringent license laws, has been able, during the past year, to reduce its expenditure for liquors, some three hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars, New Brunswick increased its drink bill by three hundred thousand dollars. What an enormous waste! Who can estimate the mischief that these figures represent? Temperance men are sometimes charged with an intemperate zeal against the drink, but does not the magnitude of the evil warrant them in their enthusiasm? And may tney not recriminate upon their accusers for their wilful ignorance of the evils of intemperance, or for their wicked indifference to them?

great feast of Bacchus is just now at its height, for never before was drunkenness so prevalent; still the midnight of its revelry, as with Belshazzar's feast, is the hour of its doom. The fingers of a mystic hand are forecasting its final overthrow. The signs of the times are hopeful to the cause of part in these exercises, as a necessary | temperance. More than one little cloud is rising out of the sea of social ple from ruin! It is not surprizing life, indicating an abundance of rain that shall wash out the idolatry, not are turning away disheartened, and (of Baal, but of Bacchus. The mercurivery hard names. If Temperance Re- careful observer of public events can form is ever to become an agency for not fail to notice how numerous are permanent good, its management the movements that are now on foot for the mitigation, control and suppression of intemperance; and these several movements tend to show how much more enlightened and general is the public sentiment on this question, than it used to be. In the United States a society was recently formed, one of the rules of which requires its members to pledge themselves against postor. This very catastrophe Paul | the baneful custom of "treating." In seemed to apprehend as within the Paris a society has been chartered, range of frightful possibility—" Lest, | called "The Angel Guardian," the obafter having preached to others, I my- ject of which is to aid and protect self might become a castaway!" drunken people, and take them home Dreadful fall, from the highest emi- A Bill has lately passed the British nence of ambassadorship to ruin and House of Commons, which contemwoe. A vessel proud in the king's ser- plates the establishment of "Retreats." vice to-day, bearing messages and something like our "Homes for Inegifts of good-will to outcasts; to-mor- | briates," where habitual drunkards row stranded on the rocks—himself an shall receive special treatment. A outcast—a "castaway." "Let him candidate for admission will be re- times the sacred name of his Master

It would seem, indeed, that this

to certify his willingness to enter the "Retreat," and to specify the length of time during which he engages to remain under treatment, and after this he is bound to abide by his stipula. tions. And who has not heard of the temperance public-house movement in Britain? Already supwards of two thousand such houses have been opened, and the number is rapidly increasing. The truth is, temperance principles are more and more levening the public mind. Even royalty is lending its influence. Within the last year, Queen Victoria, who is ever foremost in every good work, contributed, it is said, twenty-five thousand dollars towards various temperance enterprises. while as many as four members of-the Royal household are total abstainers. The leading temperance men in England have persuaded the managers of the principal railways to reduce the price of tea, coffee, and other unintoxicating drinks at the refreshment rooms on the lines, so as to lessen the temptation of travellers to procure alcoholic liquors. It was stated recently that Ireland is experiencing so much benefit from the closing of the dram-shops on Sunday that the good people in Wales are anxious for the same reform. It may be said that these are little things, and do not touch the root of the evil. This is true, but straws show which way the wind is blowing: and so these signs of the times are chiefly valuable as they indicate a ripening public opinion and an awakened interest in the good work of tem-

"Men of Israel, help." Help is just what is needed; and never was itneeded more than now. Nor can success be gained unless the men of Israel come to the rescue. If a gigantic evil like intemperance is to be brought under control, it will not be by an impulsive philanthrophy that wakes up at some alarm, to lapse again into utter indifference, like Samson reposing in Delilah's lap; nor yet will it be by any tinkering legislation that is intended only as a sop to satisfy the clamoring of a certain section of the public mind, but which fails to strike at the root of the evil. Help and hope alike can come only from an enlightened, steady, and determined moral sentiment: a sentiment that can work for redress, as well as weep over the wrongs that it combats: a sentiment that owes its life to a deep conviction of the rightfulness of the temperance cause, disdaining that mercurial sensitiveness which rises and falls with the eloquence of a Gough or the defection of a Dutcher; and a sentiment that can wait for the final triumph of the true.

TALMAGE ACQUITTED.

Ecclesiastical trials have taken a new form within the past few years. What would have begun three hundred years ago behind the iror doors of the Inquisition and ended either in complete intimidation or an auto da fe, what, one hundred years ago, would have been submitted to a stern church session, either for solemn admonition or deliberate chastisement, is to-day managed very differently. Charges are formulated; the popular defendant has an opportunity of increasing his popularity by the aid of sympathizing and criticizing newspaper reporters; if found contumacious or heterodox he has a tender sentence and an opportunity to amend; if the verdict should be in his favor, woe to his accusers!

For nearly two months Brooklyn, New York, has been the scene of a ministerial trial almost equal in interest to that of Beecher. Dr. Talmage had gained great notoriety. In the estimation of some of his immediate denominational relatives he had used questionable means, to kindle the popular flame in his own favor. As an editor he was accused of playing false with the publishers of the Christain at Work-of having surreptitiously, used the mailing lists of that paper to secure a transfer of its subscribers in favor of the Advance, for which he had secretly promised to work. As a business man he was charged with dishonestly obtaining monies toward the erection of his chuch enterprizes. As a preacher he was suspected of degrading the pulpit-of degrading some-

(we are not qu was expressed tainly was an e of doing this f his own advant open to the pu of the most character whi produce. Ma amined: muc and evil prof into play hou ionally the bas against the as clear whether ble accusers w Late last week ed, one by one found that ix pronounced T five declared i ed. Imagformally entere against his assa be themselves for persecution

> Talmage, in and jury, tired torical salute. our readers w give our own Brooklyn pread

> > Talmage is 1

ordinary rutes. all his peculiar doubtless gives mind altogethe This we regard genuine wit i God; as much world of orator animals or a ca But Talmage eccentric, work perfection of hi determined to means of-crowd say we suspect t tion is not suf make the great all orator ical g considered, a th only know that imitators-men ordinary talent, repeat his extra the church be s exhibitions of with broken wir pit eloquene straightforwar evangel was w flying abroad, destination.

It would be ignorance or 1 part of any crit is endowed wit world does not times in a cent discriminating all branches of phy. No man audience of five pulpit and a mi who has not gen er with God and of those very providence has of influence in a masters are per

> Here is Taln before the court:

"Now, brethren,"

want to know how Van Dyke and Cr Sherwood? I fee meet them all in anxious to meet th days. It is only have not lost my to prise in the final gentlemen, before taken on this trial who would finally made but one mist a clergyman who surprise was that, life for forty-seven to establish nothing good as that would could have given m fifty specifications which I would have go out of this trial everything like sec I had the sympathy Church-a handful ed-but I had the the Baptist, the C ed, the Episcopal, never had any see I have less now. Protestant, in one lic Church. They in our Protestant hundred, and I thi Presbytery and clar believe in God the of heaven and eart the Communion of had such opportuni as during these six ago I lay down in t

eed quired to appear before a magistrate to certify his willingness to enter the ost "Retreat," and to specify the length ave of time during which he engages to remain under treatment, and after this he is bound to abide by his stipula. en, tions. And who has not heard of the in temperance public-house movement in ons Britain? Already upwards of two na thousand such houses have been openrell ed, and the number is rapidly increasot- ing. The truth is, temperance prinrn, ciples are more and more levening the public mind. Even royalty is lending its influence. Within the last year, Queen Victoria, who is ever foremost in every good work, contributed, it is said, twenty-five thousand dollars towards various temperance enterprises. while as many as four members of the Royal household are total abstainers. The leading temperance men in England have persuaded the managers of the principal railways to reduce the price of tea, coffee, and other unintoxicating drinks at the refreshment rooms on the lines, so as to lessen the temptation of travellers to procure alcoholic liquors. It was stated recently that Ireland is experiencing so much benefit from the closing of the dram-shops on Sunday that the good people in Wales are anxious for the same reform. It may be said that these are little things, and do not touch the root of the evil. This is true, but straws show which way the wind is blowing: and so these signs of the times are chiefly valuable as they indicate a ripening public opinion and an awakened interest in the good work of tem-

"Men of Israel, help." Help is just what is needed; and never was it needed more than now. Nor can success be gained unless the men of Israel come to the rescue. If a gigantic evil like intemperance is to be brought under control, it will not be by an impulsive philanthrophy that wakes up at some alarm, to lapse again into utter indifference, like Samson reposing in Delilah's lap; nor yet will it be by any tinkering legislation that is intended only as a sop to satisfy the clamoring of a certain section of the public mind, but which fails to strike at the root of the evil. Help and hope alike can come only from an enlightened, steady, and determined moral sentiment: a sentiment that can work for redress, as well as weep over the wrongs that it combats: a sentiment that owes its life to a deep conviction of the rightfulness of the temperance cause, disdaining that mercurial sensitiveness which rises and falls with the eloquence of a Gough or the defection of a Dutcher; and a sentiment that can wait for the final triumph of the true.

TALMAGE ACQUITTED.

Ecclesiastical trials have taken a new form within the past few years. What would have begun three hundred years ago behind the iror doors of the Inquisition and ended either in complete intimidation or an auto da fe, what, one hundred years ago, would have been submitted to a stern church session, either for solemn admonition or deliberate chastisement, is to-day managed very differently. Charges are formulated; the popular defendant has an opportunity of increasing his popularity by the aid of sympathizing and criticizing newspaper reporters; if found contumacious or heterodox he has a tender sentence and an opportunity to amend; if the verdict should

be in his favor, woe to his accusers! For nearly two months Brooklyn, New York, has been the scene of a ministerial trial almost equal in interest to that of Beecher. Dr. Talmage had gained great notoriety. In the estimation of some of his immediate denominational relatives he had used questionable means, to kindle the popular flame in his own favor. As an editor he was accused of playing false with the publishers of the Christain at Work-of having surreptitiously, used the mailing lists of that paper to secure a transfer of its subscribers in favor of the Advance, for which he had secretly promised to work. As a business man he was charged with dishonestly obtaining monies toward the erection of his chuch enterprizes. As a preacher he was suspected of degrading the pulpit-of degrading sometimes the sacred name of his Master

(we are not quite sure that this charge was expressed in writing-but it certainly was an element in the trial) and of doing this for popular reasons to his own advantage. The court was open to the public. The tribunal was of the most august and formidable character which Presbyterianism could produce. Many witnesses were examined: much sympathy from some, and evil prejudice from others, came into play from time to time. Occasionally the battle seemed to be turned against the assailants; it was scarcely clear whether Talmage or his venerable accusers were the guilty persons. Late last week the votes were dem anded, one by one. At the close it was found that sixteen ministers and elders pronounced Talmage guilty, twenty five declared the charges not sustained. Immediately a complaint was formally entered by Talmage's friends against his assailants, who are now to be themselves tried before the Synod for persecution.

and jury, fired an extraordinary oratorical salute. Before quoting it to It is certain that as many people like mine as our readers we may be permitted to give our own estimate of the famous God seems to have blessed my work as much Brooklyn preacher.

