

# The Wesleyan,

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HOW TO SEE THE CENTENNIAL.

(New York Tribune Correspondence.)

Many people who visit the Exhibition lose a great deal of time, and go over the same ground again and again, for want of a clear comprehension of the time and labour required to see the interesting features of the fair, and of a pre-arranged programme to guide their movements. Thus it happens that many find the time allotted for their stay exhausted, and themselves obliged to leave before they have gone through the whole Exhibition in even a cursory manner. I venture to suggest a plan for those who may wish advice on the subject, which, if followed, will give to each department about the proportion of time which persons of average good taste, without special hobbies, will want to bestow upon it. The plan is arranged for nine days. It might, perhaps, be squeezed into a week, but it would be much better to lengthen it to two weeks; and if a thorough study of the Exhibition is intended, at least a month will be required. To people who want to see the great show in two or three days I have no advice to give. If they can spare no more time, they are to be pitied; and if they suppose that in that period they can see all they will care to see, they are still more to be pitied for their lack of information about the magnitude of the Exhibition, or their want of appreciation of its contents. The nine days I would employ as follows, observing that the programme contemplates steady work from nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, with a short intermission at noon for lunch:—

**First Day.**—Enter the grounds at the Belmont-ave. gate. Buy a guide-book with a map, if you have not already provided yourself with one. Walk across the plaza to the Public Comfort Building, and there take the cars and make the circuit of the grounds, to get a correct idea at the start of their appearance and topography. Leave the cars at the terminus of the road, close by the eastern end of the Main Building, enter the building and spend the forenoon in the American section, not forgetting the two galleries where the educational exhibits are placed, from which a fine view may be obtained of the interior of the immense structure. In all cases the American section should be seen first, as a preparation for the examination of the foreign sections and for a comparison between home and foreign manufactures. Lunch at one of the cafes in the building—the Cafe Leland is the best. Go next to the Art Gallery, and devote two hours to the pictures. That is about as long as any one can spend at a time seeing paintings without being so fatigued as to lose the keen edge of his appreciation. At about half past three o'clock walk to the glen near by and hear the Marine Band play for an hour. Visit the German and Brazilian pavilions, the Moorish villa, the little French House of iron and tiles, the Japanese bazaar, and the Swedish school-house, which are all near together.

**Second Day.**—Begin with the Art Gallery, and spend most of the forenoon there. Lunch at the Vienna Bakery or at the Restaurant Lafayette. Visit the group of French buildings east of the Art Gallery, especially the pavilion of the Ministry of Public Works. Look in also at the Bankers' Building and the Empire Transportation Line Building. Spend the rest of the day in the Main Building, in the foreign societies east of the transept—those of Mexico, the Netherlands, Brazil, Belgium, Switzerland, and France.

**Third Day.**—Devote the forenoon to the part of the Main Building west of the transept and south of the central aisle. There you will find Germany, Austria, Russia, Luxemburg, Spain, Portugal,

Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Denmark, Japan, China, Hawaii, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic, and the Orange Free State. Walk to the Trois Freres Restaurant and lunch there. In the afternoon see the eastern half of the Machinery Hall and the Shoe and Leather Building adjoining.

**Fourth Day.**—Finish the main building, visiting the sections of Great Britain, Canada, the British Colonies, Sweden, Norway, and Italy. This will occupy the whole forenoon. Lunch in Machinery Hall, and give the afternoon to completing your survey of the contents of that building. Before leaving the grounds, and after the building closes, visit the Turkish and Tunisian coffee-houses and the various Oriental bazaars in the grounds near by.

**Fifth Day.**—Give the morning to the Art Hall. At noon take the cars to the foot of George's Hill, lunch at the restaurant there, and devote that afternoon to seeing the numerous buildings in that part of the grounds—the State Headquarters, the Spanish, English, Japanese, and Canadian buildings, the glass factory, the Chilean building for amalgamating machinery, the Campbell press building, &c.

**Sixth Day.**—Explore the Photograph Building and the Carriage house; cross the high bridge over Landsdowne Ravine to Horticultural Hall. Get lunch close by at Lauber's restaurant or at the Dairy. The whole afternoon can be spent profitably in the Government Building. Toward evening visit the Brazilian cafe, Rowell's Newspaper Pavilion, the mode of Paris, and the out-door Government exhibits of guns, ambulances, postal cars, &c., and the lighthouse.

**Seventh Day.**—Agricultural Hall with its appendages—the Brewers' Hall, the Cheese Factory, and the wagon annexed—will furnish abundant material for the day. The mid-day meal can be taken at the American Restaurant or at one of the cafes in the hall. On the way out of the grounds ride across Belmont Glen on the elevated one-track railway.

