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BOOK ROOM, N. S.

Meslenan,

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

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OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

THE PASTOR'S COLLEGE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The anniversary of Mr. Spurgeon's college has just been held. Among the many agencies which cluster around that marvellous Metropolitan Tabernacle and its distinguished minister, the college for the training of young men for the ministry takes a very prominent position. It has been in operation over twenty years and about 400 men have passed through its classes, of whom 388 entered the work of the ministry, and the majority are doing good service to-day.

THE PRESENT NUMBER

in the college is 110, and the course of study extends over two years. A few of the students are in a position to pay for | membered of more of her Provinces, their tuition and help the funds of the and plunged yet more hopelesly into college, but yet the expenses of the institution and the buildings necessary, are very heavy. The liberality of Mr. Spurgeon's supporters appears equal to any emergency or strain, for at the an-nual dinner of the subscribers and friends of the college, the collection amounted to the noble sum of £2,200. nearly eleven thousand dollars of your Dominion currency. Mrs. Spurgeon has been usefully employed in distributing gifts of valuable theological works to ministers of limited incomes, and the twin sons of the popular pastor are actively employed in preaching and other evangelistic work, although not separated to the work of the ministry.

A CRY FOR LIBERTY

has been heard from not a few distinguished clergymen of the English Church. It is in the form of a petition to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church, and seeks for the repeal of the Act for the regulation of religious worship, and various other restrictive measures by which the ministers of the state establishment are controlled and under the penalities of which some of their brethren are now suffering. They evidently shrink from the only

EFFECTUAL REMEDY

and disavow any intention of promoting disestablishment. They want complete liberty for all manner of doctrine. and all forms of ritual, but do not want to forego in the least the prestige and solid pecuniary advantage of connection with the state. It is a suggestive sign of the pent-up feelings which trouble many good men, but it also affords conclusive proof that the day of heroic sacrifice for truth and freedom in things spiritual, in the Church of England, has not arrived. How easily these men can obtain all they want !- they have but to resign their benefices and set up for themselves, or join some Free Church, and at once they are free. No ecclesiastical court or judge to trouble them. No bishop to interfere-they could do just as they liked, finding the needful money just where they have friends and supporters. The land of liberty is in full view, but they have not courage to go up and possess it.

THE ARCHPISCOPAL ANSWER

is eminently cool and cautious, as might have been expected. The memorialists are told that doubtless some signed it who were not fully settled as to the precise meaning of the terms employed-"the subject is of great importance and-it shall have our very careful consideration!"

THE ENTOMBED COLLIERS.

The story of the terrible sufferings of the Welsh colliers, and the heroic bravery of the men by whom they were rescued will be reported in full in the columns of your Provincial papers. It is a grand record of quiet, Christian eadurance under circumstances of distressing gloom and hopelessness, and on the part of the men who toiled for their deliverance, of tremendous peril of the country continue to receive increas-

and almost superhuman effort. The nation has been strangely stirred during the progress of the sad misfortune, and thrilled with joy at the fidings of the rescue. The loss of life consequent upon the flooding of the colliery has been very small. The Queen has taken a deep interest in the case, and subscriptions are pouring in for the relief of the bereaved, for the care and previvors, and for testimonials to the brave save their fellow workmen.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR

has saddened the Christian heart of England, and occasioned great anxiety as to the future part which England may be compelled to take. At present neutrality, but it may become impossible for England to look on quietly as the terrible carnage of war proceeds. Already we have reports of sharp encounters between the opposing forces. and the loss of many lives. The Turks will fight for awhile with tremendous bravery, and are prepared with modern arms and materials of war to wage a defensive conflict on a scale of considerable magnitude. On the other hand Russia has gigantic forces in reserve, and unless the powers of Europe shall interpose with promptitude and energy, the war will spread over a wide area, and assume immense proportions; in the course of which Turkey will be disdebt and ruin.

THE TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY

is freely laid upon Russia for this impending war. Yet there are many who believe that the Government of England has been at fault, and certainly it has not used its influence to induce Turkey to guarantee reform and security for its Christian populations. venger and deliverer. April 30, 1877.

OUR NEWFOUNDLAND LETTER.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—After a consider able interval I take up my pen to address you and your readers again. We have had in this Most Ancient colony an exceptionally mild winter, and now there is every

AN EARLY SPRING.

both on land water. In this land all depends upon the prevailing winds in the early months of spring and summer. Should there be a succession of north or north-east winds, along come miles upon miles of floating ice filling up creek and harbor and bay, stopping all navigation and retarding all agriculture. On the other hand, if it blow off-shore, the ice fields are carried out far to the seaward. and farmer and fisherman are free to ply their respective calling, with prospect of

This year the icy barriers have been kept well off hitherto, and unless the winds of May are adverse, our coast will be clear. and our weather mild. Hopes are high that the fish will strike in early, and that this summer there will be a "good voyage."

THE SEAL FISHERY

has been on the whole a very successful one. The ice having been kept well off and loose, both steamers and sailing vessels had a good chance, and many have done well. The greatest trip of the season. indeed the greatest ever brought in, was the S. S. " Neptune," Capt. White. After log-loading his own ship, he had still 2.000 seals killed, which were put on board of a sailing vessel which happened to be in the same ice, the whole trip reaching the number of 40,000 seals, and a weight of 800 tons, less six pounds! Several other steamers have done well, but none to compare with this. Splendid trips too have been made by the sailing vessels in many cases, and their success will be more felt as a benefit by the people generally than that of the steamers, owing to the fact that a large proportion of their earnings goes to their crews. Messrs. John Munn, tablishment of a Model School in St. & Co., of Harbor Grace, who supply a large number of sailing craft with outfit, have had most of these back with good results, and as a consequence, something like 100,000 seals now in their vata or disto weeth something to a dville beson

THE MINERAL RESOURCES

search been taken out in large numbers during the past year, and a great deal of industry will, without doubt, be thrown into this field during the approaching summer. Many a rock will echo to the prospector's hammer, and many a "specimen" be brought under the lens within the next six months. Some of the places now worksent maintenance of the emaciated sur- ed tentatively, promise exceedingly well, notable two places in the South-West Arm fellows who risked their own lives to of Green Bay. Tilt Cove, one of the oldest of our copper mines, still holds out well, and in Bett's Cove, one of the newest, but the most noted of them there is now working, probably THE GREATEST LODE OF CORPER IN THE

we are promised an attitude of perfect yet discovered. 18,000 tons of ore were shipped last year, and this year the proprietors expect to ship 30,000 tons, and to have another 30,000 "on the grass." Lately, somewhere about 1.000 tons per week have been taken from the mine, and vast quantities "underground" still await the miner's drill. Where three years ago there was a solitary habitation, a village with a thousand inhabitants have sprung up, and hills that then heard the whir of the partridge, or the scream of the curlew, now echo to the sound of the steam whistle, and the clink of hammer and axe.

THE BAILWAY

still continues a topic of thought and discussion. Formal proposals for a charter of incorporation would have been presented to the Legislature this session on behalf of a company, but that the issue was arrived at late in the season; but, it is said, the proposals will be presented at the beginning of the next session, and they are said to be such as can hardly fail to be acceptable to the country.

RECENT LEGISLATION

has done not a little that will bear fruit to up of its resources, and the employment ing so peculiar in his future life. of its people. Bounty of three pounds per ton is given on new vessels built and fitted in the Colony, and ten pounds per ton on steam-boat skiffs. Five per cent. bounty is also allowed on the original cost of hemp, flax, cotton, and wool imported for manufacture. A line of telegraph is to be constructed between Heart's Content and Bonavista Bay, and a survey made to ascertain the best route for another line of telegraph connecting Tilt Cove and Bett's Cove, the mining centres, with St. John's by way of the Western Coast settlements.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE OUTER

WORLD by steamships will be increased this sea son. In addition to the regular calls of the Allan Line, we shall have the boats of the Cromwell Line connecting St. John's with Halifax and New York, as in last season, and also the services of another line on the same route. Our Coastal Steam Service is to be performed under a new contract. Two handsome boats, the "Curlew" and "Plover," have been built for this work, and will soon begin to run. They are about 500 tons burthen, and are built in the style of the Allan boats. They will run fortnightly. Besides them we shall probably have one or two more boats on the Northern route running in compe-

CONNEXIONAL AFFAIRS look very hopeful. News of revival come from many quarters. While new churches. and schools, and parsonages give evidence of material prosperity; thank God we have proof, that without sound of hammer, hving stones are being added to the spiritual temple of the Lord. The results of the year will soon be known, as Conference meets on the 13th June. This year the gathering will be at Carbonear. and, for the first time, the oldest Mission ground of Methodism will be the scene of a Methodist Conference. Old Laurence Coughlan, up among the crowned ones. will surely strike a louder note upon his harp that day.

EDUCATION

has received a fresh impulse from the es-John's, affording as it does facilities for the training of teachers, and supplying a want long felt. It has commenced under very fabourable auspices. Credit is due to Mr. Superintendent Milligan, for his energetic pushing of the scheme from its inception, and it is to be hoped that this darling project, not! (let us be thankful)

that a fond father could desire. AVALON.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE REV. M. PICKLES. MR. EDITOR,-I feel sure that many of

your readers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, heard through the WESLEYAN with deep regret of the death of our highly esteemed brother, the Rev. M. Pickles. The removal of our dear brother from the militant to the triumphant church, having taken place in England, has prevented an earlier reference to some of the events of his useful life and peaceful death. Having recently received a communication from his son James in England, with the particulars of his death, accompanied with a request to myself, as one of his father's intimate friends, to furnish through the Wesleyan a short memoir, I now attempt to comply with the request.

Our brother, Michael Pickles. was born in Yorkshire, England, March 29th, 1798. I have frequently heard him, with peculiar motion, refer to his early life, and the circumstances connected with his conversion to God, which was sound, clear, and ever demonstrated in his future life-Conscious that he was called of God to the work of the Christian ministry, he ultimately offered himself to the British Conference, and having successfully passed the usual examination, was accepted; and having made full proof of his ministry, was sent out to the Province of New Brunswick in company with the Rev. William Smithson, of blessed memory, in

The writer was one, if not the first Weslevan minister, who welcomed our brother and his fellow labourer to the shores of America. Bro. P. entered upon his great and Russia now comes forth as their the welfare of the country in the opening work with that true devotion to his call-

> Sometime after his arrival in this country, he was united in marriage to Miss Hayward, of Sussex Vale, but who, after a happy but short union was suddenly called to the home of the blest.

The writer, though in continued correspondence with our departed brother. cannot give in consecutive order the nunerous circuits in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where he laboured, but inffice it to say that no Weslevan minister has more extensively and successfully laboured in his Master's vineyard; and was ever esteemed as an affectionate and truly sympathizing friend. His name is. and ever will be, in all the scenes of his past labours, as ointment poured forth.

His piety was deep and uniform, and his sermons were marked by ingenious arrangement, and ever delivered with deep emotion. As a pastor, thousands in the Provinces remember his faithful and watchful care for his beloved people. No man was more fully able and ready to minister consolation to the afflicted.

In 1834 he was again united in marriage to his now sorrowing widow, who was to him a most devoted wife, and a great help and comfort down to the day of his death. Mr. P. was well qualified by nature and grace for the itinerate life, ever ready to submit to the inconveniences of frequent removals, and render home as it would be.

to the doctrines and discipline of the church of his choice than Brother Pickles. True he was a lover of all men, and respected the conscientious views of such as differed from him in opinion; but when the doctrines or usages of the Methodist Church were assai'ed, no man was more ready to defend what he believed to be the truth. He was what some would designate an old-fashioned Methodist minister. for he ever set his face against modern innovation in Methodist usages. The recent change made in our relation to the British Conference, and subsequent entrance into union with Canadian Conferences, were causes of much fear and prayerful anxiety with him.

The temperance reform never had more truly conscientious and faithful adherent, though he never, I believe, united with any of the various temperance organizations of modern date. Never did any man, both by example and precept, more fully adhere to the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

topole read, as mine do, while I writer I re- the sake of their wives and children, God."

mg attention. New licenses and rights of the child of his old age, may turn out all continued in the active work of the ministry, yet for years he was subject to severe attacks of illness, but he was ever found at the post of duty. Bro. P. and his excellent wife had been honoured by the great Head of the church, in the conversion and call of all their sons to the work of the ministry. He was honoured also with the confidence of his brethren in being called to the office of Chairman of his District; and had his life and health been continued, it is probable he would have been called to fulfill one of the highest offices within the gift of the Nova Scotia

> It was with much reluctance that our brother felt that his state of health required him to resign his position in the active work and seek a supernumerary re-

> Immediately after our last Conference with Mr. Pickles, they left Nova Scotia to visit his native land, after an absence of fifty years. Here he met with a most cordial greeting from relatives and friends. Some few weeks ago, his beloved and much respected friend, Mr. Kay, of Halifax read to the writer an extract from a letter recently written in England. In this the writer gave a most pleasing account of Bro. Pickles' reunion with some of his English friends, and of his preaching to them the word of life. It was his wish to return this summer to the land of his adoption; but his Father in heaven ordered differently. In reference to his brief illness and death, his son writes: "My father was confined to the honse about a fortnight, and for part of the time to his bed, and although he had frequently spoken of returning to America. it seemed to be the impression from the first of his sickness that he had returned to England to die. He approached the end with the greatest calmness and a firm trust in his Redeemer. He frequently said, 'Christ is my all, and in all. I have the hands of God. All is well.' For the last few hours be appeared uuconscious of what was taking place, and without a struggle he calmly fell asleep in Jesus, in Halifax, England, on the 9th of April, 1877. There were six Wesleyan ministers, also several others, Baptist and Congregationalist ministers, who took part in the services connected with his funeral. And attended by a large concourse of friends, we committed his mortal remains to the nome appointed to all living."