Talmage is not to be measured by ordinary rules. We do not say that all his peculiarities are natural. He and costly theological apparatus is a failure doubtless gives free rein to a habit of mind altogether peculiar to himself. | you do not understand what my theory of This we regard as his greatest fault. A genuine wit is a genuine creature of to see how many people I can help, and help God; as much an ornament in the world of oratory as a gazelle among and I would not for a salary of \$5,000 a year animals or a carnation among flowers. But Talmage manifestly studies the eccentric, works it up to the utmost perfection of his own standard, and is determined to make it a principal means of crowding his tabernacle. We I am hereafter going to be interesting, if such say we suspect this though our conviction is not sufficiently confirmed to make the great preacher appear, what all orator ical gymnasts, deserve to be considered, a thing of contempt. We only know that Talmage has many to get our churches thronged with worshippers? imitators-men who without his extraordinary talent, copy his foibles and repeat his extravagant sayings. May the church be saved from the further Meanwhile I pray for you and your families exhibitions of these tumbler-pigeons all happiness and prosperity. I commend with broken wings! The flight of pulpit eloquence ought surely to be itance among all them that are sanctified." straightforward. The angel of the evangel was winged and in hasteflying abroad, and eager to reach its

It would be an evidence of either ignorance or malice, however, on the part of any critic to deny that Talmage is endowed with such talent as the world does not meet oftener than ten times in a century. This is a wise and discriminating age, an age cultured in all branches of learning and philosophy. No man can now command an audience of five thousand from the pulpit and a million through the press, who has not genius and strength, "power with God and man." Talmage is one of those very few mortals to whom providence has allotted a wide sphere of influence in a day when only real masters are permitted to rule.

Here is Talmage's closing speech before the Brooklyn ecclesiastical

"Now, brethren," he said, "I suppose you want to know how I feel towards Brothers Van Dyke and Crosby, and Greene and Dr. Sherwood? I feel as though I would like to meet them all in heaven, although I am not anxious to meet them the first two or three days. It is only through the help of God I have not lost my temper. I have had no surprise in the final vote. Three newspaper gentlemen, before one word of evidence was taken on this trial, gave me the names of those who would finally vote against me, and they made but one mistake and that in the case of a clergyman who came to my side. My only surprise was that, after raking over my entire life for forty-seven years, they have been able to establish nothing against me. I am not as good as that would seem to make me out. I could have given my prosecutors material for fifty specifications against myself, to all of which I would have pleaded guilty. I shall go out of this trial with increased hatred for everything like sectarianism. Not only have I had the sympathy of the entire Presbyterian Church-a handful of the Presbytery excepted-but I had the sympathy of the Methodist, the Baptist, the Congregational, the Reformed, the Episcopal, the Catholic churches. I never had any sectarianism in my soul, but I have less now. Indeed though I am a Protestant, in one respect I prefer the Catholic Church. They have only one Pope, while in our Protestant denominations they have a hundred, and I think at least one for each Presbytery and classis and consociation. 'I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and Jesus Christ, and had such opportunity of cultivating patience as during these six weeks. A few summers ago I lay down in the woods and got asleep.

We are sorry to learn that the Kev. Mr. Ward's residence. A good too was believed at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 7 o'clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 8 to 0 clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy particular attention to mercantile after the believed at 8 to 0 clock, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the evening passed away large quantities, and the friends seemed to enjoy passed away large quantities, and the friends attention to mercantile after the first passed away large quantities, and the friends attention to mercantile after the first passed away large quantities, and the first passed away l the Communion of Saints.' Never have I

When I woke I found a caterpiller on my foot, an ant crawling up my sleeve, and spiders weaving their webs across my body-one web across my boot, one across my knee, one across my waist, one across my chin, one across my nose, one across my foreheadjust seven specifications! But I got up and shook myself and took a good wash, and felt I call you to witness that I have for weeks lain quietly and allowed all sorts of spiders to crawl over me, and said nothing, but I think it is about time for me to get up and shake myself. I got no harm from my experience in the woods. I expect to get no harm from my experience in the Presbytery. I pronounce my benediction upon all this body. I have no complaint to make. There has been much discussion as to whether my Church and its pastor would leave the Presbyterian denomination on account of the atrocity attempted upon me. I was born in the Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church being one branch of the great Presbyterian family. I shall go with my people wherever they go. I believe in them as much as they believe in me. A more highly educated and refined and consecrated group of men and women are not to be found on this planet. I hope for the present they will stay in this denomination. The power that was the bane of this Presbytery is now broken and there is to be more room for free action. The thumbscrews are going out of modern ecclesiasticism. There have things transpired in this Presbytery that are no more Presbyterianism than they are South Sea cannibalism. More liberty of thought and deed hereafter in the Brooklyn Presbytery. We cannot all work the same ways. Some of the Brethren have said Talmage, in parting with his judges they do not like my way of preaching. I just as much dislike theirs. They do not sanction mine. I could not endure theirs. theirs. My way of preaching is po renough but I know theirs will never save the world. as he has theirs; but I will make a bargain with them, I will let them have their way if they will let me have mine. Get men into the kingdom of God. Who cares about the way you get them in? All our elaborate if we cannot catch souls. On this trial my methods have been criticised because some of preaching is. When I got into the pulpit I say: 'During this hour and a half I am going right away.' Brethren, I preach the best l You cannot stand it to hear me preach, sit and hear some of you preach. If you want me different you will have to make me over again, but if you undertake the job of making me over again like unto which of these Presbyters will you make me? Do let me have a choice of models. This is certain: I will hereafter be more intense in my way. I have been stupid long enough in sermonizing. a thing is possible. The brethren say I am orthodox and I admit they are orthodox; but I give them nottce that I am hereafter going to be orthodox in a more interesting way. No more humdrum for me. I have learned this from the newspapers of the country. Why do all the people read newspapers? Because By making our religious services interesting Hereafter count me out of the old way of do ing things. But I must adjourn most of what I have to say to my own pulpit, where I feel more at home and can have larger audiences.

> When you make your will it would be well to bear in mind that Christ's cause has claims upon you. Of course you are not to rob your own famliy and friends; but having provided for these as best you can, do not forget the charities of the city; do not forget Christianity; do not forget the claims of higher education. By a judicious disposal of his property a man may be doing untold good hundreds of years after his death. There are institutions that at the same time perpetuate a man's name and his influence for doing good. It is a hallowed and truly noble ambition that is thus set to work, -Witness.

Yea, verily. If we have any regard for religion-set value upon its operations, how can we ignore its benevolent institutions. Missions, education for the Deal and the Blind. Homes for the destitute and the fallen-what are they but the outgrowth of religion? And if we do nothing for them when we are able, what may be inferred but that we have no sympathy with religious work. Besides, we may do much to influence others by a good example. Legacies are speech. They will continuing exhorting and cheering humanity when the natural voice has ceased

MINISTERIAL. — We are exceedingly orry to have this brief note from Rev. G. B. Payson, Jerusalem, N. B. "My wife is very ill, little hopes of her recovery.' Our readers will join with us in sympathy and prayer that Bro. Payson may be spared the second affiction of a chief domestic

Rev. R. A. Daniel continues quite poorly. Since congestion of the lungs subsided, abcesses continue to cause him much pain and prostration. His father, the Rev. H. Daniel is expected this week, to spend tew Sabbaths at Avondale.

Rev. R. Brettle still needs, with the brethren mentioned, an interest in prayer. His health has not been improving, and seems to demand absolute rest.

Rev. J. Lathern, since his return from the Book Room and Hymn Book Committees, has been prostrated by slow fever. He had evidently been working altogether beyond his strength.

The "Union Advocate,' thus alludes to a mishap which might have terminated more seriously. We sympathize with Bro. McKeown, and nope soon to hear of his complete recov-

make arrangements prior to leaving for Montreal the following week, in connection with the meeting of the Transfer Committee of the Methodist Church. On Wednesday, when leaving St. John, he took a short cut to the Intercolonial depot going down a steep incline in the vicinity of the Institute. While going down this declivity, his feet slipped and he fell, cut ting his lip badly and sustaining consider able injury. He was unconscious for a few moments, and when he recovered managed to reach the train. There he was joined by the Rev. I Sutcliffe, who acted the part of the Good Samaritan accompanying him as far as Moncton. Sussex the Rev. gentleman had his wounds dress d. He arrived home Wednesday night, was for some days confined to bed, and has been-unable to take his appointments during the two last Sabbaths. We are glad to know that Mr. Mc-Keown is gradually recovering, and expects to be able to conduct Divine Service at Chatham on Sunday next.

The "Witness" of last Saturday says in regard to our note on a certain

"There must be some mistake in the above paragraph. Mr. Cunningham, we believe, has applied to be received as a candidate for the Presbyterian ministry; but no Presbytery could accept him. All they could do would be to receive his application and report the matter to the General Assembly. It will be for the Assem. bly to decide as to his reception. As regards Mr. Cunningham's conscientiousness we are in the dark, although judging from what we know of Methodist ministers in general we would not without very positive grounds indulge in any doubts regarding the matter.

It is certain that something more than this has been done. Mr. C. has at least been employed under direction of the Convener of Presbytery in Cape Breton. It was rumoured, we believe, though without foundation, that a request had been made for his services to be retained on his Methodist appointment to the end of the year. There is some mystery about this

DEATH OF MRS. OLIN.

There are ministers and others in these Provinces who received instruction under Dr. Olin, once President of Wesleyan university. His name, with the many excellencies which it represents, will be brought back fresh-ly to their memory by the announcement of the death of his widow, in New York, last week:

Mrs. Olin was not only greatly beloved for the sake of her noble husband but also for her own sake. Her literary contributions have adorned the pages of every periodical of the church, from the "Quarterly Review" downward. Young readers have been especially inde ted to her. She has been prominently identified with every good work of the church, especially with the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, which will deeply mourn its loss.

COMSTOCK AT A METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Our review of Comstock's work, as given in the Report of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, has been copied into, and commented upon by, several papers. Letters from private parties have reached us, expressing thanks for calling attention to the subject. The veteran detective. Comstock, was present at the Vermont Annual Conference by accident. A writer says of his visit :-

Anthony Comstock, having occasion to visit Swanton to arrest a person engaged in the horrible business of circulating pernicious literature, consented to speak one atternoon, and produced so profound an impression that he was desired to continue his discourse, with an andience of ministers and married men only, in the even-ing. At this service he held his hearers interested and appalled, until nearly eleven o'clock. He has accomplished a good work for the cause of purity and virtue in Vermont, in thus securing the attention and awakening the convictions of more than a hundred of the thoughtful ministers of the State. He certainly deserves the sympathies, support and prayers of every Christian parent and patriot in the land.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDDLE COVERDALE. May 9th, 1879.