**Eighth Day.**—Look through the two mineral annexes to the Main Building first; then walk through the building and up Belmont-avenue to the Woman's Pavilion, and Kindergarten School, where the rest of the forenoon can be spent. If yet wish to make the rounds of the restaurants, lunch at the Grand Southern, close by visit the Kansas-Colorado Building and the New England Ivy Cottage. Devote the rest of the afternoon to the music in the glen, or to the organ and piano concerts in the Main Building, and to seeing such parts of the grounds as have not yet been satisfactorily explored.

**Ninth Day.**—The last day should always be devoted to a more thorough examination of such objects or departments as the visitor's tastes may lead him to desire to give more time to than he was able to do during his systematic survey of the Fair. His duty done and the whole Exhibition gone through (hastily, it is true), the visitor may now give a rein to his inclinations. An ascent of one of the towers in the Main Building, by the elevator, could well be made in this day.

In whatever department of the Fair the visitor may be—whether among pictures, machinery, manufactures, or agricultural products—he should so arrange his movements as to see the exhibit of one country before going to that of another. The opposite method of sight-seeing—that of wandering aimlessly along the principal aisle and stopping to look at such objects as are particularly novel or brilliant, without ascertaining what country they come from—is utterly destructive of the invaluable educational influences of the Exhibition, and makes it a mere raree show.

Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD has just published his "Travels in Persia," and gives the following illustration of the horrible cruelty of the Persian Government. Certain highway robbers had been captured and condemned to death. In carrying out the sentence, the governor of Shiraz fixed them neck-deep in a cylinder of brickwork, and then poured plaster of Paris round their naked bodies. This set hard and dry around them long before the wretched culprits died of helpless starvation. [The Shah did not learn that piece of barbarism in his European travels, at any rate.

## GRAVEYARD LEGISLATION IN BERMUDA.

In this age of enlightened views and liberal sentiments we should scarcely expect to find anywhere, far less than in a Christian country, a body of intelligent men legislating to protect religious intolerance and bigotry, yet the Legislature of Bermuda stands before the world to-day in this position. At the very time when England has all but achieved the freedom of her graveyards from Episcopal domination, the members of our Legislature, with an enlightenment worthy of the Dark Ages, have passed a bill to deprive all, save Episcopalians, of the right to bury with the service of their own church, in our Public Burial Grounds. The Attorney General, the author of this very liberal measure, will, no doubt deny that this is the intention of his Bill, and may point to its provisions as refuting our statement; but every one acquainted with the present state of the question here, knows that this is its real purport.

The Bill has been framed in a way sufficiently specious to mislead those who have not the ability to think for themselves, nor independence to act on their convictions; who have not sufficient penetration to look below the surface of the measure, to discover its impicates, and are too obtuse to foresee the consequences which must result from it when once it has become law. The author of the Bill has been careful to make it appear as if it were intended to protect ministers of all denominations, but this we regard as a mere blind to conceal its true character—a little dust thrown in the eyes of the public to prevent them from seeing, into its real design. He reminds us of the thief who generously threw a piece of meat to a dog to silence it while he stole its master's property. Does there exist a necessity for a such a law? We say there does not. The ministers of religion in Bermuda need no new enactment to protect them in the performance of any religious service, either in their churches or church yards; the existing law already affords them sufficient protection. The people of this country are not a community of uncivilized, lawless barbarians to require the enactment of a special law to restrain them from acts of riotous indecency over the graves of the dead.

The Bill is, by implication, a pitiful slander on the community, and a gratuitous insult to that portion of our people whom it is designed to oppress. The measure when stripped of its glosses, is simply a Bill to protect the Episcopal clergy in their assumption of the right to exclude ministers of other denominations from burying in the Parish Burial Grounds. That the law gives them no such right it must be evident else what need would there be for the present Bill. The right of burial is a civil right, not an ecclesiastical one; and the law which makes it compulsory on every one to bury their dead does not give the Episcopal clergy the right to intrude the services of their church on those who do not belong to it. In fact the law makes no provision for any service whatever. A service at the grave may be very appropriate—we think it is—but it is something outside of the law. The law which enjoins burial on all was never designed to outrage the feelings of the people. Nothing but the most intolerant priestly arrogance would intrude its services on any family at a time when the heart is bleeding under the stroke of bereavement.