> Thus has passed away from the scenes of earth one of the best of men, and one of the most faithful ministers of our Lord Jesus Christ. May the Lord comfort and bless his sorrowing widow and the members of his family. But few of the men who composed the one District Meeting in 1826, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are now left. We shall soon be gone. May our numerous successors be greatly blessed in the important work committed unto them.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR. Canning, May 14, 1877.

In one or two English papers we perceive discussions over the subject of local preachers and their work. The writers assign causes for the retirement of those agencies into the background varying to some extent from the reasons we advocated some weeks ago: but they all admit the fact. One writer in the Methodist, closes with a paragraph not over complimentary to the minis-No Wesleyan minister was more loyal isters—we hope his instances are rare exceptions.

One word about ministers in the large towns. Why do they run hither and thither seeking for a brother minister to fill up some vacancy when there are so many local preachers " out of work ?" In some cases I know, it is because they have been summarity refused when they have applied. But does it ever happen that they run away with the notion that no local preacher can fill their place! If so what a mistake. O ye respected brethren of the ministerial guild! Be it knowa unto you that we have hailed with joy the advent of a lay brother on certain occasions when ye have been appointed It hath enraptured us to imagine you, at the very hour, walking on the distant shore, permitting the sea breezes to sweep the thickening cobwebs from your brain! have almost shouted with esctasy as we fancied we saw a bundle of old, OLD sermons tumble out of your pocket as you clutched at your agitated hat, and go driving away before the wind! Hurrah! there they go! plunge, and flutter and flap! How their thin dry skin does crack! how their ancient limbs do break! Away, away, until over they go. down the cliff, from all intoxicating drinks.

into the great sea sepulchre, where there is room for thousands moré! THE HOME RELIGIOUS TRAIN. ING OF THE YOUNG.

ARTICLE II.

sion to God. How may parents best of God and reveal" them unto them. promote its attainment? We answer: first, by giving themselves to the Savior. In all effort to teach others, we must be that which we desire our pupils to become, if we would succeed. This unilaw, pervades, in an especial manner, the domain of religious instruction. It is in vain that we point out to our children the way of life, while we | failure to employ it is really inexcu- here; and thank God! my mother waits ourselves follow the road to destruc-Example is mighty. There is a special unction about a "living epistle." Such, is truth embodied; it is the Gospel beaming in the eyes, breathing through the lips and preaching in the lives of its subjects. Like all the most mighty operations of nature, it is silent in its influence, but it is, withal, such a "manifestation of the truth," as commends itself "in the sight of God," to the conscience of every man who beholds it. Such a life of consecration, is an absolutely indispensable condition of success, in the effort to bring our children to Jesus; and efforts put forth in compliance with this condition, seldom fail of attaining their object.

We are met just here, with the as-

sertion, that the children of the pious are as bad as those of unconverted parents, if indeed they are not worse. The remark is sometimes made in good faith; more frequently as a flippant semi-serious joke. D. L. Moody, a few weeks since, in his plain, vigorous, fashion, declared the statement a lie; and referred to a well-known fact, that this question has been set at rest by actual investigation. In a certain district in the United States, it was found that of children above a given age, two thirds of those both of whose parents were Christians, were church members; while, of those children, neither of whose parents were Christians, only one tenth were following Christ. Almost every community will teach, substantially, the same lesson. Again, out of a class of 120 students for the ministry. in a certain college, five-sixths of the whole number, were sons of pious parents! These facts (they indicate an universal rule) present in a startling light, the correctness of our proposition already stated, viz. :-we must be, what we desire our children to become, if we would make them Christians. Nor can we reasonably expect success, from any efforts towards this end, while those whom God has constituted the first and dearest guardians and instructors of their children, themselves ignore the way of salvation. Children think their parents the best people on earth. The parent's word or deed is the child's moral law, by which all disputes which arise in the child's mind, as to the right or wrong of any course or act, are summarily settled. O how tremendous the responsibility which rests upon parents! How constantly are we educating our children, by our every word and look, writing lines upon their souls which shall endure as long as the throne of God! "What manner of person ought" we "to be in all holy conversation and godliness!" First of all, therefore, we say to all parents; if you would see your children walk in the way of peace, "Be ye also followers of God as dear children, and walk in love." Let "Holiness to the Lord" be the grand principle by which your personal and home life shall be guided and inspired, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Secondly. Give all diligence to instruct your children in the truths of God's Word. One of the sins that cry the loudest against Christian homes to-day, is the neglect of this duty. O it is saddening to see how hollow and heartless a thing is "family worship" in many households! The careless, hasty reading of a portion of Scripture, with neither a question asked, nor a moment of converse; and then the old old prayer, so cold and destitute of soul ! That halfhour is a loathing to those children, and why should it not be? Such a "Worship," is like the distorted semblance of life in a galvanised corpse--there are no warm arms going out to gather the household to a real heart;

and to shrink from it; or to love it, and The great object of all religious in- gather eargerly around us, and drink struction of the young, is, their conver- in our words as we "talk of the things and the most abundant facilities have away to some quiet spot, to plead with been given us by the kind Father above, by using which, we may make when as children we wandered together the occasion of "family worship," a in the fields, or clustered around the "thing of beauty and a joy forever" to old well-curb! Some of the dear ones our children. The blessed Word now roam in "the sweet fields of abounds in material which is so easy of Eden," or cluster around the "fountain access to the simplest mind, that the of life." But my footsteps still linger sable. And here would I enter an ear- with me! Those occasions of pleading nest protest against those senseless with God in some quiet room with me rhymes which so largely constitute the by her side, have, no doubt, passed from nursery "stock in trade;' and with her memory; but some of them stand which we volunteer to load the mind of the child, almost from the very dawn of its intelligence. Do you say that this is a matter of small moment? Do you know how tender and sensitive a thing the soul of that child is? How carefully the photographer guards the plate and papers and chemicals, employed in his beautiful art, and what exact attention he pays to the minutest details, in connexion with their use! He desires to turn out a perfect picture, and he knows that perfection is made up of trifles. O! I want the soul of my child to be taken from the camera of life, without a blemish and without a spot; that, having passed through the momentary darkness and floods of death, it shall come forth as bright and beautiful, that angels will welcome it to heaven, and God himself smile upon the work, His own "Well done!" Let us remember that every trifle is of momentous interest, in fitting a soul for God. Why should we burden the memory of our children with stubble, when with as little effort, and at no greater cost, we may set therin a radiant pearl? There are scores of narratives in God's Word, which are true and simple, and are moreover, invested with the most thrilling and significant interest; there are hundreds of precepts in the precious Book which the humblest intellect can grasp; there are, also, thousands of sweet hymns, each of which, once implanted within the memory, shall continue to lift the soul heavenward, with strong attractive force. See to it that the tender mind of your child is stored with these sacred lessons of grace, and great shall be your reward, on earth and in

> But you excuse yourself from this duty. "I have no time." And what is your time for, if not for this? You have given these children their existence; with you rests the responsibility of making their eternity glorious or wretched, as it does not rest with any other being on earth. You must meet them at the dread Bar. Dare you say, I have no time to prepare them for this? Nay, you can afford to neglect houses and land, stores and ships; but you cannot afford to sacrifice the eternal well-being of your children, for any worldly interest that ever man strove for. It is a sadly perverted view of obligation and privilege, which causes a parent to neglect the spiritual training of the child under the plea of, "I have no time," We say to such, Take time by all that is sacred in love, by all that is dreadful in fear, by all that is solemn in responsibility, take time to train your children for God and glory!

> "But I am not capable." It is just as easy to teach a child one story, as another, one lesson as another, one rhyme as another; and in proportion to our sense of the value of our children's souls, and of our own obligation to them, shall be our capability to labour for their salvation. Get this sense and with it you will find both ability and time to instruct them.

Thirdly. If we would see our children saved, we must pray with and for them. There is power in prayer; and if ever the oppositions of science, falsely socalled." were effectually answered, it is in the honor which God is putting upon the prayers of His people for the salvation of men. And if we would find the highest form of overcoming prayer, go to the closet where that mother, with splash of tears and yearning that knows no speech, wrestles with God for the salvation of her children. Parents! do the memories of your own childhood crowd a upon a you while you nay, the very appearance of life repels read, as mine do, while I write? I re- the sake of their wives and children, God."

you, more than would all the quiet vere the memory of those devoted ones, and upon mothers for the sake of their marks of death! We may make our lit- who once taught me in the Sabbathtle ones to loathe the time of worship, school, sacred lessons of grace; but there is one whom I honour above all other; and I recall at this hour the seasons, when away back in the dreamy years of childhood, my mother took me God for me. Bright years were those, out in my recollection amidst all the scenes of succeeding years, as do giants amongst men; and to-night my heart thrills to the pleading tones of a voice that poured out strong cries and tears for a wayward boy, and to the touch of a hand that drew me down beside her, while she plead with me, for Jesus! The weight of years is heavy now upon that dear form, and my mother will probably go to the graveyard before me. But if so, I'll remember how while we were yet under the parental roof, some of us used to go to our beds before the rest, while all presently followed and slept; and so patiently I'll wait my appointed time; and then I'll go you der, to meet my Saviour, and to cast my crown at His feet; and next I'll greet my mother, "Here mother! here's your boy over whom you wept, for whom you wrestled! safe home!"

Parents! Sabbath-school Teachers! They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." "Tears" and "weeping," "joy" and "rejoicing?" Heartearnestness that never flags; and certain and glorious triumph! Let us exemplify the condition; and the harvest, in all the height and depth of its inspired meaning, shall one day be

J. S. COFFIN.

ECHBISHOP MANNING ON TOTAL ABSTI-

TEMPERANCE.

For many years Archbishop Manning has taken the most radical ground in favor of total abstinence, and has done all in his power to push on the tempernce reform in the Catholic Church. His latest utterance on the subject is in the following letter, in response to an invitation to address the Catholic League of the Cross, in Exeter Hall, London, recently. It reads as fol-

" Archbishop's House, Passion Sunday.-To the members of the League of the Cross, and to all of my flock who have come together in honor of the feast of St. Patrick by promoting in themselves and others one of the virtues that St. Patrick loved best :- Only today I had been earnestly hoping to take my place among you to-morrow, but I see it will be out of my power. I am kept to my house by an ailment which, though in no way serious, has given me fourteen days of constant pain. You know I would be with you if I could, and I know that you would not wish me to come at the risk of being made worse. I am the more sorry that I cannot be with you because for the first time a number of good Catholic laymen who have never been with us before have promised to come and give their help to the work of the League of the Cross. You do not need any words from me. I trust that tomorrow night many will make up their minds to give up the use of intoxicating drink, I call especially upon those who. in times past, have fallen under its power, or who are in danger now, to give it up as they hope for the salvation of their souls; and I call upon those who have never fallen, and who are in no danger at this time, to give up intoxicating drink as an example to others who are in danger and for their encouragement, and with the help of God to make reparation and expistion for the sins that are being committed by drunkenness everywhere and every

day as I call especially upon fathers for

homes, and I earnestly pray you to bring up your children from their earliest years in complete absence from all intoxicating drink. If they have never tasted they will never be tempted. you give it them they will learn to love t, and when once they have learned to love it, they may be soon beyond your control and their own. May the blessing of God rest upon you and give you strength to be steadfast and to persevere in total abstinence.—HENRY EDWARD Cardinal Archbishop."

UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

The following gentlemen have been apointed to examine in the respective ranches allotted to them, candidates for matriculation and First B. A. in the Uniersity this year :--

Classics.—Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Sydney C. B.; Professor R. V. Jones, A.M., Aca dia College.

Mothematheics and Natural Philosophy-Professor R. C. Weldon, A. M., Ph. D., Mount Allison College; Professor J. E Oram, B. E., M. A., Kings College.

English Language and Literature.—Professor James DeMill, M. A., Dalhousie College; F. W. Kelley, M. A., Ph. D. Montreal.

Chemistry.—Professor George Lawson, Ph. D., L.L.D., Dalhousie College; Prof. Henry How, D.C.L., King's College. Logic .- Prof. James R. Inch. A. M., Mt. Allison, College; Rev. Ronald McDonald,

A. B., Pictou. Modern Languages.—Professor James Liechti, Dalhousie College; Professor De Froumentin, Kings College.

The regulations for Matriculation and Degrees in Arts, Law and Medicine, can be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University.

The dates of the examinations this year

Matriculation, Tuesday, September 4. Bachelor of Arts-First B. A., Tuesday July 17: Second B. A., no examination will be held this year. Bachelor of Laws-First L.L.B., and

Second L.L.B., Tuesday July 17. The latest dates for the receipt of the certificates to be sent in by each candidate to the Registrar are:

Matriculation-Tuesday, August 21. Bachelor of Arts-First B. A., Monday,

Bachelor of Laws-First LL.B. and secnd L.L.B., Monday, June 18.

ONE THING LACKING.

I was once reading about Whitefield being the guest of a very moral, upright n, and Whitefield's heart was drawn out toward him. He was a hard man to approach, Whitefield tried several times but, he did not succeed much. The last night that Whitefield was to stay came, and he was never to meet the man, perhaps in this world again; so when he went to his room he took his diamond ring and wrote on the window, "One thing thou lackest," and then he prayed that God might touch the man's heart, that sometime his eye might rest upon it that it might be the means of his conversion. It did, it led to the conversion of that man. I would to God I could say something to-night that might go down deep into your hearts, that you might never forget that this salvation is worth more to you than all the world, for if you lack that you lack everything. What is the honor of this world when we come to the dying hour if we have not salvation? Life is pretty short, and it seems to me is pretty empty, if a man has not this one thing .- D. L. Moody.

PREACHING THE LAW.