DEAR BRO., Our friends in Upper Coverdale met in the church on Thursday, 8th inst., and after partaking of an excellent tea, presented me with the sum of \$45. A few weeks ago the friends in Lower Coverdale met on a similar occasion, and pre-

sented me with \$40. These social gatherings are pleasant and encouraging.

Yours truly, F. FREEMAN.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The Methodist people of this place had a sociable on the evening of Tuesday, 22nd ult., at Mr. Jas. Ward's residence. A good tea was served

23rd ultimo. The Rev. gentleman left joy themselves well. They did not sepa-Chatham the day previous for St. John to rate, however, without acting like themselves "in money matters." for we realized \$17.43; more than enough to liquidate a debt on the circuit sleigh, incurred by its being repaired during the winter M. ATKINSON.

Advocate, May 10, '79.

NORTH HEAD, GRAND MANAN, N.B.

MR. EDITOR,-I write to you briefly a further account of the revival in the F. B. Church here.

Since my last letter, 86 converts have been baptized, and have united with the church, making in all 126. Including those who had wandered, or whose faith was dim, it is probable that 150 have made a fresh start for eternal life.

Of the number baptized, 45 are young and middle-aged men, over 25 of whom are heads of families.

Yours truly, A. H. S.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

MR. EDITOR,-In our last communication, extended reference was made to the connexional principle relating to minis terial support, as in actual operation during the past thirty six years in the Free Church of Scotland. A brief glance at the English Wesleyan system may not inaptly come in place now. All the more so when it is recollected that the wellwrought and well-tested elements of British Methodism are largely embodied in the constitution and workings of its Canadian offshoot.

For married men in England the mini-

mum salary is £120, or a little under \$600, together with house, taxes, etc. The sources whence this is drawn are class and ticket money, quarterly collections, and grants from any trust estate in the circuit which may be in easy circumstances. If a circuit be not able to wholly maintain a minister, it then takes rank as " a dependent circuit," and gets an an nual grant from the Contingent Fund, ranging from ten to forty pounds stg. In most Districts, of recent years, a. "District Sustentation Fund" has been brought into operation, with the view of aiding the poorer circuits within its limits, and so aiding them as to make the minimum salary not less than £140, and in some instances £150. This is done by meeting special effort in a circuit below the minimum by a grant of equal amount to that which the circuit by its special effort shall raise towards bringing the salary up to the minimum fixed, or thought to be desi-Such a method of rendering assistance, based on the principle now de fined, must stimulate and develop selfhelp, thereby avoiding the great evil of pauperizing a people who can but won't honour the Lord with their substance. Wnat, then, is the result of such admithings as unpaid deficiencies. Really, they are not known. A solitary exception was openly complained of at last Conference in connection with the Welsh work. The Conference, as such, does not interfere with the finances of the Welsh work as it does with regard to the Engsh. Notwithstanding private subscrip tions there and then fully made it up, and I have been reliably informed this was

ly occurred for many years. Much indeed might be added by way of comment on the foregoing, but our object is more to throw out facts and ascertain to what extent, if at all, these varied methods might be modified and set in actual operation with ourselves. Should these simple data help in any degree to a practical and happy solution of the ques-tion with which they stand intimately connected, our end in view will have been abundantly accomplished.

the only case of the kind that had probab-

PROVINCIAL NEWS NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. W. J. Ancient, who exhibited so much heroism at the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic, is about to leave this city.

For several days past the guards at the Penitentiary have been under the impression that two prisoners named George Hughes and James Slaughenwhite were concecting a plot to escape, consequently they were closely watched. On Saturday night Chief Keeper Ross discovered a heavy sledge hammer, used for breaking stone, concealed on Slaughenwhite. He was immediately locked up, and other suspected prisoners searched. Samuel Winslow was found to have a similar hammer concealed on him, and George Hughes had a double-edged knife sewn into his pants, at the waist. On a search being made through the cells, a similar instrument was found in Slaughenwhite's bed. Behind one of the buildings in the grounds was found a long rope made of pieces of sheets, twisted and bound with cord. There is no doubt 'nt that a conspiracy existed among out prisoners, and a desperate struggle for free was to have been made some time during sunday. It was a very lucky thing that the plo. was discovered in time to be frustrated. Had the escape been attempted, the consequences would have, doubtless, been very serious, as the prisoners were, apparently, determined to resort to the most desperate means. Double-edged knives would prove murderous weapons in close quarters. Other prisoners are suspected of being engaged in the plot, but they strenously deny any knowledge of it. An investigation has been held, at which Slaughen white and Hughes admitted that they intended to escape and to "use the knives," if necessary. Nothing can be done to the prisoners,

as the attempt was not actually made. Mr. Edward Lawson, auctioneer, died on Saturday afternoon after a short illness. Mr. Lawson belonged to an old and well known Halifax family and was himself one of our best known business men.

fairs. In the "good old times," buisness was lively, a large part of the wholesale trade in breadstuffs, American and West India produce, &c., was capried on by auction, the almost daily sales at the wharves of large importers governed the markets, Mr. Lawson was the principal auctioneer in this line of business. Since the decline of the produce auction sales Mr. Lawson's name has not figured in the auction advertisements as prominently as before, but he continued in the buisness actively almost up to the day of his death. He was highly respected by the mercantile community and by all who

The papers are beginning to discuss the numerous Post Office robberies. Letters containing large amo nts of money have been stolen. In one day not long ago the Yarmouth Banks lost \$2,200 in notes enclosed in two letters from two different Banks here. One letter containing \$1,000 and the other \$1,200, Yarmouth Bank bills, sent from here by their agents. Not far from a hundred letters have gone astray and never been heard of during the last six months in this Province alone. The authorities in the Post Office Department have carefully investigated and have concluded that these robberies are committed in the Halifax Post Office. Notwithstanding the fact that a stolen letter was found in his pocket and marked money stolen from another letter was found in another pocket, a jury have declared that young Paw is innocent. In that case the thief is still in the post office and the public have no guarantee that what has been done will not be repeated.—Daily News.

Thomas Jefferson, of Sydney, C. B., narrowly escaped serious injury by the bursting of a revolver a short time since. He went to discharge the weapon by placing the barrel across his aim for a rest, when the chamber bursted, two pieces of which struck him on the arm, and lacerat ed the flesh, but fortunately did not penetrate to any depth.

The New Glasgow Chronicle is informed that the Acadia Coal Company are now connecting their works at Westville with the railway line of the Nova Scotia Coal Company, by a short piece of track, for the purpose of shipping coal at the latter company's pier on Middle River, during the present season.

One engine is in use and a large force of men is imployed clearing the track. Track aying and ballasting are to be vigorously pushed forward, so that we may expect railway communication with Antigonish at an early date.

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. ISLAND

The death is announced of Henry Whiteside, Esq. Mr. Whiteside was born in July, 1808, and he entered the public service in April, 1829. He had therefore completed fifty years of official life. When Mr. Whiteside was first appointed to office, the Customs were under the control of the came under Provincial and finally under Dominion control. Mr. Whiteside served through all the changes well and faithfully. The important position which he oc-cupied at the head of the "Long Room," and as Chief Clerk of the Customs, often brought him into lively conflict with clerks and employees making entries and paying duties, but no one ever failed in respect to, or even said a word against the honourable character of Mr. Whiteside. For the last six months he has been living in retirement at Sussex, and although not discharging any duties, the Government cheerfully acceded to his request not to superannuate him until after the end of April, as he was desirous of accomplishing his half century of service before formally withdrawing from duty. The older mem-bers of the Centenary Church will hear of Mr. Whiteside's death with regret. Ever since the formation of the congregation worshipping in that church, about 1839, he has discharged the duties of Trustee, and was, whilst his health permitted, active in class-meeting and all other church

ties of chief clerk for some time.—St. John Globe. A woman named Mrs. John Alexander while walking along the Railway wharf, fell into Courtenay Bay. The tide being out, her head struck a rock, and she was found dead some time afterwards.

work. No vacancy will occur in the Custom House by Mr. Whiteside's death, as Mr. Mathew has been discharging the du-

As Rev. Thomas Connor was returning home from Woodstock, on Wednesday evening, when about one mile below Victoria Corner, his horse taking fright, jumped suddenly to one side, throwing Mr. Connor out. He was taken up and carried to his home, and Dr. Colter sent for. Examination showed that the unfortunate gentleman had suffered a fracture of three of his ribs. At the present it is hoped that this is the extent of his injuries, and that he is not at all affected internally by his heavy fall. We hope to hear of Mr. Connor's speedy recovery .-Woodstock Sentinel.

The Rev. Mr. Prince, a veteran minister of the Methodist Church is recovering .-

A large numb r of persons, young and old, met at the Methodist meeting house, Hay Settlement, on Sunday 2f ernoon last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a Sebath school. After some dis. u. s. on it was determined to form a Union School, and the organization was at once partially completed, Mr. Stephen Taylor being app inted Superintendent. It was decided to use the International lessons. During the course of the meeting Rev. Mr. Turner nade some encouraging remarks .- We trust to hear good reports in the future from the Hay Settlement school.-Woodstock Sentinel.

Mr. John Malone, who resides on a lot of land adjoining the paper mill 10., in Cardwell, has discovered a large vein of coal in front of his residence. The coal is beneath a bed of shale some three or four feet in thickness, which the frost caused to slide away, leaving the coal exposed. He believes coal will be found in large quantities, and invites capitalists to

MAY, 1879.

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

21	Day of Week.	SUN			MOON.		
2		Rises	Set	Rises	South	s Sets	HTG
-	Thursday	4 54	7	1 54	8 9	2 1	2 1
4	Friday	4 53		1 3 8		22'	3 29
	Saturday	4 51		2 4 27	9 50	2 48	4 3
4		4 80	7 7 7	3 5 50	10 46	3 13	53
	Monday	4 48	7	4 7 10		3 42	6 2
	Tuesday	4 47	7	8 33	m'rn	4 18	7 5
7		4 46	7	9 46		5 1	7 5
	Thursday	4 46		5 10 47	1 52	5 58	8 44
8	Friday	4 44		8 11 36	2 55	7 3	9 3
		4 43		mo'L	3 55	8 14	10 2
	SUNDAY	4 42	7 1		4 50	9 26	11 10
11		4 41	7 1		5 40	0 36	A 8
12		4 39	7 13		6 26	11 4	1 5
		4 38	7 1		7 9	A. 49	2
14	Wednesday	4 37	7 13		7 50	1 51	3 14
15	Thursday	4 36	7 17		8 30	2 52	4 2
	Friday		7 18			3 54	5 1
17	Saturday		7 19		1	4 57	6
	SUNDAY	4 34	7 20			5 59	6 4
	Monday	4 33				7. 2	7 2
20	Tuesday	4 32				8 2	18
21	Wednesday	4 31	7 2		1 1 5	8 59	8 3
22	Thursday	4 30	7 2			9 49	9 1
	Friday	4 29	7 2	6 5		10 32	9 4
24	Saturday	4 28	7 2			11 3	10 2
25	SUNDAY	4 27	7 20			11 37	10 5
26	Monday	4 27	7 2			11 58	11 4
27	Tuesday	4 26	7 2		5 15	mo'n	mo'i
28	Wednesday	4 25	7 29				0 38
29	Thursday	4 24	7 30				1 3
	Friday	4 24	7 3		7 89		2 40
81	Saturday	4 23	7 32	3 22	8 31	1 13	2 40

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

wallis, Horton, Hantsport,
Truro.

