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Bey, A. W. NICOLSON. Editor and Publisher. Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada

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HALIFAX, N.S. AUGUST 10, 1878.

NO. 32

LETTERS TO A YOUNG MINISTER.

NO. II. OBJECT. REQUISITES.

My DEAR BROTHER,—If we were outlining a course of reading, we should strictly avoid encroaching upon theological grounds. Our church has. latterly, laid down good directions for probationers, which, faithfully carried out, will leave the mind, at the end of four years, both enriched with truth and fortified against error. It may be suggested, however, that, in beginning ministerial life, it would be well to form a habit of dipping occasionally into the old divines. Apart from the religious knowledge they convey, their style and habits of thought insensibly gain upon a preacher, and help to flavour his discourses with that evangelical phraseology which, while it is admired by ordinary hearers, is both edifying and comforting to God's people. Consult frequently the evangelical fathers. Have, at least, a few of the old divines always at hand.

Nor will we invade that territory which may be regarded as purely scholastic. If you have not secured a this way, becase no method so fully knowledge of the ancient languages taught in our academies and colleges, it may be sufficient to say that translations of most of the classics may easily be obtained. How far you should familiarize yourself with these in preference to learning the originals | better. will depend upon circumstances, in regard to which only one intimate with your position and character can be expected to form a correct opinion. At all events, they are available, and that at no serious expense.

Your desire, as expressed in the communication which has called devote spare hours to reading, you are anxious to be saved loss of time in the choice of books, as also to be benefitted by the experience of some one who has passed over the ground which now lies before you. At thirty years—which is near the average age at ordination -you are in quest of such general knowledge as will most directly assist you in filling an honorable sphere and maintaining a character for intelligence. Of books there is no end. Can you obtain directions which will enable you to fill up the available hours of coming years in adding to your stock of knowledge, without being subjected to the necessity of discovering that certain books are worthless. only when precious time has been spent over them, and that others are of sterling value, only when the opportunity for reading them has slipped away? This is your object; and in endeavoring to meet it you will remember that I have only one person's experience from which to quote-my own. Others might guide you in altogether different directions, and, perhaps, to better purpose.

Before passing on to our subject direct, let me suggest a few students requisites for carrying out our plan to

the best advantage. 1. A standard dictionary. Webster or Worcester-either will do-to cost about ten or twelve dollars-will keep you confidently informed upon words of doubtful pronunciation or meaning. Condensed dictionaries are condensed

2. Good maps—ancient and modern. The former you will require, as our geographical divisions and names differ so much from those ef the ancients that you would be at a loss to trace an author's description intelligently by charts of recent times. An excellent modern map is "Johnson's Commercial Chart of the World." It is on Mercator's projection, presenting the world in full outline at a glance, dividing British from all other territory by colours, and furnishing an immense extent of information on currents, countries, distances and population. I may be ordered from England through any wholesale book-seller. Keep these maps hung up in your study for convenient reference.

3. Scrap or common-place books, or books suitable for retaining, in permanent form, extracts and references to passages, facts, &c., which claim your particular attention as likely to be of future benefit. There are several plans for keeping such a compilation and record; choose one having the merit of simplicity and compactness.

HINTS ON GENERAL READING. This will be for you, in subsequent days, of a country in the western seas know how, shocked at his wife's avowal of lordship I must have heard it." The baron years, a second memory-a storehouse, in which the fruits of your industry and discovery may be preserved till actually needed. You cannot afford, in this short life, to work without profit. And memory will play double work.

4. A slip of blank paper and a pencil. These are simple tools, but they are of great importance, especially to readers whose intellectual training has been defective. Keep the slip of shape of the plateau discovered by the cost, because he had never breakfasted in paper sacredly in each book as it is being read; and on it mark every word, phrase, date or fact on which ing which you may have doubts. the lost Atlantis? When the volume is completed, write out the words on foolscap, accenting their pronunciation, familiarizing your mind with new and elegant forms of expression; look up the phrases, and, in the absence of authors, enquire of intelligent readers respecting them; assure yourself of the correctness of dates, fixing them in your memory; if the facts be doubtful, dispute them till you are convinced. Examine geographical statements. See that you are correct. I advise much writing in enables a reader to master his authors them to rigid cross-examination by

I have to remind you also that your therefore, the more you can learn of their character, habits, temptations, causes of anxiety, and their dispositions generally, the better prepared will you be to guide and counsel them. To stimulate your own noblest ambisacredness in noble lives. Keble has beautifully said-

' Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own Knows half the reason why we smile or sigh.

To afford a comprehensive knowledge of the world as it has been, and so reach the motives by which mankind are governed to-day, read History. For the refinement of your own tastes, the improvement of your style, and training your mind to mark and appreciate subtleties of language and Poets also who have not written in verse, whose productions are as valuable in the same way, of which more as we proceed.

THE OCEAN FLOOR.