The terror of the law should be preached not terribly but tenderly. In telling impeni ent men of their doom, do it with it pity. As Jesus "wept over the city doomed to unparalleled woe, so let the minister weep over the unsaved and impenitent his congregations. Tea:s will often win where terrois will not alarm. The preacher should never be betrayed into a ranting manner or harsh tone of voice or extravagant expressions when on this

And it is needful to keep close to the written word in preaching upon the destiny of the wicked. There are subjects which can safely employ imagination and philosophical speculation. But on this awful theme it is safe to keep to the record. Every proposition should be direct. ly supported by a thus saith the Lord. And it is better to leave the truth as it is found in God's word without our feeble efforts to explain how and why. Why speculate about the literality of " fire and msonebrit?" If we use only God's word we can safely leave the Spirit to urge home His own meaning. No man can compare God's meaning as to heaven and hell. The langus re is plain-its meaning is swful-but how much it means no infinite power can determine. Use the truth-the sword of the Spirit-letting it cut where and how deep it will.

It is worth something to a dying min'ster to be able to say, "I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of

Some advocates of conditional mortality have been busily circuit their tracts amongst Methodist mi ters of late. They are pushing their doctrines very earnestly, and are causing trouble to many of the weaker souls who paddle and plunge in mental marshes, and no little anxiety to some of the watchmen on the ancient heights. It is much to be hoped that both Methodist preachers and people will stand firm and true to the great doctrines committed to them. The examination as to the doctrinal belief needs to be thorough, candid, and honest in the May District Meetings.

It was supposed that after the revival of the last two or three years, the number of candidates for the ministry would this year be large, but, judging from the reports of quarterly meetings. I imagine the number will not exceed. if it reaches, the average. After all the letters written on the subject I have vet. to learn why so few of our most cultured and educated godly youths offer themselves for the ministry, and am of opinion that strong efforts should be made to secure more of them. It will be lamentable if the various Churches are left to mourn for suitable men for the pulpit, while the Civil Service is getting better recruits year after year.

Another circular about the Farrar testimonal fund has been issued, giving a list of donations already promised. It bears the signature of Mr. H. W. Halland. It is clear that the aim of the promoters is likely to be secured by the Conference, and those gentlement who intent to subscribe will do well to be

Next week London will be in the swing of "May Meetings" before May comes in. The preparatory sermons will be preached for the Weslevan Missionary Anniversary. On Tuesday Mr. Dallinger will hove his firs opportunity in the metropolis, and, though the chapel is a long way from the city, doubtless many will go out to Green Lanes. The President is sure to have a crowd at the Miseion House, and if Dr. Cooke is supported, as he deserves to be, Great Queen-street will be full.

The Rev. F. Galpin, United Methodist Free Church Missionaay in China, was lately presented by the native official umberella, red in colour, and bearing on the outside the names of all the members of the Chinese Church at Ningpo. The testimonal was presented to Mr. Galpin on the eve of his departure for England after a long period of successful labour among the Chinese. London Methodist.

OBITUARY.

was the son of pious parents. Born in Carbonear, Newfoundland, where the teachings of God's word on the subject of baptism is so closely followed he was consecrated to God in his infancy. The vows then assumed by his parents were we believe faithfully carried out, and as the chi'd came to years of knowledge of good and evil, he chose the good, and was the subject of notice because of his quiet deportment and love for the service of the Lord. During the past autumn when numbers were presenting themselves for prayer, John came too, and in his conduct and conversation showed that he had been brought into fellowship with the Father and his Son Jesus Christ. Frequently would be rebuke his school-fellows for wrong doing, and talk to them about Jesus and his love. His teacher in the day school says he was very gentle in his manuer and ever ready to oblige. His teacher in the Sabbath-school says, he was always so interested and anxious to obtain information. During the month of December, he committed to memory one of Sammy Hicks sermons and repeated it several times, particularly for the benefit of some aged persons who were unable to leave their homes. He wished also to deliver it before the Sabbath school, hoping thereby to do some good. At our Sabbath school anniversary, just at the close of the year, he gave the opening address, and as with countenance the very picture of health he invited all to meet at the next anniversary, none thought that ere the first month of the incoming year would pass a way he would be called into eternity. Yet so it proved. After but a day or two of suffering the soul was released out of prison and escaped to the mansions of light. The connection was severed January 30, after continuing but eleven years. Just before this took place he called each of the family into his room and urged to a religious life and promise to meet him in heaven. May the promise then made be fulfilled, that by and by and unbroken family may enjoy the glories of eternity.

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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

FTH YEAR, 1877. MAY. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

B. C. 838. Lesson ix. The Death of ELISHA; or, Powerful in Death. 2 Kings 13. 14 21. May 27.

EXPLANATORY. the Shunammite's son, must himself sink

into the arms of death. Neither the highest holiness, the greatest gifts, nor the most abundant usefulness, can ward off the Destroyer's shafts. Joash. Called also Jehoash, son of Jehoaz, and grandson of Jehu. Wept over his face. He who had failed to follow the prophet's counsels now weeps upon his dying couch. "Those few drops of warm water, shed upon the face of a prophet, shall not lose their reward."-Bishop Hall. The chariot of Israel. He realized now, too late, that the prayers and prophecies of Elisha far more than its serried hosts were the strength and defense of his realm.

TAKE BOW AND ARROWS. The dying man of God has no thought of self; his preparation for that hour has been made long before. All his anxieties are for the ship of state, the bark of God's cause, now tossing upon tempestuous waters. No men in history exhibits a more intense patriotism than the long line of prophets, from Moses to Malachi. Good men in every age are the devoted, self-sacrificing lovers of their land. Elisha put his hands upon the king's hands. The king's hand gave strength; the prophet's imparted power. Vain the one without the other So a nation's material forces must be energised by a divine influence to win victory. So our efforts for God's cause must receive power from on high to make them successful. Let us pray for his blessing upon the church and the nation.

OPEN ... EASTWARD. Toward the scene of recent Syrian conquests in the land of Gilead and Bashan. 2 Kings 10, 32, 33. The arrow. Literally, "Of deliverance by the Lord; and of deliverance from Syria." A declaration of war against the Syrian oppressors. Aphek. A town on the border, between Syria and Palestine, six miles east of the sea of Galilee, now called

SMITE UPON THE GROUND. As a token of blows to the Syrian power, which was then threatening the very life of Israel. Smote thrice and stayed. As each blow betokened a victory, the number of them measured the monarch's faith in God as the giver of conquest. The widow's faith similarly tested, (2 Kings 4, 5,) led her to obtain large results: the king's doubt, perhaps unbelief, led him to be content with a limited, formal obedience. He who deals with God needs boldness, energy, perseverance, and above all, faith.

WROTH. The energy of the prophet's mind rose above his languishing body. It was the holy indignation of an earnest soul with lukewarmness and want of faith. How the all-conquering zeal of the prophet stands out in contrast with the lassitude of the king! Smite Syria but thrice. The last verse of the chapter records the fulfillment of the prophecy. The Syrian power waned before the gathering cloud of Assyrian empire that loomed up beyond it to the east.

THEY BURIED HIM. Josephus says that the prophet received a princely funeral. Had he been heeded while living as he was honored when dead, there would have been no need to recover lost provinces or beat back invading armies. How often do men crown the statue when they have not crowned the brow, and pay honor to the dead ashes which they have denied to the living spirit! Invaded. A raid for plunder from the hill-country across the Dead Sea. Coming in of the year. The spring, when incursions are frequent, as then the crops begin to ripen in Pales.

BURYING A MAN. A funeral procession was interrupted by the sudden appearance of enemies. The sepulcher of Elisha. Probably in the vicinity of Jericho; a case wherein lay the body, wrapped in long linen foldings. Revived. It has not said whether there was a permanent restoration to life or a momentary quiver. But whatever the nature of the miracle, it was wrought by the power of God, and not by the virtue of the dead prophet's bones. So God works in the world still through the remembered words and the written thoughts, the "remains" of good men whose bodies have crumbled back to their

SPRING DEBILITY,

Languor, lassitude, and that low state of the system peculiar to the springtime of the year, are immediately relieved by the Peruvian Syrup, which supplies the blood with its vital principal of life element iron-infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system. Being fully proved as a remedy for Biliousness, free from alcohol, its energizing effects. Sick Headache, and mactivities of the are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. Sold by all bottles \$1; Pills 25 cts. a box. dig. 2m. Apls. druggists 0002 batsingeriggs even

PULPIT NOTICES.

What minister, especially in a large city congregation, has not been annoyed FIRST QUARTER: STUDIES ABOUT THE by the propensity of people to make the pulpit an advertising board? How often must he risk giving offence to excellent people, or do violence to his own sense of propriety, when "notices" are sent to him of all sorts of things? HIS SICKNESS WHEREOF HE DIED. He The only safe rule in such cases is to whose prayer had brought back to life exclude all other than religious notices in regard to what concerns his own congregation, and every notice should be regarded as an invitation to his congregation to attend.

But Dr. Parker, of Hartford, has suggested a new method for churches in the East. He proposes that the notices be prepared in meter, so as to be sung at some interval in the services, especially during the taking up of the collection, instead of the usual orga. fantasies. As illustrating his notion of the thing, he furnishes the following among other specimens of pulpit notices in different meters:

C. M.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle meets On Saturday, H. M.; All garments for the Mission Box May then be sent to them.

S. M. The Busy Bees will meet On Friday evening next, Young gentlemen to tea, at six,

They eagerly expect.

H. M. The deacon of this church, And the committee too, Will meet on Monday night, Grave matters to review. A full atttendance is desired, And is most urgently required.

The doctor goes on to explain how the notices could be prepared either for chanting or intoning, and to show what grand devotional effects might thus be produced. Surely here is a wide field, and new, for our intoning Episcopal

But what would Dr. Parker think if. at one of our Western meetings in the country, he should be gravely asked to announce that "John Brown's gray mare h'd strayed," or "Billy Wilson had lost his saddle-blanket?" or if, at a certain Baptist Church near the Ohio, in Indiana, in the vicinity of a famous dueling ground, he was requested to give notice that " service will be suspended half an hour to give those that Dr. Parker is too nervous in eschewing congregational notices, but the evil which he ridicules, making the pulpit an advertising board, is still a great evil .- Kentucky Presbyterian.

HISTORY is a great painter, with the world for canvas, and life for a figure. It exhibts man in his pride, and nature in magnificence; Jerusalem bleeding under the Romans, or Lisbon vanishing in a flame and earthquake. History must be splendid. Bacon called it the pomp of business. Its march in the high places, and along pinnacles and points of great a ffairs .- Willmott.

A COUNTRY GIRL wrote to her lover Now George, don't you fale to be at the singing school to night." "In the bright lexicon of youth-Webster's Unabridged -there's no such word as fale.

THE MOST VALUABLE GIFT-RE-STORATION OF THE HEALTH.

During the past ten years the proprietor of the Grert Shoshness nemedy has faithfully redeemed every promise and guarantee made to the public over his signature. Alarming and apparently hopeless cases of Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Afflictions of the Kidney and Chronic Complaints of every description. including Scrofula and Skin Diseases of life long duration, have been permanently removed and eradicated. Those who volunteered their testimony to the efficacy of the Remedy are not bogus people in unheard of localities of foreign states, but respectable citizens of this Dominion, was of access and open to question, upon whose verbal recommendations we are willing to rest the reputation of the Great Shoshonees Remedy. If you are afflicted do not delay until medicine may bepowerless to aid you. No injurious effects an possibly follow the use of these Indian Remedies, as they contain no minerals, by which the faith of the invalid is so often realed under the form of some temporary sedation or stimulant. These Indian Remedies are widely known and still possess the public confidence after the lapse of sufficient time to test their

efficacy. The Shoshonees Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills have won for themselves the most favorable reputation of any pill before the public. Their efficacy has been MACDONALD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF CAST AND

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With Fittings of every description.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES. SHEETS ETC.. STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES, HAND AND POWER PUMPS.

Rubber Hose and Steam Packing MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

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We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our STOCK OF

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wish it an opportunity to see the duel." LI C I A HIDII I I A DD n. g. laukilliaku, 19 HOLLIS STREET. HALIFAX N. S.,

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> > WOODILL'S GERMAN

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MANUFACTURED BY FRED. B. WOODILL W. M. D. PEARMAN,

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Manufacture those Celebrated BELLS for Chubches and Aca-DAMIES, &C.

Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & Co.,

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AT MODERATE RATES WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. 11 and 118 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX

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One door South Bank of New Brunswick. KING STREET DINING ROOMS South side. Near King Square. St. JOHN, N.B.

The Subscriber begs leave to say the above places are fitted up in a neat and sumptuous manner, with all the modern improvements. Both places are conducted in strict accordance with the wants of the travelling public. Dinner, Breakfast and Teaserved at the shortest notice. Oysters served in every style. Pastry, ice Cream, Fruit and all the delicacies of the season always on hand. Strictly delicacies of the season always on hand. Strictly Temperance principles. The proprietor would say further that the above establishments are patron-ized by the respectable of the city of St. John.

GEORGE SPARROW, Proprietor.

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Newest and best for Singing Schools etc. By H. R. Palmer, author of Song King. Price \$7.50 per dozen; 75 cents each by mail.

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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 not 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. Avery Brown and Co., Wholesale Agents



GATES ACADIAN LINIMENT Joyful News for the Afflicted.

Hampton, Granville,

February 2nd, 1877.

Messrs. Caleb Gates & Co. Gentlemen-This is to certify that my wife was taken sick in Feby, 1875 with Liver complaint and what the Doctors call General Debility her stomach had become so weak that she could not retain any food on it but would be in awful distress and would throw it all up. I had three Doctors to see her she was under the treatment of two of them for about six months and did not seem to be much better and one of them told me not to flatter myself for she could not stand it long and that they had done all they could for her. We heard of your medicine and she wanted to try them. I saw the Doctor and told him that she wanted to try Gate's Medicines and he told me by all means to get it for her, he said if it did her no good it would do her no hurt, I got 2 bottles one of No. 1 Bitters and one of No. 2 Syrup she had not taken it but a few times when she stopped vomiting and began to get better she continued taken the medicine and in three or four veeks was up and about the house and is now able to attend to her household affairs. You can use this as you please for the benefit of the suffering.

