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"THE GREAT COMPANION IS DEAD."

BY RAY PALMER, D. D. The name of William Kingdon Clifford, professor of mathematics in the University College, London, had hardly become familiar to the American public at the time of his death, in March last. His extraordinary powers. his great versatility and eminent attainments in almost every department of knowledge had been already recognized in his own country, and high anticipations were entertained in relation to his future, when his career was prematurely ended in the very prime of his manhood. Religiously educated, he came at length into sympathy with the theories and the speculative philosophy of Darwin and Spencer, till he ultimately reached conclusions far in advance of them on their line of thought. We have seldom been mere deeply touched by any brief utterance of a seriously thoughtful mind than we were when reading the pathetic confession—for so it may well be called-made by him not long before his death. Not that it seemed surprising that a man of rare genius and liberal culture should find himself. after travelling down through the mazes of adventurous speculation to positive Atheism, in the state of mind of hope and aspiration, and so has which his words clearly indicate. On the contrary, nothing could be more the human race at large, no person of the contrary, nothing could be more natural in the case of such a man that the process of thought and feeling through which he had been passing should have led to this result. The strong language which he uses can only be understood as expressing a only be understood as expressing a latter. Not only those who profess heartly to believe the Christian reversion of the latter, including the latter of the human race at large, no person of intelligence, probably, will doubt. But much more than this may be said of the theism which is so fully developed under the influence of both Judalsm and Christianity, especially of the latter. Not only those who profess latter. Not only those who profess the Conference then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year, with the following result:—President, Rev. James Dove; Secretary, Rev. Chas. Ladner: Journal Secretary, Rev. Joseph Pascoe. The retiring President elect briefly addressed the Conference. The Revds. F. G. Willey, strong language which he uses can only be understood as expressing a profound consciousness of an oppresive heartily to believe the Christian reveprofound consciousness of an oppresive profound consciousness of an oppresive lation and to live in its spirit, but also Assistant Secretaries; and the Rev. J. B. a mean of anguish from one who, those who have only felt its general influence, are quite familiar with the The Conference. failed to comprehend the constitution idea of the infinitely Great and Good

ently endeavored to detach himself, by being. Even those not avowedly rethe contravention of its fundamental ligious undoubtedly find comfort and laws, from the Eternal Being whom he support in the recognition of His all had before recognized in consciousness embracing providence and the persuasion that it is continually working toall sensitive and rational existence. ward the happiness of men. To those say, asublimity of hopeless disappoint. Jesus Christ, as they believe, the conment. It seems amazing that a man sciousness of nearness to God, of living so constituted should have been able, by whatever misinterpretation of nature or whatever subtle speculative highest motive to all goodness, the sureasonings, to convince himself, or to preme blessing and glory of existence. think that he had done it, that those natural invitations of the soul on which rest the foundations of theism and presence there is fulness of joy. spiritual religion can by any possibility be regarded as mere "cradle faiths" -beliefs imposed on it from without in the intellectual feebleness of childhood. That the profound feeling of its first development has felt its corredependence, of relation to the indepen- lation to this fatherhood and blessed dent and the infinite, together with the companionship of God, should find it yearning of the soul for sympathy and for the beauty of perfect goodness em- away from the influences that have so bodied in the exalted person, to be adored and loved, revealing themselves as they do among the earliest manifestations of intellectual life, should have their origin in any educational influence is utterly incredible. At least, so it would seem but for such cases as that of Prof. Clifford. That a man to their development should be able by

monstrate that it is so. sad declaration, distinctly recognized could not rest with its first and intens-the fact that the conception of a per-est want unsatisfied. We cannot but the Sabbath School Committee. sad declaration, distinctly recognized | could not rest with its first and intenssonal God, an infinitely good and lov- conceive that, were it now proclaimed ing Father, has found ready reception as an established certainty that, in the in the soul of man and has taken strong words of Prof. Clifford, "the Great hold of its sympathies and affections. Companion is dead," mortal faces all noid of its sympathies and another over the earth would gather blackness were answered. The ex-President read "It cannot be doubted, no says, that and every mortal heart sink under the communications from Drs. Douglas and therefore forbear the attempt to give to those who hold it, and the loss of it anguish of absolute despair. Even to Sutherland on the subject of the Thanks- any outline of it. to those who hold it, and the loss of it anguish of absolute despair.

The bad the announcement would be giving Fund, which were ordered to be the bad the announcement would be laid on the table for future consideration. doubted, at least by many of us in this terrible, as extinguishing for them, as generation who either receive it now well as others, every hope. The or received it in our childhood, and heavens that from the beginning have have parted from it since with such been declaring the glory of God would searching trouble as only cradle faiths at once become forever mute. Then,

any processes of speculative thought

Companion is dead!" This is a distinct | as illustrating the thought and power and emphatic admission that, where of the Infinite Intellect, would thencetheistic belief once exists, it so enters forth only serve to reveal the eternal consciousness that to eliminate it again proves to be the most difficult of tasks. There is found to be in the very constitution of the soul a spiritually sympathetic and social aptitude, a natural learned that there is no perfect, no capacity for receiving and holding the conception of the Infinite Being; and back in disgust, contemning its own very much in proportion as so con- being as only that of a brute, Such ceived he has been an object of are the dismal issues to which, it apthought; he has met, and to a greater | pears, pseudo-science may lead a man or less degree satisfied, profoundly felt of eminent ability and learning, when necessities. He has so attracted the having surrendered himself to its heart as to enable to find in him a di- guidance, he attempts to empty the vine and ineffable companionship. universe of the Infinite and Eternal How generally and deeply this belief Mind. True science, it is safe to rest of the constant presence and agency of | quite sure, will never prepound conan infinite person, himself the basis of clusions at once so horrible and so aball being, has entered into the thought sured. To sinful, suffering, struggling and feeling of the race has been amply humanity - humanity ever striving shown by those who have most thoroughly studied the great religions of yearning for help, for sympathy, for the world. Even polytheism has been companionship worthy of its best found to have, back of its local and affections—the joyful truth remains limited deities, the more or less definite that the "Great Companion" is alive, conception of such an all-prevading for-evermore. and conscious intelligence. As Wordsworth poetically puts it:

"A sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man;
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things."

That even the imperfect recognition of God as in constant contact with men and related to their welfare has been a source of strength, of encouragement, acted steadily as an elevating power on contact and communion with him becomes the sweetest of all bliss, the Thy favor is life. Thy loving kindness is better than life. In thy Such words as these give fit expression to the soul's profoundest experience. No wonder that Prof. Clifford, or any other person whose moral nature from nearly or quite impossible to break entered into all the thought and activity of his conscious life. No wonder proximately accomplished, he should groan under the distress of infinite order and report. bereavement and intolerable loneliness.

It is easy to talk of atheism so long countries has refused to yield itself to to rid himself of them altogether would atheism all the mythologies of the seem an absolute impossibility. In- false religions of the world bear witcases as Prof. Clifford's after all, de- the soul has been ever "feeling after for the work of the ministry. God if haply it might find Him" by a For Prof. Clifford, in his candid but constitutional necessity, because it

loved to form to itself the loftiest ideals, with aspirations toward the perfect in which it thought to satisfy its craving affections, now that it has upward in its inborn instincts and

NE WFOUNDLAND CON-FERENCE.

The sixth annual session of the Newfoundland Conference, commenced in George Street Church, St. John's, on Wednesday, June 25, 1879.

The retiring President, the Rev. G. S. Milligan, M. A., gave out hymn 750; the Secretary read the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and the Revs. J. S. Read and Thomas Fox engaged in prayer.

The Conference then proceeded to the

The Conference prayer-meeting was held from 12 to 1 o'clock. We were failed to comprehend the constitution of his own being, and so had persist of his own being, and so had persist being. Even those not avowedly refriends present, and the meeting was one of great profit.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hymn 569 was sung. Bro. Jabez Hill en gaged in prayer. The hours of session were appointed. The retiring President, So understood, they exhibit, one may who in heart are at one with God in the secretaries, and sub-secretaries received the thanks of the Conference for their services during the year. Conference adjourned at 4 o'clock to allow the Missionary Committee to meet.

> The annual Missionary meeting was held in George Street Church commencing at 7.30 p.m. The Report read by the Secretary showed a decrease of Missionary receips of about \$400 as compared with last year, occasioned mainly by the partial depression of our industries and the consequent poverty of many of our people. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. W. Freeman, J. P. Bowell, W. Swann and J. Shenton.

> > SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Hymn 213 was sung. Secretary read prayer. The ex-President read a letter | Minutes. from Rev. Dr. Douglas, announcing his intention to visit Newfoundland during that, if by persistent effort this be ap- the present summer, if possible. A committee was appointed to consider rules of

Rev. W. H. Heartz, of Nova Scotia Conference, was announced as a visitor. as no attempt is made distinctly to and being called to the platform, delivered born with these constitutional elements | picture to our thought the horrible re- | a very pleasing fraternal address, which and trained under influences favorable ality. With what desperate determination the human soul in all ages and the Conference. On motion of Revd. J. She nton, an address was presented to Bro. Heartz, expressing the kind regards of the Conference towards him, and wishing him a pleasant journey across the ocean. deed, we cannot but think that such ness. They clearly demonstrate that and a safe return, with renewed vigour

The Educational and Sabbath School Committees were appointed. Bro. Bond

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After devotional exercises, the Contingent Fund and Parsonage Aid Committees were appointed. Questions 2 and 3 tion. Conference adjourned at 4 o'clock. to allow committees to meet.

The public Educational Meeting was searching trouble as only craute latting and cause. We have seen the spring indeed, we should see "the spring sun George Boyd and G. S. Milligan; the hundreds of church members, and we becan cause. We have seen the spring shine out of an empty heaven to light sun shine out of an empty heaven to light up a soulless earth. We have felt with utter loneliness that the Great have appeared glorious while regarded advance of last year.

THIRD DAY-MORNING SESSION. After usual devotional exercises, the Pastoral Address was read, and highly into the soul's life, feeling, habitual gloom. The mind of man, that has praised for its excellent matter and composition, but being thought too lengthy, was referred back to the Committee for abridgement. Several communications on the subject of the Supernumerary Fund were read and laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. G. S. Milligan was appointed Conference Treasurer of the Educational Seciety. The President was elected representative on the Central Missionary

It was decided, on motion of Revd. J Shenton.—That all sessions of Conference be open to the public, except during the examination of ministerial character, and such other times as the Conference shall order the doors to be closed.

Conference adjourned at 4 o'clock.

The public Sabbath School meeting was held in George Street Church. The Report showed that our Sabbath Schools have made considerable progress during the year, and that the ministers and people are becoming more deeply interested in fostering these important institutions of the church. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Embree, Charles Myers, E. Taylor, and T. W. Atkinson.

FOURTH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Opened by singing Hymn 367. Secretary read Psalm 30. Bro. Matthews engaged in prayer. Several miscellaneous resolutions, recommended by the Districts, were read and referred to Committuelly years scarcely missed a drill or tees appointed to report on them to Con-

A Committee on Finance was appointed. A dispensation of absence was asked for, and granted, to the Revd. Thomas

Conference adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Secretary of the Examination Committee reported on the cases of the brethren who have travelled four years. The report showed that each of them had obtained more than the average number of marks for their written papers. The oral examination of the candidates for ordination was then proceeded with, and being deemed satisfactory, they were respectively voted for to be received into until about fifteen years since, when he

Gower Street Church. The pulpits of the city were occupied on the Sabbath as follows : Gower Street, Revs. T. H. James and George Boyd; George Street, Revs. and believe that few have passed away John Goodison and James Dove; Tem- from amongst us who will be so univer. perance Hall, Revs. T. G. Willey and J. W. Atkinson.

The services which we were privileged to attend, were marked by uncommon uncture and speculative power. Official prominence was given to the glorious doctrine of Entire Sanctification, which, we think, is occupying the minds of the ministers of the Conference more than at any previous year.

The Conference Love-feast, held in George Street Church, on Sabbath afternoon, and presided over by the Rev. Jos. Pascoe, was the best of the kind we remember having attended.

FIFTH DAY.

tional exercises. Arrangements were made for the Ordination Service. Tenders were received and read to the Con-122nd Psalm. Bro, Embree engaged in ference for the printing of next year's

The Conference then resolved itself into the Methodist Day-school Society Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several questions were answered. Bro. G. H. Bryant, who continues in a very precarious state of health, was, by the recommendation of his district, appointed to become a supernumerary.

This year we have only one candidate for the ministry who was received and allowed the past year as the first year of his probation. The afternoon was chiefly deat the hands of Chastine Cox." voted to the Committees.

The Ordination Service was held in George Street Church, which was well filled. The candidates were the Revs. R. Bramfitt, George Bullen, W. H. Edyvean. W. Kendal, and E. Taylor. The senior members of the Conference took part in the imposition of hands. The charge was delivered by the ex-President, who founded his remarks on Colossians 4th chapter, and 17th verse. We trust that it will be presented for publication at an early date

The Conference thus far has been one of great harmony. The actual state of finance is simply deplorable, and all but exceedingly dark; but in spiritual mat- When searched at the Tombs Cox had in his held in Gower Street Church. Addresses ters, there is great cause for joy. We are possession a bunch of cigars and a Testawere delivered by the Revds. J. Parkins, are able to report an increase of several

Owing to an extensive pressure of Con ference matter this week, we are compelled to lay over several communications.

DEATH OF MARTIN G. BLACK, ESQ.

To-day we record, with great sorrow,

the sudden and most unexpected death of the above well known and most estimable citizen. The lamented gentleman was in his garden at 8 o'clock Monday evening, retired as usual apparently in good health, was seized with apoplexy through the night, and passed away almost without a struggle. Mr. Black has through life been favourably known in this city, of cultivated tastes and unassuming manners; he in many ways contributed, and at times, perhaps, almost unnoticed, his various talents toward advancing the intellectual good of many of the past and present generation. For many years connected with the Sons of Temperance, he worked well in that good cause, and in that connection-about thirty years agofounded, with a few other worthy citizens, several of whom are alive to-day, the Cadets of Temperance, an organization which embodied in its ranks many of our present leading Nova Scotians. Mr. Black was a most enthusiastic member of the Scottish Volunteer Rifles, and for turn out of the organization. As a musician, and as a florist, he has been long known for his devotion to these branches of art, his abilities in these departments being marked as accompanied with strong, sound judgment. Mr. Black was the third son of the late Martin Gay Black, an eminent merchant in a past generation, and one of the founders of the old Halifax Bank, the first bank established in this city; was educated here, and entered early in life into business; was a member for many years of the well known dry goods firm of Bell & Black; subsequently continued in business on his own account. accepted the office of Teller in the Halifax On Saturday evening a Devotional Bank, which position he occupied at his Meeting was held in the basement of death We join with his many friends in this city in extending to the bereaved family our sympathy in their great sorrow, sally regretted as our friend the genial and kind-hearted Martin Gay Black .-

THE HULL MURDER.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST AND THE VERDICT

" MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE."

New York, June 26 .- The inquest in the Hull murder case was resumed this morning. By ten o'clock the crowd in front of the police headquarters had become so great that the street had to be cleared by the police. Conference opened with usual devo- The spectators were under a vague impression that the murderer would be taken to the Coroner's office and that they would have a chance to see him. He was confined at headquarters where the inquest took place. At 10.30 o'clock precisely, Captain Williams and Detective Schmittburger handcuffed Cox and brought him to the court-room and took seats behind the Coroner's desk. The most intense excitement prevailed, and every eye was strained to catch a sight of the murderer. The negro held his eyes down. but otherwise looked calm and collected.

The jury was absent 34 minutes and returned with a verdict, "that the death of

The prisoner, in answer to the Corener, said that he was thirty-two years old, and was born in Virginia. He added, "All I have to say is that I did not intend to injure a hair on the lady's head. I only went there to get what I wanted and to leave. I did not intend

to commit anything disorderly." He was committed to the Tombs.