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, z ars
and il minutes Later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours
and 25 minutes Later, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes Earlier than at Halifax. At Char(ottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes Later. At Westport,
hours 54 minutes Later. At Yarmouth, 2 hours
20 minutes Later.

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

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the me of the sun's setting from 12 h ers, and t te emainder add the time of rising next morning.

OBITUARY-

GEORGE BARRETT LEARD.

Often, in the midst of joy and happi ness, a family circle has cause to mourn. God has been pleased to permit a sad affliction to visit the family of Capt Lewis Leard. About ten days ago, the family, consisting of eight children, were all stricken down with measles about the same time. In spite of all that medical aid could do to arrest his progress, on the 13th inst. "the angel of death" laid his icy hand upon George Barrett, the eldest of the family, a promising young man in his twentieth year. George was highly esteemed by all who knew him, for his kind and inoffensive manner, his willingness to assist the needy, and his untarnished reputation. His friends sorrow, but not as those having no hope. During the hours of his sickness, he desired to speak of nothing but Jesus, asking the Christians who visited him to bear him up before the Throne of God in earnest prayer.

Yesterday, a large number of relatives and friends gathered at the house to show the last token of respect to the departed. The service was conducted by the Revd. A. C. B. Mr. Percival. Bedeque, P. E. Island,

April 16. 1879.

A NOBLE ENGINEER.

"Cars stop twenty minutes!" called out Conductor Richardson at Allen's Junction. Then, as the train came to a dead halt, he jumped down upon the depot-platform, ran slong to the front of the long line of passenger- cars, where the engine was standing, and swinging himself up into the cab, said to the engineer:

"Frank, I want you to come back to the first passenger-coach and see a little girl that I don't hardly know what to make of."

Frank nodded without speaking, deliberately wiped his oily smutched hands in a bunch of waste, took a look at his dusty face in a narrow little mirror that hung beside the steam gauge, pulling off his short frock, put on a coat, changed his little, black, greasy cap for a soft felt hat, taking these "dress up" articles from the tender box, where an engineer has some things stowed for an emergency and went back to the cars, as requested.

He entered the car and made his way to the seat where the conductor sat, talking to a bright looking little girl, about nine years old, oddly dressed in a woman's shawl and bonnet.

Several of the passengers were grouped around the seat, evidently much interested in the child, who wore a sad, prema turely old countenance, but appeared to be neither timid nor confused.

"Here is the engineer," said the conductor, kindly, as Frank approached.

She held up her hand to him, with a winsome smile breaking over her pinched little face, and said:

"My papa was engineer before he became sick and went to live on a farm in Montana. He is dead, and my mamma is dead. She died first, before Willie and Susie. My papa used to tell me that after he should be dead there would be no one

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC | any ticket, I must ask for the engineer, and tell him that I am James Kendrick's little girl, and that he used to run on the M. and S. Road."

The pleading blue eyes were now suffused with tears, but she did not cry after the manner of childhood in general.

Engineer Frank stooped down and kissed her very tenderly; and then as he brushed the tears from his own eyes,

" Well, my dear, so you are little Bessie Kendrick. I rather think a merciful Providence guided you aboard this train.'

Then turning round round to the passengers, he went on: "I knew Jim Kendrick well. He was a man out of ten thousand. When I first came to Indianna, before I got acclimated. I was sick a great part of the time, so that I could not work, and I got homesick and discouraged-could not keep my board bill paid up, and I did'nt much care whether I lived or died. One day the payear came along and the men were getting their monthly pay, and there was n't a cent coming to me, for I had n't worked an hour for the last month. I felt so 'blue' that I sat down on a pile of railroad ties, and leaned my elbows on my knees, with my head on my hands, and cried like a boy, out of sheer home-sickness and discouragement. Pretty soon some one came along and said, in a voice that seemed like sweet music in my ears -for I had n't found much real sympathy, although the boys were all good to me in their way-' You've been having a rough time of it, and you must let me help you out.' I looked up, and there stood Jim Kendrick, with his month's pay in his hand. He took from the roll of bills a twenty dollar note, and held it out to me. I knew he had a sickly wife and two or three children, and that he had a hard time of it himself to pull through from month to month, so I said half ashamed of my tears that were streaming down my face, 'Indeed I cannot take the money, you must need it yourself.' 'Indeed you will take it, man,' said Jim. You will be alright in a few days, and then you can pay it back again Now, come home with me to supper, and see the pabies. It will do you good.' I took the note and accepted the invitation and after that went to his house frequently, until he moved away, and I gradually lost sight of him. I had returned the loan, but it was impossible to repay the good that little act of kindness did me: whose bright eyes were wide open now, the engineer said to her: "I'll take you home with me when we get to Wayne. My wife will fix you up, and we'll write and find out whether those Vermont folks want you or not. If they do, Mary or I shall go on with you. But if they do 'nt care much about having you, you shall stay with us, and be our little girl, for we have none of our own. You look very much like your father. God bless him! Just then the eastern train whistled Engineer Fank vanished out of the car. wiping the tears from his coat-sleeve while the conductor and passengers could not suppress the tears this little episode evoked during the twenty minutes' stop at Allen's Junction .- American Rural

EATING BY RULE.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Eating is a thing of prime importance in this world. Looked at in merely a philosophical way, it is the fuel that generates steam for the engine. The body unfed would in a day or two, be like a steamer without coal unable to turn the wheel, and drifting helpless. Yet no one eats with this thought in his mind, but simply because he is hungry. For thousands of years men have eaten without a scientific motive, without rational appreciation of the relations of food to bone. nerve, muscle and so on. The whole motive lay in the mouth. Men ate because it tasted good! But by and by, when science shall have opened up the matter properly, when we know just the ingredients which the various parts of the body need, we shall have scientific bills of fare, in which dishes will not be obscured in absurd foreign names, but will be named from their true uses. Then we shall have bone-building, fat-producing, nerve replenishing, muscle-forming dishes. The host will scorn the days of ignorance when men asked their guests to take beef or pudding. To a lean and cadaverous guest he will say: "Let me fill up your tissues," "My dear sir, your bones are brittle allow me to pass this compound. Better bones were never made than this produces." To some exiguous scholar. thin and nervous, the jolly host will say: my dear sir allow me to help you to brains to take care of me, then I must get on What do you affect? This dish runs the cars and go to his old home in Ver- strongly to poetry-or philosophy is it? mont. And he said, if the conductor This has been found to be admirable. would n't let me ride because I had n't Why, sir, philosophy is only food etheria Zion's Herald,

lized. To such a nicety have we reduced the science of cooking, that I can send a bill to my cook any day: " Send up four philosophy, two musicians, and one poet, and he will at once set things a stew, and in his skillet or pan the hidden elements will begin to hiss and sputter, and in a day or two will come forth from some brain as a sonnet or madrigal, or a grave chapter of philosophy.

What an age that will be! Now a man eats promiscuously. Often when the preacher would be tender, he in his ignorance has been feeding combativeness! He fain would appeal to men's consciences, but has been eating food that breeds abstract thought. In the culinary millennium, a man and his cook, will be like twin brothers. The lawyer will say: "Give me a jury breadfast, Tom-an average jury;' and looking into his new philosophical receipt book, his dear Tom will find just the articles required. The man will gain his case unless the opponent has a better cook and was fed up to a higher pleading power. In that day intuitions will be sub

ject to order. The right being fed, it will be automatically active. We shall no more hear about "ragout" and "chops." and "steak a la' this that or the other thing. The comfits and custards and bon-bons will give way to higher names indicative of mental powers. We shall hear men say, "Do let me give you another spoonful of conscientia. Those speculations are very trying, and you need strength in the right spot

"Lost the game? Why, you neglected yourself. Chess is a sure thing on this diet. Let me help you to a little more. "Dont my dear madam, don't touch that not but that I am willing that you should have anything that the house affords. But it is provoking to the temper. It is wonderful what spirit it breeds. It is

for timid persons entirely.' Ab, me! what a world of teaching and trouble, and mistake, and blaming, will be over with, when we can extract morals from a stew pan and turn out problems from the kitchen like omelets. Mcanwhile we shall have to eat one in the old way, only looking over into this promised land

THE SECRET PLACE.

"The secret place of the Most High" -where is it? Place! The number of places is infinite-some bad.some indiffferent, some good, some better, some best one the best possible. Where is that ? It is somewhere; but most people fail tofind it. It may be in the palace, and amid the splendour of wealth and prosperity; but it is not certainly there. Or itmay be in some lonesome cottage where povery bears sway; but neither is it certainly there. It may be in the house, the crowded street, or away in the broad fields or solitary woods; it may be there, or but I guess Kendrick's little girl here it may not. It may be more plainly won't want for any thing, if I can prevent | told where it is not, than where it is. It it." Then turning again to the child, is certainly not anywhere amid the circles of revelry and sin, though multitudes esay to find it there. It is not amid any of those circumstances where most people think to find it. Thousands upon thousands are looking for it, striving for it, but never discover it, never attain it.

It is a secret place. No mortal eve has seen it, and yet it is on this earth. You need not ascend to heaven, nor descend into the depths to find it. It is nigh to thee, and the place is wonderously luminous and beautiful; and not only so, but when one has reached it and looks out thence upon heaven and earth, an exceeding glory enwreathes itself with all the world of nature. For there the eye of faith opens and looks upon things unseen, and sees Him who is invisible, and love is there full and perfect, pervading and sanctifying all the atmosphere. And safety is also there; for the dweller in that secret place abides under the shadow of the Almighty, under his wings, covered with his feathers, within the divine refuge, the impregnable fortress, secure from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence of sin. Of course fear comes not there-perfect love excludes it; no terror is there by night, no fear of the arrow that flieth by day, for excellent trust is there—trust in the perfect and eternal refuge, in the absolute promise that no harm shall befall the humble dweller, nor any plague come nigh his habitation; for that

habitation is God himself, in whom is everlasting strength. Angels, too, are encamped around. having a charge to keep the dweller of this secret place, and in their blessed hands to bear him through every diffi. culty. And so peace is there—a peace wonderful and strange exceedinglythe "peace of God that passeth all understanding." It follows that all there is holy, excellent and pure. The silence there is sacred and heavenly; the voices are unearthly and enchanting; the conversations are in heaven; the songs are the charming echoings of paradise; the walks are with God; the fellowship is with the Father and the Son; the communings are with the good of all ages. Something like this is "the secret place;" and he who comes there has it as his place of dwelling, his abode, his home, to "move no more." He is no sojourner, as when a stranger comes today and departs to-morrow. Through all his days and nights he clings to that divine abode, singing, "Here be my rest forever!" And here at last, he breathes out his dying breath, and passes from heaven below to the heaven beyond .-

PULPIT PREPARATION.