Yours very respectfully, HARRIS M. FOSTER, J.P.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS perday at home Samples worth \$5 free. dc16

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is Agent for this paper. All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

TWO MONTHS FREE.

The "Wesleyan" will be sent to any address from this date till 31st December 1377, for one dollar. This will give new Subscribers May and June for nothing, including reports of Annual Conferences.

THIS WAR-CHRIST AND THE FALSE PROPHET.

Every solution of the war problem and the explanations are numerous enough, though differing in minor details-goes to the "Eastern Question" as the corner-stone of all difficulty. That Eastern Question deserves study. As a complicated international, political puzzle, it should be mastered. It is the most subtle subject in history. It has been woven more or less into the substance of every European feud for many centuries. Yet every explanation of the present war, which leaves out the religious element, is defective. Christ and Mohammed met in the east when the false religion first took its rise, and every war in which Christianity and Mohammedanism have confronted each other since then, has been a conflict between the true Prophet and the false. While the gentle religion of the benign and humble Christ needed all nourishment, in its infancy as it was, for some mysterious reason, Providence permitted that cruel and ambitious power to arise and crush much of the good which remained in the earth. The feeble, sometimes flickering, lights of Christianity, scattered along the shores of the Meditteranean, were extinguished in blood Mohammedanism arose: Christianity fell-for a time at least. The only genuine religion on the face of the earth was trampled under foot, its altars desecrated, and its worshippers put to the sword. An imposture more tremendous in magnitude and consequences than Mohammedanism, the world has never seen. Spreading itself over the eastern continent, every geographical barrier was overleaped: with the exception of a single chain of mountains on the equator, behind which a few trembling, desperate Christians found shelter, the enemies of Christianity swept everything before them. Centuries rolled on, peoples and opinions changing with the ages; but Mohammedanism retained its disposition, which was always fierce and implacable; and its purpose, which was to subdue the whole earth. The rebellion in India had the name of being a conflict between the Mongol and the Saxon; it was really a struggle between the true religion and the false. In his own metaphorical language, the Hindoo was compelled to say when the agony had passed, "We sat in the saddle the Mohammedan held the reins and guided the horse." In conquering India England broke the heart of Mahommedanism in that vast empire. It was the first death-knell of Islamism. England, as the purest type of a Christian nation in the world, might well be chosen to avenge the wrongs of Christianity, and reinstate it in eastern authority.

Since then there have been alliances which seemed to hold England to the defence of Turkey, Mohammed's throne and principality in the present day. By a strange providence it has been brought about that the existence of Mohammedanism, everywhere imperilled, is under the guardianship of Christian countries. This seems really necessary to prevent a bloody retaliation for Mahommedan cruelty in the first place; and, what is equally necessary, to restrain a gigantic power, itself but nominally Christian, from making a selfish use of its strength after punishing the

strong and almost universal feeling is growing among British people against bolstering up the nation which perpetuates a faith ever hostile to Christianity, even though critical national questions may be involved in leaving Turkey to its fate. National opinions are ordinarily the outgrowth of national teachings; and it seems quite reasonable that the religion of Great Britain is at the foundation of its sentiments now as respects Turkey and the Turks. What further issues, then, are to come out of the present war? Behind those great statesmen, making European halls of legislation resound with cries of warning, or incitement, there is a God, unseen, omnipotent, longsuffering, vet true to the eternal principles of justice and right. That Mahommedanism is to fall seems far from doubtful. But how, or how soon, and with what consequences to Europe and the world, who

For all true Christians there is but one resource when national questions loom up darkly to the eye. God hears prayer. The hearts of kings and statesmen are in His hands. He can overrule trouble even when He refrains for wise reasons from preventing it. Uncertainties, perplexities, may all be left to a wise Ruler.

THE SUPERNUMERARY FUND. 'Prudentia" is the exponent of ministerial thought, no doubt, on a subject of no inconsiderable moment to all who are, or expect to be, dependant upon annual grants in infirmity or old age. In his letter, published elsewhere, are questions which may easily be met. whether best through the press, or at the annual Conference, remains to be considered. Our only anxiety is that, reserved for Conference, the condition of our Fund, with all the questions it may suggest, might be too ponderous a subject for decision within the limits of time devoted to a single session. Anxious as we are for amalgamation, we would approach this subject with great caution. A day will not suffice in which to study its interests. The Fund was inaugurated with some misgiving as to certain of its provisions; it created considerable warmth of debate. Since then all its promises have been fulfilled It has done great service for a class of men who required its very liberal provision. If it becomes an anxiety with this class as to their security for the future, what must be the apprehension of those who have no other Fund than this for their protection in sickness or old age? There can be no possible understanding of our whereabouts, in regard to our relation to the present or the future of the Supernumerary Fund, without a detailed, exhaustive presentation of our own resources to begin with. This much its members may justly expect; and this much, we are quite sure, the Secretary and Treasurer will be glad to furnish.

LAST Sabbath we enjoyed the privilege of glorious country air and sunshine in the Annapolis valley. At Lawrencetown, Wilmot Circuit, in the morning, and at Nictaux Falls in the afternoon, there were large numbers assembled for worship from different parts of the surrounding country, Such a visit is abundantly suggestive. Saying nothing of thoughts which crowd upon a mind estranged perforce from fields and birds and azure sky-thoughts pleasureable, full of repose; one sees through new eyes much that escapes more familiar observation. There is little remaining. for instance, of what was once called "rustic simplicity." Railroads and telegraph wire bring cities and villages very near together, and make mankind wonderously similar. We are afraid there is little left for the poet in the classic valley of the Annapolis, save its glades and streams and mountains. The homely dress, the rustic manners, are farther away in the distance of territory than even in the distance of time. Commerce has pushed its solid. stern conditions and methods in among the honeysuckles and the roses; so that there remains for us no longer the country as we once thought of it. And we do not regret this. Commerce hrings wealth; wealth becomes tributary to religion; religion holds its sway and calls each new element to its feet. foe. But two or three things are very While this is so, who can repine? We

apparent to the observer to-day. A will only add that our own religious cause makes headway; much in advance, we would say, of the increase of population. We see but one cause for it; -men gitted, tireless, and consecrated to this one work of preaching Christ, are gaining perpetual victories, of which the world outside hears but little.

> Some sharp letters have been passing in the Eastern Chronicle, between the Rev. George W. Tuttle and the Inspector of schools for the County of Pictou. Mr. Tuttle, it seems, believes himself as under injury because of the rejection of his daughter's services; she having entered into an agreement with the trustees of a certain section, which agreement, through the influence of the inspector, was afterwards thrown out. Mr. Tuttle, moreover, insists that religious prejudices, or preferences, were Hull had been used as a means of at the foundation of his daughter's re- avoiding conflict with the laws of the jection. We have no knowledge of the local merits of this case; but it strikes | the action was straightforward and honus as somewhat singular that the In- est. On this point there was a differspector, in his letter to the paper mentioned, should so thoroughly underate the same measures would be called to the qualifications of a young lady who the aid of the Dominion Church and graduated in regular course from an Educational Institution; and rendered good and satisfactory service on a previous occasion during a two year's engagement of teaching. If this be inexperience and insufficiency in Picton county, truly they are more favoured yonder in teachers than the Province haps it did. Perhaps, moreover, it generally.

THE Messenger attempts to fasten upon the Wesleyan some portion of responsibility connected with its recent attempt at deceiving its readers. It avers that we "intimated there were others inclined to go with Mr. Havnes" the recent convert to close communion. Our neighbor should better observe the rules of truth and equity. This wresting of words from their proper mean. ing has become a confirmed habit we fear, in other things besides baptism and baptismal converts. Let him give our exact words—we are never afraid of them. As to gains to the Baptist faith, there are a few chapters of modern ecclesiastical history of which the Messenger seems strangely ignorant. There are communities in these Provinces where the Baptist Church held undisputed sway twenty or thirty years ago in which they hold to-day scarcely a fragment of a cause, while other churches have swept the country. Those churches do not, like our Baptist brethren, blow seven trumpets over every convert; they go on in their good way quietly and successfully. The principal decline which we notice in any denomination to-day the world over, is that which is leaving close communion a fragment of its former self.

WE have no quarrel with the Alliance Journal. It is doing its own workwe ours. The results ought not to be dissimilar. But our confreré, when he avers that he never heard of any one 'hinting even that temperance is ahead of religion," forgets just the startingpoint of our discussion. His own averrment, that temperance is doing what the churches would not do, had a dangerous tendency, which we are sure he will avoid for the future. One result of such teaching comes occasionally home in a very painful way to men whose temperance integrity cannot be doubted. When it is a choice among Christians between attending prayer meeting and going to the lodge or division room, the latter sometimes gets the preference. Ministers who meet this experience—and we confess to being one of the number-cannot but dread the effect of thoughtless comparisons between temperance and religion. Some of the Churches are no better than they ought to be; but they are the only religious institutions we have, and we should leave all antagonism to the Churches to men who make a business and boast of dispising religion altogether.

Our English correspondent writes:

My WESLEYAN come regularly and are full of interest. They please me great ly, and I often feel disposed to write upon some of the questions which ever and anon crop up. But I am very full of work in charge of the circuit, and can only look upon your doings as a deeply interested

The following extract is from the Montreal "Witness" of 3rd inst.:-

AT a meeting of the Quarterly Official Board of the Dominion Methodist Church, held last evening, Rev. Mr. Hunter was invited to return for a fifth year, having been nominally put down for Hull by the Conference. It is said that no valid obection can be made to his return.

Hull is a village opposite Ottawa, and has not, we believe, any distinct existence as a Circuit. In this we may be in error, though, as to the merits of the question involved, that is of little consequence. Last year, when the announcement of Mr. Hunter's invitation was made, to continue a fourth year in the Ottawa Centre Church, it was considered by most of persons in this direction that the Montreal Conference conceded the point merely on the ground of precedent. When an intimation reached us that the name of itineracy, it became a question whether ence of opinion. Few dreamed that Mr. Hunter for a fifth year. This we see has resulted; and the event sets us thinking seriously. When the Montreal Conference consented to take this back door out of a dilemma last year, it ought to have contemplated the possibility of repeating its action. Pervirtually consented to accept this opening as an escape from a very difficult position-that of refusing to extend the pastoral term in the face of a firm and intelligent request from the capital of the Dominion, and while a considerable number of ministers and people regard an extension of the pastoral term as really necessary. In that case, it is a pity that other Conferences could not have had fair play. It would have saved trouble in the east if official boards had taken the precaution to ask for the appointment of favorite pastors to convenient parishes, with the understanding that the appointment was to be nominal and not real. Most of congregations caring at all for a man's return a fourth of fifth year, could easily find a convenient neighboring parish

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SPIRITUAL RELATIONS OF CHILDREN.

MR. EDITOR,-I for one am not satisfied with the present state of the discussion concerning the spiritual state of children. &c. I do not think your most pertinent questions concerning the recent pamphlet, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, have been satisfactorily answered. I do not subscribe to your admission that his position has been the unquestioned one, hitherto, among Methodists, &c. I for one never knew there was such position (which really amounts to the universal reprobation of children, while living, at least,) until I commenced the study of the "Theologies." I grew up regarding all children as belonging to God by virtue of the atonement of Christ, and whatever else was necessary to make them his own. And I believe this is today the popular opinion of those who have read the teachings of the Bible only, on the subject. Now that the Rev. Mr. John. son, one of our most learned and ablest men, has taken up the question, we expect an elucidation. But let us read carefully and receive thoughtfully, as possibly neither the position nor the defender is in-

We must look to the sequences!! Prof. Tyndall, in his famous address at Belfast in 1874, said, "The logical consequences are very important, but in the course of my experience, I have found that they ly by the ministers? were the scarecrows of fools; and the beacons of wise men." In the former sense he hoped they would be taken, but the world was too 'wise,' so his doctrine was rejected. It is the logical consequence that is destroying the doctrine of predestination, so-called. To doctrines as well as to men we apply the divine square and, even though as ignorant as myself of conplummet. " By their fruits ye shall know

Now if children must be regenerated, or fitted for the presence of God, before they can be saved, and this takes place only if they are appointed to die, (which is a purely unscriptural invention, to escape a dilemma) then it follows that all children are the children of wrath, under the curse," and this, not for sin, for "sin is the transgression of the law," and, " where there is no law there is no transgression," but for-let the advocates of this doctrine state what?

Also, it follows that in baptism we dedicate to God these little subjects of wrath, and he does not receive them: they are then regenerated, and hene And so we have the doctrine of Baptisa Regeneration, which is taught in a certa Disciprine, by the advocates of this doc. trine, and which is another of the logical consequences, or rather an escape from

And also, it follows that the Creator. Father, and Saviour looks upon his help. less creatures who have never sinned, nor subscribed thereto, as alienated, guilty wanderers, enemies, &c., &c., through years of their existence, and until they actually repent and believe. More of the sequences we need not notice now.

If I am asked or allowed to give my humble opinion on this question, lest I be counted heterodox, allow me so to do. From the study of the Bible and of God in all his manifestations and attributes, I have always believed in universal depravity; apart from Christ, universal condemnation, but through Christ, the universal justification of those that have not sinned, and for those that have. "By the offence of one judgment came upon all men unto justification of life." What. ever was lost in Adam was gained in Christ-fitness for heaven, or God's favor. find that children stood on the same ground as believers in the Jewish Church : and when God came to earth, he said, "Of such is my kingdom. Except ye be converted and become like them, ye cannot enter in." See Matt. 14, 20. I also hear him say, "Train them up," and "they shall not depart," &c. Were these children heirs of heaven or hell? Now, I understand that at the point of real existencewhich time God knoweth-the atonement of Christ meets the individual and justifies him, and the spirit of God, in this sense the purchase and adjunct of the atonement. fits for the heavenly home and

favor of God; which fitness continues till

the individual by actual sin-which event

God knoweth-forfeits the same, when he

must repent and look to Jesus, &c. So I

baptize them as God's children-on the

same ground as the believer-and ask for

authority to keep them away when Jesus

says, "Suffer them to come." Not to

convert them, but because that " of such

is the kingdom of heaven." This seems to

me consistent with Scripture, common

sense and experience. And I may say I

value not the opinions of men unless they

square with these.