George Taylor, the prize-fighter, who pawned some of the jewellery, and Bella Johnson were sent to the House of Detention and Bristow Francis was discharged. When the carriage reached the entrance to the prison, and Cox saw the immense crowd which had gathered round, he said to Capt. Wilruinous, and the prospects for next year liams; - "Stick close by me, Captain."

> The Grand Jury at two o'clock this afternoon found am indictment against Cox fo

BY J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.

Children belong to Christ. If not to him, to whom do they belong? Who is willing to accept the altern ative? There are but two masters: the One above, the other below. A s good Arminians, we reject the not on of special election, and assert the doctrine of universal redemption. As good anti-Anglicans and anti-Romanists, we reject infant baptismal regeneration, and believe that all children are in a state of grace by covenant relations, and that baptism is the sign and symbol theremake him a child of God, but because he is such; so we do not baptize an infant to make such the child of God. but in recognition of the fact. This is the doctrine of Holy Scripture and of our church. In the days of his flesh parents brought little children to the Lord that he might bless them. His disciples thought them too young to receive spiritual grace, and rebuked the parents; but Jesus justified the parents and rebuked the disciples, saying, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' This is a cordial invitation to parents to bring their little ones to him for spiritual influences, for they compose the kingdom of heaven in fact, and as types of adult Christians, they are in a state of grace by virtue of his death. They are innocent of any transgression. His merits cover any demerits they may have inherited from their parents. He said "such;" or, they compose largely my church. "He took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them." What was that blessing? Some impartation of divine influence which inclined them to himself. It may be, we shall find all those favored ones high in the kingdom of glory. Our Book of Discipline reflects this

Scriptural view: "We hold that all children, by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, are members of the kingdom of God;" and "we regard all children who have been baptized as placed in visible covenant relation to God, and under the special care and supervision of the church." How grateful and beautiful these sayings! And like a careful, tender shepherd of the lambs, the church commands, "The preacher in charge shall organize the baptized children of the church, at the age of ten years or younger, into classes, and appoint suitable leaders (male or female), whose duty it shall be to meet them in class once a week, and instruct in the right place. A more fitting them in the nature, design, and obligations of baptism, and the truths of religion necessary to make them 'wise unto salvation;' and whenever such 'shall have attained an age sufficient to understand the obligations of religion, and shall give evidence of piety, they may be admitted into full membership in our church, on the recommendation of a leader with whom they have met at least six months in class, by publicly asserting before the church to the Baptismal Covenant. and also to the usual questions on Doctrine and Discipline.'

Many and mighty reasons urge us to the faithful application of this disciplinary plan. Christ will be honored by our faith. He justly claims his own at our hands. The children are the purchase of his blood and the subjects of his grace. They are all members of his invisible church, and we should gather them into his church visible. The mustard-seed of grace is planted in the kindly garden of the heart, and we should not sleep, lest the "enemy come and sow tares' therein. Our neglect is their ruin. | public schools of Italy are well conduct-We must not multiply the chances of their destruction. We are in duty the Roman Catholic clergy. It is not bound to increase the probability of their eternal safety. We have too desirable to set up schools to divert the children from those of the State, long neglected his "little ones." His and as we oppose Romish schools in lambs are not fed. Sabbath-school the United States, so we should not miah, "the land mourneth." Proteaching and home instruction can never be a substitute for this higher in Italy. By preaching the word, by churchly duty. Hereby we can prevent the departure of the youth from the Sunday-school and the church. Parents, pastors, and teachers should teach the children from the earliest dawn of thought that they are Christians, and by baptism are members of the church. Their formal reception should not be delayed.

Pagans are wiser than we. I have often seen parents in heathen temples in Japan and India teach their children to kiss the idol and throw flowers on the shrine. Hoine is the stronghold of idolatry, and mothers are the most zealous supporters thereof. This is the secret of the perpetuity of Confucius in the faith of the millions of China. He laid his hand upon the missionary work might be greatly exchildhood of that vast empire, and its tended in Italy, and it will be just as impress abides. Christ did more, butwe have done less. The Greek and support of Christian workers. Roman Churches are wiser than their Protestant sister. They renew their

and John the Baptist were filled with Church members. the Holy Spirit from their birth. It has been a great refreshment to judge that he had served the Lord they have come. eighty-six years. How old was he when he began? Baxter was converted at six; Edwards at seven; Watts at nine: Matthew Henry at eleven, and Robert Hall at twelve. Childhood is God's seed-time. He wants to gather the first fruits. Let us "gather

them in-gather them in" for him. Do this, and we will revive classmeetings all over the land. The next of. As we do not baptize an adult to generation of Methodists will go to

class from love and education. Let us not be deterred by the fear that this plan will fill the church with unconverted, formal Christians. There is some danger here, but not much. Some of our members, converted subsequent to youth, are now formal Christians. They have not developed their spiritual life. With many of us, conversion was a very small beginning, but we have grown in grace. This will be true of the children. Counting head for head, there are more formal Christians among the adults than among the child members. The testimonies of these "little ones" would reflect credit on those of riper years. God comes very near to them, and out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaks. When Jesus heard in Jerusalem the children shout, "Hosanna to the Son of David!" he said: Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise." The happiest hours of my pastoral life are when with these children members in class. To me it is a fact of immeasurable joy that two-thirds of the population on the globe are Christians because they are children in the covenant of grace. Add to this number the saintly adults, and Christ has the majority. These proportions have been true of all the ages. And as twothirds of the race pass away in childhood, how innumerable the company in heaven!—Chris. Adv.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN ITALY.

One of the most pleasing and profitable acquaintances I have made in Rome is with Rev. Dr. Vernon. He came here as you know, to take charge of the missionary work of the Methodist Church of the United States in Itrepresentative of his denomination could not be found. Full of zeal and energy, ardent and active, he has also great executive ability, full command of the beautiful Italian tongue, and tact in dealing with men, so that he imparts life and force to the work in his hands.

The Methodist chapel is filled with an interesting congregation of Italian worshippers, who have been led to turn away from the miserable husks of Romanism to feed upon the bread of Life.

But this is only one of fifteen stations where the gospel is preached by faithful and able men under Dr. Vernon's general superintendence. Congrega-Terni, Perugia, Arezzo, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Venice, and other places, and unto them the gospel is proclaimed with simplicity and boldness by learn that the place to retrench is in men well trained and qualified to

support of secular day schools, and in eign Missionary. this I think he is wise and right. The Sabbath-schools, by visiting from house to house, by doing the work of evangelists and pastors, these men are winning souls to Christ and laying the foundations of a true Church in Italy. Their work encounters marked opposition, and it would be very strange if it did not. Converts from Romanism are often subjected to the loss of their daily food, being deserted by friends and discharged by their employers, but the work goes onward steadily, and is taking hold on the people.

I heard Dr. Vernon making ad dresses in Italian and in English. He has great power as a public speaker, and never fails to make a deep impresfast as the means are furnished for the

by their great doctrine—that their non's missions. The Wesleyans of least, not so disreputable as many Territories of the Dominion, the Indians England sustain an efficient mission in others. Christ re-enacted the law, not have not yet learned the value of agri. | Barnes' Ed. Monthly.

spire us to action. Samuel, Jeremiah about thirty stations, with nearly 2,000

Good King Josiah knew the Lord me to meet these Christian ministers when but eight years old. From a and fellow-workers for Christ in the child Timothy had "known the Scripcity of Rome, and I thought you would Jerusalem" (a very innocent looking tures." Polycarp fell a martyr at not be unwilling to hear of their use-expression,) "for it is the city of the ninety-five, but he told his persecuting fullness in the great mission on which

> Yours, very truly, S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

THANKING GOD.

There was once a little girl who had lost her father. The night after her thank God for taking care of her during that the night. Then in her prayer she got to the place where she was in the habit of asking God to bless her father. But she now stopped; her little hands were unclasped, and with a sad heart she looked at her mother and said, "I cannot pray for father any more." The mother waited for some moments, and then told her to go on. The little girl then with a voice that faltered, said, "O my mother, I cannot leave him all out. I will say, thank God that I had adear father once; so I can still go on and keep him in my prayers; and so she does whenever she kneels down to pray. She showed that she felt that God is good, and that He would hear her when she thanked as well as when she asked a favor. She showed that she knew what it is to be thankful. She was like another little girl who, when she had lost a sister, and some one spoke to her about it, said, "Yes, it was hard for me to give up my sister, but God has left me another sister and a good father and mother.'

'RETRENCHMENT SOCIETIES."

Among the donations recorded upon economize in as many directions as pos- taking his name in vain. sible, in order that the money thus lieved as a help to "high thinking"

and generous giving. When such "retrenchment societies" as these are multiplied throughout the self-denial in order that the missionary nay, less you fall into condemnation. line, is partly told in the present num- Let the wicked do all the swearing. ber of this magazine. When shall we personal expenditures, and the place to enlarge is in benevolent gifts, and that Dr. Vernon does not encourage the the two are vitally connected?—Fer-

PROFANITY.

E. WENTWORTH, D. D.

"Because of swearing," said Jereencourage Protestant secular schools fanity was one of the symptoms, the evidences, the outcroppings, of the desperate wickedness of the Jews before the captivity. "Priest and prophet are profane." "In My house have I found their wickedness," said the astonished God! "By swearing and lying, killing and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out-blood toucheth blood and the land mourns." Vices, like virtues go in clusters, and profanity is one of the most wicked and harmful of the black kinship. The strongest tendencies of fallen humanity to special sins are those which are curbed with sternest prohibitions in the Dacalogue. Profanity is one of these, and to the positive forbiddance is appended the heaven, who "takes His name in vain." The profanity command stands high has become of more rare occurrence Other denominations as well as the arranged the order of the divine com-

Facts call us to duty, and figures in the hands of Mr Piggot. They have only in letter, but in spirit, and one of the foremost dicta of the Christian system from the mouth of its great Leader, was, "Swear not at all," not "by heaven" (a very common oath,) because "it is God's throne;" not "by great King;" nor even "by the head," "for thou canst not make one hair white or black." Let your conversation be simple "yea and nay." Let your "yes" be yes, and your "no" be no, without qualification or asserva-

Swearing is a world-wide habit, and it is hard to convince civilized and Christian people of its folly and enorfather died she knelt down at bed time to mity. There is a wide spread feeling,

"Oaths as but words and words but wind."

In moments of surprise or anger, ejaculations are instinctive, and this gives rise to the oath ejaculatory. The ejaculation is irrepressible, the necessary ebullition of suddenly generated passional force, the scape-vent, the safety-valve, whose start saves from destructive explosion! Why should ejaculation take the form of heaven offending oath? Why should men yoke the name of the Highest with the merest trifles? The common plea is "everybody does it." It is regarded as a harmless piccadillo and not as a fearful sin. Yet all who use profane language feel impelled to make apologies for it when their attention is called to it: "I don't make a practice of it," "I swear sometimes when I am provoked," "I do it without knowing it."

swears only among swearers? Why does he, if a gentleman and not a blackguard, refrain from swearing in presence of ladies? How is it that so many boys and young men swear commonly among their comrades and "father don't know it;" "mother don't know it;" "sister don't know it." The the books of the treasurer of the Ame- swearer's instinct tells him instantly in rican Board, three-score years ago, are whose society profanity will be toleseveral from auxiliary associations in rated, or agreeable, or a mark of various localities bearing the name of courage or manhood or wit, and in Retrenchment Societies." No expla- whose society it will be an offence nation of the name is given. It is against both morality and good maneasy, however, to understand its signi- ners. The wide spread scepticism of ficance. Those were days when young the day favors profanity. If there be people and others were taught to no God, there can be no offence in

Novels favor profanity. saved might be given as an offering to writers pepper their pages with oaths Christian benevolence, which costs to picture the low life in which they resomething to the giver. Accordingly vel, and good Mrs. Stowe could not get they retrenched, not merely out of lux- through "Uncle Tom" without an oath uries, which were few, but from con- to point the tale! Our limits will not veniences and even from the ordinary allow us to describe the different necessities of daily life—not infreclasses of swearers, the occasional quently from food and apparel-so that swearer, the habitual swearer, the the fruits of their Christian frugality gentlemanly swearer, the vulgar swearshould appear in the proclamation of er, the bold blasphemer, whose oaths aly. And he is, indeed, the right man | the Gospel in foreign lands. This was | make the blood curdle, whose conversathe "plain living" in which they be- tion is made up of oaths, and who cannot open his mouth without venting a torrent of vulgarity, profanity and ob Some such "retrenchment societies" scenity. Queen Elizabeth swore "by The outlook for Protestantism in as these doubtless still exist in church- the life of God," and Andrew Jackson's France was never fairer than it is toes and homes. Economy honored as a favorite oath was "by the Eternal." Christian grace for the one purpose of Each, like many others in power, offers so hopeful a field for spiritual increasing Christian benevolence is as added the sanction of high places to a religion. The great burden of civil genuine to-day as ever it was. To such violation of the laws they were set to disability which has interfered with all economy we are probably indebted for execute, as well as to flagrant violation, the efforts of the Protestant Churches a large proportion of the gifts which of a conspicious law of God. "Above is fully removed. The language of send the bread of life to the perishing. all things, my brethren," says St. President Grevy, "The Reformation is James, enforce the words of Jesus, the source of modern liberties and of "swear not, neither by heaven, neither democracy in Europe," must strike the land, and every Christian disciple cuts by the earth, neither by any other oath, his own expenditures down with glad but let your yea be yea, and your nay expenditures abroad may not be cut In theory and practice, in word and down, it will be retrenchment at the deed, even in the use of comparatively tions have been gathered in Naples, right end of the line. How distressing a harmless ejaculatives, let the Christian thing it is, at the missionary end of the abstain from, and discourage profanity.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA.

The report of the Minister of the Interior for the past year contains much valuable information with regard to the Indians of Canada. From this report and the appendices thereto, it appears that the Indians of Canada on the 30th of June, 1878, numbered 99,690 souls, divided among the several Provinces and districts as follows:-

Ontario, 15,731 Quebec, 10,947 Nova Scotia, 2.122New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Northwest Terr. Arthabaska District British Columbia, 35,153 Rupert's Land.

99,690 The Indian population of Canada, of which accurate returns are kept from year to year, does not decrease, notwithstanding the nomadic life which many of the tribes lead. Mr. Vankoughnet. the Deputy Superintendent General o Indian Affairs, reports that the condition of the Indians settled on the reand never fails to make a deep impression. Under his superintendence the it well,"—"God will hold him guilty," couraging, more inclination for, and couraging, more inclination for, and namely, a criminal in the sight of greater progress in agriculture being observable of late. Intemperance has up in the Decalogue, but men have re- and the physical health of the several bands during the year of which he re-Methodists are in the field; but none mands and given this prospect a low ports was for the most part good. In strength and perpetuate their power are doing better work than Dr. Ver- place; if not a respectable place, at the newer Provinces and more remote culture. It is clear, however, that they will presently be forced to turn their attention to it, by reason of the growing scarcity of game and fish. The Deputy Superintendent General thinks that the Government should adopt early and energetic measures to prepare the Indians for the change in their mode of life, and that instruction in farming or herding and raising of cattle should be furnished to the red man, so that, they may learn, in as short a space of time as possible, to become self-supporting.

