

GENERAL READING.

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...

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...

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...

Thus in the word "assassin," there is 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...

THE STUDY OF WORDS.

Temper is sometimes confounded with temperament, and the two words are not so distinct that their relations 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 jagged, or uncertain edge...

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 weakness, immorality, political economy, and methods of trade. It denotes a mean, servile flatterer, especially of the influential and great...

The word "window," that elegant contrivance for letting in light and keeping out cold, suggests the industrial poverty and the cold discomfort of our forefathers, whose hospitable openings for the admission of light were "wind-floors."

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 reins of authority drift, and who have their own way because it requires so much courage to oppose them.

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 *Beurine*. Its perfume is exquisite; it gives to the hair a glossy rich appearance. Sold by all Druggists.

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 Christ as the only true and living way...

PEACE ON EARTH AND IN FAMILIES.

(Christian Intelligence.)

Perhaps there is no quality more desirable in man or woman than the homely one of good temper. It has a greater charm than beauty, a more lasting a emanation than wit, and a higher grace than the most brilliant accomplishments...

Temper is sometimes confounded with temperament, and the two words are not so distinct that their relations are remote; yet, temperament refers rather to the fabric than to the finish.

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 why we should always speak. By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words condemned.

storm, it gathers blackness and impulse as it rages, and sweeps surrounding vicinities 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...

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.

With sleepless nights, dyspepsia and kindred ills, it is very difficult to bear one's self equally and agreeably. But we all know invalids and sufferers whose aches and pains are acute, and whose maladies have held them prisoners for years, into whose rooms we go as into the antechamber of heaven.

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FRUITS OF SORROW.

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

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 inheritance.

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 during the night, and blooms fully only at midnight.

Bad temper, though it be the defect of one individual, is a perfect wet blanket to all who come within the arc of its persuasive influence. It is as infectious, too, as the plague; and, like the little cloud which foreruns the tropical

dead surface must be polished by the blood-stones, until the burning 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!

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THE PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Mr. L— had some business 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 Church again."

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

OH, FOR THE PAST!

An aged clergyman writes: "The pulpit is not what it was when I was a boy. 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!"

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.

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 Goliath; subtract 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; subtract the number of people saved in the ark, and the remainder will be the number of boys in the class." How many were there?—Advance.

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

BIBLE

SECOND QUARTER

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

EXPLANATORY

Verses 28. After predicted in verse follow Judah's repent the Lord, a cessant and renewed prospect these the fulfillment the following verse not stated, but they of the day of Pent nine hundred years prophet. 1. "He time occupied in the "What was once to come the now."

but of the Holy Gl divine indwelling, the Old Testament age of the new dis high is our priv dwelling in us."

and perhaps even would be apt to limit the Jewish race on light of history aid tation, can see that veracity of the Gos at the point of twen ter the prophet's da words better than t time."

are not narrowed d or race, or class," daughters. Indicat dry the young peop dren should receive comparable to that etc, and enjoy perso God and spiritual of high. 7. "The St of to-day enjoys a k his plans greater in that of the patriar [Teacher, show that lege God expects than from his for prophecy. The wor not primarily mea events, for this was many functions of t ther to declare God nounce his will; to and spiritual insight lege of all God's vitions. The one n tations during slee Jacob and Joseph; ral revelations while trance, such as c Daniel.

29. And also. Th "and even." Upon the handmaidens, merely those who p fices, but slaves, ma abundantly should th rit be bestowed, the bondwomen, the ver people, should posse ble did this appear t that in the Septuag inserted the word "servants," etc., as Peter, from the vers in common use in 9. "God has other d than those which among men. 9. some whom the worl replied:

30. And I will show is made at this poin having described the take place at the ope pensation, now pas known centuries to which shall accompa ders in the heavens. these two verses ha various expositors. ral events which oec 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 a trivals of our recko to one period in Blood and fire. En and destruction. P clouds which overbat tion. For an accou tents which freshad of Jerusalem, see ne third quarter, 1878, an. Overthrown."

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.

Verses 28. Afterward. After the events predicted in verse 23-27, which were to follow Judah's repentance and return to the Lord...

31. Turn...into darkness. If this points to the events accompanying the crucifixion...

The word, "day" probably means rather a period or era, marked by war, calamity and destruction. Great, "because it marks the horizon between time and eternity..."

11. "None need despair, for every one may count himself in the 'whosoever.'" Shall call. "Those who would be saved must themselves seek salvation."...

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...

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The baptism of the Holy Ghost. The next lesson is Ezek. 28, 7-14.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Pope George, Assisopolis Co., N.D., June 12th, 1878. Messrs. C. Gates, Son & Co.—Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health...

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, until him up so that he increased in flesh and strength in a very short time...