Yours, &c., J. B. HEMMEON.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—It ought to be possible to discuss this question without harshness or hard feelings. Thus far there has been but good temper; but fearing that other results might follow, we would advise that each be allowed to think for himself without agitation.

THE SUPERNUMERARY FUND

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-In common, I presume, with the other members of the Lower Conferences, we have received a circular setting forth a scheme for the amalgamation of the Supernumerary Funds at present existing in our church !

We are glad that this measure has been submitted at so early a period to those interested in the matter, for as shareholders in a company which it is proposed to amalgamate with another, we cannot be expected to take final action without a full understanding of the consequences involved in such a step. I take the liberty of asking a few questions not doubting but that Dr. P. or some one else who has the matter under consideration, will giadly give the information sought.

1st. What amount of Supernumerary Funds have we invested; and how much will remain to be handed over to the General Fund after the repayments contem plated by the scheme?

2nd. What is the amount of investments in the Western Conferences for the same purposes :- what is contributed by the churches annually, or was contributed say, last year ;-and what is paid annual-

3rd. In the Western conferences what is proposed to be paid to supernumerariessuperannuated ministers' and ministers widows from this fund; and what do they actually receive?

Full information upon these points with time to consider will enable any one, nexional finance to give an intelligent vote; without it we do not see how we can vote for a change. It is far better to investigate fully beforehand than to attempt to atone for the lack of this by abundance of criticism and fault finding afterwards.

We acknowledge fully the desirableness of amalgation if it can be done upon "an equitable basis." We are afraid however of this equitable basis. Any one who has read the Guardian for the last year must have been struck by the frequent reference to their difficulties in connection with this fund. They have appropriated \$5000 of the missionary money to its relief, and yet

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To the Editor SIR,-In lowing extr perance Uni

tary of both trying to tal the British upon the U tion in Lodg with the Un ning any glin but endeavo of the Unite gross misrep ing Lodges ing them cha come over to

As far as Scotia of the Templars and I beg to give denial. We damage the d gross misrepr any B. T. Lo free." Nor h ing so.

> Grand Secre Lodge of

DEAR SIR, special service By for some ciously heard a his people, and sons have profe vation. This to the young, minent memb have decided for

We are maki new church, it and when finis ance can be paid this year." We need

more light on the subject; at least, such

CRITICISM OF A NEWLY-PUB-

LISHED BOOK.

MR. EDITOR,-The second volume of

sermons by the Rev. H. Pope, Junr., is

just at hand, which, like its predecessor,

is a most welcome guest. We sincerely

hope that the author will have the plea-

sure of seeing these vols., issued during

his enforced retirement, carried to all the

homes of Methodism in these Lower Pro-

vinces, as well as the regions beyond, and

that the financial result will exceed his

utmost anticipations. But there is one

thing in vol. II. with which we are unable

to agree. On page 255, we find a sermon

Sin Slain World." With the sermon as

a whole we find no fault. In the exordium,

however, there is a statement made which,

to our mind, is contrary to fact. The first

sentence is as follows: "The dreary years

of Israel's captivity in Babylon were

dragging their slow length along." Then

follows a description of the people in their

captivity, which finishes up with the fol-

lowing.-" Their repentance is accepted.

their prayer is heard and an encouraging

answer is given." What we have to say is

this: "Israel" never went into captivity

to Babulon. It was the house of Judah

that went to Babylon. Before this event

130 years, the house of Israel went into

captivity at the hands of the King of As-

syria, and was put in "Holah and in

Habon by the river Jordan and in the

cities of the Medis. See 2 Kings 17th

chap. The Jews could not regard the

vision of the resurrection of dry bones as

an "encouraging answer" to their pray-

ers, for the Lord said to Ezekiel "These

chap. 37, I1.

by numbers."

perance Union."

ing so.

bones are the whole house of Israel." See

Further on we read, "From the strength

and depth of many of the expressions em-

been led into error. Not only did the

House of Israel not go into captivity to

Babylon, but it certainly never returned.

That such is the case there is positive

proof. In the 2 Kings 17, 23, we read,

" So was Israel carried away out of their

own land to Asssria unto this day." This

was probably written by Ezra after the re-

turn of the Jews from Babylon. With

this agrees Josephus. See Book xi.

chap. 5, sec. 2, "The ten tribes are beyond

the Euphrates till now, and are an im-

mense multitude, and not to be estimated

THE TEMPLAR QUESTION,

SIR,-In your last issue I find the fol-

We see the Grand Secre-

lowing extract from the "Canada Tem-

tary of both these rivals in Nova Scotia

trying to take advantage of the change in

the British Templar Order, consequent

upon the Union, by creating dissatisfac-

tion in Lodges not thoroughly conversant

with the Union movement. Not only fan-

ning any glimmering spark of discontent,

but endeavoring to damage the character

of the United Temperance Association by

gross misrepresentations, and also induc-

ing Lodges of British Templars, by giv-

ing them charters and all supplies free, to

come over to one of the I.O.G.T. Or-

Scotia of the Independent Order of Good

Templars and its Secretary are concerned.

I beg to give the above a most unqualified

denial. We have never "endeavored to

gross misrepresentations," Or " given

any B. T. Lodge charters and supplies

free." Nor have we any intention of do-

DEAR SIR,-We have been holding

special services here and at Seldom-Come-

By for some weeks. The Lord has gra-

ciously heard and answered the prayers of

his people, and some sixty or seventy per-

sons have professed earnest desire for sal-

vation. This work has not been confined

to the young, but many of the more pro-

Grand Secretary, Grand

Lodge of N. S., I. O. G. T.

Yours truly,

Fogo, May 24, 1877.

WILL. DENNIS.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan:

ARCANUM.

PRUDENTIA.

is the opinion of

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n Jesus Not to eems to

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full

minent members of our congregation have decided for Christ, 100 We are making good progress with our new church, it will be very neat and nice; and when finished will be the most hand. no one can forsee the quantity of light by drawing lots.

issue of the Guardian in an some building in the place. With the which will be generated by letting the find the following ominous exception of a very few, our people are ntterances. "we learn from the Treasurer | poor, and if any of your numerous readthat according to present appearances, ers can give us a little help, we shall be not much more than one half the allowdevoutly thankful.

Our people have done nobly for missions. We raised over \$30 more than last year. Yours truly,

T. W. ATKINSON.

TOBIQUE MISSION. MR. EDITOR,-More than two years have passed away since we submitted our last report for the WESLEYAN. Since that time we have endeavored to labour only for the glory of God, and we feel thankful not without success, both in reference to the temporal, as well as the spiritual aspect of the circuit. The mission house has been built, and during the past vear and a half has been occupied. Adjoining it are a wood shed and barn. also a garden; and it is, on the whole, a comfortable home for the minister and his

entitled-"Life from the Dead-for a family. The friends on the Tobique River are actively engaged in building two churches for the Methodist Conference.

Our missionary meetings, last autumn were more than usually interesting. Bros. Parker and Crisp were the deputation,

and did justice to the subject. Financially our people are improving. We have been called upon twice, during this spring, to attend "donations," the first of which was at Tobique River, and the second at Bath, the friends from Wicklow kindly aiding at the latter place. In each case we spent a very pleasant evening, and at the close were presented with tangible proofs of friendship. In our closing remarks at Both, we referred to the Balmoral case, and received a collection of \$6.00, which we forwarded to Mr. Blackwell.

Although spiritually we have not held the degree of prosperity that we longed and laboured for, yet we have cause for gratitude. On the Tobique we have seen the stout hearted sinner brought to penitence and submission to God's plan for salvation. At Bath the church has been quickened, backsliders recovered and sin-

ployed by the prophet, the greater numners brought to God. ber of biblical expositors have been led At Upper Kent, also, the Lord has to apply this prophetic vision not only to blessed the efforts put forth for the salvathe return of captive Israel from Babylon tion of souls. Believers have been revived, and others have their names placed to Palestine, but also their general recovery," &c. We are afraid that our for the first time upon our church-roll. author has followed too implicitly the Three new classes have been organized "biblical expositors," and therefore has with hopes of future prosperity.

We were assisted in the special services by brethren Colter, Crisp, and Stebbings. We were also favoured last week with two excellent sermons from the President. Yours, &c.,

S. JAMES. Upper Kent, May 11, 1877.

ENGLISH METHODIST NEWS.

We had better speaking at the missionary breakfast meeting on Saturday than I ever heard there before. Frequently the speeches have been very tame indeed, and the only charm about the affair was that it brought friends together; but this year was a very marked exception. The three young ministers who were the chief speakers did admirably. If the arrangements up stairs for the breakfast itself had been nearly as successful as those for the oratory, the whole would have been a great success, but they were not.

It is interesting to find that Mr. Fry Q.C., one of the counsel who gave the opinion in favour of the Conference being able to frame a scheme for Lay Representation, has been appointed the new judge of the High Court of Justice. It is somewhat curious that the present As far as the Grand Lodge of Nova head of the Judicature, the Lord Chancellor, when at the bar and the junior judge, should at different times have given a similar opinion on this quesdamage the character of the U. T. A. by

> I hear that in a few days Mr. T. Percivival Bunting will issue another letter or pamphlet on the subject of Lay Representation, so as to indicate his views with reference to the report of the Mixed Committee which has to be considered in the May district meeting. These productions, from the sharp pen of Mr. Bunting, on the eve of Committees, have been more frequent and powerful than-so far as some of their readers are concerned-welcome. But as he is not a member of any district meeting, he is quite right in publishing his thoughts through the press. This is the law of compensation. If he cannot speak to a few, he can write to the many; and this may be most valuable to his cause; for, as Victor Hugo says,

people be in communication with men of genius."

"I could not live-could'st thou!-to hear the Cry loudly in the heart, and strangle it " -London Methodist.

INCIDENT IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL. -Revival services were last week held in Darlington, under the auspices and direction of the Rev. A. M'Aulay, President of the Wesleyan Conference. They culminated vesterday in special services in all the Weslevan places of worship in the town. At Bondgate Chapel the President preached morning and evening, to congregations unprecedented in numbers, and with unsurpassed fervour and impressiveness. In the course of the evening sermon during an exposition of the history of Job-as an example of the power ande fficacy of

prayer a singular incident occurred. The preacher was narrating the circumstance of a personal public and voluntary confession, by a former Indian soldier, of having gone to such a length in hostility to all heavenward aspirations as actually to propose to formally sell himself to the Enemy of Mankind. when his career was arrested by what he believed to be a supernatural "still small voice," reminding him of the pravers of a sainted mother. Just as Mr. McAulay got to the crisis of his narrative, a voice from the gallery callpeated confession may be imagined. The preacher remarked that he was not aware that the man was in Darlington, and passed on to other illustrations of his theme, the power of pray-

NEWS IN BRIEF.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Dominion Immigration Agent at Halifax invites parties having farms for sale to furnish descriptions of them for the information of immigrants.

The crew of the barqt. "William Cross-cup," of Annapolis, which was wrecked at Louisburg, came to Halifax in the steamer 'George Shattuck," from Sydney, on the 1th. The crew of the schooner "Centennial." of Port Medway, which was wrecked at Newfoundland last winter, arrived in the

schooner "Edith Wier," from Bonne Bay, Nfld., same day. Messrs. E. Churchill & Sons. Hantsport will, it is said, shortly commence the building of two large bargues.

Messrs. D. R. & C. F. Eaton, the enter prising proprietors of the milling establishment at Three Sisters, N. S., deserve the highest praise for the energy displayed in giving employment to a large number of the inhabitants of that part of the country, as well as to others from abroad, and as their business is done on a purely cash basis it proves a great advantage to all. Their mills are now in full operation, they having put in, the past winter, three million feet of logs, beside a large lot they could not get to the mill last fall, which will be manufactured into deals, boards, laths, staves, ship materials &c., this season. They have also on the stocks a ship of 1600 tons, which will be launched this summer, and another frame in the yard of 1000 tons, to put off next spring, altogether giving employment to about 200 men, by whom no one is more highly esteemed than

their employers. The brigt. "Sarah L. Hall," of Yarmouth. Young, sailed from Guatanamo for New York heard of. She is insured in Yarmouth offices as follows: Atlantic, \$3,000; Pacific, \$2,000; Commercial, \$1,000. Freight insured for

\$1,000 in the Pacific. On Monday morning week at about seven o'clock, two men, named Patrick Monk and Alfred Murphey, left Shoal Bay, East Halifax, in a fishing squid to attend to their lobster traps. Nothing was heard of them until the following day at noon, when their bodies were picked up near the shore in eight feet of water. The boat was found near where the bodies were picked up. When last seen the men were sailing their boat, and it is supposed she was capsized by a squall. It is probable the men clung to the bottom of the boat and dropped off, having succumbed to the cold and exposure. Both men were married. On Monday last, a whaler, containing four fishermen, was upset by a squall near Mr. F. H. Baker's lobster factory at Marie Joseph. Three of the men were drowned and one was saved by a boat which was sent to the rescue. A flat which was towing astern of the whaler sunk with her. We have not been able to obtain the names of

the men. The St. John Presbytery has nominated Rev. James Bennet as its candidate for the Moderatorship of the General Assembly,

which meets in Halifax on June 13th. A despatch to the St. John "Telegraph" says Hon. Wm. Annand has been appointed Agent General of the Domininion of Canada

two acres of potatoes planted by the first of Last week a little son of Mr. William Tobin, of Buckingham Street, was very badly burned during his mother's temporary absence. He had caught his clothing on fire and jumped into bed, setting that on fire also,

Mr. Sylvester Egan, of Sydney Mines, had

before his mother could reach him. We learn that Prof. Alexander McKnight, Professor of Systematic Theology in the Presbyterian College, has just had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by he University of Glasgow.