The most interesting portion of the report, however, is that which deals with the numbers of the various Indian tribes. All the Indians of Nova Scotia are Micmacs, as well as all the Indians in Prince Edward Island. In addition to these there are 913 Micmacs in New Brunswick and 600 in Quebec, so that the Mic.nac race numbers in all 3,714 souls. The Malacites of New Brunswick, number 546, but they are the same people as the Amalicites and Abenakis of Province of Quebec, who number 522, so that the Malacites of the Dominion foot up to 1,068 souls, The Iroquois of the Province of Quebec number 3,057, and they are well ad. vanced in civilization. The Montequaca of the same Province number 1,255. and the Naskapees, of the lower St. Lawrence, 2,860. The Hurons of Lorette, a feeble tribe, the remnants of the once great Huron nation, are reduced now to 290 persons, and seem doom. ed to extinction. The only other considerable race in Quebec is the Algon. quins, numbering 5,163. They are allied both to the Micmacs and the Malacites of the Maritime Provinces. If so, why is it that the swearer In the Province of Ontario the Iroquois number 4,608. They are represented by the Oneidies of the Thames, Mohawks of Bay Quinte, and Six Nations on the Grand River. The Chippewas are the most numerous tribe in Ontario numbering 9,570 souls, although this enumeration includes a few Ottawas and Pottawattamies. The Algonquins of Ontario number 614, and the Mess. essaquws 728. None of the other tribes are sufficiently numerous to be worthy of mention. In Manitoba and the North West territories the Chippewas are the most numerous tribe. The Crees and Salteaux are also numerous, the Blackfeet number 4,928 and the Sioux, all of whom are emigrants from the United States, 1,200, and very unwelcome immigrants some of them have been. The mere mention of the names of these tribes, many of whom are very warlike and have been famed for their cruelty in bygone years, suggests the heavy responsibility which is cast upon the Government of Canada in keeping them at peace with each other and the white settlers. It is to be hoped that Canada may be spared the infliction of such Indian wars as our neighbors of the United States have so frequently experienced.

day. No other country in Europe ear of thousands in France as a new and strange utterance. But Protestantism will fail to do its proper work in this grand field if it busies itself in seeking civil favors and wastes its strength in mere antagonism, however successful, of the Roman Catholic Church. Its chief work is to preach everywhere the Gospel of Christ. The redemption of France is not a new and better church organization, not a change from one creed to another, but faith in Christ, a true spiritual life that shall give a new significance to Christianity throughout Europe. If only one with the spirit, the uttering zeal and genius for organization that Wesley possessed, were to appear, the greatest harvest of modern times could be gathered .-Central Advocate.

EDUCATIONAL TALK.

If talk could rule the world and hasten the millenium our planet would be abundantly ruled, and the good time coming would not be long on the way. Vast systems of iniquity are periodically attacked by organized bands of paid orators, who in set phrases and round delivery demolish the strongholds of evil, and right the wrongs of an abused world by the strong force of a convincing logic. . . . It is work not talk that lifts up this world. We need more intelligent, energetic actors, and less lazy crators and essayists. We have many more eloquent preachers than good pastors, and a thousand-fold more self-pleased teachers than aggressive organisers. If our systems of instruction are to be improved, recognized, uplifted, we must stop resolving and go to working. Legislatures are composed of men who care very little about education in the concrete. Let a Horace Mann or a Horace Greeley go after them, and they will stop and listen and do something; but they care just as little about a string of resolutions, engrossed or engraved, as about the rights of the Heathen Chinee .-

BIBLE SECOND-QUAI A. D. 59. LE or, A.F. July 20.

> tolic age a pos of angels. Se Cor. 14. See discussion of has ceased in needed for the pelait is diffimanifestation unfortunate t "charity" has liberality of giving, while in its widest s Sounding bras but ringing on power. The posed of gold a for its reasonal bal. A clangir instrument, m which were str So the voice of themes without no power to to hearts rather t ed in the Churc

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deeds. 4, 5. Charity le now presents varied relations tient endurance ness to do good, done evil. Ther of Christian tra the self-seeking ed among the (its application particular. En his Master is n graces enjoyed eth not. The v no braggart. grace are in da of pr de. Beh endeavours to teous, handly, Padiant with th eth not her on about the inte culture. It is clear, however, that they will presently be forced to turn their attention to it, by reason of the growing scarcity of game and fish. The Deputy Superintendent General thinks that the Government should adopt early and energetic measures to prepare the Indians for the change in their mode of life, and that instruction in farming or herding and raising of cattle should be furnished to the red man, so that, they may learn, in as short a space of time

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EDUCATIONAL TALK. If talk could rule the world and hasten the millenium our placet would be abundantly ruled, and the good time coming would not be long on the way. Vast systems of iniquity are periodically attacked by organized bands of paid orators, who in set phrases and round delivery demolish the strongholds of evil, and right the wrongs of an abused world by the strong force of a convincof ing legic. . . . It is work not talk that om lifts up this world. We need more intelligent, energetic actors, and less lazy crators and essayists. We have many , more eloquent preachers than good pastors, and a thousand-fold more self-pieasd teachers than aggressive organisers. If our systems of instruction are to be n- improved, recognized, uplifted, we must stop resolving and go to working. Legislatures are composed of men who care very little about education in the concrete. Let a Horace Mann or a Horace Greeley go after them, and they will stop and listen and do something; but they care just as little about a string of resote lutions, engrossed or engraved, as about ns the rights of the Heathen Chinee .i. | Barnes' Ed. Monthly.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. BIBLE

SECOND QUARTER—STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 59. LESSON III. CHRISTIAN LOVE; or, A Full Salvation. 1 Cor. 13, 1-13. July 20.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL. Verse 1. Though. "Supposing that." He imagines a case which might occur, not one which had occurred. The aim is not to depreciate any gifts, or to place them in antagonism with each other, but to show that all gifts and graces were dependent upon love for their value. Tongues of men. There was in the apostolic age a power which some Christians possessed of speaking in foreign languages," or in some strange, unearthly manner which appeared to be the tongues of angels. See Acts 2, 4; 1h, 6; and 1 Cor. 14. See Whedon 1 Cor. 14 for a full discussion of the subject. As the gift has ceased in the church, being no longer needed for the promulgation of the Gospel, it is difficult to decide what were its manifestations. Have not charity. An unfortunate mistranslation, for the word "charity" has now come to mean either liberality of feeling, or benevolence in giving, while the word here means love, in its widest sense, toward God and man. Sounding brass. A metal, without life, but ringing only when struck by outside power. The Corinthian brass was composed of gold and silver, and was famous for its reasonant quality. Tinkling cymbal. A clanging, noisy, rather unmusical instrument, made of two metallic plates, which were struck against each other. 1. So the voice of one who speaks on Gospel themes without the experience of love has no power to touch the heart. 2. Loving hearts rather than eloquent lips are needed in the Church of Christ.

2. Prophecy. The power to utter the divine will, whether in the way of prediction or instruction. Mysteries. "The secrets of the divine counsel."-Alford. All knowledge. The intellectual apprehension of truth. 3. There may be the clearest penetration in the knowledge of God, with the utter lack of love for God. 4. It is not sufficient to have the truth in our minds, it must also be in our hearts, as the motive power in action. All faith. True saving faith works by love, and cannot exist without it: but there may be a peculiar confidence in self, like that of a Napoleon or a Bismarck, which seems to work wonders in the world. Some think the reference is to "the faith of miraoles," that which merely recognizes Christ in his wonder-working power. See Acts 19.13. Remove mountains. An expression here quoted as a proverb in common use, to represent the most wonderful effacts of faith. "That miraculous powers are not confined to the holy is shown by the cases of Balaam, Samson, and the witch of Endor."-Whedon. I am nothing 5. Not what men can do, but what they are, makes them acceptable before God. "Satan may have more intelligence and power than any man ever possessed, yet he is Satan still."-Hodge.

3. Though I bestow. The apostle next refers to acts which represent the highest generosity and self-sacrifice, yet avail nothing without the motive of love. 6. There may be charities without true charity; but they are of no benefit to those who bestow them. The literal rendering is, "Though I dole out all my property in mouthfuls," which many have done to perpetuate fame or to expiate sins, but without the inspiration of love for God and men. Give my body to be burned. In the sacrifice of life for country, friends or principle. In the history of the church it has often been found that during periods of persecution many who have lived unworthily have been ready to suffer martyrdom for their religion. 7. We need more courage to live for Christ than to die for his cause. Profiteth me nothing. That sacrifice which comes from mere vain glory, or presumption, or a spirit of obstinacy, is of no avail to save. 8. Heaven and the favour of God are not to be bought by gifts nor won by illustrious

4.5. Charity suffereth long. The aposle now presents the portrait of love in its varied relations. He begins with its patient endurance of wrong, and its willingness to do good, even to those who have done evil. There may be in this summary of Christian traits some reflection upon the self-seeking. unloving spirit manifested among the Corinthian Christians, but its application is universal, as well as particular. Envieth not. 9. He who loves his Master is not jealous of the gifts or graces enjoyed by other disciples. Vaunteth not. The word may be translated, "Is no braggart." 10. Even attainments in grace are in danger of becoming occasions of pi de. Behave ... unseemly. True love endeavours to show at all time as courteous, laundly, wainsome manner, and is radiant with the beauty of holiness. Seelseth not her con. Is not ever solicitous about the interests of self. Not easily

provoked. 11. Grace does not reign over any character until it enables its possessor to hold his passions and tempers in check. Thinketh no evil. Is not ready to attribute evil motives to actions, but takes a charitable view and sees the good

6, 7. Rejoiceth not. Is never pleased to hear evil reports concerning others. In the truth. Rather "with the truth:" sympathizing with the Gospel in its trials and happy in its triumphs. Thus Paul (Phil. I. 16-18) rejoiced even when the truth was preached by his enemies. Beareth all things. Some would translate "covereth all things," hides the errors of others as far as possible. Believeth. More ready to believe good than evil of others. showing a trustful nature.

8. Charity never faileth. The next proof of the value of the grace of love is its permanence, as compared with the transitory nature of other gifts of the church. Pro phecies...shall fail. The apostle looks forward to a time when the gift of prophecy in the church shall cease; when teachers shall instruct from the written word instead of by a supernatural illumination. Now that the canon of Scripture is complete, prophets are no longer needed to interpret the divine will. Tongues. The gift of tongues ceased when the Gospel was made known among the varied languages of the Roman world. Knowledge .. vanish away. "Be done away." The imperfect knowledge of the earthly church shall be lost in the complete light of the heavenly.

9, 10. In part. The highest gifts were but partial and incomplete; prophecy was limited, knowledge was far below omniscience. That which is perfect. When the church militant becomes the church triumphant, and earth gives place to heaven. Even then, when knowledge is lost in glory, love abides eternally.

11, 12, 13. When I was a child. 12. The highest attainment of saints on earth, compared with their condition in heaven. is as childhood to manhood. Put away, 13. Much that we value here, will be cast aside as worthless hereafter. Through a glass. Rather, "in a mirror." Glass was scarcely known in ancient days, and the mirrors were of brownish metal, which gave a dim and only uncertain picture; an apt illustration of the knowledge of earth in contrast with the clearer light of heaven. Know in part. We know only in part. (1.) Ourselves; (2.) Each other; (3.) Nature; (4.) Scripture; (5.) Eternal things. In heaven all mysteries will be revealed. Fasth, hope, charity. Thee three graces endure superior to all transient gifts. Greatest ... is charity. "Because it contains in itself the root of the other two."-De Wette.

GOLDEN TEXT : And nov hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. 13, 13. DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: Love to God

The next lesson is 1 Cor. 15. 50-58.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patantee

of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel. Church St., Cornwallis, N.S., February 27, 1879.

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JAMES COCHRAN. Herring Cove, Halifax, N.S.,

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At 8.20 p.m. (Express) from St. John, Pictou, and ntermediate stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Express) from St. John and intern e-

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WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1879.

PERILS OF THE INNOCENT.

The murder of Mrs. Dr. Hull, in New York, during the last month, not only awakened a great interest in certain circles in New York, but has also very properly attracted the attention of a large portion of the press throughout the country. The developments of this case are somewhat extraordinary. Dr. and Mrs. Hull lived happily in comfortable circumstances, in a fine residence, in an aristocratic part of the city. Mrs. Hull, a woman of about her bed, by a colored servant, one morning, murdered, with her arms securely tied together, and her feet tied to the bedstead. Valuable articles of gewelry and money were missing. The murder had been apparently committed for purposes of plunder. The police and the detectives undertook vigorously to discover the perpetrator of the crime. Various theories were developed. A coroner's inquest was held. Dr. Hull, a physician in excellent social standing, about seventy-four years of age, and the husband of the murdered woman, was examined before the coroner's jury. Dr. Hull and Mrs. Hull, for some time past, occupied separate sleeping apartments. Dr. Hull's room was on the flat above that occupied by Mrs. Hull. There were eight or ten persons in Dr. Hull's apartments, including lodgers and servants, on the night of the murder. Mo unusual noise was heard by any of them during the night. The servants testified that the windows were all fastened that night, and one of them said that the front door was found open in the morning.

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The detectives, the police, and a portion of the press, after a considerable investigation of the case, advanced the theory that the murder was committed by some one, or more, of the persons occupying the residence of Dr. Hull on the night of the murder. Suspicion against Dr. Hull, which subsequently proved to be most foul, were freely promulgated by some of the authorities, and by a portion of the press. The manufacture of a chain of circumstantial evidence, implicating Dr. Hull in the murder of his wife, was soon begun. Link after link was rapidly added to the chain. We carefully read the report of the lengthy testimony given by Dr. Hull before the coroner and his jury. In our judgment there was not one word, in the testimony of Dr. Hull, but what appeared to us to be perfectly consistent with his entire innocence. But the clever detectives, the experienced police authorities, and the sharp lawyers connected with the police courts, saw, as they thought, positive indications of guilt in the Doctor's story. The links of the chain accumulated in numbers. A large reward of money had been offered for the discovery of the murderer. Just at this juncture one D. Alcott Purdy appears upon the scene. He informed the detectives that Dr. Hull had, previous to the death of Mrs. Hull, several times approached him on Reservoir Park, having in view the murder of Mrs. Hull. The testimony of Purdy, it was urged. connected Dr. Hull directly with the Tombs and to the gallows? It is not

The chain soon came to have so many links, and those links were all so perfect, it was determined by the perils of detectives, and perils of false authorities to arrest Dr. Hull, and accusers, and in such perils of the law. commit him to the Tombs. It was feared, however, as Dr. Hull was not only an aged man, but quite infirm for his years, that his arrest, and commitfore detailed to inform him that he might, at any time, be arrested, so as to prepare him, as far as possible, for his coming calamity.

This well-developed but terrible theory was unexpectedly spoiled by the accidental discovery, in Boston, of the real murderer, by a reporter of a Boston paper. The murderer is a negro, and gave his name as Chastine Cox. A watch and some other property belonging to Mrs. Hull were found in to be able to return to his home in Can-Cox's possession at the time of his ar- ning.

rest. He has confessed his crime. His confession, and other evidence, subsequently discovered, entirely exonerates Dr. Hull from connection with the crime.

The detectives and police of New York may well be ashamed of the part they have acted in this remarkable affair, so far as they have been concerned in the uncharitable, unjust, and almost fatal accusations against Dr. Hull. A letter explanatory and apologetic, has been published in some of the New York papers, addressed to Dr. Hull, and signed by the Superintendent of Police, the Coroner, and the Assistant District Attorney, from which we give the following extract:

"There is nothing whatever in the history of this crime that suggests the slightfifty-five years of age, was found in est imputation against you, and we authorize you to make such use of this state ment as you may desire.'

The New York Sun, of June 26th, speaking of the danger from which Dr. Hull has escaped, says:

"There is no doubt that Dr. Hull would have been hanged as the murderer of his wife but for the accident by which Cox has become associated with the case. The police, the detectives, and the lawyers who were operating with them had wound the toils around Dr. Hull in a way that would have made his escape from conviction, after his arrest, which was about to be made, almost impossible.

"Many a man has been hanged upon circumstantial evidence far less convincing than that which had been accumulated against Dr. Hull.

'It was just at the right moment that the jewelry was found in Boston, and that Cox was arrested through the ingenuity of a newspaper reporter.

"In view of the narrow, escape of Dr. Hull, one is almost led to tremble for the fate of other innocent men upon whom the evidences of guilt are falsely fastened through the machinery of our police and legal systems."