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 prematurely gray, or whose hair exhibits a tendency to fall off, we recommend a trial of Hall's Hair Renewer.

VEGETINE WILL CURE SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor. VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Cancerous Humor...

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Canker. Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE treats with wonderful success in the cure of this class of disease.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, etc., will certainly yield to the great influence of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas. 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. For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE is not only an excellent cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles. VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers. Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitter which opens a false appetite, but a gentle tonic, which acts as a tonic to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness. VEGETINE acts directly upon the cause of these complaints, and increases and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, and alleviates all diseases.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing its use.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. Brown & Webb, Wholesale Agents.

NEW RICH BLOOD! MAKE HENS LAY.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the system in three months. Any person who will take...

DIPHTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Write for better than cure. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

BUCKETT'S BELL FOUNDRY.

Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Mangle. For all kinds of machinery. Bell Foundry, Bangor, Maine.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

Advertisement for MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, featuring gold medals from 1873 and 1878, and the Paris 1878 Exposition.

MACDONALD & CO. IMPORTERS OF CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON PIPE.

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 BRASS and COPPER WORK FOR STEAMSHIPS, RAILWAYS, TANNERIES, ETC.

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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.

OUR STOCK OF Millinery and Fancy Goods IS THE LARGEST IN THE CITY. Orders by Mail carefully and punctually attended to.

SMITH BROS 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.

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AN ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY FOR USE IN The Schools of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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, 2, and 3, are sold at 3 and 6 cents each respectively. They are handsomely printed with large type, profusely illustrated, and very durable.

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The Publishers of the MARITIME SERIES 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.

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Note Paper from 90c pr. ream SLATES AND PENCILS EXERCISE AND COPY BOOKS BLANK BOOKS BLOTTERS

BOOK SLATES, & C., PENS, AN EXCELLENT SELECTION, Lead Pencils from 12c per dozen

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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 days 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. Withrow had 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 recipients 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 spirit 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 provisionally 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 Committee. 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 Halifax 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 better 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 assumed 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.

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. The 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 the 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 here with furnish an epitome of his history, written by himself, at our request:—

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12, 1879.

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 1830. 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, I 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 meted out to myself and my people by the institution of slavery, which John Wesley called "the sum of all villainies." 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 possible the 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 endure criticism. 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 coloured congregation.

The Bishop excels in that art which God has entrusted so largely to speakers of African descent—the art of embellishment. His subject afforded grand scope for the imagination. To say that he made good use of it, would be to convey only half the truth. Two-thirds of the discourse was simply a web of imagery, each figure woven, if possible, with more brilliant colours than those which had gone before. For a while he would move smoothly along the even plane of metaphor, till one began to wonder where it was to end, 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 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 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 heaven—its colours each representing some distinctive attribute or achievement of the Lord Jesus Christ.

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

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 him—his 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 part in these exercises, as a necessary feature in the work of reclaiming people from ruin! It is not surprising that honest, Christian sympathizers are turning away disheartened, and disposed to call such reformers by very hard names. If Temperance Reform is ever to become an agency for permanent good, its management must be placed in the hands of Christian men.

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 impostor. This very catastrophe Paul seemed to apprehend as within the range of frightful possibility—"Lest, after having preached to others, I myself might become a castaway!" Dreadful fall, from the highest eminence of ambassadorship to ruin and woe. A vessel proud in the king's service to-day, bearing messages and gifts of good-will to outcasts; to-morrow stranded on the rocks—himself an outcast—a "castaway." "Let him

that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall!"

It is remarkable that God's most honored workmen are they who have passed through the fire—men of miserable experiences, of memories humiliating and full of anguish. Such men, once saved, are forever walking in slippery places. Old companions haunt them; old passions and inclinations, like old roots, however well trimmed by the axe, perpetually shooting out in new vigor. And once down, such men are generally the most helpless. 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 libations that are poured out to the great god Bacchus, far costlier pearls than that of Cleopatra's are made to vanish. Men swallow with their wine, health and reputation and happiness, 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 they not recriminate upon their accusers for their wilful ignorance of the evils of intemperance, or for their wicked indifference to them?

It would seem, indeed, that this 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 temperance. More than one little cloud is rising out of the sea of social life, indicating an abundance of rain that shall wash out the idolatry, not of Baal, but of Bacchus. The mercurial column of our hope is rising. A careful observer of public events can not fail to notice how numerous are 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 the baneful custom of "treating." In Paris a society has been chartered, called "The Angel Guardian," the object of which is to aid and protect drunken people, and take them home. A Bill has lately passed the British House of Commons, which contemplates the establishment of "Retreats," something like our "Homes for Inebriates," where habitual drunkards shall receive special treatment. A candidate for admission will be re-

quired to appear before a magistrate 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 stipulations. And who has not heard of the temperance public-house movement in Britain? Already upwards of two thousand such houses have been opened, and the number is rapidly increasing. The truth is, temperance principles are more and more leavening 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 un-intoxicating 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 temperance.