The editor of the Preacher and Homiletic Monthly propounded four queries to J. P. Newman, D.D., in reference (a) to his habits of physical exercise, (b) study hours (c) writing and delivery, and (d) ato the best commentary for the average preacher who could buy but for little children, and this is one of

He answered as follows: "I am an earl, riser and plan two hours work b fore breakfast An hour's walk after the morning meal is my out-door exercise. I don't believe you know what a head-After the walk I work until 4 p.m., ache is; but I do. I had one once, and when I dine. I devote my evenings to I didn't want to hear any one speak a meetings, to pastoral calls and letter word. writing. I make my pastoral calls in the evening because I find the men at home. Sometimes when I am pressed I work until midnight, but never later. I average eight bours of hard work per day. In addition to my walks I exercise on the Parlor Gymnasium and Lozier's Health Lift. I take two meals a day: eat regularly; eat plain and substantial food; drink the best, but not strong tea; always go to bed hun- I was saying: Be kind to little Mingry on Sunday night, and my last conscious wish is, "Oh that breakfast were ready." I turn Sunday afternoon into night and sleep, to restore the wasted energies incident to the morning service. When I attempt to speak three times on Sunday I am insufficient twice out of three times. I never write the comb." out a sermon except for the press. My sermons are prepared with method and care. The introduction is always written in full and the body of the discourse is embraced in copious notes containing propositions, arguments, illustrations, etc. I give special attento the peroration. I learn my notes in the study, and having read my text, I close the Bible and speak as the Lord gives me liberty. Lange and Whedon are my favorite commentators, the former for careful research and the latter for incisive thought. Hard study and much drayer are my means for pulpit preparation.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE WANDERER'S PRAYER.

On a cold, dreary evening in Autumn, a small boy, poorly clad, yet clean and tidy, with a sack on his back, knocked at the door of an old Quaker in the town of 8- "Was Mr. Lauman at home?" The boy wished to see bim, and he was speedily ushered into the host's presence.

Friend Lanman was one of the wealthiest men in the county, and President sition. But Bristol business men are of L-Valley Railroad.-The taking a new departure in commercial boy had come to see if he could obtain pursuits, they have been lately improving a situation on the road. He said he was an orphan-his mother had been dead only two months, and he was now a homeless wanderer. But the lad was too small for the filling of any place within the Quaker's gift, and he was forced to deny him. Still he liked the looks of the boy, and said to him:

'Thee stop in my house to-night, and on the morrow I will give thee the names of two or three good men in Philadelphia, to whom thee may apply, with assurance of a kind reception at least. I am sorry I have no employment for thee."

Later in the evening the old Quaker went the rounds of his spacious mansion, lantern in hand, as was his wont. to see that all was safe, before retiring for the night. As he passed the door of the little chamber where the poor wandering orphan had been placed to sleep, he heard a voice. He stopped and distinguished the tones of an earnest, simple prayer. He bent his ear nearer, and heard these words from the lips of the boy:

"O Good Father in Heaven! help me to help myself. Watch over me as I watch over my own conduct! Bless the good man in whose house I am sheltered, and spare him long that he may continue his bounty to other suffer. ing and needy ones, Amen."

And the Quaker responded another amen as he moved on; and as he went his way he meditated. The boy had a true idea of the duties of life, and possessed a warm, grateful heart. "I verily think the lad will be a treasure to ted by any one, and advise the afflicted to his employer!" was his concluding re- try it.—Editor "Colonial Farmer." flection.

When the morning came the Quaker had changed his mind concerning his answer to the boy's application.

"Who taught thee to pray?" asked Friend L.

"My mother, sir," was the soft reply, and the rich brown eyes grew moist.

"And thee will not forget thy mother's counsels?" "I cannot; for I know that my suc-

cess in life is dependent upon them." "My boy, thou mayst stay here in my house; and very soon I will take

he had adopted rise, step by step, until

no longer.—Selected.

A LITTLE BOY'S SERMON.

"Eddie," said Harry, "I'll be a minister, and preach you a sermon." "Well," said Eddie, "and I'll be the

peoples." Harry began: "My text is a short and easy one—'Be kind.' There are some little texts in the Bible on purpose them. These are the heads of my ser-

" First .- Be kind to papa, and don't make a noise when he has a headache.

"Second. Be kind to mamma, and don't make her tell you to do a thing more than once. It is very tiresome to say, 'It is time for you to go to bed." half a dozed times over.

"Third.—Be kind to baby— "You have left out, Be kind to Har-

rv." interrupted Eddie. 'Yes," said Harry, "I didn't mean to mention my own name in the sermon. nie, and let her have your 'red soldier

to play with when she wants it.'

"Fourth.-Be kind to Jane, and don't scream and kick when she washes and dresses you."

Here Eddie looked a little ashamed and said, "But she pulled my hair with

"People mustn't talk in meeting. said Harry.

"Fifth .- Be kind to Kitty. Do what will make her purr, and don't do what will make her cry.'

"Isn't the sermon'most done!" asked Eddie; "I want to sing." And without waiting for Harry to finish his discourse or to give out a hymn, he began to sing, and so Harry had to stop .-Children's Record.

AN INCIDENT .- A little girl was on the train, recently, when a fearful collision took place, demolishing both engines and ruining several cars. Wonderful to relate no lives were lost, and no person seriously injured. People were expressing their wonder that not even this child said. Mamma, you prayed this morning, before we started, that God would take care of us, and I knew He would. He has, hasn't He, mamma?" Tears came to the eyes of several who listened, and one said, Give me the faith of a child, ' for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'

A new line of steamers is to be employ. ed this season in running between Montreal and Bristol, carrying cattle and agricultural produce. Bristol was once second only to London as a shipping port It can never regain its former relative po their shipping facilities and hope to witness a rapid enlargement of the trade of that port.

THE LAST RESORT .- " We borrow an illustration from ex-Governor Vance. His mother was a Methodist, and desired to see her son a preacher of the Methodist doctrine. He was importuned to turn his thoughts in that direction, 'I am not good enough, mother.' 'Can't von be an exhorter then my son?' 'Not good enough even for that, mother.' She was puzzled and distressed. A new idea came to her: with beseeching look, she said: Can't you preach awhile in the Episcopal Church?' The Lord might convert you there, and then you could begin in the Methodist Church."—Richmond Christian Advocate.

MOTHERS will find the Pain Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should be always kept near at hand in case of accikent. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold or other causes, bathing in the Pain Killer will give immediate

In the cure of Consumption, there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N. B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year, when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this unsolici-

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appear ance of sore throat, A preparation called DIPTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English thee to my office. Go now, and get thy physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible reme-Friend L. lived to see the poor boy dy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with he finally assumed the responsible office full directions, and sold by Druggists and which the failing guardian could hold dealers in medicines at the lew price of 25 cents a bottle.

THE OF HEADING!

What do

abstainer?

be so y good

Methodists w

When I tell yo

only about thr

will not expec

a censure which foolish or very of my own life the very best ever known ha I concede all t you disposed t think at all e this, that it is total abstaine quite safe to r Nazarites, beca lers for a limit tectotallers by have the examp a life-long tee tion. He was all times, but he was a very the interior phants, lions, and they are al cating drink. is a great diff and men. Ve we are talking a strength; and ; without alcohol cessary for hum also the example of whom the them that are hath not arise; Perhaps some of the greatest have you to say Was He a teet. question to ask, ly. I don't bel my teetotal fries with me for say conviction, and or so dishonest believe to be a ge argument. (He nse may be made said, "If I am in that respect, I argument had to years. Now, if rybody to be like spects, nothing co have thi convic like the Master come total absta Twenty-five years a sweet innocent I never heard a vesterday, when with his father. his boy was getting "You see me prei of the trouble tha upon me. More ly drunk himself have watched hi him brought back go again to his ev ago, by a miracle verted -saved, an salvation of othe But a short time the drink again, a him that means o son there is no mi tal abstinence and will not be surpris that that father is he never allows wit his house. The us must be: Does If those of you wh can satisfy your Master approves y sent position rath right. But if I Master approves take in this case b option. Am I sur the value of every the Master is ju that prompts it. be approved, not e but by all sound-th not total abstainer trated this by a refg stance under which became a teetotalle ny which that great to the effects of to an experience of n am clearer in my h my heels; and I am et." Some might. to follow Dr. Guth I were to become a injure my health." tinued the speaker say extravagant thi lieve that in ninety

hundred even a moo

be no worse in heal

better, if he gave up

(Hear, hear.) The

spirits or wine or

health is in many

a glass of brandy an

the cold out. But a

that the effect of ta

tually to lower the

less superstition.

Harry began: "My text is a short and easy one—'Be kind.' There are some little texts in the Bible on purpose for little childran, and this is one of them. These are the heads of my ser-

" First. - Be kind to papa, and don't make a noise when he has a headache. I don't believe you know what a headache is; but I do. I had one once, and I didn't want to hear any one speak a word

"Second. Be kind to mamma, and don't make her tell you to do a thing more than once. It is very tiresome to say, 'It is time for you to go to bed," half a dozed times over.

"Third.—Be kind to baby— "You have left out, Be kind to Harry," interrupted Eddie.

"Yes," said Harry, "I didn't mean to mention my own name in the sermon. I was saying: Be kind to little Minnie, and let her have your 'red soldier to play with when she wants it.'

"Fourth.-Be kind to Jane, and don't scream and kick when she washes and dresses von."

Here Eddie looked a little ashamed and said, "But she pulled my hair with the comb."

"People mustn't talk in meeting. said Harry. "Fifth. Be kind to Kitty. Do what will make her purr, and don't do what

will make her cry.' "Isn't the sermon'most done!" asked Eddie; "I want to sing." And without waiting for Harry to finish his discourse or to give out a hymn, he began to sing, and so Harry had to stop .-

Children's Record.

AN INCIDENT. - A little girl was on the rain, recently, when a fearful collision took place, demolishing both engines and uning several cars. Wonderful to reate no lives were lost, and no person serously injured. People were expressing heir wonder that not even this child said. Mamma, you prayed this morning, beore we started, that God would take care of us, and I knew He would. He has, hasn't He, mamma?" Tears came to the eyes of several who listened, and one said, Give me the faith of a child, ' for of such s the kingdom of heaven.'

A new line of steamers is to be employ. d this season in running between Montreal and Bristol, carrying cattle and agricultural produce. Bristol was once econd only to London as a shipping port t can never regain its former relative po itior. But Bristol business men are taking a new departure in commercial arsuits, they have been lately improving heir shipping facilities and hope to witness a rapid enlargement of the trade of hat port.