These developments are suggestive of the terribly fearful perils, immeaurably worse than death, in which innocent persons may be involved. The cry for blood which is naturally raised when a murder has been committed, has, in this instance, well-nigh led to a catastrophy, incomparably worse than the murder itself. The offering of large sums of money as a reward for the discovery of a criminal is a dangerous expedient. In this case the infamous D. Alcott Purdy appears to have been willing to swear, for the sake of money, to anything that would bring Dr. Hull to the gallows.

able suspicions, and to create circumstantial evidence, and while monsters like Purdy are lurking around, waiting for prey, and who, for the sake of money, will invent the most malicious falsehoods, and who, with the hand upon the holy gospels, will swear with unblushing effrontery to plausible lies, what innocent person is safe?

It may be added that, happily for able to read the newspapers. It is not petent to judge the best of the series. improbable that if Cox had known how the tide was setting against Dr. by all present, a means of great grace. Hull, he would have kept securely in the background, and would have been an interested spectator, while the law would be taking its course, under the tering of its innocent victim.

Cox, who, for the sake of Mrs. Hull's money and jewelry, under the impulse of sudden temptation, procured her death, will, no doubt, be hanged. But what is to be done with D. Alcott Purdy, who, for the sake of a reward, would deliberately have consigned the murdered woman's heartbroken and innocent husband to the pleasant to think that we are in such perils of robbers, and perils of murderers, and perils of policemen, and

THE PASTORAL ADDRESS.

The claims of circuit work in anment to the tombs, would completely other Province, and from which we break him down. A friend was there- are not yet released, inevitably prevented our examination of the proofs of the office during the past week. Address of the Nova Scotia Conference, which appeared in last week's Wesleyan, is somewhat marred by typographical errors that escaped the notice of the proof reader.

> THE numerous friends of Father Hennigar will be pleased to learn that he is now quite convalescent, and hopes soon

WE notice by the P. E. Island papers that at the late closing exercises of Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, Humph rey Mellish, son of Mr. James Mellish, of Pownal, stood dux of whole College. This young gentleman carried off the medal awarded for the greatest proficiency in classics and mathematics, and also a large number of first prizes,-standing first in Latin and Greek prose composition, Greek tragedy, natural philosophy, chemistry, logic, French, English literature and Roman history. The Island Primier, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, in presenting the medal and prizes, warmly congratulated Master Mellish on his great success. We are pleased to see that on the same occasion Simpson Lathern, son of the Revd. J. Lathern, read an excellent English essay. for which he was awarded a prize.

THE Hantsport Sabbath School held its second quarterly review on Sabbath even ing last. The exercises were very interesting. Scriptural recitations and others descriptive of scenes alluded to in the lessons of the quarter, were given with great propriety and correctness.

There was a noticeable improvement in the singing as compared with previous

MR. TOLAND, Agent of Bible Society, has arranged to hold meetings in the following places on the days mentioned be-

Oxford,	July	11th.
Wallace,		13th
Port Hood.	6.6	15th.
Mabou.	4.6	16th.
Margaree,		17th.
Sydney (Sout	h), "	18th.
Sydney (Nor		20th.
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THE REV. T. WATSON SMITH, who is about removing from Windsor to Halifax, for the purpose of assisting the Rev. Dr. Pickard in the management of the Book Room, was, a few evenings since, presented by the members of his Bible Class with an address and a valuable silver ink stand. The address, which is beautifully engraved on parchment by Mr. Whiston, of the Halifax Commercial College, bears testimony to the self-sacrificing spirit of Mr. Smith. On the ink stand is engraved -" Presented to the Rev. T. Watson Smith, by the members of the W. M. Bible Class, as a token of love and esteem. July, 1879." Mr. Smith, in his reply, said that the presentation was a great surprise to him, and was indicative of a high appreciation, on their part, of his services. He felt that he had only done his duty. As their teacher he had been blessed, and he hoped that they had been While it is easy to arouse uncharit- reply are expressive of strong attachment

PROCEEDINGS

N. B. and P. E. I. CONFERENCE.

The Sunday Services in the Conference Church were rich in interest and spiritual

At 6.30 in the morning one of the young men preached, in the basement, a Dr. Hull, Cox the murderer was un- sermon which is pronounced by those com-At 9 a.m., the Conference Love Feast, led by Dr. Stewart, was held and proved

At 10.30, Rev. John Shaw, the President of the Toronto Conference, preached a most practical and impressive discourse founded upon Gal. 4, 18, "But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing." Christian zeal was the preacher's | ference having been favored during direction of its officers, in the slaugh- theme, in dwelling upon which he dealt with these two principal points, viz. The nature and the advantages of this zeal.

At 2.30 p. m., a Sunday School Service was held. Appropriate and telling addresses were delivered by Rev's S. R. Ackman and E. Evans. Excellent music

was rendered on the occasion. At 6.30, Rev. Dr. Sutherland preached a masterly and affecting discourse founded upon John 12. 32, "And if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." Your reporter being elsewhere engaged, regrets that he was not able to get sketch of this sermon.

At 8, the Conference Sacramental service was held. It was a season of peculiar interest and blessing. It is thought that about 500 persons received the emblems of Christ's body and blood.

All the churches of this city, except the Episcopal and Roman, were supplied from the Conference, and in every case the brethren were greeted by large and atten- at not being able to take formal leave of tive congregations.

FOURTH DAY-FORENOON SESSION. Conference opened with singing, reading scriptures, and prayer by Bro's Chapman

After disposing of a certain matter discussed with closed doors, the examination of the Ordination Class was begun. It was conducted by Dr. Stewart, and occu-We regret that the excellent Pastoral The various matters coming within the pied all the remainder of the forenoon. scope of such examination were thoroughly investigated, and the brethren displayed a very satisfactory knowledge of them. Just before adjourning, a letter from Mayor Dawson was read by the Secretary inviting the Conference to take tea at his

residence on Tuesday evening. This kind invitation was, by vote, cordially ac-Conference then adjourned to meet

FOURTH DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION. According to terms of adjournment. Conference opened at 2.30 with singing, and prayer by Bro. Percival. The cases of the candidates for ordination, who had been examined in the forenoon, were then taken up and disposed of. All were unanimously recommended to be ordained and received into full connection. Arrangements for the Ordination Service were then submitted to, and approved by the Conference. The brethren to be ordained were then called in and apprised of the action of Conference in their case. This the President did in a concise and well-worded address, in which, as he had been requested by the Conference, he enjoined upon the brethren the necessity of clear views upon, and unshaken confidence in the inspiration of the Bible, and urged the desirability of preaching rather than reading the Gospel.

The cases of the Probationers were then taken up, discussed and passed. The question relative to the candidates

for the ministry was then asked and answered. The Educational Committee, then presented their programme for the public

meeting on Tuesday evening, which, after certain alterations made by the suggestion of the Conference, was adopted. Conference then adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning at 9. FIFTH DAY-FORENOON SESSION.

The Conference open 1 - 9 o'clock by inging hymn 321, and prayer by Bro. Jost. Much time was spent in dealing with certain miscellaneous matters. A protracted discussion upon the publication of the lists of \$1.00 subscriptions to the Missionary Fund, for which, by the late egislation of the General Conference, no provision is made ensued. At length the following resolution, moved by Rev. N. Sprague, A. M., and seconded by Dr. Pope, was adopted: "That this Conference greatly regrets the action of the General Conference respecting the publication of the Missionary Reports, believing that the omission of the names of subscribers of the amount of \$1.00 will seriously and disastrously affect the Missionary income of this and other Eastern Conferences and requests the Central Missionary Board to make or authorize, if possible, some provision for the publication of a report or the Conference containing the names of one dollar subscribers."

Inasmuch as the above resolution could have no effect until after the Conference Minutes should be published, and in view of the possibility of its having no effect at all, the following resolution moved by Ex-President Hart was adopted; "That the superintendents of circuits be required to preserve for the direction of the Missionary Collectors the list of subscribers for \$1.00 and upwards; and in those cases where the superintendent removes he shall leave such lists for his successor."

The question relative to those who have died during the year was then considered. As preparatory to this Dr. Pope gave out hymn 735, after the singing of which Rev. I. Dan'el led the Conference in prayer.

The only instance of death in our ranks was reported from the St. John District, and was that of Rev. G. M. Barrett. The Minute of the District in this case was read, and after appropriate remarks by blessed likewise. Both the address and Dr. Pickard, Bro. Smallwood, and Ex-President Hart it was adopted. The Conterence letter-writers were directed to prepare a letter of condolence to the widow of the late Bro. Barrett.

Who now become supernumeraries? was then saked, when the recommendation of the St. John Distric in the case of Rev. John Prince was read, and adopted by the Conference.

The Report of the Supernumerary Fund was then presented by Dr. Pickard. It showed a very satisfactory state of things as relating to this Fund. Its further consideration and adoption were made the order of the day in the afternoon session, to open at 2 o'cleck. Conference adjourned.

FIFTH DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION. Conference opened with singing hymn 318, and prayer by Bro. Paisley. The following resolution relative to our visitors from the west was then moved by Rev. H. Sprague, M. A., and heartily adopted by the Conference: "The Conseveral days of its session with the presence of Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D. General Secretary of the Missionary Society, and Rev. John Shaw, President of the Toronto Conference, hereby expresses its grateful sense of the advantages derived from the participation of these beloved brethren in its deliberations, and from their public services. The Conference thanks these brethren for their instructive and profitable sermons on the Sabbath, and Dr. Sutherland for the faithful, eloquent, and inspiring charge delivered by him at the Ordination Service. The Conference also takes this opportunity of expressing its confidence in Dr. Sutherland as a man eminently fitted for the post of toil, responsibility, and honor in which the selection of the church has placed him, and its sympathy with him in its important work

A note from Rev. Mr. Shaw was then read by Dr. Pickard expressing his regret the Conference, and conveying his gratitude for the uniform kindness shown him by the bretnren.

The Report of the Educational Society was then read by Bro. Dobson, and on motion adopted by the Conference. Just at this point it was suggested that as Dr. Inch, President of the Mount Allison College, was in the Conference, and would be leaving the city before another session. he now be requested to come to the platform and address the Conference upon matters concerning his department of work. All the members of the Professional staff of our Educational Institutions who were present were then called to the platform, and in their turn attentively listened to by the Conference.

Dr. Inch would not occupy much of what he felt to be the precious time of the Conference. He referred to the fact that visitors were appointed year by year by the Conference to attend the examinations, but regretted reports from them were not surnished to the Conference. The prefence of those visitors at Mount Allison was very encouraging.

He referred to the fact that a new sys tem of carrying on the business of the college and academy had prevailed during the last year, and that it was found to work well.

The college had been filled with students, and during part of the year there had been an overflow. He felt that there was not much chance for improve ment until a better college building was provided. He would call respectful at tention to the fact that we are yearly losing students to our institutions because we had no county or district scholarships to offer. He would not suggest any additional burden to be assumed just now but only that the matter referred to should be considered. He looked forward with much hope to the coming year.

Last year there had been graduated the largest class in the history of the college There had been during the year about 70 students connected with college classes. 28 of whom were matriculated.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Principal of the Ladies' Academy, was glad to speak in behalf of the Institution. He was glad he had had four years among the boys in the Male Academy

At the beginning of last year he found that the revolving of the wheel had thrown him into his present position relative to the institutions. There had been, during the year seventy-six students. This Branch was well equipped, and on taking charge of it be found it in such a condition as reflected much credit upon his predecessor.

The social safeguard for the girls were all that could be desired. He held that it was no objection, as had been sometimes lodged, that this Brancis so closely connected with the College and Male Academy. He did not ask endowment or prizes, but most earnestly did he request the brethren to secure students. He would like to see more ministers daughters taking advantage of the training to be secured there. Many regard the higher education as a kind of lucury to be had only in prosperous times, but which might without serious results be denied them. He held a different idea. At the close of Dr. Kennedy's address it was announced to the Conference that Rev. Wm. Tweedy would give a prize of \$25.00 for the best English student in the Ladies Academy next year. The competition for this prize to be in writing near the close of the year, and to be conducted as hereafter determined by the authorities of the Institutions. This announcement was received with three rounds of applause.

Rev. C. H. Paisley, M. A., Principal elect of the Male Academy, could not be expected to speak of the past. He felt it the call of Providence to accept his present position. Had it been otherwise he could not have consented to leave circuit work. He would go to his duties feeling that he was to work for God and for the church. Bespeaking for himself the sympathy of his brethren he urged tuem to labor for the success of the Institutions. Rev. Dr. Stewart, Professor of Theology, would urge that the institutions belong not to the men who have immediate charge of them, but to the church. He had tried to plod along in his own way in his de partment of the work. He was sorry that no official reports of the work done at Sackville had reached the ear of the Conference. He felt the increased responsibility of his position. In this day of blasphemy and of rebuke-in this day of abounding vice and infidelity—he felt that he was not out of the active work when discharging the duties of his position.

It was, he urged, essential that our rising ministry should be educated, and it was unfair to us and to the church to take men out untrained. He had been delighted to be associated with the young men under his care last year. Efforts designed to strengthen the bond of union between the Conference and the Institutions were being made. A dual society had been established for this object. The Theological Union provides for a lecture and a sermon annually. Of last year's lecture he would say nothing, but of the sermon he could not speak too highly.

The Institution needed a theological ibrary. He would not, however, appeal to Conference in this behalf; but if the brethren would only look about them on their circuits some rich men might be found who would help in this direction.

Rev. Dr. Pickard was glad to express his pleasure at the remarks made. No one, he felt assured, could view those Institutions with just the same feelings as did he. Dr. P. spoke in highest terms of the work done in Sackville during the past year, and paid a tribute of praise to all the professors and teachers-especially to the Professor of Theology.

It was then moved by Dr. Pickard and seconded by ex-President Hart that Bro. Paisley be allowed to take the position to which by the Board of Governors of the Institutions he had been chosen. This motion was unanimously passed. After plans for the meeting of certain committees had been made Conference adjourned.

At six o'clock on Tuesday evening in compliance with a kind invitation previously referred to the Conference assembled to take tea at Mayor Dawson's residence. In addition to the members of the Conference there were present also by special invitation the wives of the ministers and a number of the Mayor's personal friends. The tea table was spread out of doors on the tastefully laid off grounds just to the south of the Mayor's beautiful residence, and presented a most inviting appearance before it had been disturbed in order to satisfy the demands of appetite on the part of the guests. After tea, as well as before, croquet, walking, general and particular conversation, and other means of amusement were freely indulged in. Before the party broke up an autograph album was placed upon the stand in the front yard, and a request made that all the ministers should inscribe their names. Any one wishing to see a pleasing variety of hand writing can have such wish met by getting a sight of this album. The only thing which detracted from the fullest enjoymen felt, however, o

lightly clad. Mayor Daws deserve, and un dial thanks of occasion partoo tality so cheerfu An account ing held in th appear.

SIXTH DAY .-Hymn 214 wa J. S. Allen led Dr. Pickard a length of tir and WESLEYAN Bro. Smallwood others spoke to lowing resolut terests, was th can, seconded ! ed by the Conf

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A request free ed through Dr. to the effect the of the Confer t scheme for the Society be prepared by the problem

R . C H P. attendate his r The Rep of tee was then pri and adopted by a tion of Bro. Ber

Appendix IV. in lished in the Mona The following re Paistey and secon then pased :-

Resolved. The Conference order ntes to be printed each subscriber of the Missionary subscribers to be the circuit."

Rev. Mr. Danie upon Class Ticket gent Fund, &c., &c solved, that mirar our Eastern publi Class-tickets, and paid out of the Con

The report of the Committee was the Secretary and pas In order that cert meet and complet adjourned at II o'e

Conference oper sident Prince in th sung, and prayer Pepper. Bro. Silas Jame

from further att ence after the clo dealing with this fun was enjoyed; ded not to comply

The following the Transfer Comp by Rev. H. Sprague sident Hart, and ence :-

" Whereas, a ma Conferences have the Constitution of tee as adopted by ference; and when this adverse vote, t said Committee may therefore resolved elect a representati in addition to the be prepared for the post the Committee up stitution."