We are more than astonished that such a Bill as the Attorney General's should have got a second hearing from a body of intelligent men like our Assembly; but that it should have found a majority to support it amazes and confounds us. We have no sympathy with such bigoted, narrow-minded, party legislation; and would exclaim with Marcellus in his speech to the mob, "You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!" We hope that the Legislative Council will bring a little common sense to bear on the consideration of this measure. To pass it will deprive a large portion of our people of a right which has already been too long denied them; and will stir up and embitter feelings in the community which can only tend to demoralize it. Is there anything indecent in the mode of burial used by the members of other churches, that their ministers should be

prohibited from exercising the sacred duties of their office within the Burial Grounds of the Parish? We think even the Attorney General, with all his prejudices, would not say there is. We know very well why this Bill has been brought forward at the present time. We have not forgotten the unseemly and unchristian conduct of the gentleman who, a few months ago, intruded his services on a Wesleyan family while burying their dead. No doubt Episcopalians are heartily ashamed of his conduct and of the conduct of the two Church-wardens who urged him on to perpetrate such an outrage on the feelings of that family. But to prevent the recurrence of such another scene there was no necessity for our Legislature to pass such a Bill as that introduced by the Attorney General. It would have been better, and far more in accordance with the spirit of enlightened freedom, and of the times in which we live, to have passed a law giving the ministers of every denomination freedom of access to our grave yards. Why seek to perpetuate in Bermuda this relic of barbarism? What can the outside world think of us? What can they think of our boasted British freedom? If our legislators have no regard for their own character, let them, at least, have some regard for the character of the country and the people whom they represent. Our people do not endorse such bigoted sentiments as those professed by the supporters of this Bill; they utterly repudiate such sentiments; and should this Bill pass the Council—a calamity which may Heaven prevent—it will be their duty to memorialize the Queen, to withhold her sanction from it. Call that an Act to protect Churches and Church Yards! What a misnomer! Call it rather an Act to legalize priestly arrogance and bigotry.—*Bermudian.*

## ITEMS FROM "HARPER'S WEEKLY."

All places of summer resort, religious or secular find, this year the Centennial Exposition to be an overshadowing competitor. The numerous camp-meetings show, therefore, a diminished attendance. That at Round Lake, which has for its speciality the promotion of fraternal relations between the North and South, was attended by many ministers, among them Bishops James Simpson, Foster and Peck. The South was represented by the Revs. Drs. J. B. McFerrin and Duncan. As we are predominantly international this year, there has been an International Sunday-school Parliament, which opened at Wellesley Island—one of the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence—on July 19. The addresses of the first day were made by speakers representative of Sunday schools in Canada, Great Britain, Continental Europe, Syria and the United States. The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations also opened prosperously in Toronto.

On the day when the Pope completed the thirtieth year of his pontificate, the ultramontane papers of Rome appeared in gay borders and like decorations. The *Osservatore Romano*, which is usually described as official, had also the following: "Rome, from her seven hills, invokes thee, O Michael, prince of the angels, guardian of the Vatican citadel. To thee Rome, with grief deep buried in her heart, appeals that the Lernean Hydra, which has caused her so many disasters, and threatens disasters still greater, may be driven by thee to the nethermost depths of hell, or the day will never dawn upon her fraught with the joy she desires."

It is rumoured in London that Father Hyacinthe is about to enter the Church of England. Father Gavazzi another distinguished ex-Catholic, will visit Australia.

The Galesburg resolution, adopted by the Lutheran General Council last year, to wit, "Lutheran pulpits for Lutheran ministers only, and Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only," promises to be a fruitful cause of dissension in Lutheran churches. The Pennsylvania Synod recently interpreted it as being no more than a declaration of opinion, to be taken somewhat in "a Pickwickian sense." The New York Synod, which met after that of Pennsylvania by a vote of 66 to 2, pronounced for its acceptance in its literal meaning. There appears to be a prospect of a lively discussion of this Galesburg rule.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church which met at Ottawa, July 12, elected the Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., missionary bishop. Dean Cridge, of British Columbia, bishop elect of the Pacific coast, was consecrated during the session. Dr. Fallows was formerly a leading minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wisconsin. He was at one time Superintendent of Education in that State. Latterly he has edited the *Appeal*, the Reformed Episcopal organ of the Northwest. The next meeting of the Council will be held in Philadelphia.

Mr. Philip Philips, who has since his long tour in India and Australia been universally known in England as "the Singing Pilgrim," is now holding song services in London. Religious song of the American type is just now greatly relished in England. Mr. Philips is attracting large numbers of hearers to his services.

The effort to save the Old South Church, in Boston, has attracted the attention of the whole country. The standing committee of the society has offered to leading gentlemen of Boston the option of taking the entire property at its assessed value (\$420,000), any time before the 15th of September next. The committee state that "the Old South Society are in debt to the amount of \$400,000, which debt has been carried for some time by the personal responsibility of officers of the society." The necessity for selling is, therefore, apparent.

The ladies of Boston have undertaken the task of purchasing the land and the building. Should they fail to raise enough money to secure the land, they purpose to buy the building and re-erect it on the other ground.