THE LAST RESORT .- "We borrow an llustration from ex-Governor Vance. His mother was a Methodist, and desired to ee her son a preacher of the Methodist loctrine. He was importuned to turn his houghts in that direction, 'I am not cood enough, mother.' 'Can't you be an ahorter then my son?' 'Not good nough even for that, mother.' She was uzzled and distressed. A new idea came her: with beseeching look, she said: Can't you preach awhile in the Episcopal hurch?' The Lord might convert you here, and then you could begin in the Letbodist Church."—Richmond Christian dvocate.

MOTHERS will find the Pain Killer inaluable in the nursery, and it should be ways kept near at hand in case of accient. For pain in the breasts take a lite Pain Killer in sweetened milk and ater, bathing the breasts in it clear at e same time. If the milk passages are ogged, from cold or other causes, bathg in the Pain Killer will give immediate

In the cure of Consumption, there is obably no known medicine equal to the rup of Hypophosphites prepared by r. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, B. A number of cases have come uner our notice the past year, when the reits which have followed its use have en astonishing. We write this unsolicid by any one, and advise the afflicted to y it.—Editor "Colonial Farmer."

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been ry prevalent, and very fatal. 1ts fatalseems to be greatly owing to neglectg what is supposed to be an ordinary d or sore throat until it has progressed its stages, and then when medical aid procured it has too often been found to oo late. From the fatality attending disease every family should keep a nedy on hand and use it on first appear e of sore throat, A preparation called PTHERINE has been placed before the blic It is the discovery of an English ysician, and has been regarded where as been used, to be an infallible remefor that disease. It is placed within reach of all, put up in bottles with directions, and sold by Druggists and alers in medicines at the low price of 25 ats a bottle.

TEMPERANCE.

THE REV. B. HELLIER

OF HEADINGLEY COLLEGE ON TEMPER-

What do we concede to the nonabstainer? I concede that they can be very good Christians and very good Methodists without being teetotallers. When I tell you that my teetotalism is only about three and a-half years old, you will not expect that I shall pronounce a censure which would condemn as very foolish or very wicked the greater part of my own life. Not only so; some of the very best and holiest men I have ever known have been non-abstainers. I concede all that to you. What are you disposed to concede to us? Well, I think at all events you must concede this, that it is quite lawful for us to be total abstainers. I do not think it is quite safe to rely upon the case of the Nazarites, because they were teetotalwithout alcohol, why should it be ne- wellbeing of its neighbours.

I never heard anything touching the with which they inflict positive distress subsequent history of that child until on their victims. But a short time ago he began to taste

him that means drunkenness. For my son there is no middle path between to tal abstinence and drunkenness." You will not be surprised when I tell you that that father is an abstainer, and that he never allows wine or spirits to be in his house. The great question with ed nations. But selfishness of this us must be: Does the Master approve? sort has taken less firm root in Italy If those of you who are non-abstainers than elsewhere, because amenity of can satisfy your conscience that the *manners and consideration of others Master approves your holding your pre- in public are still the social rule. Not sent position rather than another, all only do Italians refrain from smoking right. But if I am satisfied that the where it is prohibited, but I have seen Master approves the course which I take in this case better, then I have no noticed it incommoded others, where option. Am I sure He does; because by regulation they were entitled to

say extravagant things, but I fully be-

lieve that in ninety-nine cases out of a

hundred even a moderate drinker would

be no worse in health, but a great deal

better, if he gave up alc hol alto ether.

(Hear, hear.) The idea that a glass of

spirits or wine or beer is necessary to

health is in many cases simply a base-

less superstition. I used to think that

a glass of brandy and water would keep

the cold out. But it has been proved

that the effect of taking alcohol is ac-

the Master is judged by the motive that prompts it. And this motive will be approved, not only by the Master, but by all sound thinking men who are into a ladies' compartment in a railway not total abstainers. Mr. Hellier illustrated this by a reference to the circumstance under which the late Dr. Guthrie became a teetotaller, and to the testimony which that great and good man bore to the effects of total abstinence after an experience of many years-viz., "I am clearer in my head; I am lighter in my heels; and I am heavier in my pocket.' Some might say, "I should like to follow Dr. Guthrie's example, but if I were to become a teetotaller I should injure my health." ', Well now. ' continued the speaker. "I don't want to

has got to such a pitch that one can now buy a pound pack of dust and ashes for 25 cents. . There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure, and those are Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powtually to lower the temperature of the ders.

body. Dr. Canes conducted an Arctic expedition on teetotal principles, and he brought back every one of his men alive and in good health. That teetotalers live the longest is proved by the statistics of insurance societies." After giving evidence of this, Mr. Hellier went on to speak of England as compared with other countries with respect to the sin of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, and closed with a powerful appeal in favour of the society

which that meeting was intended to in-

THE MANNERS OF THE LATIN AND ANGLO SAXON RACES CONSIDERED AS A FINE ART.

An active agent in the decline of fine manners in Europe-one indeed, which obstructs them everywhere--is the rapicly spreading habit of smoking tobacco. I refer only to its anti-esthetic lers for a limited time; but they were | influences. The supreme te t of the tectotallers by Divine direction. You virtue of the knight in the days of chivhave the example of Samson, who was alry, which was the ideal of fine mana life-long teetotaller by Divine direc. ners, was his self denial and desire to tion. He was not a very wise man at succor the oppressed. The severest all times, but you must all agree that test of the modern gentleman is his he was a very strong man. Many of willingness to forego his pipe for the the inferior creatures-such as ele- comfort and health of another. It takes phants, lions, horses, &c., are strong, a thoroughly well-bred man to with- CORNER GRANVILLE AN SACK and they are all strong without intoxi- stand this form of self-indulgence when cating drink. You may say that there it can only be practised to the annovis a great difference between horses ance of another. Whatever the benefit and men. Very true. But the point or harm the use of tobacco may do the we are talking about is that of physical | consumer's body, its common tendency strength; and if animals can be strong is to render the mind indifferent to the

cessary for human creatures? We have | Smoking is fast becoming an unconalso the example of John the Baptist, trollable habit, perhaps, to the majority of whom the Master said, "Among of mankind, and certainly to the serious them that are born of women there discomfort of the minority. Surely hath not arisen a greater" than he. there is sufficient space and oppurtunity Perhaps some of you sill say, "What on this planet for the smoker to enjoy of the greatest example of all? What his weed without poisoning the atmoshave you to say about the Lord Jesus? phere of the non-smoker. The spirit Was He a teetotaller?" That is a fair of humanity which arouses men to put question to ask, and I will meet it fair. an end to the wanton torture of organic ly. I don't believe He was. Some of life in any form, equally strikes at this my teetotal friends may not be pleased species of self-indulgence when it aswith me for saying that; but that is my sumes this shape. So long as the rules conviction, and I will never be so foolish of good breeding swayed smokers, no or so dishonest as to support what I | gentleman would vex others in this way. believe to be a good causeby an unsound In travelling, particular accommodaargument. (Hear, bear.) I know what | tions were provided for the use of pipes nse may be made of that. It may be and cigars. For a brief period the said, "If I am as good as my Master rights of non-smokers were respected. in that respect, I am content." That But the wholesome restraint is fast disargument had force with me for many appearing. What was once the rule years. Now, if we could persuade eve- has now become the exception; smok rybody to be like the Master in all re- ers crowd into rooms or seats reserved spects, nothing could be better. But I for those who would escape their preshave thi conviction, that there are ence, and claim the right to fumigate, some men who have no chance of being sicken, and half strangle those, be they like the Master at all unless they be- delicate women and children, whose come total abstainers. (Hear, hear.) physical organizations are more sensi-Twenty-five years ago I held in my arms | tive than their own, and sometimes add | Moncton, N.E., Nov. 18th., 1878. a sweet innocent child whom I baptized. insult to the contemptuous indifference

yesterday, when I happ ned to meet In the growth of bad manners which with his father. On asking him how has attended the spread of his habit, his boy was getting on, that father said, even some women have learned to imi-"You see me prematurely aged because | tate the rudeness of the other sex, and of the trouble that my son has brought | make themselves a nuisance to fellowupon me. More than once he has near- travellers, by insisting on smoking ly drunk himself into the grave. I where it is forbidden. Germans are have watched him, nursed him, seen the worst examples of bad manners in him brought back to life again, only to this respect, for it never seems to enter go again to his evil way. Some months into their comprehension, however courago, by a miracle of grace, he was con. | teous and willing to oblige in other verted—saved, and he began to seek the matters, that what is a sensual happisalvation of others, and not in vain. ness to them may be absolute misery to another. Frenchmen are rapidly losing the drink again, and you know that for their proverbial politeness also by this species of self-indulgence. Englishmen and Americans, to a certain extent, it. voke the law to protect them, and with both peoples there is more consideration for the rights and welfare of others than obtains in general among civilizthem voluntarily give it up when they the value of every course in the sight of smoke, and this not only by gentlemen

but by peasants. On the other hand, I have known a German of rank with his daughter get carriage, and insist on using his pipe. despite the expostulations of the lady occupants, who finally were compelled to apply to the guard for protection, when he was made to go into the smoking carriage, the scene occurring in Italy. As he reluctantly went, his daughter angrily turned to the ladies, exclaiming, "See what you have done to my poor papa; you make him leave his place to smoke away from me." The tendency of an inordinate use of tobacc) to develope boorish manners requires no better illustration, for it is one which is nowadays too common not to have been experienced by most persons who travel .- J. Jackson Jarves, in The Art

THE adulteration of condition powders

WOODBURY BROS., DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

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

OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE, CORNER OF

GEORGE AND GRANVILLE STREETS. Halifax. N.S.

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

Entrance No. 97 Granville St.

The songs in No. 3 are for the most part New, but very few of them having been issued in No. 1 or No. 2. The price is the same as No's. 1 & 2.

Music and Words, stiff covers Words only paper

Mailed post at these prices. METHODST BOOK BOOM, Halifax.

CONCERNING NEWFOUNDLAND

F any of our readers Visit St. JOHN'S, NEW. FOUNDLAND, and need to Buy

Watches, Clocks, or Fancy Goods, advise them to patronize EARLE, Jeweller, 621 AterWStreet. Oct. 19. 78, 1yr

VILLE STREETS.

NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manu. factory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO

BOOK BINDING, In all its Branches.

. & T. PHILLIPS

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT

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

At 1.30 p.m. (Express) for Rivere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and the west. At 5.30 p.m. (Express) for St. John and intermediate stations.

WILL ARRIVE :-At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and intermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and interine

diate stations. At 1.30 p.nr. (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Quebec Montreal, and intermediate stations C. J. BRYDGES. Gen, butt. Gov't l'ailvay

CUSTOM TAILORING!

H. G. LAURILLIARD 19 HOLLIS STREET.

HALIFAX N. S., gency for New York Fashions

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free

Henry McShane &C o.. BALTIMORE, Md.

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

ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND

QUICK SALES. Good discount to Churches, Ministers, Lodges, &c &c. Circulars with information free. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

C. E. FREEMAM, Amherst, N. S., General Agent

Provincial Building Society St. John, N.B.

SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,288 07 RESERVED FUND to Rest Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6

per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice Monthly Investing Shares yield 6 per cent com pounded monthly.

Paid up Shares give 7 per cent compounded

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

THOMAS M/ IN, A. A. STOCKTON. Eccretary President.

JAS.& W. PITTS GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS Ship and Insurance Brokers,

WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND



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

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

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

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

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

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Fellows'

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues are not possessed by any other combination, as the following will demonstrate

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to pa'ate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POPENT to insure decided be continued. This characteristic is possessed by

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

no other remedy.

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

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

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

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

INCEPTION. The experiments which perfected this prepara-

tion occupied many months, and were instituted TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.

and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypo phosphites already in use; for, although their nature was correct as to theory, their preparations

were, owing to their imperfect organization, found wanting in practice. While they caused the formation of fat and ger rated heat, they did not improve the blood. The mic effect upon the nerves and muscles was, cig umscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, in

elving large doses, they were also too expensive. The desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time;

Harmloss, though used continuously, 1st might discontinued at any time without any ile effect Which would induce an appetite;

Strengthen digestion; Promote assimilation: Create healthy blood:

Strengthen themerves and muscles: Enable the sulfe t to successfully combat diserse: And suffi iently economical for all.

All this has been indisputably attained. The snc ess of the work is complete; and Fellows' Halifax, N.S. edies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicines has ever

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Note-Be suspicious of persons who recommer any other article as "just as good" though bes ng a similar name, and of those who offer th cheaper priced article. Note. - It is only the Independent, well-poster

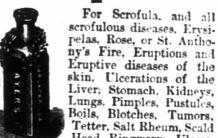
and unselfish Physicians who can afford to pu scribe this remedy. Experience has proved this The highest class medical men in every large cit: where it is known, recommend it. Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for

Six Bottles.

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



Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives - Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock - with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and correptions

which develop into loathsome disease. The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it. prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., WOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERY

Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax. MENEELY & COMPANY

EELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N.Y. fifty years established. Church Bells and Chimes Academy, Factory Bells, &c., Improved Patent Mountings, Catalogues free. No agencies.

July 1 1878-1y SAVE THE NATION!



REMEMBER

Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is a HECHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated PGOD, grateful to the most delicate and irratable atomach, and especially adapted for the ENFANT and GROWING CHELD. Nursing Mothers and these suffering from Indigestion will find



Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger han formerly, thus materially essening the ex

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Cheurist Upper Water Street. Depot for Ridges Food Pick Me up Eitters, &c., with a well assorted Stock of Pure Drugs.

LAME BACK BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

This article is one which really possesses extra-ordinary merit. By consulting reliable physicians in your own locality, you will find that the above is true. It is far superior to the ordinary porous plas-ter, all the so-called electrical appliances, and to all external remedies whatever. It contains entirely new elements which cause it to relieve pain at once, strengthen and cure where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lameness and Weakness of the even relieve. For Lamcness and Weakness or the back, diseased Kidneys, Lung and Chest difficulties, Rheumatism, Neglected Colds, Female Affections, and all local aches and pains, it is simply the best remody ever devised. Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 Cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAPTISMA: A new book on Baptism.

EXEGETICAL AND CONTROVERSIAL By Rev. J. LATHERN. Price 75 Cents

FOR SALE AT METHODIST BOOK ROOM, 125 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

"Decidedly the most original book on baptism which has appeared in recent years."-Halifax Wesleyan.

"Searching and trenchant."-Toronto Guardian. "A becoming spirit with cogent and powerful argumentation .- Presbyterian Witness. "Scholarly style, closely reasoned argument and eloquent diction."—Editor of Canadian Methodist

Magazine. "Your laws of interpretation are sound and cannot be overthrown; your deductions sober, pertinent and conclusive."—Dr. Isaac Murray.

"Powerfully and eloquently written."-Argus. "Exhibits accuracy of scholarship and extensive research, and although when defence or assault is required the blows fall with iron strength and firmness, there is displayed withal a devout and Christian s -it .- Argosy.

JOB PRINTING neatly and promptly exe ented at this Office.

A despatch from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, April 28, says—"No fresh fighting has taken place lately. Lord 11 p.m. Chelmsford and Louis Napoleon have Rev. G. A. Henstis gone to Kambula, Nuguwanda, Cete-wayo's youngest brother, surrendered. The death of Umbeline, one of the king's brothers, is confirmed. News from Trans. vaal is encouraging. The Boers have broken camp and returned home.'

St. Petersburg, May 10.—The Golos says that the first party of 300, out of 2000 persons arrested in Moscow during the winter has started for Siberia, and that 9000 arrested in other towns, passed through Moscow during the summer.

LONDON, May 9 .- In the Lords last night was read a second time without division the bill to allow the establish. ment of "Retreats" in which habitual drunkards may be shut up and subjected to special treatment. Entering the Retreat is optional. A candidate for admission must appear before a Justice of the Peace, signifying in writing his wish to be admitted, and state the time during which he is willing to continue an inmate He is then no longer a free agent. He must stay out the time for which he bound himself, and conform to the regulations of the establishment, however distasteful they may be,

If you have jugs, kegs or cans that have become stale or moldy on the inside, was them out clean and fill up with warm water; drop in a little carbolic acid, and let it stand a few hours; empty the water and rinse thoroughly, and it will be as sweet as if it had never been tainted.

TORONTO, May 1.-Many years ago two children, brother and sister, were left orphans in London, England, and were adopted in different families. Time went by and they both emigrated to this country. In this city they met, but having adopted the names of their foster parents did not know each other. After a long acquaintance they were married, and now have seven childreu. Until a few years ago they were in blissful ignorance of their relationship to each other, and would not yet have found it out but that some property having been left them in England, they were advertised for. The story is a strange one, but still it is true.

THE 91st Highlanders, serving in South Africa, bears the name of the Princess Louise. She recent!y sent a telegram to the regiment expressive of her interest in its welfare. The regiment has rendered good service in the Zulu campaign.

TORONTO, May 11 .- A terrible railway accident occurred at Charlton, eight miles from the city, last night. A deputation of railway men and prominent citizens went out on a special car and engine to inspect works on the Credit Valley at Carlton. The car was left on a siding, and the engine returned. After the inspection, all (about 25 or 30) boarded the car on the siding, and waited the return of the engine. The switchman seeing an engine approach opened the switch. It happened to be the wrong engine, and was going at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour when it struck the car. A number managed to jump from the platform and

through the windows. THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. James Gooderham, both legs crushed

died at one this morning. P. C. Conger, coal dealer, insensible doctors say fatally injured.

John McNab, hardware merchant, and Alderman Blevin, seriously, perhaps fatally injured. Samuel Beatty, leg broken.

Ald. Baxter and Scarth, and Messrs. Dorey, Boulton and Houston, of the Globe, hurt; cannot ascertain how badly. Several others slightly injured. Ex-Mayor Morrison is considerably cut and bruised, but not seriously.

CHAPLIN'S GRAND BAZAAR THE GREAT

TOY AND VARIETY STORE 125 GRANVILLE St.,

HALIFAX, N.S

SPECIAL LINES. Room Mouldings, Picture Mouldings, Bracket Saw Outfits Mourning Jewelry, Oval and Square FramesGilt Jewelry,
Rustic Frames. Fine Coral Jewelry, Rustic Frames, Splints, Mottos. Card Board, (perforated) Scrap Pictures, Games and Blocks. Bird Cag 2s,
Photograph Frames in Cage Cups, Brackets,
fine velvet, Perches, Gravel, &c.

fine velvet, Percnes, Charles, (immense stock) Chromos, Toys, (every variety) Cutlery, (Table & Pocket Mirrors, Looking Glass Plate Combs, Brushes, Rocking Horses, Balls. Children's Woodenware Croquet, (Field, Parlor and Floor,)

Children's Carriages,
House Furnishing Goods

Baskets, Pocket Books (150 kinds Pipes, Fancy Goods Bracket Saws and WoodMotto Frames. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The most extensive assortment of the above goods in the Maritime Provinces.

PICTURE FRAMES Manufactured on the Premises at short notice and VERY CHEAP.

Motto Frames, fitted only 25cts.

To those Ladies who are interested in getting up Bazaars and Fancy Fairs for

charitable purposes, the proprietor will send whatever goods they may suggest to help in getting up the same, at lowest wholesale rates, and whatever is not sold can be returned.

FARMS! Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WIL-may 10

It is reported, likely enough on good grounds, that the Prince of Wales is SUNDAY, May 18, 1879.

> 7 p.m. Brunswick St. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev James Sharp 7 p. m Grafton St. Rcv W H Heartz Kaye St. Rev. C M Tyler

11a.m Rev. James Sharp Rev W H Heartz Rev. S. B. Dunn. Rev. S F Heustis Rev. C. M. Tyler. BEECH STREET, 3.30 Dartmouth Rev. G. A. Huestis

MARRIED.

Rev. C M Ty

At Charles Street Church, 6th inst. by the Rev S. F. Heustis, Mr. Samuel Archibald, late of the Educational Department, to Maggie E., daughter of League S. Borger of Joseph S. Rogers.

On May 7th, at the Parsonage, Upper Port la Tour, by the Rev. R. McArthur, Mr. Wm. M. Madden, of West Baccaro, to Miss Rhoda Rey-nolds, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Reynolds,

By Rev. W. Lawson, at the Methodist Parsonage, Mount Stewart, P. E. I., March 5th, Jane Dover, of Suffolk, P.E.I., to Charles Marshall, of Charlottetown. At Windsor, on the 8th inst., by Rev. R. Brecken, Mr. Andrew Fuller, to Miss Hattie Mc

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Mr. Edward Murphy and Miss Annie Evans, both of St. John

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 7th inst., at the residence of J. Patterson, Sa ckville, N.B., Harriet S., relict of the late Capt. Amos Armstrong, of Horton, and daughter of the late Israel Church, of Windsor, N.S., aged 73 years.

E. BOREHAM,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers &c.

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

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

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

2nd .- Our instructions are to misrepresent othing.

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

4th.-Our aim as near as possible is to carry on our business on a cash basis, as we believe this to 10 a.m.—Male Academy Anniversary Exercises.

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

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

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

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

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

Saturdays. 232 Argyle Street 3 Doors North Colonial Market.

THE GOSPEL OF JOY

THE COSPEL OF JOY

is a new Singing Book of unusual beauty for Gospel Meetings, Camp Meetings, Devotional Meetings and Sunday Schools. By Rev Samuel Alman and S. H. Speck. It contains a large number of new and very superior Hymns and Tunes. The general styte is very cheerful and bright, as befits a collection that has so much to say and sing about

"Glad Tidings of Great Joy." Both words and music are of an elevated character, commending themselves to persons of refined taste, and the "dancing measure" so pre-valent in many recent compositions has been carefully avoided.

Price 35 cts, for which specimen copies will be mailed to any address.

See Deco: ation Day Music in the Musical Record, 6 Cents.