The usual votes of officers were then pa Sprague moving ther order and with his u

The following resol Teed, expressive of t the part of the Cor Prince's services du term of his ministry ing vôte :-

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Therefore resolve expresses it apprecia valuable services to sures him of its carn ture career may be happiness while hi that he may event

The passage of thi by Bro. P. m a few w On motion of Bro. vote of thanks to Ma lady, for entertainin tea, was passed:

An invitation being B. Chappell, A. B., fe meet next year in Qu St. John, N. B., a d point ensued. It was accept the invitation. Conference then a 7.30 this evening.

SIXTH DAY-EVE Conference was o hymn 521, and praye Sprague and T. Sm Stewart in the chair. of the spiritual state entered upon. After membership of this year

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Rev. Dr. Pickard was glad to express his pleasure at the remarks made. No one, he felt assured, could view those Institutions with just the same feelings as did he. Dr. P. spoke in highest terms of the work done in Sackville during the past year, and paid a tribute of praise to all the professors and teachers—especially to the Professor of Theology.

It was then moved by Dr. Pickard and seconded by ex-President Hart that Bro. Paisley be allowed to take the position to which by the Board of Governors of the Institutions he had been chosen. This motion was unanimously passed. After plans for the meeting of certain committees had been made Conference adjourned.

At six o'clock on Tuesday evening in compliance with a kind invitation previously referred to the Conference assembled to take tea at Mayor Dawson's residence. In addition to the members of the Conference there were present also by special invitation the wives of the ministers and a number of the Mayor's personal friends. The tea table was spread out of doors on the tastefully laid off grounds just to the south of the Mayor's beautiful residence, and presented a most inviting appearance before it had been disturbed in order to satisfy the demands of appetite on the part of the guests. After tea, as well as before, croquet, walking, general and particular conversation, and other means of amusement were freely indulged in. Before the party broke up an autograph album was placed upon the stand in the front yard, and a request made that that all the ministers should inscribe their by names. Any one wishing to see a pleas-

ons, ing variety of hand writing can have such

not wish met by getting a sight of this album. pre. The only thing which detracted from the

fullest enjoyment of the occasion was the year, and finding that there was an en- and prayer offered by Brother Baxendale. coolness of the air, which detraction was felt, however, only by those who were too lightly clad.

Mayor Dawson and his estimable lady deserve, and undoubtedly receive the cordial thanks of all who on this interesting occasion partook of their generous hospitality so cheerfully rendered.

An account of the Educational Meeting held in the evening will hereafter appear.

SIXTH DAY .- FORENOON SESSION. Hymn 214 was sung, after which Rev.

J. S. Allen led in prayer. Dr. Pickard took occasion to speak for a length of time upon the Book Room and Wesleyan interests, after which Bro. Smallwood, ex-President Hart, and others spoke to the same points. The following resolution, bearing upon these interests, was then moved by Rev. Mr. Duncan, seconded by Dr. Stewart, and adopted by the Conference :-

"That this Conference re-affirms its profound conviction of the importance of published at Halifax to the advancement | motion for adjournment made just at this of the interests of our church in the Mari- point was lost. time Provinces: and desires to assure the Book Steward and the Editor of the WES-LEYAN of the hearty support and grateful sympathy of its members in the great work entrusted to their care."

A request from Dr. Sutherland, conveyed through Dr. Stewart, was then made to the effect that a copy of the resolutions of the Conference with reference to the scheme for the relief of the Missionary Society be prepared and forwarded as early as possible to the Mission Rooms at

Rev. C. H. Paisley, A.M., was chosen to Sr. Stephen District.—Chairman, F. Harrison; attend to this request.

The Report of the Missionary Commit tee was then presented by Bro. Duncan, and adopted by the Conference On mo-tion of Bro. Berrie it was resolved that Appendix IV., in Minutes of 1878 be published in the Minutes of this year.

The following resulution, moved by Bro. Paisley and seconded by Dr. Pickard, was then pased:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Conference order 2000 copies of the Minutes to be printed—one copy to be sent to from the duties of chairman, and to elect each subscriber of \$1.00 and upwards to Bro. Duncan in his stead. the Missionary Fund—said number of subscribers to be furnished by minister on

Rev. Mr. Daniel then spoke at length upon Class Tickets, Love-feasts, Contingent Fund, &c., &c. On motion it was re- Hart in the chair. solved, that arrangements be made with Class-tickets, and that the expenses be paid out of the Contingent Fund.

Committee was then read by the Journal refusing him permission to leave Confer-Secretary and passed by the Conference. ence before its close, moved that a vote of | 14 In order that certain committees might meet and complete their work, Conference adjourned at 11 o'clock to meet at three leave the city without pormission before

SIXTH DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION. ident Prince in the chair. Hymn 543 was ceived; and, after a spirited discussung, and prayer was offered by Brother

from further attendance at this Confer- for Conference Funds gave rise to a long ence after the close of this session. dealing with this request a good deal of passing of any resolution. Bro. James 17 Fredericton—Edwin Evans; H fun was enjoyed; and it was finally decided not to comply with the request.

The following resolution, relating to the Transfer Committee, was then moved by Rev. M. Sprague, seconded by ex-President Hart, and passed by the Confer-

"Whereas, a majority of the Annual Conferences have voted disapproval of the Constitution of the Transfer Committee as adopted by the last General Conference; and whereas, in consequence of this adverse vote, the new constitution of said Committee may not come into effect: therefore resolved, that the Conference elect a representative to that Committee, in addition to the President, in order to be prepared for the possible surrendering of the Committee under its former constitution.

The usual votes of thanks to Conference officers were then passed. Bro. Howard Sprague moving them all in their usual order and with his usual dexterity.

The following resolution moved by Bro. Teed, expressive of the appreciation, on the part of the Conference, of Brother Prince's services during the protracted term of his ministry, was passed by a ris-

Whereas, the Rev. John Prince, after an honourable career of thirty-three years in the work of the ministry, feels compelled, in consequence of failing health to

seek a supernumerary relation; Therefore resolved, that this Conference ture career may be one of comfort and Stewart. happiness while his life is spared, and that he may eventually enter triumphantly into the joys of his Lord."

The passage of this was acknowledged by Bro. P. in a few well-chosen words. On motion of Bio. James, a most hearty o'clock. vote of thanks to Mayor Dawson and his lady, for entertaining the Conference at

tea, was passed. An invitation being presented by Revd. B. Chappell, A. B., for the Conference to meet next year in Queen Square Church, St. John, N. B., a discussion upon the point ensued. It was finally resolved to accept the invitation:

Conference then adjourned to meet at

7.30 this evening.

SIXTH DAY-EVENING SESSION. Conference was opened by singing hymn 521, and prayer by Revs. S. W. Sprague and T. Smallwood, with Dr. Stewart in the chair. The consideration of the spiritual state of the work was then entered upon. After comparing the

couraging increase, the report as on the Minutes of the Districts were read.

Liberty for free conversation upon this topic being given, remarks were made by Revs. H. Sprague, Smallwood, Dr. Pick-ard, Colter, Colpitts, L. S. Johnson, and others; after which the Pastoral Address was read by Rev. Professor Burwash. The good effect of the reading of the Pastoral Address was somewhat marred near its close by the appearance of the Stationing Committee as they entered the was supposed to be their final session. On motion it was resolved to have the Station Sheet read, and to elect the Dis- | Conference standing. trict Chairmen. The Secretary had not gone far in reading the stations, when, in view of some unanticipated disclosures, it upon Revs. Mr. Daniel and Mr. Smallwas found necessary for the committee to wood to lead in prayer. retire and rearrange its work. Permission to do this was given, Dr. Stewart was called to the chair, and the Conference proceeded to hear and consider the Report of the Committee on Memorials. By the time this report had been disposed of our Book Room and connexional organ the Stationing Committee returned. A

Conference then heard the Station Sheet read, and elected the District Chairmen. The result of such election. and the choice of Financial Secretari were as follows .

St. John District-Chairman, President; Financial Secretary, R. W. Weddall, A.B. FREDERICTON DISTRICT .- Chairman, E. Evans; Financial Secretary, W. W. Colpitts.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.—Chairman, S. T. Teed; Financial Secretary, I. N. Parker. SACKVILLE DISTRICT.—Chairman, R. Duncan; Financial Secretary, T. Marshall.

Financial Secretary, C. W. Dutcher. P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.-Chairman, H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Deinstadt.

Conference then adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. It ought to be added here that in the election for chairman for Sackville District. Rev. D. Chapman was elected by the first ballot cast; and that it was only at his earnest solicitation based upon the ground of his weakly state of health that the Conference consented to release him

SEVENTH DAY-FORENOON SESSION.

Conference opened at 10 o'clock, by singing hymn 597, reading scriptures, and prayer by Rev. C. Comben, Ex-President

The Report of the Parsonage Aid our Eastern publishing house to furnish Fund Committee was then read by Bro. Dutcher, and passed section by section by the Conference. Bro. James, being The report of the Supernumerary Fund spurred to action by the vote of yesterday censure be passed upon certain brethren 15 who had left and upon any who should the close of the Conference. This being seconded by Dr. Stewart passed unanimously. The Report of the Contingent Conference opened at 3 o'clock, ex-Pre- Fund Committee was then read and rewas adopted. A question asked by Prof. Burwash relating to the responsibility of Bro. Silas James asked to be excused District Officers concerning money raised discussion which terminated without the then reported the names of brethren who were absent having not been formally excused; and by vote of Conference he was empowered to bring them to account for 19 their action at the bar of the Conference. The following resolution relating to the Sackville Institutions moved by Ex Presi- 21 dent Hart was then passed:

1. The Conference rejoices to learn the fact that the Mount Allison College and Academies at the close of another year are found on the whole to be in a highly 24 prosperous condition.

2. The Conference desires to express its fullest confidence in the eminent qualifications of the President and entire 27 Professional staff of the college, and to declare its appreciation of the concientious faithfulness with which the important work of the church confided to them 29

is being carried on. 3. The arrangements made for the future work of the two academies are eminently satisfactory to the Conference. | 32 Upper Kent-William Penna

4. The widely recognized success already achieved by the united institutions. under the able staff now filling all its departments enables us to anticipate increased success in the future; and very confidently to recommend to our belovedpeople the desirability of seeking for their children the advantages which may be here obtained.

5. The Conference finds, in the history of the work in the Theological department for the year, evidence of the steadily increasing value of this department to expresses it appreciation of Bro. Prince's our church, and expresses its high apprevaluable services to the church, and as ciation of the untiring and efficient labors sures him of its carnest hope that his fu- of the Theological Professor-Rev. Dr.

> The report of the Treasurer of the Children's Fund was then presented; and the work of the letter writers approved by the Conference.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Conference opened at 4 o'clock. Dr. Sutherland in the chair. Brother Silas

James led in prayer. The Children's Fund Committee then reported. With a few emendations the 40 Campbelton-William Tippett

report was adopted. Rev. R. Duncan was then elected to represent the Conference on the Central Missionary Board; Rev. H. Daniels on the Transfer Committee; and ex-President Hart and W. E. Davidson, Esq., on the

Special Missionary Relief Committee. Conference adjourned to meet at 7.30

EVENING SESSION.

Conference opened with ex-President membership of this year with that of last Duncan in the chair. Hymn 327 was sung.

The names of those to compose Fin. Relief Committee nominated and passed.

The General Conference Collection was appointed to be taken on the second Sunday in August, and ex-President Hart to be its treasurer.

The brethren Duncan, Weddall, Cowperthwaite, and H. Sprague were chosen as a committee to make arrangements for travelling to Conference next year. It was resolved to insert in the printed Min. utes the resolutions relative to the scheme Conference room, having come from what | for relief of Missionary Society. The Secretary then read the Minutes, after which they were signed in the presence of the

The President then made an appropriate address, gave out a hymn, and called

Thus ended the Conference of 1879. STATIONS OF THE MINISTERS

OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CONFERENCE.

Rev. HEZEKIAH McKEOWN, President. Rev. Frederick W. Harrison, Sec'y.

I-ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

1. St. John (Queen Square)-John Read.

2 St John (Centenary)-Jos Hart. J R Narraway, A.M., John Prince, 61 Deer Island-Thomas Hick

3 St. John (Exmouth street)-Hezekiah McKeown, Pres. of Conf. St. John (Portland)—B Chappell,

St. John (Carleton)—R W Weddall, AB : John A Clark, AM, Sup'y. St. John (Carmarthen street)-To be supplied, Henry Pope, D D, Sup v.

7 St John (County Mission) - D Da vies Moore, A B. Fairville - Wilson W. Lodge.

9 Sussex-John F Betts

10 Apohaqui-William Tweedy Upham-Charles Comben, S W Sprague, Sup'y.

St Martin's-W J Kirby Grand Lake-Silas James Jerusalem-A R B Shrewsbury

Welsford-Alfred E LePage 16 Kingston-George B Payaon H McKeown, Chairman,

R W WEDDALL, A B, Fin Secy. The brethren on the Welsford and Kingston circuits to exchange with Bro Shrewsbury each once a quarter.

H-FREDERICTON DISTRICT. Daniel, Supernumerary

Kingsclear-Henry G Clark Marysville-Waldron W Brewer Gibson-Matthew R Knight, A B.

(Nashwaak-Levi S Johnson Stanley-F Freeman

Boiestown-John K King Keswick-James Crisp 23 *Sheffield-William Dobson

Gagetown-James A Duke 25 Woodstock-W W Colpitts, B s 26

Northampton and Canterbury-E C Turner, T Williams Jacksonville-Robert S Crisp

28 Richmond-* William Harrison Florenceville-Edwin Mills

Andover— Thomas Allen. 33 Arthurette-Richard Opie

E Evans, Chairman, W W COLPITTS, B s, Fin Sec y. | Chronicle, Monday, July 7.

The brethren on Fredericton, Gibson, Kingsclear, Marysville, and Nashwaak to exchange. *Bro Dobson's P O Address is Shef-

field Academy. *Bro Harrison's is Debec Junction. Lumbermen's mission to be placed under the care of the Superintendent's of Nashwaak and Boiestown circuits.

III MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

34 Chatham-Stephen T Teed Conference adjourned to meet at 4 35 Newcastle—George Steele 36 Richibucto-Isaac N Parker 37 Baie du Vin-S E Colwell

> 38 Tabusintae-H Penna under superintendence of Bro Teed. Bathurst-Isaac Howie Derby-DH Lodge

S T TEED, Chairman, I N PARKER, Fin Sec'y.

IV-SACKVILLE DISTRICT. 42 Douglas Chapman; EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. Theological Professor and Chaplain, Charles Stewart, D. D.; Professor of Natural Science, John County.

Burwash, A.M., David Kennedy, S. T D, Principal of Ladies Academy, Chas. H Paisley, A.M. Principal of Male Academy. Students-T Stebbing, Fitz Roy Rogers, and J F Estey.

Tantramar-William R Pepper Point de Bute-George W Fisher Baie Verte-John S Allen, A D

McCulley, A. B. Moneton-Robert Duncan. Coverdale-W E Johnston Shediac-William B Thomas, un-

der superintendence of Bro Dun-Dorchester-Thomas Marshal Hopewell and Alma-Robert Wil-

son, S C Wells.

Hillsboro-Charles W Hamilton Havelock—Aquilla Lucas

Salisbury—John Colter 54 Elgin-C H Manaton

ROBERT DUNCAN, Chairman. THOS MARSHALL, Fin. Sery. General Conference Appointments.

(H.: Pickard, b. D.: Book Steward. Halifax. D D Currie, Editor.

These brethren remain in connection with the Sackville District.

V-ST. STEPHEN DISTRICT

55 St. Stephen - 1 - ward Sprague A M 56 Milltown-Charles W Dutcher

57 St. Andrews-Fred Harrison 58 St. David -- G Harrison 59 St James- J T Baxendale

60 Bocabec - William Wass

62 Grand Manan-One wanted. F. HARRISON, Chairman. C W DUTCHER, Fin. Secy.

V!—P. E ISLAND DISTRICT.