Here is an end of all romance about hidden ocean depths. We can speculate no longer about perils in chambers of pearl, or mermaids, on heaped treasures and dead men's bones whitening in coral caves. The whole ocean floor is now mapped out for us. The report of the exploring expedition sent out from London in Her Majesty's Ship Challenger has recently been published. Nearly four years were given to the examination of the currents and floors of the four great oceans of the world. The Atlantic, we are told, if drained, would be a vast plain, with a mountain ridge in the middle running parallel with our coast. Another range crosses at from Newfoundland to Ireland, on the top of which lies a submarine cable. The ocean is thus divided into three great basins, no longer, "unfathomed depths." The tops of these sea moun. tains are two miles below a sailing ship, and the basins, according to Reclus fifteen miles, which is deep enough for drowning, if not for mystery. The mountains are whitened for thousands of miles by a tiny, creamy shell. The depths are red in color, heaped with volcanic masses. Through the black, motionless water of these abysses move gigantic abnormal creatures, which never rise to the upper currents. There is an old legend coming down to us from the first ages of the world on which these scientific deep-sea soundings throw a curious light. Plato and Solon drawn by six donkeys. It was not pleasant recorded the tradition, ancient in their for a young husband to let all the world and if any thing had been said about your

is told by the Central Americans who still celebrate in the fast of Izcalli the you false if you depend upon it to do frightful cataclysm which destroyed this land with its stately cities. De Bourbourg and other archæologists assert that this lost land extended from Mexico beyond the West Indies. The Challenger corresponds with this thecry. What if some keen Yankee should you are not fully informed, or respect- | yet dredge out of its unfathomed slime | he had, twenty year's before, made a reso-

> From National Repository. THE SEAL HUNTERS OF GREEN-LAND.

In recent years the use of the seal skin as a fur has become so very general that the hunting of this animal is now made the common profession of the far north. Many seals are taken at Magdalen Islands on the northern shores of the Shetland Islands, and on the Labrador coast, but the principal hunt is on the coast of human infirmity as the witness who, called Greenland. A writer in the "The Field," as he goes on, as this of subjecting a London periodical, vividly depicts the home of these hunters, when made merry pen and ink. Should they provoke a by their return from their venturesome sensible discussion between you and exploits. "Evening is the liveliest time some friend of genial tastes, all the in the Greenland hut. Then the bright lamps are burning, the kettles and pots pray, sir, what are we to understand by (made of soapstone) all steaming and that?" inquired the counsel. "That he chief business in this life is with men; boiling over each lamp, the women busily lied," was the reply of the witness; whose found on the law list, calling himself a chatting at their work, and half naked original statement was worthy of the doc-solicitor, on the ground that he had been children running about on the warm rein assault had sustained a contusion of the for eigh deer skins on the ledge behind them. This is the scene going on before us. The seal hunters has just arrived home after out these letters, seems to have this tions, and to give you a clear insight his day's toil on the sea, and while he is aim :—Finding yourself at liberty to of the human heart, next to the Bible, hanging up his lines, his water-proof read Biography. There is infinite gloves, and other paraphernalia, a piece of skin is drawn forth from beneath the ledge and spread before him. Its contents, the small, dried fish, called 'augmasat,' he eats in silence, weary as he is. This is only a preliminary meal, an appetizing pastime, while the more substantial things over the lamp are getting the gentleman who found a lady in the ready-and it does not take long to boil arms of Mopus; the impecunious wight seal flesh. After the fish he takes a whose money had become non est invendraught from the water pail from behind | tum; and the Chicago dame, who indigthe door. The skin curtain of the ledge thought, mead the Poets. There are hiding the mysteries of the lower regions. when she spoke of the existence of a fais once more drawn aside, and the skin | mily fuel, she must mean a family feud,with the remnants disappears behind it to join a host of the most heterogeneous articles. A good deal of talking, in the relating line, or in the chatting, prattling, merry-making style, is generally going on. What I remember most distinctly from my many visits and stays in the Greenland buts, are the stories and descriptions of the men relative to their sea adventures, accompanied by the most animated gestures, showing how the seal had first appeared, and then dived down on his approaching it; and how he (the hunter) had in his turn lingered behind till the animal, made incautious by the ensuing silence, again arose to the surface; and how the hunter, leaning back with a gracful movement, shows how he resolutely swept a long serge, and came within reach of his mark, took aim, and threw his harpoon and bladder-float; how the wounded animal dived and came again to the surface and so forth. In fact, he paints the scene with the most lively coours, as we all listened with rapt atten-

ABOUT WITNESSES.

(National Repository.

We wonder some industrious collector of Ana has never given us a book about witnesses. The strange statements, extraordinary admissions, prompt retorts, funny mistakes, crooked answers, and odd distortions of the Queen's English, heard in the courts, would make a plethoric volume of amusing reading.

The subjects of legal vivisection do not find the process so agreeable to themselves as it is entertaining to uninterested listeners. Mrs. Elizabeth Martha Selina Georgina Augusta Euham Burrows might not be pained at proclaiming that such was her Christian name, although she did not generally write it in full; but the old fellow who had " married three wives lawful and buried three wives lawful," would probably have preferred keeping to himself that a buxom laundress declined to make him a happy man for the fourth time take her to church in a backet carriage

where flourished the first civilization of atheism, he sent a parson to talk to her, gave in. and going to see how he was getting on, mankind, which by volcanic action was found the lady chasing the clergyman submerged and lost. The same story round the room intent upon flooring him with a pillow; and a certain false milkman doubtless considered he had been sufficiently punished by the jilted lady following hard upon him, as he went his daily round for thirty-five years, without the fact being published far and wide, when the vengeful dame departed life without the doctor's aid.