Good News! 35cts., the genial Sunday School Song Book, has thousands of friends. Do not fail to examine and try it. There are 270 Songs, in the composition or selection of which great taste and ability has been displayed. Examine also "Shining River" and "The River of Life," two standard books of great beauty.

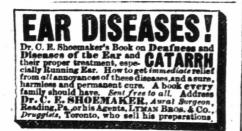
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Beston: C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 711 & 843 Broadway, 922 Chestnut Street,

Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred Poultry

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

SAMUEL A. CHESLEY, M.A. Atterney-at-Law, &c.,

OFFICE 54 CRANVILLE St. HALIFAX.



JOB PRINTING

REPORTS PAMPHLETS

Posters, Handbills, Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custem and Mercantile Blanks,

We are now prepared to execute al Orders for the above well

MODERATE RATES WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. AT THE 'WESLEYAN' OFFICE,

DOLLARS a day to Agents canvassing for th FIRESIDE VISITOR. Terms and Outfi

New Spring Goods.

WE ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF 406 PACKAGES

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS Which are now ready for the inspection of City and Country Buyers.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO., 11 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Mount Allison College and Academies.

Order of Examination and Anniversary Exercises.

May 26th to 30th-Examinations of Classes, Oral

" 31st 3 o'clock, p.m., Meeting of College Board SUNDAY, JUNE 18T.

10 a.m.—Theological Union Annual Sermon by Rev. W. C. Brown, of Liverpool, N.S. 7 p.m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. John McMurray, of Windsor. N.S. MONDAY, JUNE 2ND.

7 p.m.-Theological Union Annual Lecture, by the Rev. Professor Stewart, D.D.—Subject:
"The teaching of Christ in reference to
rtis own Pursen and work." TUESDAY, JUNE 3RD.

10 a.m.-Ladies' Academy Anniversary Exercise. An Address will be given by the Rev Ralph Brecken, M.A.

7 p.m.—Anniversary Meeting of the Alumni and WEDNESDAY, June 4th.

-College Convocation. Address by the Rev. Chancellor Hill, D.D., of the University of Halifax.

—Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon ON FRIDAY, the 9th MAY,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, six times per week each way, BETWEEN LOCKPORT & SABLE RIVER. under a proposed contract for four years from the

st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lockport and Sable River, or at the office of the subscriber.

F. M. PASSOW, Post Office Iuspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 28th March, 1879. 3ins

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by this Department at Ottawa, up to the 14th May next, for the construction of a Lighthouse Tower with Dwelling attached, and Outbuildings, on Saint Esprit Island County Richmond, Cape Breton, N.S.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured by intending contractors, at this Department here, at the Agency of this Department Halifax, and at the Office of the Collective of the Collection.

partment, Halifax, and at the Office of the Collector of Customs, Arichat, C B. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Saint Esprit Lighthouse.'

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Min ster of Marine, &c. Department of Marine Ottawa, 10th April, 1879.

MARKET PRICES.

Reported weekly by J. H. BENT, Agent King County Produce Depot, Halifax, N.S. MARKET ON SATURDAY, JAN. 16th, 1879

- 1						
	*	HALIFAX				
	Butter, No. 1 Table	.15	to	.16		
1	Do No. 2	.10	to	.13		
	Do No. 2 Do Cooking	.00	to	.10		
	Cheese, factory, per lb	.09	0	.10		
1			te	.08		
١	Eggs, by bbl. per doz.	.18	to	.20		
1	Do Fresh					
ı	Lard, per lb.	.9				
١	Tallow, per lb	.07	to	.08		
1	Do Rough			.04 1	.2	
ı	Lamb, per lb by quar.	.06	to	.07		
ł						
١	Pork, per lb by carcase	.05	1-2	to 06		
١	Beet, per lb by quarter	.06	to	.07		
ł	Chickens, per pair	.35	to	.45		
ı	(loogo ooch	40	to	.60		
1	Ducks, per pair Turkey, per lb Hams, per lb.	.60	to	.80		
ı	Turkey, per 1b	.10	to	.12		
ı	Hams, per lb.	.11	to	.12		
1	Hides, per 1b		to	.05 1	.2	
ı	Hides, per 1b Calfskins, per 1b Pelts, per 1b	.07	to	.08		
I	Pelts, per lb	.50	to	.55		
I	Potatoes, per bushel	.45	to	.50		
1	Turnips do	.25		.30		
١	Carrots, per barrel			1.25		
ı	Beets do			1.50		
l	Parsnips, de	1.25	to	1.50		
ſ	Onions, American, p 11	2	to S	2 1.2		
I	Do Nova Scotian	21:	2 to	.03		
ĺ	Apples, per barrel	1.00	to	1.75		
l	Apples, per barrel Do dried, per lb	.04	to	.05		
I	Beans, dried, per bus	1.50	to	1.75		

Yarn, per lb

MILLER BROTHERS

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

SEWING MACHINES

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

THE RAYMOND

THE MOST POPULAR MACHINE IN THE MARKET

REPAIR SHOP IN CONNECTION

Where the repairing of all Sewing Ma hines will be attended to.

Sewing Machines

Warrante



Sewing Machines

\$5.00 to 10.000

HUTLES, NEEDLES. and Extras of all kinds

WOUDWARD CRANT - 64 Also, Importers of and Dealers in

ORGANS

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

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

PIANOS Weber, steinway, Emerson, &c.

OF BOTH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS. Instruments guaranteed for five years and sold on easy terms. Liberal reduction o Clergymen, Churches and Sabbath Schools.

Just Out LECTURES ON PREACHING

BISHOP SIMPSON, Mailed Prepaid for \$1.60.

DISCIPLINE—Methodist Church of Canada New ed cloth 0.60 Limp Morocco 0.90

Life of Dr. Eddy 2 00 1 00 Life of Dr. Green M HODIST BOOK ROOM.

Hymn Service

FOR THE

Sunday School,

Hymns and Songs, New and old, appropriate to the International | Sent free to any address, on receipt of Lessons for 1879.

Very cheap and convenient for ALLISON & Co., Proprietors Schools. MUSIC and WORDS Single copy 15 cts.

per dozen per 100 METHODIST BOOK ROOM. NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHDD AT THE

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, LONDON DANIEL QUORM, and his Religious notions Second Series. 75 Cents

By Sarson (Miss Ingham) author of "Blind Olive,"
"White Cross and Dove of Pearls." Handsome binding and illustrations. 75 Cents THE CARAVAN AND THE TEMPLE, and

A PLEDGE THAT REDEEMED ITSELF.

Songs of the Pilgrims. Psalms cxx—cxxxiv. By Edward Jewitt Robinson. \$1. THE BEARS DEN. By E. H. Miller, author of "Royal Road to Riches," a Sunday School or Reward Book. 45 Cents.

By Rev. M. Randles. Third edition revised and enlarged. \$1.50 WAYMARKS: Placed by Royal Authority on the King's Highway. Being 100 Scripture proverbs enforced and illustrated. By Rev. Benjamin

FOR EVER; An Essay on Eternal Punishment

Smith. 75 Cents LIFE AND DEATH, the Sanctions of the Law of Love. The Feinley Lecture for 1878, by G. W. Olver, B.A. 30 Cents

FOR SALE AT THE METHODIST BOOK ROOM.

Children's and Invalids' Diet. And all the uses of Arrowroot. DURHAM CORN FLOUR!

For Blanc-mange, Puddings, Custards.

Has a world-wide reputation,

And is distinguished for Uniformly Superior Quality. Browntree's Rock Cocoa!! Being Pure Cocoa will not thicken in the cup, is therefore a thin not a thick, pastry

drink. It is one of the most nutritious and agreeable kinds of food which can be used in liquid form, and whilst admirably suited to the sick is a luxury to those who are in health.

> WM. JOHNSON. 28 St. Francois Xavier Street.

MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

JOHN M. GELDERT, Jr., L L. B Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Com-

April 12.

missioner Supreme ourt, &c., &c. Has resumed practice on his own account et FARRELL'S BUILDING, 54 Granville St. Moneys collected and all the branches of legal business carefully at-

YOU WILL FIND BY GIVING THE

FERISTALTIC ICHNOS A FAIR TRIAL

THAT THEY WILL CURE YOU OF Costiveness and its results. Viz: Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, Piles, Worms, &c.

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

The Best Worm Remedy ever used. 50 cts per b

Montreal. BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE

METHODIST BOOK ROOM 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.NS Biblical Things not Generally Known. A collection of Facts, Notes, and information concerning much that is Rare, Quaint, Curious, Obscure and little known in relation to Biblical Subjects. First series uniform in size and style with Biblical Museum.

Price \$1.50 The Domestic Sanctuary; or the importance of Family Religion. By J. Lanceley, with an Introduction by Rev. Samuel Rice, D.D. 60 cents.

Rev E Barrass, M A, with an introduction by Rev WH Withrow, MA 55 Book Keeping, A Text Book. Double Entry made easy. By T. R. Johnson, accountant and auditor for

Smiles and Tears; or Sketches. By

Twenty-nine years Living Epistles; or Christ's Witnesses in the world. Also an Essay on Christianity and Skepticism. By Rev E H Dewart, with an introduc-

tion by Rev W Ormiston, DD 100 The Progress of Divine, Revilatio on The Unfolding Purpose of Scripture, by John Stoughton, DD

Principles of Political Economy With some of their applications to social Philosophy. By John Stuart Mills. \$1.65.

Lectures on Medieval Church History Being the substance of Lectures de-

livered at Queen's College, London. By Archbishop Trench. \$3.00. The Biblical Museum Vol. 4 Old Testament. Kings and

Chronicles. Orders can also be filled

shortly for the fifth vol. About ready

Meneely & Kimberly,

in England.

BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NY Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURBH BELLS. Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free. Feb 8, 78 1y

Rev. A. W

VO:

THE ROYA The sligh cable despa Mandalay : of the bloo royal monhis accessio lish, French ing on and. to check th no plau-in There was and the old of human s sion was su A Rangoon following p

The horr

February.

ther Moun Nyoung Ya Princes, we Oke, forme is said to ha ed with gui and set fire begged that and his life when his de he is said to instantaneo er the troub next was once ran aw the eldest King. On Mekarah sh struments o cried out and for though the door, ar ed." After a rattan, and tions and al he was sent Mekarah's n all that appoput to death had been ins if he was to an egg. He clear his the eating it. and Woonth have died Many que children als

> ter is a committed oned for a The my three nigh intended persons m Of the sons and no less th fate. Th uncles prince, I law of th the roya ents and tims.

> > The m

the two

compani

savages.

sulted, a

ber is put

children, i

in sheets

against the

Toung-Dav

ly appointe

Atwin Wo

Daweh-Bo

that rank,

young Kir

former 1

Toung-Day

cidentally

were jee raged, their pe breathing pell-mel The . and app for fear the retr shape (of some emigra doubt a after Zulus, desira Empir Vicer press

of the thron now make wretc