63 Charlottetown-II P Cowperthwaite, M.A., Geo. M Campbell; F Smallwood, J V Jost, Sup'ys

Cornwall—Samuel R Ackman Little York-H R Baker, A. B. Pownal-William Maggs 67 Bedeque-W W Percival

Tryon-J S Phinney Margate - Elias Shadsford. Webster Wadman,

Summerside—Thomas J Deinstad Bideford-John Goldsmith 72 Murray Harbor-John C. Berrie

Montague—Edward Bell 74 Souris-A Hagerty Mount Stewart- William Lawson

76 Alberton-Joseph Sellar, A.M. H P COWDERTHWAITE, Chairman. J T DEINSTADT. Fin Secy.

President's List of Rerserve,

Bell.

REV. MR. SHARP, the pastor of Charles Street Methodist Church, who is about to leave this city for another station, preached his farewell sermon, to a large congregation, last night. He concluded by hoping that, if he was not again permitted to speak to his congregation, he might meet them all in a better land. After the sermon he briefly addressed the gathering. expressing the pleasure with which he had filled the office of pastor. Some of the happiest years of his life had been spent among them, and some of the best friends he had ever made were among the congregation of Charles Street, He was pleased that they had been so successful together. Though, perhaps, not to the extent they had desired, still they were increasing in numbers. They were in a another very serious occurence is reported.

A telegram to the Globe from Sackville says: better condition now than they had been at the commencement of the year, and would soon be a self-supporting congregation. He invoked the blessing of Provi-

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

dence on the church, and trusted the con-

gregation might reap great rewards for

their work. The new pastor, Rev. Mr.

Evans, will assume duties next Sunday .-

NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt. Goldsmith and wife, in their mina- Another meeting will be held next Wednesture ship Uncle Sam, arrived at Canso 4th | day evening, the 16th, when it is expected the inst., and form the centre of interest in the final choice of a lot will be made. - Times, community. They report very moderate weather since leaving Halifax; harbored every night. Mrs. Goldsmith suffered constood upon the railing, being supported by siderable from sea sickness yesterday. They the mother's arms. A severe gust of wind will remain long enough to take in a fresh came ue, and it was so violent that the child supply of water and provisions binnacle erected for the compass, as the cabtain finds it considerably astray.

A melancholy case of suicide has occurred at Lunenburg. On the 4th inst., Deputy Sheriff Caldwell, being about to proceed to LaHave Islands in his yacht, on going out to his yacht between four and five o'clock, in the | a variety of children's clothing and aprons morning, discovered the body of Mary Bailey, eldest daughter of John Bailey, in the harbor. not far from the shore. Life had been extinct several hours. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. The young lady was | Festival and Fair opened at 2 p. m., and universally esteemed, and deep sympathy is felt for the afflicted family.

A correspondent to the Halifax Chronicle from St. Croix says they experienced quite a frost on Saturday and Sunday night, killing the potatoes in bloom, and seriously damaging other vegetables. Such weather was never before experienced there at this season. Haying and frost are unusual companions.

▲ bear has recently killed over a dozen cattle in the vicinity of Mill Village, Queens

There was launched last week from the shipyard of Mr. Joseph Monteith, at Maitland, a fine ship of 1498 tons register, called the Gloaming. She is classed for 13 years in French Lloyds, and is owned by the builder, Messrs. T. & E. Kenny, J. S. Cochran & Co., of Halifax, Isaac Douglas, of Maitland, and Capt. R. F. Densmore, who will command her. The Gloaming will go to West Bay to load deals for Great Britain.

A little son of Mr. Samuel Hall, aged two and a half years, fell from an arch in the barrack square, Annapolis, on Thursday evening last, breaking his arm and dislocating his elbow.

The factory owned by Wyman Bros., at Little River, Digby County, and which has been in operation for the past two or three seasons, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night last.

Eighteen sea porpoises were killed at Digby on Saturday last.

Information has been received in this city of the death, by yellow fever, of Mr. Michael Deegan, mate and brother of Capt. Deegan. of the brigt. Evangeline, of this port, at Ponce, P. R. Mr. Deegan had taken charge of the brigt. Orloff, of Arichat, whose captain (Belfontaine), had died of the same disease At Ponce, intending to bring her on to Sydney. The deceased was a promising young man of about 23 years of age.

A little ten year old son of Mr Gibbs P. West, of Middle Percaux, Cornwallis, was drowned from a raft on which hel was puddling about in the river on the 23rd ult., but a short distance from where his father was working.

Sherbrooke produced 1,000 ounces of gold in the month of June. 3,500 runes were produced there in the last six months.

A correspondent to the C. B. Times says that Mr. John McAulay, of Kennington Cive, Gabarouse, recently found a copper to a kettle, on the handle of which is engraved the letters "J. W." It is supposed it was the property of General James Wolf, and was lost when he landed with his troops near K. Cove, at the time of the seige of Louis-

The American schr. R. Leach, which arrived at Lockport, on Tuesday, reports that when ter miles southeest of Little Hope Island, at halfpast five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the captain, T. C. Flinn, fell from aloft and died within three hours.

A house at the Barrasoit, North West Arm. C. B., belonging to Mr. James Lewis, was burned to the ground on Saturday last, Nearly all the contents were consumed, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. A huge bear is disporting himself about Riversdale, Colchester County, and vicinity. He has already killed several sheep. Men who have had a good view of his bearship estimate his weight at 600 lbs. avoirdupois.

END OF THE WOLFVILLE TRAGEDY-DR DeWolf Hangs Himself .- About 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, Dr. DeWolf was found by one of the jail officials hanged in his cell, at Kentville, N. S. It appears he got hold of an axe-handle and putting it accross the stove-pipe hole on the roof he fastened a sheet to it and then around his neck, and kicking away the chair on which he was standing he launched himself into eternity. When found he was quite dead. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The old Episcopal Church at Gagetown, Queen's County, which is almost beyond repair, is to be replaced by a new one. The sum of one thousand dollars has already been provided for the building by the will of the ate Charles Smith, Esq., which is to be supplemented by subscriptions already promised, and the balance will probably be made up by

holding bazaars. Hiram Etter, son of Bradley Etter, was fatally gored by a bull July 1st on the farm of his father at Westmoreland Point. So far as can be learned the young man was attempting to take the bull from the farm when it attacked him, striking him to the ground and afterwards goring him in a horrible manner. There was no witness to the event. and it was only when Mr. Etter's attention was attracted by the bellowing of the bull that he knew of the fate of his son. The

young man died two hours later. Sackville is rapidly acquiring a very bad reputation. Only a short time has clapsed Since a determined attempt was made to assassinate a man in the open highway. Now 'Last night, about 10.30, four young fellows named Deans, McEachearn, Coll and Manship set fire to the house of Joseph Sears. Sears fired at them with a shot gun but missed. The second time he was more successful and shot Deans and Manship-the other parties escaping. It is not yet known how badly Deans and Manship are shot, but

as far as can be learned not fatally. - Globe An adjourned meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Moneton, on the subject of increased church accommodation, was held on Wednesday night last Owing to a number of other meetings in the town on that night, the attendance was not full. About \$5,000 has already been sub-scribed to the building fund, and the congregation has in view some three lots in the vicinity of Botsford and Alma streets.

Mrs. McNeil was on the step of her house and have a was blown from Mrs. McNeil's arms to the ground, the fall rendering the little one, who was considerably bruised, unconscious,

The Centenary Church Strawberry Festival and Apron Fair took place in the basement of success. There was one table covered with eatly arranged, and several smaller tables placed through the rooms, on which was a plentiful supply of strawberries and cream. Ice cream was also served at the tables: The during the afternoon the attendance was rather slim, but in the evening it was much better, and the affair passed off very pleasantly, closing about a quarter past ten.

Rev. Walter Windever has resigned the pastorate of the Reformed Episcopal Church of St. John, which he has held for more than four years. Mr. Windeyer enjoys the adva tage of an excellent education, and has m many friends outside of his own denomina The Reformed congregation intend present an address to Mr. Windeyer his departure.

WESLEYAN! ALMANAC

JULY, 1879. Full Moon, 3 day, 5a, 24m, Afternoon.

Last Quarter, 11 day, 4h, 40m, Morning. New Moon, 19 day, 4h, 52m, Afternoon. First Quarter 26 day, 6h, 21m, Morning

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	3	Thursday Friday	4	24	7 44	8 1 8 40	m 0	20	3 27 4 39 5 54	8	34
	5	SUNDAY	4	26	7 43	9 : 9 3 9 56	2	9	7 9 8 18	9	$\frac{13}{57}$
		Monday Tuesday Wednesda	4	2:	7 42 7 42	10 16	3 4	23	9 26 0 30	10	40 18 57
	10	Thursday Friday	4	29 30 30	7 43 7 43 7 42 7 42 7 42 7 41 7 40	10 57 11 20 11 47	5	5 1 46 A 29	.35	11 A	
	13	Saturday SUNDAY Monday		21	7 40 7 39 7 38	mo'n	7	11	41	3	13
	15	Tuesday Wednesda	y 4	31	7 35	1 1 1 50 2 47		52 44 37	38		27 36 35
1	-	Thursday Friday Saturday	1	36 37	358736 37736 37736 37736 37736 37736	3 49	11	25 20	12	8	20 1
-	21	Monday	4	39	7 34	5 20 5 20 5 31	1	10 8 55 8 45 8	36	2 ::	39 15 54
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a Title

gives the time of high water at Parr-bore, Corn-walls, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

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

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT .- Substract th me of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to te emainder add the time of rising next morning.

HOW A BOY'S DRUM SAVED THE BIBLE LOVERS.

Years ago there lived in a country a long way from England a number of people who loved the Bible and worshipped God. Their king, however, had said that it was wrong for them to do so, and made a stern law against it. When the king found out that they were reading the Bible and praying, and thus breaking his wicked laws, he sent a threatening message to them, commanding them to give up their reading and praying at once, or they should be put to death. But they sent an answer back, saying they could not give up the worship of God, but they would willingly obey him in everything else.

Then the king was angry, and sent an army of cruel soldiers against them, and one quiet summer evening, one of their number who was going away on a journey came rushing back in terror, saying that soldiers were coming to kill them. Then there was hurrying to and fro, and sighs and sounds of row in their happy homes, such as had never been known before. First the people met together to pray for help from God. Then the women and children, and the old men who were too feeble to defend their homes against the cruel soldiers, were sent up the steep mountain side to hide in the rocks. Then the strong men went out into the valley below to fight the cruel soldiers, and just at dusk the wicked army pitched its tents at the foot of the mountain, waiting till morning to kill

the people. But then something happened. Up on the mountain among the mothers and children and old people was a little boy named Bertrand, who clung to his mother's side and could not understand why she cried and looked so sad. er why father had not come along with them. Bertrand loved flowers, and as he saw a lovely blue one growing out on the rocks, he ran to pluck it for his weeping mother; but he saw another a little farther on, and another, and he ran on gathering, one after another, forgetting every thing else, till he lost nimself. He ran back, trying to find the path, and calling "mother!" but he could not find it; nobody answered his call. Then he sat down and cried, till he remembered that Jesus in heaven cared for little children, and he knelt down and prayed in his own little child way, and told all his trouble.

It had become almost dark, and as he got up his foot struck something which he did not see. It sounded, and picking it up he found it was a fine tov drum which some of the children had. perhaps, lost on their way to the mountain. He was delighted. He found both the drumsticks, and then, of course, did what every boy in the world would have done, he began to beat it tion. The authors of the works which with all his might; and the hills echoed the sound, throwing it back again and again till it seemed as though twenty drums were booming away all at once. Little Bertrand's mother and those who were hurrying from place to place looking for him heard him, but feared it must be the soldiers coming. But the soldiers down in the valley drinking and revelling, their swords all thrown on one side, were more frightened than Bertrand's poor mother, for they thought an army was coming to fight them. Without stopping to think, they rushed from their tents, and ran away one after another as fast as they

The good Christian men, too, they petitions, was a light work, for which for feeble children.

couldn't understand it at all, but they and they ran after them. They had no and to increase the artist's first gains, out of their country.

In the morning little Bertrand's In the morning intile Bertraid's lor original design to sing! but bert Durer, a German, by the Vene- good nature is worth cultivating, child- The king is the sun, and his counting mother found him lying down under bert Durer, a German, by the Vene- good nature is worth cultivating, child- The king is the sun, and his counting the rock fast asleep, with both arms tians, and the Romans; it was accorded resting on his newly-found drum. So in Holland to Rembrandt, and in Engshe saw how God had saved the people land to Hogarth and his successors, Sir by Bertrand's drum. Soon all the peo- Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilple saw it too, and sincerely thanked kie, Leslie, and Turner. Without it, Him for his wonderful care.

GAVAZZI.

Signor Gavazzi, the Italian orator whose name was so well known on this continent a quarter of a century ago, has been preaching at London to, immense congregations. He is laboring to evangelize Rome at present, and says that there never was a time so of portune as the present for spreading the doctrines of the evangelical faith among benighted people, or a greater eagerness evinced for hearing and learning the truth. " All that was wanted was earnest and devoted men to preach the Gospel, and pecuniary help.'

CHEERFULNESS.

Charles Lamb said that a laugh was worth a thousand groans in any state of the market. Hume said "He would rather possess a cheerful disposition, than with a gloomy mind to be the master of an estate of £10.000 a vear." Cheerful teachers make cheerful scholars, and both not only domore and better work, but do it with less friction and strain to physical powers. Cheerfulness in a schoolroom is worth more than costly furniture and liberal appointments. A grumbling, whining, faulted with the sunshine of cheerful faces and happy hearts.—La Journal of Ed.

AN ENGINEER'S NEED OF NERVE.

Unquestionably the bravest men in America are those who stand upon the foot-boards of the locomotives which draw the vast express trains. But few persons are aware of it, but on the leading railways where connections must be made, if possible, only engineers known to be brave and daring are given engines on express trains, and, as soon as the engineer shows the least timidity about running fast, he is taken from his engine and given one on a freight train to run. Two such cases have occurred recently on Indianapolis roads. Railroad officers state that the first sign that an engineer is becoming timid, is that he will be five or ten minutes late, possibly a half hour, for some days or nights in succession. He is then called to an account, and unless his reasons are convincing, another engineer is given his engine to run for a few times, and should he bring the train promptly on time, the first named engineer gets a freight train engine to run until he braces up. It is stated, however. that after an engineer allows his timidity to get a fair hold, he seldom so far overcomes it as to have the bravery to step on an express train engine and run it at the speed necessary to make the time. Quite recently, an engineer on one of the roads running west from here, got an impression that some accident was to happen him, and one night, when running a fast express, he constantly lost time. At the first station when the train stopped, the conductor berated him for running so slow. The engineer actually shed tears, and owned that fear had overcome him, and that he dare not run fast, and at his own request an engineer of a freight train which stood at this meeting point was given the train to run through that night, the conductor telegraphing the trainmaster, asking that the request be grant-The timid engineer has since run a freight train on the road.—Indianapolis

PROTECTION OF PICTURES.

The old masters of Italy, Germany and of England-if we may thus call the artists from Hogarth downwardhave carried art to such a heavenly height that before its altar the jealousy of nations and even the rancour of religious frenzy were harmonized and sanctified into humble, reverent admirahad produced such peaceful contentment had, let me point out, their copyright secured to them. Before engraving was general, these painters sought to make the safety of their choicest compositions superior to accidents of travel or danger from fire, by making duplicates of the pictures. Doubtless they resorted to this practice also because the first work in each of its stages had to be conducted tentatively, and at a sacrifice of time and labour, from which the payment received from the first picture but ill paid its producer, while the of the tree of Calvary. later ones, done partly by pupils, and by himself when all the difficult problems were solved and made easy of re-

heard little Bertrand's drum; they the sum paid for the earlier painting became a liberal reward. The need of saw their cruel enemy running away repetitions, to preserve the composition swords of their own, but taking up passed away as engraving became comthose left by the soldiers, they burried | mon; but the right of the artist to reafter them till they had driven them all | peat his work was still active in England till 1862. The right of protection for original design was accorded to Alwhat an unspeakable loss the whole world would have suffered in precious mirrors of manners and things of beauty! If a man works only for one employer, however intelligent and appreciative, how limited is his ambition in comparison with that which he labors for the whole of his fellowmen! The recognition of copyright, as the artist's property, had engendered among them the thought that they worked notfor a single master, and this spirit made Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough's and Romney's portraits exquisite and dainty poems, as well as faithful liketeenth Century.