"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 philanthropy 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 iron 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 *Christian 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 church enterprises. As a preacher he was suspected of degrading the pulpit—of degrading sometimes the sacred name of his Master

(we are not quite) was expressed, tainly was an of doing this his own advantage open to the pit of the most character which produce. Mac amined: much and evil profit into play from finally the but against the as clear whether the accusers were Late last week ed, one by one found that this pronounced. To five declared filed. In a formally entered against his assistance themselves for persecution.

Talmage, in and jury, fired torical salute. our readers we give our own Brooklyn preacher.

Talmage is an ordinary rules, all his peculiar doubtless gives mind altogether. This we regard genuine wit is God; as much world of orator animals or aca. But Talmage is eccentric, work perfection of his determined to means of crowd say we suspect tion is not sufficient make the great all oratorical considered, a th only know that imitators—men ordinary talent, repeat his extracts the church be exhibitions of with broken wit pit eloquence straightforward evangel was flying abroad, destination.

It would be ignorance or part of any critic is endowed with world does not times in a cente discriminating all branches of phy. No man audience of five pulpit and a million who has not gender with God and of those very providence has of influence in a masters are per-

Here is Talmage before the B court:

"Now, brethren, want to know how Van Dyke and Cro Sherwood? I feel meet them all in B anxious to meet the days. It is only if have not lost my tri prise in the final gentlemen, before taken on this trial, who would finally made but one mist a clergyman who c surprise was that, a 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 Co ed, the Episcopal, never had any sec I have less now. Protestant, in one lic Church. They in our Protestant o hundred, and I thi Presbytery and cla believe in God the ed, the heaven and ear the Communion o had such opportu as during these six ago I lay down in t

WESLEYAN ALMANAC

MAY, 1879.

Full Moon, 6 day, 11, 51m, Morning. Last Quarter, 12 day, 10h, 22m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 1h, 36m, Morning. First Quarter 28 day, 7h, 33m, Afternoon.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the MOON'S Southern gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

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

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hrs., and 1 to consider add the time of rising next morning.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE BARRETT LEARD. Often, in the midst of joy and happiness, a family circle has cause to mourn.

A NOBLE ENGINEER.

"Cars stop twenty minutes!" called out Conductor Richardson at Allen's Junction.

EATING BY RULE.

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.

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, said:

"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 didn't much care whether I lived or died."

THE SECRET PLACE.

"The secret place of the Most High"—where is it? Place! The number of places is infinite—some bad, some indifferent, some good, some better, some best.

EATING BY RULE.

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.

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 philosophies, 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!

The right being fed, it will be automatically active. We shall no more hear about "ragout" and "chops" and "steak a la this" and "the other thing."

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.

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 S—

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."

MOTHERS will find the Pain Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should be always kept near at hand in case of accident.

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.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal.

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) to the best commentary for the average preacher who could buy but one.

He answered as follows: "I am an early riser and plan two hours work before breakfast. An hour's walk after the morning meal is my out-door exercise. After the walk I work until 4 p.m., when I dine. I devote my evenings to meetings, to pastoral calls and letter 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 hours 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 hungry 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 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 attention to 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 prayer are my means for pulpit preparation."

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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 for little children, and this is one of them. These are the heads of my sermon:

"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 dozen 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 you."

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 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 know 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 employed 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 position. But Bristol business men are taking a new departure in commercial pursuits, they have been lately improving 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 you 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 a while 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 accident. 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 relief.

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 unsolicited by any one, and advise the afflicted to try it.—Editor "Colonial Farmer."

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 appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPHTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within the reach of all, put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

What do abstainer? I be very good Methodists w When I tell you only about thr will not expect a censure whic foolish or very of my own life the very best ever known h I concede all t you disposed t think at all e this, that it is total abstinence quite safe to Nazaries, becclers for a limit tectotallers by have the exam a life-long test tion. He was all times, but he was a very the interior o phants, lions, and they are al eating drink. is a great dif and mon." Ve we are talking a strength; and i without alcohol cessary for him also the exampl of whom the them that are hath not arise Perhaps some of of the greatest have you to say Was H a test- question to ask, ly, I don't bet my tectotal frien with me for say conviction, and I or so dishon believe to be a g argument. (He use may be ma said, "If I am in that respect, argument had lo years. Now, if r body to be like spect, nothing e have this convic some man who he like the Master come total abst Twenty-five year a sweet innocent. I never heard a subsequent histo yesterday, when with his father, his boy was gettin "You see me pre of the trouble th upon me. More ly drunk himsel have watched hi him brought bac go again to his ex ago, by a mirac verted—saved, a salvation of oth But a short time the drunk again, a him that means d son there is no m tal abstinence and will not be surpr that that father is he never allows w his house. The u must be: Does If those of you can satisfy you Master approves sent position rath right. But if I Master approves take in this case option. And I st the value of every the Master is ju that prompts it. be approved, not but by all sound th not total abstain tated this by a rog stance under whic became a tectotal ny which that grea to the effects of tot an experience of n am clearer in my my heels; and I am et." Some might s to follow Dr. Guthr I were to become a injure my health." tined the speaker say extravagant th lieve that in nine hundred even a mod be no worse in heal better, if he gave up (Hear, hear.) The spirits or wine or health is in many c less superstition. I a glass of brandy a the cold out. But that the effect of ta gually to lower the