The regulations for annual militia drill proride for the training of twenty thousand men, at headquarters of corps, for twelve days. Officers to receive \$1 per day, and non-com missioned officers and men fifty cents. Corps that did not drill last year are to have the preference this year. Others to be decided

N. B., & P. E. ISLAND.

years of age, named Welsh, died suddenly at Sussex. He was one of a party at a neighbor's house, who during the day had been engaged in piling logs on new land. He had just finished singing a song, when he fell off his chair and immediately expired. An inquest was held, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that his heart and lungs were diseased, and that he was liable to die at any time under a little excitement. The verdict was, "Died from natural

The ship "Otago," of Yarmouth, which had to cut away her masts in the gale a few weeks ago, is at Carleton on Wilson & Mc-Lauchlan's blocks. Her cargo was discharged. She has been caulked and coppered, and will receive new spars and sails. Her wrecked materials has been sold at auction and realized \$400.

The Manse, Dalhousie, N. B., was de- tracts of land. stroyed by fire on Thursday evening. The contents were saved. No personal injuries

The Norwegian barque "Walle," formerly the "Eva Carvell" (of St. John N. B., Capt. Soresen, arrived at Halifax on Saturday week from Liverpool, G. B., making the passage in 16 days and a half. This is the

The "Journal" says shortly after noon on Monday last, Mrs. Sophia Sawyer, of Mill town, was in her usual health and preparing to take a quantity of seeds to a man at work in her garden, when she became suddenly sick and expired within half an hour. Deceased was 75 years of age.

One of the penitentary convicts, named Whitfield Nelson, from Carleton County, died of consumption on Monday. He was undergoing a sentence of five years for rape, and about three years of the time had expired.

The New York "Herald" of the 6th inst., says: The Rev. George H. Hepworth, D.D., ed out, "Aye, and he's here now, thank and Rev. A. C. Arnold, D. D., of the Church of the Disciples; Dr. Wn. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Manning, of the Old South Church, Boston; and the Rev. Mr. Woodcock, of St. John, N. B., will sail from this port, June 16th, for a hundred days' trip to Europe and the Holy Lands.

> Mr. W. D. Hartt, on Saturday last, received eight tons of lobsters at his factory, St. Andrew's. Mr. Hartt is a most active and go-ahead man, full of energy and intelli gence. He pays out every week a large amount in wages, as well as a good round sum to the fishermen. A few more men like him are what St. Andrew's requires.

Bears have appeared in the vicinity of Westfield, of late, and left marks of their presence. Last week, three sheep and three lambs, belonging to Mr. James Myles, were killed by bruin. A few days ago, Mr. Owen Quigg, of Welsford, trapped a bear and received the sum of \$3 as bounty money for the nose of the beast.

Daniel, son of the late Mr. Charles Judge, was accidently drowned of Hartt's wharf, St. Andrew's, on Tuesday evening last. The deceased was a promising young man, twenty two years of age, and a general favorite with all who knew him. He with some others were going off Hartt's wharf, upon the old steamboat wharf, around the end of the line fence dividing the wharfs which projected about a foor over the cap-sill of Hartt's wharf. He missed his footing and fell into the water. His companions tried to save him, but the night was so dark they could not see him. The body was recovered about half an hour after the accident. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

A large and very powerful pump has arrived at Lilburn's landing, and is to be sent to the Muniac gold diggings, where it is to commence to take out the water that gathers in the shaft.

It is to be hoped that the lead and silver mining at the top of the Fintore will also succeed. The last account was that the appearance was of an encouraging nature.

Angus McMillan, Esq., has now on the stocks at Summerside the largest and in every respect the best ship ever built in any of the shipyards of that town. She is being built under a shed, and is nearly finished. The on the 16th of March, and has not since been Hon. John Lefurgey and Mr. David Montgomery have also ships on the stocks in

The afternoon train from Charlottetown for Georgetown ran off the track on the 4th, and piled up a couple of box cars and passenger coaches, but nobody was hurt. A wrecking train left Charlottetown about 8.30 for the scene, and the track was all right the next

About fifty thousand bushels of potatoes have been already shipped from Summerside for the United States markets.

It is the intention of Mr. Cotton, formerly publisher of the weekly "Examiner, Charlottetown, to issue the first number of the "Daily Examiner" in a few days.

Wm. LeFurgey, Esq., of Wilmot Creek, has a ewe which has added thirteen to his sheep in the last three years. The year belast she had four lambs, last year she had four lambs, and this spring she had

UPPER PROVINCES

Col. Ed. Moore and A. R. Wright of Portland, Me., have obtained the contract for building the new harbor at the mouth of the Charles river, Quebec. Theirs was the sixth highest bid. The work will occupy four years and involves \$1,500,000.

The ship "City of Quebec," which arrived at Quebec from London, last week, brought ten large 64-pounder rifle guns, one thousand shells, twenty-six cases of fuse, and thirtyfive cases of various other warlike stores. The guns are to be at once put in position on the Citadel.

Great dissatisfaction is experienced in Quebec at the fact that Mr. Lunt, who proposed to run a new opposition line of steamers between Quebec and Montreal, has been unable to obtain a suitable wharf for the pur-

A Proclamation is made putting into operation Chapter 115 of the Consolidated Statutes, offering a reward for the killing of Wolves in Newfoundland.

A very melancholy accident occurred at Martyn, the captain of the mining operations rived there for the

near the shore by throwing some sticks, stones, etc., to his dog out on the thin ice that still remained there, when (as it is supposed) he slipped and fell through the ice. When taken out life was extinct. As the water was not more than three feet deep where he was found, death must have been caused either by a heavy blow about the head producing unconsiousness, or by the sudden shock arising from intensely chilled water. Capt. Martyn, during his time in Newfoundland, was very generally respected and admired for his integrity and gentlemanly deportment.

The news of the "City of Brussels'" safety was publicly announced on Sunday morning from the pulpits of the Montreal Catholic and Protestant churches alike, and there was

subsequently great gratification expressed. Prospecting for mineral lands is being carried on very briskly in the township of Templeton just now, in consequence of the large demand for phosphates. Several parties have gone in heavily, having purchased large

Farmers of the Ottawa district report that the crops are pretty well in. The weather has been very favourable, and all that is now wanted to secure a beautiful harvest is oc-

casional showers of rain. The Department of Marine and Fisheries have consented to place 10,000 salmon ova in the North River early in June. Should the quickest run made from Europe to this port | effort be successful the other rivers of Argen-

teuil will be treated in a similar manner Joseph Perrault, late Secretary of the Canadian Centennial Commission, has entered an action for damages for libel against the "Mail" Printing and Publishing Company, of Toronto, for \$20,000. The alleged libel was in a letter from the "Mail's" Centennial correspondent, in May last, which severely reflected on Mr. Perrault. The letter was headed "Corruption of a Canadian Centennial Com-

The Provincial Government of Quebec has instructed its Emigration Agent in London to encourage none but agricultural emigrants to

come to this Province. Thomas Murphy, of Coaticooke, merchant tailor, left that place suddenly, and turned up in Montreal on the following day. His creditors, Messrs. H. & J. Moss, having been informed that he intended to leave for Texas, caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest, and he was taken into custody. He had secreted goods in his house at Coaticoke, and after lying in gaol for two days, he compromised the matter by giving an order for

MISCELLANEOUS.

the delivery of the goods.

An invention by a Captain Warren is being tried at Portsmouth, in England. It is for sheathing ships with paper fixed on with a peculiar cement. It is claimed that seaweed will not grow on, nor barnacles adhere to it.

A Russian engineer named Peretiako has invented a sort of land monitor in which artillerists sit in a tower and drive about in pattle, shooting as they go. The contrivance is moved by steam, and is about to be tested by the Government.

The steamship "China" arrived at Boston, May 7th from Liverpool, reports signalled steamer "Sidonian," of Glasgow, from New York for Bristol, disabled, and requiring a surgeon. Sent ship surgeon on board, who reports that on the 29th her boilers exploded killing captain, 3 engineers, 1 fireman and one trimmer, and injuring a cook. When the surgeon of the "China" went on board, the men were all dead but one fireman. He answered, "I will tell you in the morning," but he died in a few minutes, and it was impossible to learn the cause of the explosion. The "Sidonian" proceeded under sail, and will not arrive at her destination until two

weeks. Steamer "City of Richmond" at New York. 13th inst., reports having met the long delayed steamer "City of Brussels" on Tuesday last, about 1,300 miles this side of the Fastnet light. The "Brussels" broke her shaft April 23rd and proceeded under sail. All were well. She would probably arrive at her destination on Thursday or Friday. The beef shipments abourd were worth \$30,000, and will probably be a loss because of the short ice supply.

It is reported that Russian emissaries are in every part on the Atlantic coast, and the Russian fleet will attempt to capture any vessel with Turkish arms. Turkey can claim damages of the U.S. Government in this

In consequence of the continued strike of shipwrights 22 firms, embracing all the shipyards of Glasgow, Grennock, Port Glasgow and Dumbarton, have agreed to a general lock-out of all shipbuilding workemen, commencing on the 19th inst. Advices have been received at Washington.

that the 15,000 Indians who lately surrender-ed are getting turbulent and will go on the

war-path unless their hunger is appeased.

The Indian Department has made no adequate provision for them. The County Court House at Rockford, Ill., an elegant and massive structure in course of erection, fell in May 11th, with a tremendous crash, owing to the crumbling of the brick wall which supported the dome, 120 feet high. There were 25 or 30 men at work on the building at the time; all but four or five, who jumped from the windows, were buried in the debris. It is believed that ten or twelve lives were lost and many more injured. The loss to the builders is about sixty thousand

A London special says that the dearness and scarcity of provisi as at Erzeroum increase, and the Russians find great difficulty in obtaining supplies.

There are serious differences between the Turkish Chamber and Government. @ The Chamber is very angry at the Porte's acceptance of the German protectorate over Russian subjects in Turkey. It also desires to impeach Noury Pasha, the Sultan's brotherin-law, for embezztement, and Redif Pasha. War Minister, for maladministration. Redif, who is all powerful, is determined to crush Parliament before it can harm him.

The insurrection in the Caucasus is far from being put nown. It causes the Russian Government much anxiety and inconvenience and threatens to increase.

The English contractor has been ordered to supply 2000 horses' stalls, with fittings for setting them up on board hired transports.

Ambulance waggons, of the heaviest pattern, bearing the "Geneva cross" are on the wharf of Woolwich arsenal, awaiting shipment to Portsmouth and elsewhere.

A despatch from Athens reports that twentythousand Enfield and twenty-five thousand South West Arm. Notre Dame Bay. Mr. Springfield rifles, with ammunition, have ar-

WESLEYAN ALMANAC MAY, 1877.

Last Quarter, 5 day, 7h, 4m, Morning. New Moon, 13 day, 1h, 15m, Morning. First Quarter, 19day, 8h, 42m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 26 day, 11h,

O	Day of Week.	SUN		1	MOON.					3	T'de	
U.M.		Rise	Sets	R	ises	S	outh	ns S	Sets			
1	Tuesday	4 54	7 0	11	54	1 2	58		51		47	
2	Wednesdy	4 53	7 1		ori.	3	52		50		26	
3	Thursday	4 51	7 2	0	38		43		51	11	4	
4	Friday	4 50	7 4	1	8	5	31	9	54	11	48	
6	Saturday	4 48	7 5	1	33	6	16		59	A	40	
5	SUNDAY	4 47	7 6	1	53	6	- 58	A	3	1	42	
7	Monday	4 46	7 7	1	11	7	39	1	7	2	56	
8	Tuesday	4 44	7 8	2	30	8	20	2	10	4	9	
9	Wednesdy	4 43	7 9	2	48	9	2	3	16	5		
10	Thursday	4 42	7 10	3	5	9	44	4	23	5	57	
11	Friday	4 41	7 11	3	27	10	30		33	6	35	
12	Saturday	4 39	7 13	3	53	11	20	6	47	7	14	
13	SUNDAY	4 38	7 14	4	28	A	15	8	.2	7	50	
14	Monday	4 37	7 15	5	12	1	14	9	16	8	28	
15	Tuesday	4 36	7 17	6	10	2	16	10	22	9	7	
16	Weduesdy		7 18	7	22	3	20	11	18	9	58	
17	Thursday	4 34	7 19	8	39	4	21	me		10	40	
18	Friday	4 33	7 20	9	58	5	17	0	3	11	30	
	Saturday	4 32	7 21	11	15	6	8	0		me		
20	SUNDAY	4 31	7 22	Α,	32	6	58	1	1	0	29	
21	Monday		7 23	1	46	7	45	1	24	1	36	
22	Tuesday		7 24	2	58	8	31	1	44	2	47	
	Wednesdy		7 25	4	10	9	18	2	4	3	59	
	Thursday		7 26	5		10	7	2	26	5	1	
	Friday		7 27	6	29	10	59	2	49	5	56	
	Saturday		7 28	7		11	51	3	19	6	45	
	SUNDAY	4 25	7 29	8	50	mo		3	56	7	32	
28 1	Monday		7 30	9	48	0	47	4	44	8	14	
	Fuesday		7 31	10	31	1	42	5	36	8	53	
30 1	Wednesdy	4 23	7 31	11	7	2	34	6	37		32	
31 7	Thursday	4 22	7 32	11	35	3	24	7	14	10	11	
-	indibiny	4 221	02	••	301		231	•	,			

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

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs and II 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 Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 50 minutes LATER.

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

TO A SNOW FLAKE IN MAY.