A bill has been brought into the British House of Lords for the further repression of the slave trade in the interior of Africa. The trade is mainly in the hands of Arabs and East Indians. Many of the latter are subjects of various tributary to the English crown, but it has been decided by the High Court of Bombay that they can not be tried for offences against English law. The design of the bill is to make them amenable to the English laws against slave-trading.

The famous Surrey Chapel, where Rowland Hill preached, has been vacated by the Rev. Newman Hall and his congregation. The new edifice in which they have moved is known as Christ Church. It stands at the junction of the Westminster Bridge and Kensington roads, and is of octagon shape. In the centre of the front rises the Lincoln Tower (named after the deceased President) to the height of 200 feet. The entire cost of the church was £59,000. It was dedicated on the 4th of July, 2000 persons being present. Mr. Hall preached the sermon. After the sermon, in company with the ministers and a portion of the congregation, he proceeded to the room at the base of the tower, where suitable addresses were made. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, formerly of N. York responded on behalf of Americans. Three times three cheers were given for the President and people of the United States.

The National Synod of the "Christian Catholic Church" of Switzerland, at its meeting in June defined with precision its position toward both the Church of Rome and the Old Catholics of Germany. There were present fifty clerical and one hundred and four lay delegates. The statistical report showed a total of fifty-five settled congregations and seventeen unions, embracing a population of 78,800 persons. The president declared his opinion of all when he said that the bishop of the "Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland must not be a lord over priests and people," and that he "may not be in outward relation of obedience to any foreign spiritual or worldly potentate, and may not take an oath of fealty to such." This, he declared was the breach with Rome, which must be made irrecoverable. As to the relation of the Swiss to the German Old Catholic movement, it was explained that there was a good understanding between both, though they might not keep company at every step. Compulsion in confession and in celibacy was abolished. It was also ordered that public worship should be in the common tongue of the people. The new bishop, Dr. Herzog, is a man of moderate views, and a friend of Bishop Reinkens.



BREAN NOTES.

Lesson VII. THE CALL OF WISDOM. Prov. 1:20-33. Aug. 13.

MONDAY—The Lesson. Prov. 1:20-33.

TUESDAY—Come ye. Isa. 55:1-7.

WEDNESDAY—The trumpet. Ezek. 33:1-9.

THURSDAY—The foe vanquished. Matt. 24:1-12.

FRIDAY—Trade and false. Matt. 7:15-23.

SATURDAY—Fruitless. Luke 13:9-17.

SUNDAY—Fruitless. Rev. 22:16-21.

THE TOPIC—Fruitless. Rev. 22:16-21.

times die as they have lived; but the instant they pass into eternity they become fully awake.

27. DISASTROUS.—A storm sweeping over the land is the fearful figure of the terror of sinners in their day of trouble.

And as sinners cannot stand against a white wind, no more can the sinner evade the coming destruction.

28. THEN.—In this day of calamity and fear, men will pray for mercy, but the day for mercy will have passed.

29. WITH THEIR OWN HANDS.—They have neglected God, scorned religion, and hated his law and truth; and God, in his divine law, will then be against them.

30. BECAUSE OF THEIR OWN WAY.—Like produce, like their own way—like produce, like their own way—like produce, like their own way.

31. THE HARVEST IS LIKE THE SEED.—They neglected God, scorned religion, and hated his law and truth; and God, in his divine law, will then be against them.

32. THE TURNING AWAY FROM THE HEALTHFUL, SAVING INSTRUCTIONS OF WISDOM BY THE SIMPLE (see on ver. 22) SHALL SLAY THEM, so that they can blame only themselves for their ruin.

PROSELYTISM OF FOOLS.—They attribute it to themselves, and so, giving no heed to God, are confirmed in their worldly and blind security.

33. WHOSE WISDOM IS THIS?—What a blessed contrast to verses 20, 21! He becomes an analyzer, beginning with the fear of the Lord, and ending with the fear of the Lord.

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Advertisement for McShane Bell Foundry, showcasing their manufacturing capabilities for bells and sugar products.

Advertisement for Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, featuring testimonials and details about the medicine's effectiveness.

Advertisement for Sui Generis Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, highlighting their quality and variety.

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, possibly a page number or a small advertisement.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, possibly a page number or a small advertisement.

WESLEYAN The only Methodist Paper published in the Maritime Provinces. \$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

THE SEARCH OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

Students of history frequently find themselves looking in upon characters and occupations whose aims are scarcely apparent. This applies particularly to periods in the interval between the earlier and the latter glory of Christianity.

What strange shapes did the objects of their ambition assume! The Elixir of Life—the draught which was to bring back the charms of youth and perpetuate them forever.