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. Heap, in charge of the United States Legation at Constantinople, in his last despatch to the Department of State, Washington, announced the arrival at that port of Joseph T. Clarke and Francis H Bacon, in the Dorian, a boat of only two tons, from Boston. A voyage across the Atlantic in so small a vessel excited great wonder in Constantinople. They had encountered a severe storm in which Mr. Clarke nearly lost his life. The skiff and some other articles were washed overboard in the gale.—Exchange.

Cincinnati has a queer philanthropist in Edward A. Guy, who acts on the principle finding teacher, forever complaining of of giving everything to the Lord and the natural disposition of youth, is out | trusting for daily bread. Guy had \$40,000 of place in a room which should be fill- in 1862, but gave it all away in seven years and has since lived on contributions from unknown sources. These contributions have enabled him to visit England since, but he had to send for money to get back with. Guy devotes all his time to Christian work, and during the past few years he has been offered many lucrative positions, but has refused them all. believing in the Lord as his master and employer, and looking to him alone for his salary.

The Oxford D. C. L.'s this year were the Earl of Dufferin, the Bishop of Durham, Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, the Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of Admiralty; the Ron. W. E. Foster, Sir Frederick Leigthon, President of the Royal Academy; John Rusking, W. F. Skeene, F. A. S. E., F. R. S. E., and Ivan Tourgueneff.

A scene that came near proving a tragedy occurred on Wednesday-week in the Tombs Court, New York. Among the witnesses on the benches were two ladies in suits of mourning, one of whom was Mrs. Hannah Hilburn, whose husband had been arrested on the previous night for abandoning her. Mrs. Hilburn came in front of the desk, and, as her husband approached, she drew from under her shawl breech-loading pistol. Pointing it at his head, she snapped the trigger, but it did not go off. Officers sprang and instantly seized her hand, wrenching the weapon from her. She said: "I intended to shoot him: I bought the pistol for that purpose." She was committed to the Tombs prison without bail.

It is estimated from sales at the breweries that 10,000,000 glasses of beer were drank during the saengerfest at Cincinnati, at a cost to its consumers of

James C. Flood, of California, draws \$62.500 from the National Treasury four times a year, that sum being the interest on \$5,000,000 invested in five per cents. It is said, moreover, that he has recently put another five millions in four per

Russia is trying to effect an understanding with the Sultan for ex parte abolition of obnoxious clauses in the treaty of Berlin. According to the National Zeitung, Russia is endeavoring to form a coalition with Turkey and France against England, Austria and Germany.

It is stated that the Ex-Khedive, his Fnance Minister and Prince Hassan will leave the country. A yacht is ordered to take them to Constantinuple. The Times says that the bad government and op-pression of the fellohs are the chief part of the indictment under which the Khedive, Ismail Pasha, is condemned.

Thirteen farmers have been engaged by the Canadian Government for the purpose of instructing Indians in the North-West in farming, and are expected to leave about 2nd July. They will be principally settled on Indian reserves in North Saskatchewan, and cannot, of course, hold any of this land in their own right. They are not engaged for any specific time, but it is expected that their employment will continue from 3 to 5 years. They are paid \$730 per annum, and are furnished with all stock and farming implements they require, as also provisions for one year; after that they are supposed to make farms self-sustaining, and the surplus produce will be for their benefit.

No flower can blow in Paradise that is not transplanted from Gethsemane; no one can taste of the fruit of the tree of Life that has not tasted of the fruit rhyme,

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites supplies matter for bone and blood, rendering it highly beneficial

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

OUR LITTLE PEOPLE'S CLUB.

"More warm weather, young folks," exclaimed Mr Spinner, while vigorously polishing his forehead with a great red handkerchief. "These are the days with the overarching sky. When the that spoil one's temper. But an even day breaks the birds begin to sing! ren; so try to avoid fretfulness during out his money is pouring out the sun. the hot months. Well, well, I have shine, like showers of gold. The queer heard of a school-boy, who taught his is the moon, and the transparent honey comrades a lesson in good temper they the moonlight. The maid is the rost. remembered. The boy's name was George Augustus Selwyn, and in after years he became known to all the world as a brave Bishop of the English Church, blackbird who ends the tale in so tragic who labored twenty-six years among the a way by snipping off her nose is the savages of New Zealand.

"Selwyn was a scholar at Eton and while there showed great skill as an ed Mr. Spinner, "and deal gently with oarsman. The boats of those days were these young folks." clumsy and the oars clumsier In Selwyn's long boat there were eight oars ready for use-seven not good, and one very bad. The boys used to run to the boat, and seize the seven moderately bad oars, leaving the last comer of all the 'punt-pole.' He was always sulky nesses. - W. Holman Hunt, in Nine- all the way up the river, and the other fellows abused him for not pulling his own weight. Every one rowed out of temper. So George Selwyn determined to reach the boat last. The other men chaffed him, but he used to laugh, and finally he said, 'It's worth my while taking that bad oar. I used to pull the weight of the sulky fellow who had it; but now you are all in good humor, and pull right along."

> "That story contains a true moral," said Mr. Knowall. "Have you another as good for this warm day?"

"My next," replied Mr. Spinner, 'tells of a child whose faith rose above all misfortunes.

THE STORY OF LITTLE PETER.

"In France a poor orphan, called Little,' Peter,' begged his bread from door to door. He sang sweetly and people seldom sent him away empty-handed. Peter had the singular custom of saying on every occasion, 'It comes from above.' This arose from his recollection of his dying father's last words. The father had said, 'Peter, you will have many troubles when left alone in the world, but remember all comes from | the thought occurs that we can show above.' So little Peter wandered from door to door singing,

Alms to me, poor Peter, give; Without shoes or hat I go To my home beyond the sky; I have nothing here below.

"That was poor poetry, but it appealed to people's hearts. He acknowledged every gift with the words, 'It comes from above.

"This faith of little Peter frequently turned out for his benefit. Once as he was passing through the town a sudden wind blew off a roof tile, which fell on his shoulder and struck him to the ground. His first words were, 'It comes from above. The bystanders laughed; for, of course, the tile could not fall from below. A minute after the wind tore off an entire roof in the same street, which crushed three men to death. Had little Peter gone on he would probably have been at that moment just where the roof fell.

"Another time a gentleman employed him to carry a letter to a neighbor. ing town, bidding him to make all haste. On the way Peter tried to spring over a ditch, but it was so wide that he fell in dine, picoline, lutudine, collidine, parand was almost drowned. The letter was lost in the mud and could not be recovered. When little Peter got out to the homologues of anline, first disagain he exclaimed, 'It comes from above.' The gentleman was angry when Peter told him of his mishap, and drove him out of doors with a whip. The next day the gentleman sent for him. See here,' said he, 'there are two ducats for you for tumbling into the ditch. Circumstances have so changed, that it would have been a misfortune to me had the letter gone safely.'

"A rich Englishman who came into the town, having heard his story, sent for him in order to bestow on him some charity. When 'Little Peter' entered ine. the room, the Englishman said, 'What think you Peter; why have I sent for you?' "'It comes from above,' replied Peter. This answer greatly pleased the Englishman. After musing a while he said, 'You are right; I will take you into my service, and provide well for you. Will you agree to that?' 'It comes from above, answered Peter; 'why should I not?' So the rich Englishman took him away. We were all sorry that he came no more to sing his pretty verse under our windows. But he had become weary of begging, and as he had learned no trade, we were glad that he was at length provided for. Long afterward we heard that when the rich Englishman died he bequeathed a large sum of money to Little Peter, who became a wealthy and honorable man in Birmingham.

"Hear one word from me," said Mr. Knowall at the close of this story. "Some one has explained the old

Sing a song of sixpence Apocket full of rye, Four-and-twenty blackbirds, etc. or not it is ingenious enough to go in the Captain's puzzle-box:

SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE. "The four and-twenty blackbirds Mr. Tyler supposes, are the four-andtwenty hours, and the pie which holds them is the underlying earth, covered fingered dawn, who rises before the sun (her master) and han is out the clouds (his clothes) across the sky. The

hour of sunset.' "Wait for my song, Captain, exclaim-

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Fine ladies of fashion, great lords of renown. You'll never tempt me with your life in the town To think how you squander your beautiful Junes. Chained down to hot pavements and crowder saloons.

Your curtains of damask, though costly and fair, Do but make a lad tender, and keep out the air; Your carpets have travelled from Yezd or Tokat; But are not as sweet as an honest rush mat

I pity you much Miss, your cheeks are so pale. But suppers at midnight will tell their own tale: The pleasure, you aim at are purchased too dear, Would you buy your joys cheaply come out to me

I'm a nursling, of Nature, and fed by her sweets. She shows me the way to her choicest retreats; Through mosses and heather I follow the rill. And I daintily feast at the top of the hill

Come here, heavy-eyed one; pale beauty, up hither In the close air of fashion your graces must withe Come, wash in this fountain, its virtues are rare For the pallor of sickness, the wrinkles of care!

TEMPEERANCE

A CIGAR SCIENTIFICALLY DISSECTED.

A polite visitor who, during his interview with us, had rendered our sanctum redolent with the fumes of a fragrant Havana, has just left a cigar on our table with the laughing request that we smoke it. Despite the fact that it is an exceptionally fine cigar, we are unable to gratify our friend's desire, seeing that we don't smoke; but our appreciation of the gift by applying to it the light, not of a match, but of science, and thus giving our friend and brother smokers something to ponder over next time "the blue upcurling smoke" leads them to reverie.

To the world in general a cigar is

merely a tightly-rolled packet having brittle fragments of dry leaves within, and a smooth silky leaf for its outer wrapper. When it is burnt, and the pleasantly flavored smoke inhaled, the habitual smoker claims for it a soothing luxury that quiets the irritable nervous organism, relieves weariness, and entices repose. Science, scouting so superficial a description, examines first the smoke, second the leaf, third the ash. In the smoke is discovered water in vaporous state, soot (free carbon), carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and a vaporous substance condensable into oily nicotine. These are the general divisions which Vöhl and Eulenberg have still further split up; and in so doing have found acetic, formic, butyric, valeric, and propionic acids, prussic acid, creosote, and carbolic acid, ammonia sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, vinvoline, coridine, and rubidine. These last are a series of oily bases belonging covered in coal tar.

Applying chemical tests to the leaves, other chemists have found nicotia, tobacco camphor or nicotianine (about which not much is known), a bitter extractive matter, gum, chlorophyll, malate of lime, sundry alkuminoids, malic acid, woody fibre, and various salts. The feathery white ash, which in its cohesion and whiteness is indicative of the good cigar, yields potash, soda, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica, and chlor-

Our friend has kindly left us a fine cigar; had it been a poor and cheap one, the ingredients we should extract would be fearful, and wonderful to contemplate. Here is the list from an English parliamentary report on adulteration in tobacco: Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpetre, fuller's earth, starch, malt combings, chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lamp-black, gum, red dye, a black dye, composed of vegetable red, iron and liquorice, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves, and stra w brown paper.

Returning now to the smoke, or rather its ingredients, Dr. B. W. Richardson, in his "Diseases of Modern Life," considers the effect of the same on the body at considerable length, basing his conclusions on actual investigation. He tells us that water, of course, is harmless: free carbon act mechanically as an irritant, and tends to discolor the secretions of the teeth. Ammonia bites the tongue, exercises \$ solvent influence on the blood, excites the salivary glands, and thus causes \$ Here is the explanation. Whether true desire to drink while smoking. The

tendency of carl sleepiness, hea When a cigar when the combi slow and incom produced in sm active poisoning regular motion convulsions of t siness. The tromer, palpit paralysis. To substance produ ion, and taint roundings of t. known "stale The bitter exti nauscous taste cigar or an old By trying the

on the lower ani idea of its influer insects are stupe er in fresh air. succumb slowly t pidly. Some anin can eat tobacco none escape the Persons suffer m learning to smo says that the sometimes terrib There is a sen death, the heart and sharp pains chest. Examin mals under such "the brain is pal the stomach redd so raised and pile ble patches of Ut blood is preternat are as pale as tho the heart is feebl is the primary cigar. After a time t

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sleepiness, headache and lassitude. tremer, palpitation of the heart, and paralysis. The volatile empyreumatic substance produces a sense of oppressroundings of the smoker with the wellknown "stale tobacco smoke" smell. The bitter extract causes that sharp. nauseous taste peculiar to a re-lighted cigar or an old pipe.

By trying the effect of tobacco smoke on the lower animals, we can obtain an idea of its influence on ourselves. Small insects are stupefied rapidly, but recover in fresh air. Cold-blooded animals succumb slowly to the smoke, birds rapidly. Some animals, such as the goat, can eat tobacco with impunity; but none escape the effects of the fumes. Persons suffer most from tobacco while learning to smoke. Dr. Richardson says that the spasmodic seizures are sometimes terrible, especially in boys. There is a sensation of imminent death, the heart nearly ceases to beat, and sharp pains shoot through the chest. Examination of inferior animals under such conditions shows that "the brain is pale and empty of blood; the stomach reddened in round spots. so raised and pile-like that they resemble patches of Utrecht velvet." The blood is preternaturally fluid, the lungs are as pale as those of a dead calf, and the heart is feebly trembling. Such is the primary action of one's first

After a time the body becomes accustomed to the influences of the poison; and with the exception of constant functual disturbances (owing to the excretionary organs, notably the kidneys, being compelled to do work not essential to their duties), no distressing results are felt. There are numerous instances where the evil effects are scarcely appreciable, the physical and nervous constitution of the smoker being capable of resisting the influence. In many cases copious salivation attends smoking, and in this circumstance the opponents of tobacco have found a strong argument. Still, either to expectorate or not to do so, is a choice of evils. In the latter case, the result is to swallow the saliva charged with poisonous matter; in the former, the saliva needed to prepare food for digestion is lost, and besides, as it contains salts of lime in solution, the effect is to produce large formations of tartar on

the teeth. "Smoker's sore throat" is a special irritable state of the mucous membrane induced by cigar smoking, which soon disappears when the habit is broken off. Tobacco smoke does not produce consumption or bronchitis, but it tends to aggravate both maladies. Its effects on the organ of sense is to cause, in the extreme degree, dilatation of the pupils of the eye, confusion of vision, bright lines, luminous or cobweb specks, and long retention of images.on the retina, with other and analogous symptoms affecting the ear, namely, inability to define sound's clearly, and the occurrence of a sharp ringing sound

like that of a whistle or a bell. Its effect on the brain is to impair the activity of that organ; to oppress it if it be duly nourished, but to soothe it if it be exhausted. It leads to paralysis in the volitional and in the sympathetic or organic nerves, and to oversecretion from the glandular structures. Science was not wise enough to prepare so formidable an indictment as this against the nicotian weed in King James' time, else that monarch might have had better ground than his personal dislike for stigmatizing the habit of smoking as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, neerest resembling the horrible Stigian smoake of the pit that it bottom-

less." What is the end of it all? Effects on individuals likewise affect communities, these in turn influence the nation. No person who smokes can be in perfect health, and an imperpect organism cannot reproduce a perfect one. Therefore it is logical to conclude that, were smoking the practice of every individual of a nation, then that people would degenerate into a physically inferior race. It would follow, moreover. that, in those countries where smoking is most practiced, a lower physical, and a consequently lower intellectual development must be found. Such, we think, will be conceded to be true of Spain, of Cuba, of Portugal, of Turkey, of Greece and of the South American countries, where those who are addicted to the habit vastly outnumber those who do not smoke. - Scientific American.