Beautiful wanderer of the winter time. Com'st thou to visit as in days of spring; Thoughts of a far-off, wintry, northern

Thou bring'st in from thy pure, white downy wing, Thoughts of wide seas, where ships of

giant form, Are tossed as playthings by the furious

Where the wild waves are dashing, and the storm Breaks o'er the ice-bergs, with a howling wail,

And sailors, rocking on the icy mast, Sigh for the comfort and the bliss of home:

Never to see it more, for the keen blast Will wail a requiem o'er their grave of The powerful One, thy tiny form who

moulds. Maketh the storm a calm at his com-The boisterous winds within His fists he

The waters in the hollow of his hand. L. A D B.

BISHOP JANES-A REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.

BY G. HUGHES.

It was Saturday evening. On the morrow the bishop was to dedicate a neat church at Irvington, four miles her eyes. above Newark, New Jersey. The trains did not run so frequently between New York and Newark in the evening as they do now. The last train left at nine o'clock, and somehow the bishop missed it. He was not, however, to be baffied in that way. I do not doubt that he believed in Mr. Wesley's saying, that a man had better break a limb | brothers and sisters in the poor, and than disappoint a congregation.

Accordingly he went to a livery and hired a man to drive him to Newark. Then, taking his valise in hand, he proceeded to climb the hills above Newark on foot. He had arranged to tarry for the night at the house of an old and valued friend, Benjamin Mead, residing at Clinton Place, one mile before reaching Irvington.

By the time he arrived there it was nearly, if not quite, midnight. The dwelling of Mr. Mead was in a secluded spot, standing back some distance from the front gate, a beautiful lawn does'nt think it worth while to set even way, if only you mind the clock, and stretching on either side of the walk to the dining-room table just for us." the house.

friend's house. But he was mistaken. He was on the premises of the next door neighbor. The servant, answertake, and he retraced his steps. He was soon under the hospitable roof of his venerable friend, and received, as was customary, a hearty welcome. None of the honored servants of Christ whom they delighted to entertain was ever more welcome than Bishop Janes, Mr. Mead was quite surprised to see him, however, at so late an hour, and the inquiry was made as to what had detained him. The explanation being gone into his neighbor's yard.

of astonishment, "have you been in the

were there I would not have given anything for your life. Did you not see a

"Why, yes;" responded the bishop "when I went up on the piazza and rang the bell, I saw a dog lying there quietly, but he did not attempt to molest me."

"You surprise me beyond measure," said Mr. Mead. "Why, no one, not even the immediate neighbors, dare enter those grounds in the daytime, except some one of the family is at hand. neighborhood!"

"Well, the Lord preserved me, no doubt." replied the bishop, in his usually calm way. And so it was. The Lord did undoubtedly preserve him, shutting that ferocious dog's mouth, as certainly as the mouths of the lions when Daniel was cast into the den.

The family were all away, no one about the place except the servants, making the dog of course more watchful. And yet he lay quietly on the porch while the bishop rang the bell and came away—did not even growl or stir! Surely "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them."

MATERNAL REMEMBERANCE.

A lady was riding in her carriage among the mountains, when they came upon an old woman, with a funny little hoed on her head, and a staff in her hand, walking on alone. She was neat and clean, and her skin was soft and delicate, but her back was bent, and she was barefoot.

The lady saw she was shoeless, and stopped her carriage.

"Here is some money," said the lady, in a tender tone.

"What for?" said the woman, look. ing up pleasantly.

"To buy shoes for your poor feet. Do you want a pair of shoes?"

The woman laughed a little low laugh, which seemed to come from a heart filled with simple, happy

"Don't you want a pair of shoes? asked the lady, a little hurt.

"I s'pose I do," said the woman but I didn't think of anybody's giv-

"Take this bill, please, and buy you a pair," said the lady.

"God bless and reward you!" answered the woman, heartily. The carriage drove on, and the lady

sank back on her seat, with tears in

"O," said she, "I thought I saw my own mother in that dear old lady. She has just such a sweet face and pleasant voice. You don't know how I felt when I thought of my mother, old and feeble, walking with bare feet over the rough rocky road."

If we all saw fathers and mothers, the cold, and the hungry, what a world this would soon be. - Child's World.

THE FADED WRAPPER.

A CAPITAL STORY FOR MOTHERS.

" Are you sorry that father has gone away to stay overnight, Alice?" said one of Mrs. Montgomery's children to his sister. "It rains so hard that no one will call; and now mother will wear that faded wrapper all day. I heard her tell Barbara she would have a good long day for sewing. She

Passing up the walk the good bishop on that dress, Philip?" was the anrang the bell, as he supposed, of his swer. Then she wouldn't wear it any

worse, for she would wear it just the ing his call, informed him of his mis- same on rainy days, and when papa is

Now mamma, in the next room, heard this discussion of the children. and arose to take a survey of herself in the looking-glass. It was not a very pleasing picture that the polished surface gave back to her view.

"Now, Harry Warren's mother." said Philip, " is always dressed nicely any time of the day."

" She wears such pretty bows on her given, he added that he had by mistake hair and neck," said Alice. " But she isn't half so pleasant as our mother. "What!" said his friend, with an air she added, " if she does look prettier."

The mother's eyes glistened as she next yard? Why, if I had known you looked down on the old wrapper.

she said, "and by my own children, hear it. But if we get into the habit too! Who would have thought they of not heeding its warning, and not dowere such sharp little things? They ing what it tells us to do, then, by and notice every trifle."

stirred. She would not allow such a rival, she said to herself, if she could eclipse her.

"You shall be disappointed about the old wrapper for once, Mr. Philip,' she added, smiling; so she took a soft, white dress, just the thing to enliven a The dog is the terror of the whole dull day. Then she puffed her hair in her prettiest style, and proceeded to dress herself with unusual care. The delicate collar was adorned with a bow of palest pink, and her hair tied back with a ribbon to match.

> It was wonderful how these simple is a straight shot: additions to the toilet changed her whole appearance. A little taste does much for a woman's toilet, and yet how small, often, is the cost! A simple knot of violet or crimson velvet will make a dull dress bright, and even elegant. As a great painter said, "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."

brighter look than usual that day as she entered the nursery. Her dress had actually raised her spirit, but she was hardly prepared for the burst of admiration that greeted her. It is not often that the compliments are as sincere and heart-felt as were those of her little ones that day. But her children's tones quickly changed to one of anx-

"Are you going away anywhere mamma?" they asked directly.

" No, dears; I am going to sew on the machine all day; so we can have a nice time together.'

Little Alice hung over her chair a minute and fingered her buttons, as she said, with a smile of deep content in her eve :

"You look nice, mamma."

Mrs. Montgomery smiled as she threaded the needle of the machine, while Philip added, proudly,

" She looks nicer than Harry's mother, even when she has her silk dress That was reward enough, she had

eclipsed her rival. "I'll remember this day's lesson," said the mother in her own heart: and

she did remember it. The rainy-day dress was doomed, and they helped to rip it up with sincere pleasure. It made excellent lining for a new one, and it often preached its old sermon over as it hung wrong-side out in the closet.

THE ALARM-CLOCK.

You know what an alarm-clock is. It is a kind of clock made, not to keep time all day, like other clocks, but to wake persons up at a particular hour, by making a loud noise. Suppose you have one of these clocks, and you wish it to wake you so that you may rise every morning at four o'clock, you wind it up at night, and set the index-figure on the dial-plate pointing to four, then you place it on a table near your bed, or on a mantel-piece, and go to sleep. The clock keeps on through the night, ticking away, till four o'clock in the morning. Then it begins to strike and ring, and it makes such a noise as is sure to wake any ordinary sleeper. This is a very convenient way of being aroused from sleep. Yes, it is a sure get up when it calls you. But if you "Don't you wish she would spill ink turn over and go to sleep again, for two or three mornings, the alarm-clock will lose its power, or rather you will lose your power of hearing it, or of be-" No, indeed; I dont want it any ing awakened by it. No change will take place in the clock; but a great change will take place in you. The clock will continue to sound at the proper hour, and it will make as much noise as it ever did, but it will lose its effect. You will sleep quietly on, just as if the alarm had not been given.

> Now, conscience is God's alarm-clock. God has wound it up so that it may warn us whenever we are tempted to do that which is wrong. It gives the alarm. It seems to say, "Take care. God sees you. Stop!" How important it is to have a conscience that will always warn us of the danger of sin! But if we desire such a conscience we must be willing to listen to it. If we stop when it says "stop," if we do what off \$2,750 and you will be about right."

"To be compared to Aunt Warren," it tells us to do, then we shall always by, we shall cease to hear it. Our con-Mrs. Montgomery's spirit was quite science will sleep, its voice of warning fit." will be hushed, and we shall then be like a vessel at sea that has no compass to point out the right way, and no rudder to keep it in that way.

GOUGH'S CHEESE ARGUMENT.

No one knows better than John B. Gough how to use the reductio ad absurdum, or how to handle a bit of humor that, like the stocking the Irishman was swinging at Donnybrook Fair, has a rock in it. The following from his lecture, "The Foes we Fight,"

An LL.D. (and I am very sorry to say he is a Massachusetts LL.D.) was dining at the table of a lady who never furnishes wine, no matter who is her guest-at whose house General Grant spent nearly two days, during which time not a drop of wine, ale, or spirits did she present to him or his staff; and when the British nobility are sometimes entertained by her, they inquire. " Can you entertain Lord So andso?" when she replys, "Yes, but he must know beforehand that neither wine, ale, Mrs. Montgomery's face wore a nor spirits are offered in my house." This gentleman was at her dinner-table, and he said, "Now, I think I cannot understand your position in reference to this matter. Mrs. So and so.. Now, I enjoy a glass of wine at my dinner, it is my habit to use You say to me. "Doctor, I shall give you no wine because So-and-so makes bad use of it.' Here is one person cannot drink with impunity, and here is another who makes a fool of himself. By and by you will take from us all our luxuries. enjoy cheese. I like it with a cup of coffee and a cracker; it promotes digestion. Would you say, 'Doctor, here is a man cannot eat cheese with impunity, and I shall give you no cheese?" Is that a fair way of putting it? Did you ever hear a man standing on the gallowstree saying to those who came to witness his execution: " Now, my friends, take warning by me; never eat cheese?" Did you ever hear of a man murdering his wife, and giving as a reason, or as an excuse, that he had been eating cheese? Did you ever hear of a row in the street where one man is murdered or several ribs broken, and the papers say, "Those men have been eating freely of cheese?" Now, just show to me that cheese produces eight tenths of the crime, seven eights of the pauperism, and half the lunacy—show me that cheese produces the result that drink does—and, by the grace of God, I will battle the cheese while I live.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MOODY.

Mr. Moody, the great evangelist, who has held forth here so successfully during the past fourteen weeks, has closed his labours, provided he does not accede to the request to remain in Boston three more weeks Collections in the shape of a thank-offering were taken up at all the meeting on Thursday last, and the sum realized will help to reduce the amount of indebtedness (\$24,000) that stands against the Tabernacle committee. In this connection, a "personal statement" of Mr. Moody is worth giving, in view of the slanderous thing uttered against him by the infidel element in the city. Mr. Moody

"I want to say a few words about this matter of money. There are all sorts of reports flying about, and it is said that ve are to have \$10,000, \$20,000, or even \$30,000 for preaching here this winter. Pretty good, ain't it? I want you to understand that not one dollar of this goes to either Mr. Sankey or me, and also that we have never received any pay from any committee at all for preaching. In the different cities where we have been the collection has not only paid the expenses, but there has been a large surplus, which has been given to the Young Men's Christian Associations to clear debt on their buildings. In Chicago about \$85,000 was given in this way, and ever since I have een hearing that we got that money ourselves. When, fifteen years ago, the struggle came whether I would live for money or for souls, and the thing was de cided, I lost all love for money, and I don't care for it to-day as much as I do for water. If I wanted to make money I would go on to the lecture platform, where i have been often offered \$200 for one hour's talk. I have got my work, and it is hard work, too, and I don't get any money for it. I get paid, and well paid too, but it isn't in dollars and cents. But if I wanted money how easy it would be for me to take my \$200 for an hour's talk and then go to a first class hotel and take my comfortable rest, instead of preaching and working in the inquiry room till eleven o'clock at night and then hardly able to stand turning into my bed. Ever since I trusted myself to God, he has taken good care of me, and I have never wanted, but haven't laid up anything.

" But, Mr. Moody, how about that \$30, 000 place and \$3,000 furniture and \$3,000

horse there at Northfield?" " Well, there is some exaggeration here. Some of my friends insisted that my wife and children have some provision if I should be taken away (my father died at the age of forty one), so they bought a little place for about \$3,500 and furnished it simply, so that if I were taken away my family might have a roof over their heads; and as to the \$3,000 horse, take

"The bounty on the hymn-h last year nearly \$65,000, and we anything to do with it. All that from this bounty is put into the Hal Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia. Mr. Dodge, jr., of New York, and Mr F. well of Chicago, and they use it as they see

FAMILY PRAYER.

Reader, are you the head of a family? If so, do you have prayer in your family? He who does not read the Bible and pray with his family, sacrifices two of the most precious privileges ever given to man.

There are multitudes of men we fear. who never read their Bibles at all during the day, except the brief portions read in their family devotions. A much larger portion should be read daily, but the very little that is read is infinitely better than none at all. The prayers offered round the family altar, while they are a source of exquisite blessing upon the heart of him who prays, react in the most happy man. ner upon the family.

I am not surprised that many children of professedly religious parents have so little regard for religion, and go to the bad as rapidly as they do. Their religious retrospect at home is a dreary blank. They have no faith in the religion of their parents, because they never pray with them. As they look back over life, from their young manhood or womanhood, there is not one religious act in their family that they can recall. There has been nothing fixed or pleasant in their religious-if it can be called religious-training.

As they go out into the world to fight life's battles for themselves, they have no cheering retrospect of the hour for family prayer at home. They cannot sing, when far away, when that hour arrives,

There is a scene where spirits blend. Where friend Lolds fellowship with friend: Though sundered far by faith they meet Around one common mercy seat.