To the Christian believer there is no great mystery in all this. Only one Book reveals the utmost possibility of attaining to such good as those benighted ones desired.

On landing I found that things had happened which I hardly had been prepared for. Lord Cairnes and other high legal authorities, had given one opinion as to our Dead Poll.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX.

This institution, intended for examination of students in Arts who desire degrees, has been organized with the following staff of Officers: Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows:

- Chancellor: Rev. George W. Hill, M.A., Vind. Vice-Chancellor: William J. Stairs, Esquire. Fellows: Hon. Mr. Justice Wilkins, A.B., Vind. Hon. S. L. Shannon, A.B., Vind.

As Chancellor, Rev. G. W. Hill, M.A., will be universally acceptable. A scholar, an eloquent divine, a noble-hearted gentleman, his appointment reflects as much honour on the new University as upon himself.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND—LEGAL ASPECTS.

Dr Rigg has returned to England. He resumes his correspondence to the New York "Advocate." It is interesting to learn that what was regarded as the principal legal difficulty to the introduction of the laity into the British Conference—the Poll Deed of John Wesley, as it affected the Legal Hundred—is not to stand in the way.

On landing I found that things had happened which I hardly had been prepared for. Lord Cairnes and other high legal authorities, had given one opinion as to our Dead Poll.

The opening of Mt. Allison Institutions, as will be seen by advertisement, is for the 17th inst. Students should apply at once as accommodation will likely be well occupied.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE BAPTISTS.

A writer in the Christian Visitor, St. John, N. B., sends greetings from Newfoundland. His solicitude that a Baptist mission should be opened in that Colony is very great, and finds vent in devout desire, earnest petition, severe reflection.

There is a sad lack of evangelical, earnest gospel ministers in almost every part of the Island, and in many parts there are no ministers of any kind. Or, at most, the people receive only a few flying visits in the summer season.

The writer continues:—I think there is special need of Baptist ministers in this Colony. Ritualism is rampant in the so-called Church of England, and ritualism of another character is increasing in other denominations.

Let us see what the remedy is which our friend suggests;—send the Baptist missionary. The logical construction of his proposal is this: "Poor men will have their infants christened (charitably that) by old women."

The picture by the writer to the Visitor is overdrawn—entirely so. He urges the editor to go down and start a mission. Our advice to the editor is to begin by instructing in the principles of Christianity his Newfoundland correspondent.

On the 13th of July, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Otley, England, by the Revd. Joseph Binns, the Rev. Thomas Whitfield Atkinson, Wesleyan minister, Newfoundland, third son of John Atkinson, Esq., Dacre, to Emily, youngest daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq., Otley.

Instances of Clerks absconding with hundreds of thousands of dollars seem to multiply. McAulay has said that "types or fashions of crime come in and go out like modes of dress or upholstery."

BERMUDA LEGISLATION.—Bermudians who have been sorrowing over the intolerance of clergy may take heart. Things on that Island have begun to mend. We mean this, for things cannot now grow worse.

Another law has been passed perpetuating the monstrous injustice of paying money raised by taxing the people toward the support of clergymen, in a proportion which gives the Episcopalians an immense advantage.

Death cannot be bribed. During last week two eminent men fell beneath the hand of "the last enemy." Archbishop Connolly, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Nova Scotia, a prelate of great gifts and vast influence, who seldom, we believe, employed that influence to other purposes than promoting peace between citizens and Christians, passed away at midnight of Thursday.

An explanatory letter from the reporter of the Nova Scotia Conference came too late for this week. It appears, in justice to him, in our next.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS of monies have been crowded out.

An excellent minister is leaving Nova Scotia for England. Rev. John Campbell, St. Andrew's, Halifax, seeking health for his wife, takes up his abode by the banks of the Clyde, Scotland, in a parish of very considerable importance.

A Methodist paper rather boastfully says the Methodists in the United States have for some years back erected churches at the rate of two a day, Sundays excepted.

Amén! There is a serious fallacy in the reports of Chapel Building all over this Continent. A very important item is omitted. The balance-sheet shows only an enormous figure of assets; it does not give the prodigious and oppressive statement of liabilities.

Read the description of Halifax robberies in another column. It is uncharitable, perhaps, to tread upon the fallen, but really one almost admits the losers deserved to lose.

By misplacement of a semicolon in our station sheet of one Annual Conference, two excellent brethren were represented as supernumeraries. What revenge do they take? They send us a fine sample of photographic art, showing said ministers in full blood of youth, and with the most forgiving expression of countenance!

POSTAL MACHINERY.—A notice from the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa, reached us some days since, intimating that a letter there to our address was insufficiently stamped, and that on receipt of two cents to the Dead Letter Office, we would truly paid, said missive would be forwarded.