The immaculate elector who was sure he had not breakfasted at a candidate's his life, always taking his morning meal equally certain on the same score, because lution never to eat or drink at any one's charge but his own, had as little chance of Parliamentary committee that his counconstable who deposed that a certain individual was neither drunk nor sober, but 'mixed,"-a medium state unrecognized by the London barmaid, who laid it down that a man was sober so long as he did not stagger or use bad language; thereby displaying as much consideration for upon to explain what he meant by saying the plaintiff's character was slightly matrimonial, answered, "She has been married seven times." Euphemisms are wasted upon lawyers, since they will insist upon having their equivalents. Said one man to another, "He resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence," "And integuments under the orbit, with extravasation of blood and ecchymosis of the surrounding tissue, which was in a tumified state, with abrasion of the cuticle:

meaning simply that the sufferer had a The witness-box is prolific in malapropisms. The man whose friend could not appear in court by reason of his being just then superannuated with drink; the Irish woman whose husband had often struck her with impunity, although he usually employed his fist; the believer in the martyr to Jesuitical machinations, who recognized the baronet by the gait of his head nantly wanted to know who was telling the story, when the judge suggested that might one and all claim kindred with Sheridan's deranger of epithets. Nor could Dogberry himself have shown to greater advantage than Officer Lewiston. when, mounting the stand in a New York police court, he related how Tom Nelson nunched him twice on the head, scratched his face and bucked him in the stomach, without aggravating him to use his club, because it went against his feelings to mistreat a human being, winding up what he called his "conciseful" narration with, 'I am willing to let up on him your honour, but not altogether. The law must be dedicated; give him justice tampered

with mercy.' The London policeman, who found suspected of patronizing a butcher without paying him, would have smiled in scornful superiority to hear the Glasgow constable deposing that a riotous Irishman "came off the Bristol boat wi' the rest o' the cattle, and was making a crowd on the quay, offering to ficht him or ony "Was he inebriated?" asked the bailie. "No; he was na' in Edinburgh for he came by the Belfast boat." "Well, did he stand on his defense when you told him to move on?" "No, your honor, he stood on the quay." Were members of nence with: "Weel, sir, I winna tell a the force always so exact, the magistrate who asked a street Arab, before putting | marry you, for I am sick o' your palaver.' him on his oath, what was done to people who swore falsely, would not have had his like the gentleman who proclaimed. ears shocked with the reply, "They make

policemen out of em.' In a trial at Winchester, a witness, failing to make his version of a conversation intelligible by reason of his fondness | pressed by a parliamentary committee-man for "says 1" and "says he," was taken in to give his opinion as to the advisibility of hand by Baron Martin, with the following result: "My man, tell us now exactly what passed." "Yes, my lord. I said I would not have the pig." "He said that man," interrupted the horrified M. P.. he had been keeping it for me, and that he-" "No, no; he could not have said that; he spoke in the first person." "No, | in store for him?" retorted the pawnmy lord; I was the first person that broker. "But, my good man," exclaimed spoke." "I mean, don't bring in the the member, "it is quite impossible;" only third person; repeat his exact words." to bring the response: "Impossible! not me." "My good fellow, he did not say pop anything, and come to my shop, I'll he had been keeping the pig; he said, 'I treat you like a man ought to be treated. have been keeping the pig." "I assure in his life, because he was not prepared to you, my loid, there was no mention of sixpenny bit of government paper on the your lordship at all. We are on different transaction, in a way that would be proper stories. There was no third person there, on an agreement between two gentlemen.

Lord Mansfield once came off second best in endeavoring to make a witness use intelligible language. The man had deposed that he had not suffered any loss at the defendant's hands, because he was up to him. "What do you mean by being up to him?" asked his Lordship. " Mean. my lord? why that I was down upon him.' "Down upon him?" repeated the judge interogatively. "Yes, my lord; deep as he thought himself I stagged him." Really, said Lord Mansfield, "I do not understand this sort of language." "Not understand it!" exclaimed the unabashed adept in slang; "Not understand it! Lord in the middle of the day; and his neighbor, | what a flat you must be !" A New York magistrate was equally incapable of comprehending how a police officer could be guilty of skylarking with a girl when on duty, until the "roundsman" explained being believed as the Scotsman assuring a | that "skylarking" meant pulling and hauling, laughing and talking." More trymen were "unco' modest;" or the humorous in his way of putting things was Irishman who swore the last time he saw | the gentleman who said that a stock-exhis sister was eight months ago, when she | change bear was a person who sold what called at his house and he was not at he had not got; a bull a man who bought home. More careful of his words was the | what he could not pay for, and that "financing" was "a man who does'nt want shares buying them from one who has none to sell." A Jew, speaking of a young man as his son-in-law, was accused of misleading the court, since the young man was really his son. Moses, however, persisted that the name he put to the relationship was the right one, and addressing the bench said: "I was in Amsterdam two years and three-quarters; when I come home I finds this lad. Now the law obliges me to maintain him, and, consequently, he is my son-in-law."
"Well," said Lord Mansfield, "that is the best definition of a son-in-law I ever yet heard." It may be doubted if that legal luminary would have acquiesced as readily in a witness whose name was not to be tor, who testified that the victim of an soliciting advertisements for a newspaper vears : or held a bi could not read, justified in describing himself as a professional man, connected with the press. Assuredly he would not agree with the street-nigger, who admitted that his calling was a low one, but still thought it so much better than that followed by his father that he felt inclined to be proud of it. "And pray, sir," inquired the learned gentleman, cross questioning him, 'What was your fathers calling?' Well," demurely replied the sham darky, he was a lawver.