In a subsequent article on "Detoxicated Tobacco," replying to a correspondent who "asks whether there be not some method whereby tobacco can be rendered innocuous and yet have its agreeable aroma preserved," the Editor says "the fact that numerous attempts

tendency of carbonic acid is to produce in this direction have been made, and vet that there is no substitute for to-When a cigar is smoked badly, that is, bacco and no de-nicotinized tobacco in when the combustion of the tobacco is general use, is in itself a sufficient anslow and incomplete, carbonic oxide is swer to the question. It is the combiproduced in small quantities and is an nation of the poisons enumerated which active poisoning agent, resulting in ir- produces the agreeable taste and smell. regular motion of the heart, vomiting, and to remove any of the ingredients convulsions of the muscles, and drow- seems simply to render the tobacco unsiness. The nicotine tends to cause palatable. . . . The ingredients of tobacco are separately poisonous; the probabilities are that they are collectively so in every case. But some sysion, and taints the breath and sur- tems are strong enough to withstand their effects either wholly or in part. and for every individual to discover whether his particular constitution belongs to this last class, involves in all cases a course of experiment in learning to smoke which is universally admitted to be one of the most unnatural, nauseous, and disagreeable experiences of human existence."]



FOR THE AFFLICTED. Nictaux Mountain, Annapolis Co.,

November 1877.

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

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

With great respect,

W. H. MILLAR.

Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to sure a bad case of Rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, but just as we were on the suggested Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and the money and the patient vanished instanter

The public are cautioned against imitations of the Pain-Killer, and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "Just as Good"; many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which have no qualities in common with the

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

Overwholming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recom-mended by Physicians, Druggiess and the Press. The manufasterers received a special award and the only medal given for persus plasters at the Center-nial Especialen, 1876, at the Paris Especialen, 1878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at eace Every one suffering from

Ehonmatism, Lame Back, or Weak Back,
Cold on the Chest, Coughs, or any local
pain or ache should use Bessen's Capcine Porous Plaster and he relieved at once. Price 36 cts.
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VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Screfulous Humor, If has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

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For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

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

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VEGETIME is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

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VEGETIME acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays infamation.

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

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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Porsons' Purgati Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the stire bases in three mouths. Any perso ho will take pill to the bloom of the freehold of the bloom of the freehold of the streehold of the freehold of

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now traveiling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make ens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders.

Dose one teaspoonful to one pin' food.

Johns on Manadyne Liplment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively one nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent force by lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a momen. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNS N & CO., Banger, Maine.



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GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878 CO-LABORERS' do. do., 1878 GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Mechanics Charitable 1878 SILVER MEDAL (for cases) do., 1873

MASON & HAMLIN Have the honor to announce the above awards for their CABINET ORGANS

the present season. The award at Paris is the highest dictinction in the power of the juries to confer and is the ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded and is the ONLY GOLD MEDIAL awarded to American musical instruments. THIRTY-ONE leading manufacturers of the word were in competition. At Every World's Exposition for twelve wass the MASON & HAMLIN OF CARS TO A MASON & HAMLING THE STREET OF for twelve years the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS have been awarded Highest Rienors, viz: Paris, 1878; Swedden, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Santingo, 1875; Vienna, 1873; Paris, 1867, NO OTHER AMERICAN, ORGANS EVER AT ANY MORLD'S ELIPOSITION, So at for cash, or payments by in-tallments Intest CATALOGUES with newest styles, prices, rice, free, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 14 Tremon Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; 260 Wassait Avenue, CHICAGO.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable. healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

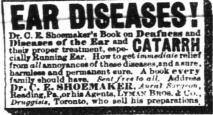
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

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For Internal and External Use.
CURES—Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheamatism, Chronic Distribea, Chronic Dyseatery, Choleta Morbus, Kidney Troubles. Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back, Sold everywhere.

SAVE THE NATION For it is sadly too true that thousands of CH L-DREN are STARVED TO DEATH every year by mproper or insufficient FOOD.

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is all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four

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

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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 tle other, it is capable of effecting the following

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

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Congestion of the Lungs, 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 adjunct 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 demon-

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

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

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

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

And unless afflicted with some disease involving ABSOLUTE ORGANIC LOSS, it will sustoin the sys-

tem 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 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

While they caused the formation of fat and ger . erated heat, they did not improve the blood. The tonic effect upon the nerves and muscles was cirumscribed, and, owing to their diluted state, it

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

Harmloss, though used continuously, yet might 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 srije t to successfully combat disease;

And sufficiently economical for all. All this has been indisputably attained. The suc esh of the work is complete; and Fellows' Eypophosphites stands foremost amongst the remedies for chronic organic diseases, possessing pro-perties to which no other medicines has ever

ABSTRACT EFFECTS.

i eilea. Hypophosphites; on being introduced into the storach, unites with the tood, and immediately enters the contraction; and, being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part at the system. Its effects are first declared by a pulse signately increased in fullness and strength a general evaluation of the organic functions, and exhibaration of the intellectual powers. Its specific influence is on the brain and nervous substance, increasing the activity of the absorbents, and rtnewing the blood, thus causing the healthy musculat formationed no essary in restoring the functions

the previously weakened organs, Being then, storie of Cenervous and circulatory estate, it todays that, when there is a demand for and the state of the circulation, and vterop large - c it supplier .. . i. watchful care over the

where requisite than during wholes by the youth: ploathe acquisit course a store of vigorous Gir F. Porthi the but may sink under the recental to 1. can compel the student to strain

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Seern oc the distates of prudence, and nis pewers of excellence may be blighted erent.y and I elecus' Mypophosphites Toruch b were the a king patient, but it

all og student to preserve his menanda. I with at letriment. tal and I ispanious of persons who recommere North a as "jest a good" though best and of and cheaper per en actuele

Note: A sea the Ind pendent, well-posted and unselfish Physicians who can afford to proscribe this remedy. Experience has proved the The highest class neutral men in every large cit. where it is known, recommend it.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, \$7.50 for Six Bottles.

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PREACHERS CLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, SUNDAY, July 13, 1879.

7 p.m. Brunswick St. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. W. H. Evans Grafton St. 11 a.m Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. C M Tyler Kaye St. 11 p. m. Rev. C. M. Tyler. Rev. S. B. Dunn 7 p. m 11a.m. Rev. W. H. Eyans Rev. W. A. Black, A.B. 7 p.m. Cobourg St. Rev. W. A. Black, A.B Rev. Benj. Hilla, A.B. BEECH STREET, 3.30 Rev. C. W. Tyler 7 pm Rev. Benj. Hills, A.B Rev. S. F. Heustis

MARRIED

By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, on June 10th, 1879, at Maitland, the Rev. Richard S. Whidden, to Miss Annie Smith, all of the above named place.

On the 26th inst, at the residence of Avery F Buckley, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Halifax, by the Rev. James Tweedy, George E. Buckley, Esq., M.D., of Guysboro, son of Rev. James Buckley, to Celia, daughter of George B. Pearson, Esq., of

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st May, by the Rev. Richard Smith, Mr. Andreas B. Gates, of Middleton, to Bessie, daughter of Arthur Ruggles, Esq., of Annapolis.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of J. West, Esq, by the Rev. J. Strothard, L. Chute, Esq., of Clarence, Annapolis Co., to Miss H. E. Brewn, of Pereaux, Kings County. On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm.

Boss, Athol, by Rev. Wm. Alcorn, Mr. Charles Tupper Mills, of Goose River, to Mrs. Christiana Smith, of Spring Hill.

DIED

On the 4th inst., at Newport, suddenly, of heart disease, Levi R. Lockhart, aged 60. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, especially by the poor of the community in which he resided. His end was peace.

At his father's residence, Canard, Cornwallis, of rapid consumption, Fred. A. Burbidge, in the 21st

God my Redeemer lives, And ever from the skies Looks down and watches all my dust, Till He shell bid it rise.

Suddenly, on the 8th inst., at his residence. Lucknow Terrace, Halifax, Martin Gay Black, in the 62nd year of his age.

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

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

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

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

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

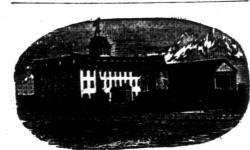
7th.-We refund money if goods do not suit (provided the goods are not soiled.)

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

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

232 Argyle Street

3 Doors North Colonial Market.



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REV. D. KENNEDY, S F. D., Principal. One of the BEST EQUIPPED SEMINARIES in the

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Departments of Music and Fine Arrs under direction of SPECIALISTS. For particulars send for catalogue. First term opens 21st August.

PEA SOUP

SYMINGTON'S Prepared Pea Soup

Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour,

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

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WM. JOHNSON.

28 St. François Xavier Street. MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT. April 12.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1879.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO REMITTING MONES:l,—When sending money for subscribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their

Post Office address plainly. .-See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that inquire if they do not appear.

-Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering setters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the

Rev. J. Strothard. Mrs. Barlow, 2; Charles Troop, 2.

Rev. J. Craig. Richard Bird, 2; J. W. Bird, 2; David Dickenson, 2; Wm. Lodge, 1; H. C. Mills 2; Sam. Sproule, 2.

2 00

9.50

1.00

21.00

2.00

1.00

3.00

19,00

Baskets,

Rev. J. Hale. Stephen Canfield

Mrs. B. Cook, 1.

Rev. J. M. Pike. Eben Kear, 1; Wm. Glen, 1; Self, 1. Rev. James Tweedy. John Jost, 2; Rev. James Buckley, 1;

Miss M. Fraser, 1, J. P. Cunningham, 2 W. H. Stevens, 1, Rev. W. E. Johnson, 1, Wesley Fawcett, 3, John P. Outerbridge, 1.44, Edward Smith, 1.

Rev S T Teed Andrew Myles, Jr., 2, H J Pratt, 2, Wm Young, 2, H Porter, 2, A Bustin, 2, James A Price, 2, Thos Stubbs, 2, Mrs. G Jor-

Rev C Comben J W Chapman,

Rev A E LePage James Bell, 2, James Stevenson, 1, P & Youngclaws, 1, Arthur Graham, 1 Rev Slias James John Forshay, 2, Wm Small, 1

Rev C W Hamilton Robt Gilchrist, 2, Miss Daly, 0.50, Dan-iel Patinson, 1, Thomas Cassidy, 1, W A Lockhart, 1, W J Parsill. 1, John Chapman, I, Mrs M A Long, 2 Rev Mr Shaw,

Rev J C Berrie Henry Brehaut, Senr., 2, Isaac Prowse, 2 Rev J J Colter

Rev Thos Marshall Samuel Colter, Rev J S Allen Chipman Chappell, 2, Robert Copp, 2,

George Squires,

Asbury Gooden, 1, Gustury Hamilton, 2, Rev Thomas J Deinstadt Wm Dawson, 2, Thos Dawson, 2, Mrs. Wm Lea, 2, Jas Wright, 2, John Laird, 8, John Lea, 4. A Caulbeck, 2, G Hood, 2, M Smith. 1, John Muttart, 2,

Rev W W Brewer Self, 1, A P Paisley, 2, Mrs G Coulthard, 2, Dr Atherton, 4, George Hatt, 2, Mrs Smithson, 1,

12.00 Rev R W Weddall Mrs Weddall, 1, Mrs Barratt, 1, Rev J V Jost, Rev F Smallwood

Rev H P Cowperthwaite, George Seiler, 2, Michael Boyle, 2, Jas Crosby, 0.50, Hon J Balderson, 2, Rev H R Baker

Rev Thomas Allen Wm McAffee, Rev John Prince

Self. 1, T W Coates, 2, Rev J R King. Thos Nicholson, 2, Wm Lockhart. 1, Rev George Harrison. Chas Kelso, Silvester Young, 1,

Rev L S Johnston Wm Munro,

Rev Wm Dobson. Wm Harrison. Rev J Seller. Self, 1, Thomas Clarke, 2,

Rev D H Lodge. Rev W W Percival. P H Caulbeck, 2, W S Cook, 2, Marcus Deacon, 2, Fred. Moyse, 2, John Mayne, 2, David Rogers, 2, John Wright, Jr., 2, Stephen Wright, 2, P Wright, (Middle-

ton,) 1, Robt Wright, 20 Rev Wm Maggs Samuel Drake,

YOU WILL FIND

BY GIVING THE

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES

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

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.

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REPORTS PAMPHLETS Posters, Handbills. Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Custem and

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

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THE G REAT TOY AND VARIETY STORE 125 GRANVILLE St., HALIFAX, N.S.

SPECIAL LINES.

Bracket Saw Outfits, Room Mouldings, Picture Mouldings, Mourning Jewelry, Oval and Square FramesGilt Jewelry, Rustic Frames, Fine Coral Jewelry, Rustic Frames, Toilet Sets. Splints, Mottos, Vases, Card Board, (perforated) Scrap Pictures, Trunks, Games and Blo Games and Blocks,

Trunks, Bird Cages, Brackets, Photograph Frames in Cage Cups, Brackets, fine velvet, Perches, Gravel, &c. fine velvet, Percues, Glasses, Percues, Glasses, Glasses, Glasses, Variety) Chromos, Toys, (every variety) Cutlery, (Table & Pocket Mirrors, Looking Glass Plate Scissors, Combs. Rocking Horses, Brushes, Children's Woodenware, Children's Carriages, House Furnishing Goods Pocket Books (150 kinds Balls, Croquet, (Field, Parlor

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.

Anderson, Billing & Co., Are showing full lines of

Black Cashmere Mantles and Fichus. PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, in Brazillian Zanilla and Silk; WHITE TUCKED

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

HOSIERY

Black Silk Fringes and Trimmings, Colored Lama Braids, In all the shades.

MAYFLOWER MACHINE SILKS, all Colors. Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, 11 and 113 GRANVILLE STREET. HALIPAX

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

FARMS! Fruit, Grain and Grass Farms in Prices. For catalogues address MANCHA & WILson, Ridgely, Md.
may 10



Pacific Railway Tenders.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of Red River, in undersigned until noon on Friday, 1st August next. The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run north-westerly to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the 4th base line, and thence Westerly between Prairie la Portage and Lake

Tenders must be on the printed form, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Offices, in Ottawa and Winnipeg. F. BRAUN,

Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 16th June, 1879. June 28 5ins



Tenders for Steel Rails.

TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria St., E.C., London, England, until JULY 15th next, for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at MONTREAL as follows:

5000 tons by October 1st, 1879. 5000 tons by June 1st, 1880. 5000 tons by October 1st, 1880. Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender, and

all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London, England. F. BRAUN.

Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 13th June, 1879.

The Voice of Worship. For Choirs, Conventions and Singing Schools.

BY L. O. EMERSON. This splendid new book is nearly through the press, and will be in great demand. Full collections of the best Hymn Tunes and Anthems for

Choirs, numerous Glees for Social and Class singing, and a good Singing School course. Its attractive contents, with its low price (\$1.00 or \$9.00 per dozen), should make it the most popular of Church Music Books. THE TEMPLE. For Singing Schools, Conventions and Choirs By W. O. Perkins. Will be ready in a few days. First class book for Singing Schools, with large

FATINITZA!

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The new and very favorite opera, is now ready, with words in three languages, all the Music and Libretto complete. Price \$2.00 paper,\$2.25 boards.

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It never stours to crime," the acknowl downfall and ruin of tions of the past, ha with our distressed of not do to speak disre national vice, that thousands of millions it would be likely to tion, or in next we and opposition of the head and head-quarte the liquor trade. pauperizes and plund proportion of the cust who otherwise would every man engaged in mate industry, profess one scarcely resists it dles the coin of its pl most every profession dustry in the civiliz down before its whipla tom and favor and pat ourselves to the enorm that traffic, to the horr ter of men, women and annual devastation of h and happiness, directly monster agency of Sata

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to be skipped over, by the long-continued para merce and industry of race to over-production tion, or trifling errors i ing systems, hard or so extravagance, or any sn ters that foot up to a fe or a hundred millions sum is a mere nothing merce of the world.

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