Mr GEORGE GELBACH, who resides near Baltimore OWLS the carriage in which Lafayette rode when he passed through that city during his visit to the United States in 1824. The old relic is still in good condition and capable of doing further service.

NEW... DEAR... notices... land... port of... of other... long, de... little th... readers... and ec... Colony... this year... the place... St. John... radii of... Boone... and For... or Cove... Cordia... the feel... in their... twelve m... accord in... is the s... fact and... land Co... there m... interest... at 9 1/2... the roll... name w... Father... influence... followed... choice of... Rev. Jo... Joseph P... ren Geo... and Geo... Sub-Secr... ness fair... THE RE... were such... for His bl... They nev... cially, not... of the sta... cepts can... goodly nu... schools we... course of... and furni... from the... Spiritually... From man... of a bapti... addition... From oth... enlargem... ple gettin... greater h... eral circu... virgin soil... asked for... others, the... anew fence... bring them... and they h... densive in... in its own... strengthen... was held... George S... four in n... Charles M... Geo. J. B... most atten... exceedingly... President... nal Secret... Peach and... on of hands... Harris, deli... affectionate... taking as h... Slat versus... gifts... The other... of the Com... of interest... Prayer. M... East, the... newly pres... privileged to... blessed. Th... George St... dress brief... capital rep... bright with... tary. Rev... were Breth... son, Myers... Educational... which among... nificant of... Church. The... was read by... Bond, A. B... and the add... The speakers... B. A., Rev... Ladner, J. H... G. Willey... likewise held... addressed by...





CHILDREN'S CORNER

PICKING OUT THE PLUMS

By E. B. S. LATER
He put his thumb
And pulled out a plum
And said, "What a great boy am I!"

It was little Jack Horner who did
that, as you all know. But I want to
tell you of a child who acted very much
like him.

It was a little girl who was visiting
another, not long ago. She was sitting
before a well-filled book-case, hand-
ling the books, and as I must say,
pushing them all out of place, as if
they were not of much consequence.

"I wonder," said she, "if these books
are the same that you have in the Sun-
day-school library; never can find a
good book in the library now!"

"Dear me! One would have thought
being in another room as I was
where the speaker was out of view,
that it was some sage, gray-headed
person who had had time to read a
great deal; or else that the library
spoken of must be a very small one
indeed."

But no; the fact was, about the
library, that it contained some two
hundred and fifty books, which had
been carefully culled over not long be-
fore, and many new ones added.
And the speaker was a child of some
nine or ten years, perhaps, who could
not have many years' experience in
reading. I feel quite certain that she
had never read one half the books in
the library, small as she seemed to con-
sider it.

What did she mean by "a good
book"?
"Ah, there is the secret! This little
girl, like many other Sunday-schoolers
whom I have seen, had doubtless pic-
ked out most of the attractive looking
stories, and books with plenty of pictures,
and now she fancied that she had read
all the books that were worth reading.

"Isn't that just like little Jack Hor-
ner, and other babies!"
Have you not often seen a little child
do just so with a piece of cake? pick
out all the plums, and eat them, and
then waste and crumble the cake, sweet
and light though it may be, and much
better for the little child than the
plums.

The child of whom I am telling you
was like Jack Horner in another point:
For, from the tone of her voice, she
evidently thought it was something
very fine to have read through all that
was good for anything in the Sunday-
school library.

What do you think about it, young
friend? Is it not rather babyish to
pick out the "plum" books, and pass
over those which your teachers and
friends will assure you, are really good,
instructive, and interesting too, to any
sensible child?

JOHNNIE'S POLOGY.

Johnnie was always in great haste to
do anything that gave him pleasure. I
am sorry to say that sometimes the same
feet that ran so eagerly to the coasting-
place dragged slowly one behind the
other when there was an errand to be
done. But when there was a cry of fire,
or a band of music playing on the
square, no boy could reach the spot
quicker than Johnnie. He did not al-
ways stop to shut the gate, and un-
fortunate people who chanced to stand
in his way had their toes trod on, and
any package they held in their hands
was quite likely to illustrate the law of
gravitation by falling to the ground.
Of course nobody liked this: so Johnnie
had a rather unenviable reputation;
much to the sorrow of his mother, who
loved her little boy to grow up into
a thorough gentleman.

One day Johnnie, standing by the
kitchen window, spied the red-coats and
gilt-trimmed caps of the village band.
No sooner did he see than he rushed
out, giving the door a swing behind
him. Back it came against his mother's
elbow, making her dash the milk she
was carrying over the new calico dress
of Mrs. Baldwin, a neighbor who had
just come in to give her a recipe for
pickling plums.