A Californian declining to swear to the

size of a stick used by one of the parties in "a heated discussion," the judge insisted upon knowing if it were as thick as his wrist, "I should say," said the badjered man, "that it was as thick as your head;" and the courts curiosity was satisfien. A less excusable want of recollection was displayed by a Benedict, who only thought he had been married three years, while he had not the faintest notion when or where he had made his wife's acquaintance. A woman never pretends to ignorance on such matters, oblivious as she may be regarding the number of birthdays she has seen. Forgetting that a woman should be at least as old as she looks, a lady told a Paris magistrate she was twenty five. As she stepped out of the box a young man stepped in, who owned to twenty-seven. "Are you related to the previous witness?" he was asked "Yes," said he; "I am her son." "Ah." murmured the magistrate, "your mother must have mairied very young." Mdlle Mars parried the obnoxious query with a vague "H'm, h'm," causing the judge to observe, "I beg your pardon, Madam; arrears of fat upon the blouses of two men | what did you say?" "I have answered the question put to me," said the actress, and the court galantly took the hint. The inquiry so cleverly disposed of by the famous stage queen was met by an Aberdonian spinster with a protest against an unmarried woman being expected to enlighten the public on such a subject. Finding that of no avail, she admitted she was fifty, and after a little pressure, owned to sixty. Counsel then presumed to inquire if she had any hopes of getting a husband, and was rebuffed for the impertilee. I hinna lost hope yet; but I wudna She could be frank enough if she chose, "Every man has his pawnbroker, and I have mine"—a somewhat bold assertion. but one that would not have been gainsaid by the bluff Yorkshire "uncle," who, imposing a penny stamp upon certain documents, replied, "If ever you come to my place to pop anything"—" My good "don't think that I could ever do such a thing!" "Who can tell what bad luck's There was no third person, only him and at all, not at all; and if ever you want to No penny stamps. I'll clap a handsome

(To be continued.)

Christian."

Christian."

ugly little boy."

was asked.

"LIKE A CHRISTIAN."

"Plays like a Christian?" said the mo

ther, the expression sounding a little odd

everything she's got, she don't get angry.

Before she was selfish, and if she didn't

have everything her own way she would

SAVING FAITH.

"If I only had more faith," said a young

"What do you understand by faith?"

"A certain confidence in my own spi

"Your child has the faith that you

"Your child trusts you, loves you, obeys

"O, yes; pet clings to me; I'm all she

"That's it," exclaimed the aged Chris-

Reader, have you this clinging faith?

THE HAPPY MAN.

The happy man was born in the city of

A RUDE BOY.

"See! I'll hit his hat!"

At the foot of our street stood an

And sure enough he did. Catching up

"And now I'll play you a tune to make

Which do you think was the gentleman

EARLY IN THE MORNING.

BE HOPEFUL.

It is neither manly nor Christian to be

We have had gloomy days to an appall-

been depressed; manufactories have been

idle; great corporations have been ham-

pered; and multitudes have not been able

A little child once said: "The people

"How so," asked the mother.

and widowed mother, as she petted and caressed the child in her arms. ritual condition-a surety such as I hear others speak of," was quickly answered. need," was the reply. you," has, you know," and a shower of kisses rained over the baby's face. tian, "that is the faith that gives assurance: This trusting, clinging faith in Christ. . He must be all to love, to trust, and cling to." Regeneration, in the parish of Repentance unto Life. He was educated at the school of Obedience and now lives in Perseverance. He works at the factory of Diligence, and is noted for his large estate in the county of Christian Contentment, and does not a little business of Self-Denial. He wears the plain attire of Humility; but goes to the Court of the Great King-"the holiest of all"—in a garment called the Robe of Christ's rightcousness. He often, at the close of the day, is found in the valley of Self. A basement as he reviews its occurrences; and invariably climbs afterward the bright-visioned mountains of Spiritual-mindedness; he breakfasts every morning on Spiritual Prayer, and sups every evening on the same; has meat to eat the world knows not of, and his drink is the Sincere Milk of the Word. Italian with a hand-organ, Ten or twelve boys gathered around him, more filled with mirthfulness than courtery. One less noble than the rest said to his fellows: a snow ball he threw it so violently that the poor man's hat was knocked into the gutter. A bystander expected to see some manifestations of anger. The musician stepped forward and picked up his hat. He then turned to the rude boy, bowed gracefully and said: or Christian ? whom God sent with his messages always got up early." Of Abraham, Joshua, Job, and many others in the Bible, it is written, "He rose up early in the morning:" and of the holy Jesus himself we read. "In the morning, rising up a great while before day, he went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed." Better for us if we copied his example in this. as in all else. always desponding. No advantage comes from always dwelling on the dark side of things. At the worst our calamities are far fewer and much smaller than our blessings. To be hopeful enables us to endure the loss or bear the burden more easily; while it at the same time exerts a happy influence on others. To be discouraged concerning temporal affairs, or the state of religion, weakens us with regard to both ing degree. Great storms have burst upon us. Fortunes and reputations have been suddenly swept away. Trade has

to obtain bread wherewith to feed their GENERAL READING. wives and little ones. Many once affluent are now in poverty, and still more who had plenty, are now reduced almost to I heard two little children-a boy and a want. Churches, benevolent enterprises girl-who used to play a great deal toand literary institutions have been in gether. They both became converted. great straits from want of money. It is One day the boy came to his mother and not strange that men's hearts had begun said, "Mother, I know that Emma is a to fail them, and that despair threatened multitudes. But is not a brighter day