And having no ties of a family or social nature to bind them to morality or religion, it is not surprising that they frequently run into vice.

"PREPARED TEA."

While at Ningpo, China, Bishop Marvin of the M. E. Church South, recently wrote as follows:

Here for the first time we were taken into a "tea-hong," where they were preparing tea for the foreign market—that is ruining it. It is subjected to a degree of heat as high as a man can bear his hand in for a short time, for which purpose it is put into iron vessels over furnaces. While in this process of heating it is stirred actively by men's hands, the men changing from one hand to the other at short intervals, the heat being too great to be borne long, even by those accustomed to it. Into these vessels a handful of coloring matter is cast, consisting of-what? I do not know what all. Prussian blue, we were told, enters into the compound, and with our eves we saw indigo being pulverized for this purpose. I have never relished tea in America, and I think I shall never drink it there again. Here in China it is used pure. It is a delightful beverage. If I can't get it without indigo hereafter, I think I shall not take it at all. You can get no respectable Chinaman to drink it after it has been doctored for the foreign

In Mr. Beecher's lecture "The Ministry of Wealth," he urges persons of property to invest the money, which they propose to devote to benevolent purposes, to such ends while alive and able to look after such disposition. He declares that his old friend. Peter Cooper, of New York, derives more satisfaction from the million dollars placed in that Art School or whatever it is, than from the four millions devoted to his own personal use. The interest comes as present payment, right into the life of the one who gives. A man who makes his money honestly is certainly entitled to all the pleasure he can derive from it, and in no other way can be get so much return from his charitable investments as that which will come to him by seeing his schemes take shape before his eyes, and be working smoothly under his direction before he dies. Then Le can lie down in peace, knowing that his plans are not going to be mutilated by unwise, unprincipled or quarreling ex-

A Syrian convert to christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But." said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ass or an ox that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day, he may pull him out?" 'Yes," answered the convert: "but if the ass has a habit of falling in every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ass."

There are said to have been one thousand Christian bymns in the time of Luther, and that now there are a hundred and forty thousand such. When you open your thick hynn-book, think how many have been left out.

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have been one mns in the time now there are a thousand such. bick hynn-book, been left out.

HILDREN'S CORNER.

ONE LITTLE EMPTY STOCKING. BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

One little empty stocking Left of the pretty pair We hung by the chimney corner With tenderest love and care.

The year has brought us sorrow, Bitterest tears and pain: And we have no smiles of greeting When Christmas comes again.

One little empty stocking To mind us of all our joys, The shoutings of happy voices, At finding the pretty toys.

But now we have lost our darling; The dear little feet are still; And there's only an empty stocking That Santa Claus cannot fill!

Some little empty stocking There's time enough now to fill With many a loving token Pressed down with a right good will.

For selfish it is, and sinful, Thus over my loss to repine, When I know there are other darlings Not as safe nor as rich as mine.

And ever what God has taken Some recompense surely brings; For out of the gloomy shadows We're lifted on angels wings.

When we open our hearts to the sunshine Of infinite love and grace, And feel that a Christ-like presence Has taken the dead child's place. ---

TO MY PETS.

BY E. D. BABBITT.

When you play, frolic away With flying feet. When you work, never shirk, But busy keep. When in bed you lay your head, Go right to sleep. When you wake, a bath will make You fresh and neat. Chew your food fine and good, And slowly eat. When at school obey the rule,

And knowledge seek. Father, mother, sister, brother, Tenderly treat. Cheerful ever, whining never, Lovingly greet Every one, and thus become As angels sweet. Now I'll kiss you, then dismiss you

Till next we meet. Good-night! Sleep tight! Wake bright! Do right! -Young Folks' Monthly.

GRANDMOTHER.

BY W. C. CARTER.

Her threescore years oppress her so, Restrain her cheerful evening song; God's Holy Book before her spread. She reads the word she oft has read. And deems his promise steadfast strong.

The volume that she ponders o'er Acquaints her with a distant shore; Now, waked by harp and joyous song, To cheering promises she turns, And hope, revived, more brightly burns. As if were heard angelic throng.

To Him she adoration pays, Who right and wrong in balance weighs, Who is her fortress, sure and strong. Great falling tears bedew her cheek, And volumes tell tongue may not speak-Grandmother knows the time's not long.

Bright children sport around the door, As children did in days of vore. And shorten many a weary day; And now as sinks to rest the sun, The children tired of sport and fun, Grandmother teaches how to pray,

Bland fortune ne'er did on her smile, Nor earth with all its charms beguile, She boasts, at most, depleted store, Yet needful things she does not deem Of disrepute, or high esteem, But wealth eternal prizes more.

Twould volumes take her worth to tell, Grandmother does so much excel, And helps to chase the clouds away. Another word we need not write; But, bidding her a sweet good-night, Ask blessings on her head for aye.

THE BUNCH IN NANNIE'S THROAT.

All day long little Nannie had looked very woe-begone. At dinner the food on her plate remained almost untasted. Instead of playing at "housekeeping" with her dolls she sat by the window, looking out at nothing, for she did not, seem to see the trees, and grass, and flowers in the yard. The truth was Nannie was in trouble. She had disobeyed her mother—a thing she had not done before since she could remember; at least, not such a large disobey as this was. *It came about in this way: Her mother had said she must never get in a skiff on the river unless with her father, and she had been rowing every evening that week with Sol Simpson and his sister Mary. Sol was sixteen, and could row like a man; but that was not the thing. Her mother had said she was not to go on the river without father took her.

"There's an awful big lump in my trized.

throat," she said to herself. "I feel sure mother will find out all about the rowing. I do wish I had n't gone! I wonder if everybody who does wrong has a bunch in the throat as I have? O, me!"

She tried practicing at the piano, but she could do nothing but blunder. She thought of her new Sunday-school book; she would read in it. So she seated herself and began. In about ten minutes she threw it aside. It was a story of a disobedient girl. What did she want to know about a disobedient girl? She already knew more about such girls than was wholesome!

"Why don't you eat your supper, Nannie?" said her mother, that evening, at the tea-table.

The little girl burst into tears.

mother, tenderly. Still Nannie continued to cry, and it was not until she was about to retire 4 Mary McNeil

that she told her mother what had happined.

The gentle mother took her on her lap, and told her how wrong it was for her to do as she had done, and how unhappy she was sure to be if she continued to do so.

"But I will not disobey you again. No, never, as long as I live. I would not have that great bunch in my throat again, not for all the rowing in the world. But, mother, it's clear gone now. What made it?"

"It was only a little bunch that conscience sent to stay there to make you feel bad for doing wrong, and, now that you have confessed your sin, conscience has taken it away."

"Would it have stayed all the time if I had not told you?"

"I think it would have gone after awhile, but then it would have left you a bad feeling in your heart, and you would have continued to do wrong." "What is conscience?"

"It's a tender little guest sent to stay in our bosoms, and warn us from doing evil deeds. It will warn us again and again; but, if we will not heed it, after a time it ceases to trouble us, and we are left to go on doing wrong."

"I hope it will make a bunch in my throat every time I do wrong." "It will, but if you don't heed it, and try to get back on the right track again, it will do no good, and very soon it will cease to remind you that you are

committing sin."

JOSH BILLINGS ON PETS.-Pets ov

all kinds are a nuisance. All pet children are tyrants, and a pet coon wants more kluss watching than a

fast deaken duz. Pet ideas are quite risky, and pet opinyuns, like second-hand clothing, are wuth just what yu kan git for them.

A pet wife soon grows to be capting, and pet baby rules the whole household. A pet horse learns to be frisky, and a

servant bekums cunning at the expense of his honesty. Pet friends are the hardest to keep, and when you luze them, change from hunny

to gaul, and pets ov all kinds are very fas-Pet snai ks are fust robbed ov their pizon, and pet eagles are safe when stuffed and set on a perch.

"We want all the truth," said the judge to the Irishman. "Indade, ye shall have it all, and more," was the reply.

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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, MAY 20th.

Rev. W. H. Heartz. Rev. R. Brecken 11 a.m. Grafton St. Rev W. H. Heartz Rev. R. Brecken 11 a.m. Kaye St. Mr. Isaac Mellish Rev. T Angwin Charles St. 7 p.m.

Rev. W. Purvis. Rev. A. W. Nicolson. BEECH STREET, 3,30 p.m. J T. Mellish, AM 11 a.m. Cobourg St 7 p.m. Rev. D. W. Johnson. Rev. W. Purvis

p.m.

11 a. m. Dartmouth. Rev. G. Shore. Rev. G. Shore

MARRIED.

At 467 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill., on the 30th April, by the Rev. A E. Kittredge, of the Third Presbyterian Church, the Rev. David Neish, of Cornwallis North, Nova Scotia, to Sarah Sanford daughter of the late Charles E. Wiswell, Esq.,

By Rev. P. Prestwood at the residence of the bride's father, Mr John Samuel Wolfe, of LaHave, Islands, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter cf Mr. Isaiah Johnson, of Petite Riviere. At Canning, by Rev. J. J. Teasdale, on the 25th ult., Mr. George A. Jollrie, of New Ross, to Miss Annie Jackson, of Melford.

By the same, on the 5th inst., Mr. Daniel Rogers, to Miss Elizabeth Stephens, all of Scots Bay. On the 28th inst., at Welsford, Queen's Co., N.B., by Rev. L. S. Johnson, Mr. Moses O. McKenzie, of Nerepis, King's Co., to Miss Annie Kerr, of

By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, on the 10th May, at the Methodist Parsonage, Selmah, Maitland, Mr. James Dearman of Maitland, to Miss Belinda Parker, of Walton, Hants Co.

DIED.

At St. John, on the 20th ult., of diptheria, Stanley Harris, youngest son of Thomas D., and Fanny L. Henderson, in the 8th year of his age. At Bristol, N.B., March 13th, Nancy wife of Mr. John Avard, aged 49 years. At Amherst Shore, N.S., May 27th, Stephen

Baxter, aged 84 years. At Patterson Settlement, N. B., on the 18th of April, Sarah Ann Kirkpatrick, aged 31 years, a worthy member of the Methodist Church.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to BENNETT'S WHARF having leased the premises. Dockage for vessels and storage for Bonded and Free Goods. JOSEPH . S. BELCHER,

March 27 1877-2m

NOTICE.

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Rece pts for "WESLEYAN," for week To District Chairmen and Secretaries.

A CCORDING to the request of the Nova Scotia Conference, Books for District Minutes are being printed at the Book Room. The President and Secretary of the N. B. and P. E. Island Con-ference have kindly consulted with the Secretary of ference have kindly consulted with the Secretary of the Nova Scotia Conference in preparing the form for publication, so that it will be adapted to all and retain uniformity. Single books for Secretaries, and bound books, containing proceedings for several years, for Chairmen, will be ready in time for Districts and may be ordered at once. The price will be low, and the sav ing to Secretaries in writing and ruling forms will be reconsiderable.

Blank forms of C cuit Accounts are also ready, and may be ordered in time for making returns in advance of District Meetings.

and may be ordered an advance of District Meetings.

A. W. NICOLSON.

MINISTERS of the Nova Scotia Conference, who do not intend being present at its Sessions in Yarmouth, will confer a favor by notifying me by

Provision will be made for the accommodation of Ministers of other Conferences, who intend being with us, if they will communicate with Bro-READ or JOHN M. PIKE. Yarmouth, May 14th, 1877.

NOTICE. THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE

will assemble for business at Yarmouth on On THURSDAY, the 21st June, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The ASTATIONING COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF EXAMINERS, on WEDNESDAY at 9 a.m., and the MISSIONARY COMMITTEE at 7 p.m. on same day.

The Special Committee on Children's and Parsonage Aid Fund, as constituted at the last Con-

ference, will meet in 1 armount in 1 armount

SAINT JOHN DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Saint John District will be held in Sussex Vale beginning on Wednesday, June 20th at 10 o'clock, a.m. All the Ministers, Preachers on Trial and Recording Stewards in the District, are respectfully request-Financial Business taken up on Thursday at 10

> By order of the Chairman, S. T. TEED, Fin. S cretary.

TRURO DISTRICT

THE TRURO DISTRICT MEETING will be held (D.v.) on Tnesday the 12th of June at 2 p.m. The Lay Members are requested to meet on

G. W. TUTTLE, Chairman. May 14th, 1877

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of this District will be held in Avondale, beginning on Tuesday, June 12th, at 3 p.m. The tide will suit to leave Wind sor at one p. m.

All Ministers, Probationers, and Recording Stewards are requested to attend.

A. W. NICOLSON, Chairman.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

THE Cumberland District will meet at Wallace on Tuesday, 12th June, at 2½ o'clock, p. m. The Lay members are requested to be present on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when financial matters will be taken up.

R. A. TEMPLE,

Mount Allison Anniversary Ex-

ercises. THE attention of the friends of the Mount Allison Institutions and the public generally is re-spectfully directed to the following programme of exercises in connection with the close of the current Academic and Collegiate year:-

Wednesday and Thursday, May 23rd and 24th-College Examinations.
Friday, May 25th, a.m., Theological Exam. begin. " p.m., Male Academy " "
Saturday, May 26, a.m., Theological Examinations concluded.
Saturday 2 p. " 26

Saturday, 3 p. m., Meeting College Board.
Sunday, May 27th, Anniversary Sermon by Rev.
Joseph Hart.
Monday, May 28th, Examinations in Academies.

Monday, May 28th, 3½ p m., Annual Business meeting of Alumni Society.

Monday, May 28th, 7½ p. m., Anniversary meeting of Alumni and Alumnæ Societies.

Oration-" Sources of ourLaw"-by George W. Burbidge, Esq., A.M.
Essay—" Satire" by Miss Ellen L. Read. Tuesday, May 29th, 9 a. m., Anniversary Exercises of Ladies Academy.

Tuesday, May 29, 2½ p. m., College Commence-

Wednesday, May 30, 9 a. m., Annual Meeting of Board of Governors.

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