"Johnnie! Johnnie!" called Mrs.
Liston, but Johnnie was already half-
way down the street.
When he came back, his mother
talked to him very severely about the
trouble these careless habits of his made
trouble around, and ended by saying she
wished he would go and ask Mrs. Bald-
win's pardon. Johnnie did not like to
ask pardon any better than some other
little boys you may know; besides, Mrs.
Baldwin was not a favorite with him.
She always looked as if she thought
him the worst boy that was ever made.
Naturally, he did not receive his moth-
er's suggestion with favor.

"It mortifies me," continues Mr. Lis-
ton, "to have people think I don't bring
up my boy as a gentleman. What a
rude unladylike woman people must
judge me to be when they see you act so
roughly!"
"But, mother," protested Johnnie,
"you're not to blame. You try to make
me nice and quiet, but I forget."

"People don't know that, and they
judge mothers by their children. I
want mine to be an honor to me."

Johnnie had grown so used to being
called rude and careless that he did not
mind it much; but he loved his mother
dearly, and the thought that he was
bringing disgrace upon her cut him to
the quick. He studied the tea kettle for
a long time, and then he said, "I
should go to Mrs. Baldwin and 'polog-
ize, do you suppose she would think I
had a polite mother?"

"I think she would," replied Mrs.
Liston.
Johnnie kicked the wood-box until
the copper toes of his shoes were as
bright as newly coined gold dollars.
Suddenly he said, "I'll go; but I bet
she'll say something hateful!"

"If she does you must remember how
much trouble you have given her, and
make no impudent reply."

Johnnie walked slowly down the gar-
den to the gate, which he latched be-
hind him. This was one of the grounds
on which the feet went slowly.

"I am sorry, Mrs. Baldwin," he be-
gan, "Mother always tells me to be
quiet, but I forget, and—"

"You're tight to be sorry," interrupted
Mrs. Baldwin. "My brand new calico
that I never had on but once before,
but run right home and sell your hat
that is three pounds of sugar to seven
of plums, instead of five, as I told her;
and shut the gate after you, for the last
time you went out you left it open, and
my Smith's bridle got it and it did
tramp all over the garden. I don't
see why you can't remember! If you
were my son—though I am glad you
aren't—I reckon I'd make you do it."

Johnnie felt a great desire to tell
Mrs. Baldwin that he did not want her
for a mother any more than she did him
for a son. But he thought of his newly-
formed resolution of proving by his con-
duct that his mother was, as he ex-
pressed it, "the most politest woman
in the village; so he shut up his lips
tightly together and ran home.

"Well, what did Mrs. Baldwin say?"
asked his mother.
"She said that I ought to be sorry and
that there were three pounds of sugar
to seven of plums, and that if I was her
boy she'd make me behave, and she was
glad I wasn't her boy; and I wanted to
tell her that I was glad too, but I
thought if she wouldn't be polite, so I
didn't. She wasn't very nice, and I
didn't like to 'pologize; but I ain't sorry
I did, for"—and Johnnie drew his
plump little figure to its utmost height
and said, "I mean to be a gentleman if she
ain't; and, mother, I'm going to try
and be an honor to you."

Wet Shoe Store

General Conference of the Methodist
BOOTS AND SHOES.

In MEN'S WOMEN'S BOYS AND CHILD'S which are ALL SUPERIOR TO THE
SAME CLASS OF IMPORTED, which we sell at a slight advance on cost.

W. C. BRENNAN & CO.
TEMPERANCE HOTEL
St. Georges St. Annapolis Royal.

THE above Hotel is pleasantly situated, one
door East of St. Luke's Church and five min-
utes walk from Steamboat Wharf, Railway Station
and Post-Office: Good accommodation; for perma-
nent and transient Boarders. Terms—\$30 cents per
meal or \$1.00 per day. Permanent Board from \$8
to \$8 per week.

BOOK BINDING
Job Printing neatly and promptly
executed at this Office.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED
Dictionary of
CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Richard Wagner's
GRAND CENTENNIAL MARCH

JOHN CHURCH & CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SUGAR! SUGAR!!
200 Hogheads Choice Sugar, for sale in
bond or Duty Paid.

INDIA NOTE,
Fine Extra Cotton Tinted Paper.

Jas. & Wm. PITTS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WATERBURY ST.
St. JOHN'S,
NEW FOUNDLAND.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work:
WESTERN BORDER.

LONDON MADE
SILK HATS
FOUR DOLLARS
STYLE AND QUALITY
GUARANTEED.

Orders from the country promptly
filled.
C. KAIZER & SONS,
Granville St. Halifax.