"What makes you think so, my child?" dawning? "Because, mother, she plays like a We are free from war with other nations, and our civil strife, at least from the old causes, is ended. The balance of trade with foreign nations is immensely in our "Yes, replied the child; "If you take favour. The crops this year in this country will be larger than ever before; and food and clothing will be cheaper than for many years. Our manufactures are gradsay, 'I wont play with you; you are an ually reviving. People have ceased to run from the country to the city in search of employment, and the surplus population in the cities is gradually finding its way to the country. Those formerly only consumers are becoming producers. It is true farmers will receive less than formerly for their grain, cattle, sheep, wool, and hogs, but they will pay less for what they buy. The wages of mechanics and laborers are greatly reduced, but the prices of all they eat and wear are proportionately less-or will be so in a short time. It is evident that an equilibrium is about to be reached which will be satisfactory to all rightly disposed persons, whatever may be their

> complainings of others should cease. In view of these things let us take courage, toil cheerfully and wait hopefully. The lessons the past few years have been teaching us concerning the folly and sin of extravagance, fast living, inordinate speculation, disregard of the rights of others and forgetfulness of God, should be instructive to us in all time to come, and should lead us to expect success only from skill and honest industry rightly directed. There is a bright future for all who will faithfully apply themselves to the work they can do and for which they -Presbyterian Banner.

calling in life. The Communist agitation

is not only senseless but wicked, and the

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

There are hopes, the bloom of whose beauty would be spoiled by the trammels of description; too lovely, too delicate, too sacred for words they should be only known through the sympathy of heart.

It is a great thing, when our Gethsemane hours come, when the cup of bitterness is pressed to our lips, and when we pray that it may pass away, to feel that it is not fate, that it is not necessity, but divine love for good ends working upon

As flowers carry dew-drops trembling on the edges of the petal, and ready to fall at the first waft of wind or brush of birds, so the heart should carry its beaded words of thanksgiving; and at the first breath of heavenly flavor, let down the shower, perfumed with the heart's gratitude.

She who does not make her family comfortable will herself never be happy at home and she who is not happy at home will never be happy anywhere.-Addison.

Forbearance is a domestic jewel, not to be worn for state or show, but for daily and unostentatious ornament.

The two most precious things on this side the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore will be more anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it, and this will teach him so to live as not to be afraid to die.

The world abounds in ruins, resulting from neglect; and perdition is reached as certainly by neglect as by any other means. A neglected child grows up for ruin; the neglected business fails; the neglectful engineer wrecks his train; the neglectful sailor strands his vessel; the negligent general is certain to be overthrown, and "how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"-Methodist

The promises of Jesus are not to us like one long dead: they are not the words merely of a great philosopher, like the Grecian sage whom death has severed from all personal contact with our modern life. They are the assurances of a living and present though unforeseen friend; and when so accepted, they are

We waste our time in moments, our money in dimes, and our happiness in reason to believe that diphtheria is pro-

"Ah!" sighed a hungry tramp. "I wish I was a hoss. "He's nearly always got a bit in his mouth, while I haven't had a bit in mine for two days.

What is the difference between an Englishman who washes his face and an Irish. man who does not?" One laves his clean and the other laves it dhirty .- Judy.

SUMMER'S HERE.

Purple violets have died; Snow drops lost their leaves of snow But in valleys green and wide
Honeysuckles grow;
Robins with their rainbow breasts Through the sunshine flashing go, Dreaming of their hidden nests Builded high and low. There's a rain of silvery singing—sum-

From the maple tassels red All the fire has burned away, And the soft green leaves instead On the branches play; Butterflies with wings of gauze In the gold air golden glow, And enthroned in roses pause, Coaxing them to blow: here are blue skies, heavenly tendersummer's here you know!

mer's here you know,

Where the hillsides wept in spring, Grows the verdure fresh and bright; And the swollen rivers sing Rippling with delight; Tilies swaying with the tide, In the shore-kissed waters blow; And the swallows as they glide Shadow flings below. There's a whole world's throbbing pulses -summer's here you know

Squirrels dart from tree to tree; In the tangled woods are heard Whispered strains of ecstasy When the pines are stirred; Plumy ferns that light winds shake, Rock the sunshine to and fro, And the quivering shadows make Plumy ferns below; There's abandonment of nature—summer's here you know! -Mrs. L. C. Whitiney.