A LITTLE BOY'S SERMON.

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TEMPERANCE.

THE REV. B. HELLIER

OF HEADINGLEY COLLEGE ON TEMPERANCE.

What do we concede to the non-abstainer? I concede that they can be very good Christians and very good Methodists without being teetotalers.

body. Dr. Canes conducted an Arctic expedition on teetotal principles, and he brought back every one of his men alive and in good health.

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 rapidly spreading habit of smoking tobacco.

Smoking is fast becoming an uncontrollable habit, perhaps, to the majority of mankind, and certainly to the serious discomfort of the minority.

In the growth of bad manners which has attended the spread of his habit, even some women have learned to imitate the rudeness of the other sex, and make themselves a nuisance to fellow-travellers.

On the other hand, I have known a German of rank with his daughter get into a ladies' compartment in a railway carriage, and insist on using his pipe, despite the expostulations of the lady occupants.

The adulteration of condition powders has got to such a pitch that one can now buy a pound pack of dust and ashes for 25 cents.

WOODBURY BROS., DENTISTS, NEW YORK.

Dr. H. WOODBURY, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, OFFICE OVER CONNELLYS BOOK STORE,

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

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

METHODIST BOOK ROOM, Halifax.

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CORNER GRANVILLE AND SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Steam Machine Paper Bag Manufactory

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1873-9 1873-9 WINTER ARRANGEMENT

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th November 1878, Trains will leave Halifax as follows:— At 8:25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate points.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

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

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY,

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free. Henry McShane & Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

FIRST PRIZE ORGANS.

C. E. FREEMAN is now selling and will hereafter sell, the above celebrated Instrumts at the lowest figures, to match the times.

Provincial Building Society St. John, N.B.

SSETS 31st December, 1877 \$25,288 07 RESERVED FUND to Rest same date 5,000 00 Deposits Large or Small taken and interest at 6 per cent allowed, withdrawal on 30 days notice

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 upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption. By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect

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

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued.

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

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

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

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

NO PERSON will be disappointed in the effect of FELLOWS' HYPO-PHOS-PHITES, who strictly follows the directions.

FELLOWS' HYPO-PHOS-PHITES. INCEPTION. The experiments which perfected this preparation occupied many months, and were instituted with a view to curing that insidious disease.

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION. and in order to supply the deficiencies in Hypophosphites 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 gelatin, they did not improve the blood. If tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles, unimpaired, and owing to their diluted state, it required large doses, they were also too expensive.

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

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

And sufficiently economical for all. All this has been indisputably attained. The success of the work is complete, and Fellows' Hypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing properties to which no other medicine has ever attained.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food and immediately enters the circulation; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system.

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

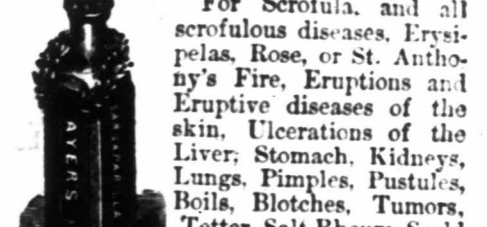
At no period of life is watchful care over the functions of the brain more requisite than during the acquisition of knowledge by the student; and the arduous pursuit of knowledge by the student; and the arduous pursuit of knowledge by the student.

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

NOTE.—It is only the Independent, well-to-do, and successful Physicians who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved that the highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles. Orders addressed to Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal, P.Q. will have immediate attention.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Bells, Blotches, Tumors, Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, 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 for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative 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 corrutions 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 the experience of its usefulness.

Caution.—Beware of cheap imitations, and do not purchase any medicine unless you are fully satisfied by the public testimonials, that they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine.

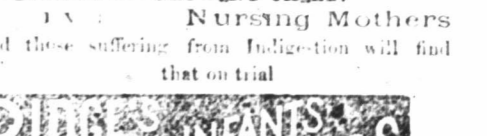
So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Brown & Webb, Agents, Halifax. MENELY & COMPANY BELL FOUNDERS WEST TROY, N.Y.

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