1876 - SPRING 1876
NEW GOODS

Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
RUBBER COATS, SHIRTS in great variety, CO-
LOR, FIT, FINISH, BRACES, UNDER-
CLOTHING, UMBRELLAS, HATS,
AND CAPS.

Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, &c.
Mahogany and Walnut.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.,

Are now opening ex-steamers from New
York, Portland and Boston:
Bales American Grey Cottons.

Cases American White Shirtings
Cases Cotton Flannels
Cases Brown Duck
Cases Brown Steeped Duck

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WARE-
HOUSE
111 and 113 Granville Street.



We keep on hand about Twenty differ-
ent kinds of
SEWING MACHINES,
or will furnish any Sewing Machine re-
quired, in price from

\$10 UP TO \$100.
We would call particular attention to the
"WEBER'S"
which has become the popular machine of
the day being

A Market of Mechanical Simplicity,
and makes but little noise when used.
It is adapted for all kinds of work, both light
and heavy, will hem, ruffle, tuck, fell, quilt, gather
and embroider.

INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY
SUMMER
ARRANGEMENTS.

QUEBEC, HALIFAX and St. JOHN.
On and after MONDAY, 8th JULY,
Trains will run as follows:

Day Express Trains
Will leave Halifax for St. John at 8:25
a.m., and St. John for Halifax at 8:40
a.m.

Accommodation Trains.
Will leave POINT DU CHENE for St. JOHN for
St. JOHN at 6:15 a.m., and St. JOHN for
POINT DU CHENE at 11:00 a.m.

Will leave MONCTON for MIRA MICHU,
CAMPBELLTON, RIVER DU LOUP and Way
Stations at 12:15 a.m., and RIVER DU LOUP
for MONCTON at 1:45 a.m., connecting
with Trains to and from Halifax and St.
John.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, July 22nd, by Rev. R. O. Johnson, Mr. Joseph Cowen, of St. Andrew's, Colchester Co., to Miss Coville, second daughter of John Naufrs, Esq., of Pleasant Point, Musquodoboit Halifax County.

DIED. At Musquodoboit Harbour, June 20th, George Williams, aged 29 years. Deceased was universally beloved. An aged father and mother, a bereaved wife and three little children, and a large circle of relations and connections mourn his death.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Nicholson, James Loane, Esq., of Bellefleur, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Hugh Chalmers, Esq., of the same place.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Unwin, Esq., assisted by the Rev. B. Nimmo, Chaplain of H. M. S. "Belophon," Commander Edward J. Fernain, R. N., of H.M.S. "Argus," to Elizabeth Maude, eldest daughter of Philip W. Creighton, Esq.

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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH. SUNDAY, AUGUST 13th. 11 a.m. Brunswick St. 7 p.m. Rev. R. Brecken, A.M. Rev. D. W. Johnson, B.A.

MOUNT ALLISON INSTITUTION. SACKVILLE, N. B. The first term of the year 1876-7 will open on THURSDAY, August 17th.

GUYSBORO' & CAPE BRETON DISTRICT. The financial committee of the G. & C. B. District will meet (D.V.) in the Bethel Church, Port Hawkesbury, on Wednesday August 10th at 9 a.m.

HALIFAX DISTRICT. The Financial Meeting for the Halifax District will be held in the School Room of Grafton Street Church, Halifax, beginning Tuesday, August 29th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN BRITISH AMERICA. Any of the members of the above society whose claims have not been met either by Educational allowances, or repayment of their subscriptions, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, in order to a settlement, as the business of this Fund is about to be wound up.

POST OFFICE Halifax, N.S., 29th July, 1876. Notice to the Public. THE sale of Postage Stamps to the Public, at the Halifax Post Office, will be discontinued on and after

MARKET PRICES. Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N.B., and G. W. STUART, Halifax, N.S.

N.B. AND P.E.I. CONFERENCE MINUTES. To the ministers of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference—the Minutes of the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference will be ready for distribution before this date appears.

THEOLOGICAL. Pope's Theology, Watson's Institutes Fernley Lectures, Treffry's Sonship of Christ, Butler's Analogy, Chalmers' Natural Theology, Fairbairn's Typology of the Scriptures, McCosh on the Method of the Divine Government, Rawlinson's Historical Evidence, Liddon's Hampton Lectures on the Divinity of Christ, Farrar's History of Free Thought, Bushnell's Nature and Supernatural, Young's Christ of History, R. Payne Smith's Prophecy a Preparation for Christ, Ecce Deus.

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS, HALIFAX, N. S. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, JUST COMPLETED 25 DUKE STREET, RETAIL WAREHOUSE, 150 GRANVILLE STREET.

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Rev. A. W. Editor VOL. X WESLEYAN 125 GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

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