DIPHTHERIA IN ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

Professor Huxley, F.R.S., presided yesterday evening over a public meeting, held in the Assembly rooms of the Eyre-Arms, to consider the question of the present outbreak of diphtheria in the district. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that although they had been called together to draw the attention of the Local Government Board to the very serious epidemic of diphtheria then prevalent, this was in no sense an indignation meeting, are fitted. Hopefulness is the duty of all. nor did it in any way imply that there was neglect on the part of persons whose business it was to inquire into those matters; but, under the circumstances, it was very needful that they should be aware that the attention of the public was strictly directed towards them. The disease was perfectly preventible if proper measures were taken. Their object in meeting together were to show that their minds would never be satisfied until the outbreak and its causes were probed to the of notice, but we think the whiskeybottom. The Chairman then called upon clause will be received with suspi-Dr. Howell, who stated that in his opinion the diphtheria was brought about by sewer gas, which penetrated into the houses. The gravity and number of the cases under his charge had diminished considerably during the last week, and it might therefore be thought that the disease was dying out; but this made it the more urgent that the source of the outbreak should be discovered. Some persons attributed it to the milk supply, but he hoped that it would be found that this was not the real cause. He believed that it would be found to be entirely due to the neglect of drainage.-Mr. H. Robin on thought that in many cases were the disease was not produced by contamination it was due to the connection between houses of sewer and drain pipes, the latter often acting as a conductor of foul gas.-A member of the meeting suggested that as it would be difficult to cut off the drain connection with all the houses around, the soil pipes should be carried from the bottom joint "up into the sky."-After a few words from Dr. Moreton, a gentleman (who described himself as the father of one of the children whose case had ended fatally) said that a question of much more importance than sewage pipes was the condition of the milk which they gave their children. Three members of his family had been great consumers of milk, and they were the only ones attacked by the disease. The youngest, who took the largest quantity of milk, died. The fluid was supplied by a man who washed his cans with company's water, and very open to foul matter. He hoped the vestry would make a strict investigation of all the milk-shops in the neighborhood, and the way in which they cleaned their cans. Milkmen could not be made to believe that a minute quantity of sewage would poison quarts of milk. On motion of Canon Duckworth, a committee, with Professor Huxley at its head, doctor's orders. was appointed to gather information, and to co-operate with the Government inspector. The Chairman, in putting the motion to the meeting, said there was strong

> To INQUIRER.—No; photographers are not always wealthy. They are men of miens, however, and engaged in a mien

When is a cat like a tea-pot?-when you're teasin' it (tea's in it.)

FAMILY READING.

Original, for the Wesleyan.

BONUM IN MALO. " How much of blessing God has blended with the pain of life."

'Tis not the music of the spheres, The warbling songsters' lay, Nor all the choristry of earth Can charm our fears away. But, what is sweeter far to me, The still small voice of love Falls like a zephyr's softest breath, And tells of joys above.

When sick and sad I lay beneath A Father's chastening rod, I heard the zephyr-whisper say " Prepare to meet thy God. My heart responded: "Can I sigh When earth is not our home? Our Father's house is built on high Where pain can never come.'

Hope caught the flash, which cast its ligh Across my darkened soul; The bow of promise spanned the cloud Which faith and God control. But Hope grew sick, and wasting pain Soon faded every smile, Until the zephyr spake again "Be patient, wait awhile."

The sick restored to life and hope Now ran at duty's call; The sad dried up his tears and saw The hand of God in all. And now his very life was love, And praise his every breath; While conscience, smiling whisper'd

Be faithful unto death.

Tne cup of earth is often mixt As med'cine for the mind, To heal the woes that mar and wound The world of humankind. And toil we must while life shall last, To gain what God has given, For good unmixed and pain o'erpast, Are found above in heaven. S. B. D

INFORMATION FOR MOTHERS.

The following rules have been print ed and circulated by the Board of Health of New York, with a view to furnishing mothers with a few simple and easily followed rules for the care of their infants, which, it is suggested, if followed, must have a very great effect in diminishing the death rate among infants.

The rules are, of course, intended chiefly for the poor, who have no regular medical attendance. Coming from such a high source the rules are worthy cion :--

CARE OF INFANTS. HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No 301, MOTT ST., NEW YORK. Nursing of Infants.

Overfeeding does more harm than any thing else: nurse an infant a month or two old every two or three hours.

Nurse an infant of six months and over five times in twenty-four hours, and no

If an infant is thirsty give it pure water or barley water, no sugar.

On the hottest days a few drops of whis-key may be added to either water or food; the whiskey not to exceed a teaspoonful in twenty-four hours.

Feeding of Infants.

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in a coffee grinder) and a gill of water. with a little salt, for fifteen minutes, strain, then mix it with half as much boiled milk, add a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouthpiece in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be add-

For infants five or six months old, give half barley water and half boiled milk with salt and lump of sugar. For older infants give more milk than

For infants very costive give oatmeal instead of barley. Cook and strain as be-

When your breast milk is only half and this prepared food. In hot weather, if blue litmus paper, ap-

plied to the food, turns red, the food is too acid, and you must make a fresh mess, or add a small pinch of baking soda. Infants of six months may have beef tea beef soup once a day by itself or mixed with other food, and when ten or twelve

months' old a crust of bread and a piece of rare beef to suck. No child under two years ought to eat t vour table. Give no candies, in fact nothing that is not contained in these rules without a

Summer Complaint.

It comes from over feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children well with cold water twice a day, and oftener in the hot

pagated by definite organic particles, Never neglect looseness of the bowelwhich have in themselves the power of in an infant; consult the family or diss growth and multiplication .- Eng. Paper. pensiary physician at once and he will give you rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated and do not allow any bad smells to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes or gutters about the house where you live. See that your own apartments are right, and compiain to the Board of Health, 301 Mott Street, is the neighbor- ; charged.

hood is offensive. Where an infant is cross and irritable in the hot weather a trip on the water will do a great deal of good (ferryboat or steamboat) and may prevent choleoa infantum.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES F. CHANDLER. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

JOE WHITE'S TEMPTATION.

Deacon Jones kept 'a little fish mar ket. "Do you want a boy to help you?" asked Joe White one day. "I guess I can sell fish."

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"Yes, sir," answered Joe, and forthwith he took his place in the market weighed the fish and kept the room in order.

"A whole day for fun, fireworks and crackers to-morrow!" exclaimed Joe, as he buttoned his white apron about him, the day before the Fourth of July. A great trout was flung over the counter.

"Here's a royal trout, Joe, I caught it myself. You may have it for ten cents. Just hand over the money, for I'm in a hurry to buy my firecrackers." said Ned Long, one of Joe's mates.

The deacon was out, but Joe had made purchases for him before, so the dime was spun across to Ned, who was off like a shot.

Just then Mrs. Martin appeared. "I want a nice trout for my dinner to. morrow. This one will do; how much

"A quarter ma'm," and the fish was transferred to the lady's basket and the silver-piece to the money-drawer,

But here Joe paused. "Ten cents was very cheap for that fish. If I tell the Deacon it cost fifteen, he'll be satisfied, and I shall have five cents to invest in firecrackers."

The Deacon was pleased with Joe's bargain, and when the market was closed each went his way for the night. But the nickle in Joe's pocket burned like a coal; he could eat no supper, and was cross and unhappy. At last he could stand it no longer, but walking rapidly, tapped at the door of Deacon Jones' cottage.

A stand was drawn out, and before the open Bible sat the old man. Joe's heart almost failed him, but he told his story, and with tears of sorrow laid the coin in the Deacon's hand. Turning over the leaves of the Bible, the old man read, "He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whose confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy." You have my forgiveness, Joe; now go home and confess to the Lord, but remember you must forsake as well as confess. And keep this little coin as long as you live to remind you of this first temptation .- Child's World.

THE DEBT TO MOTHERS.

Mothers live for their children, make self-sacrifices for them, and manifest their tenderness and love so freely, that the name mother is the sweetest in human language. And yet sons, youthful and aged, knew but little of the anxiety, and nights of sleepless and painful solicitude which their mothers have spent over their thoughtless waywardness. Those loving hearts go down to their graves with their hours enough, change off between breast milk of secret agony untold. As the mother watches by night, or prays in the privacy of her closet, she weighs well the words she will address to her son in order to lead him to a manhood of honor and usefulness. She will not tell him all the griefs and deadly fears which beset her soul. She warns him with trembling, lest she say overmuch. She tries to charm him with cheery love while her heart is bleeding. No worthy and successful man ever yet knew the breadth and depth of obligation which he is under to the mother who guided his steps at the time when his character for virtue and purity so narrowly balanced against a course of vice and ignominy. Let the dutiful son do his utmost to smooth his mother's pathway, let him obey as implicitly as he can her wishes and advice, let him omit nothing that will contribute to her peace, rest and happiness, and yet he will he part with her at the tomb with the debt to her not half dis-

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

THIRD QUARTER: STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL.

A. D. 27. LESSON VII. THE WIDOW OF NAIN; or, The compassionate Saviour. Luke 7, 11-17. August 18.

EXPLANATORY.

VERSE 11. THE DAY AFTER. Wonders come in close succession in the wonderful life of Jesus. Every day has its deed of mercy. (1) Let us be like our Lord in daily works of usefulness. He went. He probably set forth from Capernaum very early in the morning, in order to enjoy the cooler portion of the day; sailed down the lake to its southern end, and thence walked still further south along the bank of Jordan to one of the ravines leading westward to the village which was his destination, and which he reached about noon. He knew at the first stroke of the oar where his journey would end: for he saw afar the scene of sorrow. (2) So he feels our troubles long ere he comes to relieve them. Nain. The name means " fair. lovely," and was doubtless derived from its picturesque location in the north-western slope of Little Hermon, in full view of Mount Tabor. It is now a small village, dilapidated, and mostly ruined, called Nain. Many of his disciples. Not only the twelve recently appointed apostles, but also a throng who had a vague belief in him, and considered themselves his followers. This was the popular period of his ministry, while as yet the multitude cherished great expectations, and the enmity of persecutors was not yet aroused (3) Popularity is not the surest token of success. The true results of Christ's labors were not the throngs around him, but in the one hundred and twenty who afterward formed the neclcus of his church (4) Genuine disciples follow their Lord, not only to Nain, but to Golgotha." -Starke. Much people. The crowd assembled by curiosity, or by individual self-interest, or by the peculiar fascination of a multitude, which grows as it advances. (5) Are we in the throng that follows Jesus? with what motive and for what purpose do we find ourselves among his people?

12. GATE OF THE CITY. Most large cities in the East are surrounded by walls and even the unwalled villages are entered through gates opening to the principal street, where the people assemble for the transaction of business. Dead man carried out. In Oriental countries the dead are buried inside the towns, and generally the traveller approaches the cities through avenues lined with graves. The hill-sides around Nain are honey-combed with rockhewn sepulchers, many of which are, doubtless, as old as the time of Christ. In an Eastern burial no coffin is used, but the body, wrapped in linen clothes, is laid upon a bier and carried to its resting. place by four bearers. Only son. The death of a friend is always occasion for mourning: the loss of a son, in the dew of young manhood, is one of the hardest blows that can fall; but for a widowed mother to lose her only son seems the culmination of sorrow. "To a mother in Israel the shock was embittered manifold for to have a son was to have an interest in the Promised Seed; and to be without a son was to be cut off from that sweetest, noblest expectation."-Edward Irviug. She was a widow. The condition of widows in Oriental society has been in all ages peculiarly lonely, helpless and sad. Much people. An indication of the honorable character of the young man, and the sympathy which was felt for his bereaved mother. (6) Let us not fail in showing feeling for those that mourn. A kind act and a silent pressure of the hand in such times have a wonderful power to com- lately got his ankle sprained and knowing

13. THE LORD. A title rarely applied; to Christ in the gospels, but especially appropriate when such power was manifest. ed. Saw her. He saw her sorrow, and felt for her: (7) So he feels in himself the burdens of our common humanity. He came, not to shun our troubles, but to reby the elders, and the nobleman for his save her own sorrow. (8) We need no one a perverted, false view of his character, de-

conventionalities and customs stood but huts and cabins of the Western conlittle in his way when works of mercy tinent - Lincoln (III) Times

were to be wrought. (10) Let no one dread to lie down on the bier since Christ has touched it. Stood still. The touch of the Master compels submission, They may have been awed by the majesty of his demean. or on recognizing him as the Great Prophet whose wonderful deeds and words were spread abroad, they may have paused in a hope that he might work some miracle. Young man. He addresses a pale, still corpse, as though it could hear and obey. What folly, unless he were divine! (11) The conduct of Jesus can be explained only by recognizing his personality. I say unto thee. Others had wrought miracles in the name of God: he alone works them in his own name, and by his own authority. Arise. When Elijah and Elisha restored life to the dead it was only through the most intense supplications, stretching themselves upon the cold flash and engaging in agonies of prayer. Thrice Jesus Jairus, just passed within the veil; this young man at Nain, ready for burial; and Lazarus, four days in the charnel-house And each miracle was wrought simply by a word of command. His summons broke the spell of death and recalled the soul to its deserted tenement. (12) He who could awaken can transform souls by a word from his lips.

SAT UP. Though encumbered with the long robes of the dead. Began to speak. The evangelists have not recorded the first words spoken by a soul just returned from the unseen world. They might gratify our curiosity, but would not serve our faith, Delivered him to his mother. "O, mother mother! wast thou more favored than other mothers? Or was it that, for the sake of all mothers as well as thyself, thou wast made the type of the universal mother with the dead son-the raising of him but a foretaste of the one universal bliss of mothers with dead sons?"—Geo.

16, 17. FEAR ON ALL. A sense of awe and reverence for one who possessed such supernatural power. (13) To know Christ is to realize his divinity. Glorified God. These inhabitants of Nain gave God the glory for sending his Son. (14) Let us see the finger of the Lord in the events of life. Great prophet. More than eight centuries had passed away since Elisha more than four centuries since the voice of prophecy had been heard. It seemed as if God had forgotten his people, and left them to perish. Now they see the token that the chosen nation is still re- produced. membered, and the line of inspired seers remains unbroken. (15) God watches over this world which he has made, and will not leave it in darkness. When earth requires a prophet, the prophet appears. Rumor. Report or fame. This miracle, the most remarkable yet wrought, carried his name over all the land. Throughout all Judea The news was borne southward through Samaria to Judea, and the crowds at the feasts in Jerusalem carried it to their distant homes. The region round about. That is, round about Nain, the province of Galilee. Thus the land was awakened in interest from end to end. (16) It is well when a people begin to inquire after Christ

GOLDEN TEXT: And when the Lord saw her he had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not. Luke 7, 13.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION : Victory over

death. The next lesson is Luke 7, 40-50.

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NIJNE NOVGOROD FAIR .- The great market of the eastern world has been held lieve them. Compassion on her. Others at this junction of the Volga and Olga had appealed to his sympathy through Rivers in Russia, every summer for hunthe intercession of friends; the centurion dreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their proson; but this woman needs no pleader ducts for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk, and Persian meet the German and the to intercede with Christ for us. This was Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to picted in a Romanist painting represent- grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools among those for whom it is chiefly written.—Recorder, London. ing the Son about to destroy the world, and fabrics, and last but not least, mediand Virgin mother interceding for mercy. | cines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated re-Weep not. Others came to weep with the medies from America were displayed in an weeper: Jesus came to dry up her tears. elegant Bazaar, where the Dr. himself (9) Our "Weep not" has no power; his might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as 14. Came and Touched. To touch the the prairies of the west, and are an effecbier was an act of ceremonious defile tual antidote for the diseases that prevail ment, forbidden by the traditions. But in the yaourts of the North as well as the

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As Methodism in the East and West is now consolidated into one organization. this history of Mr. Smith's is well adapted to make the Methodists of the West better acquainted with the origin and history of Methodism in the East, and thus bring them into closer sympathy with the work of our brethren in the East. A fuller knowledge of that work will be a bond of fraternity and unity. The volume is highly creditable to both the author and the publisher. It is got up in good style. We bespeak for it a wide circulation among the readers of the "Guardian"-Guardian, Toronto.

It would be a means of grace, as well as a source of valuable information to our people; and ought to be in every Methodist family .- Rev. C. Stewart, D. D. Prof, of Theology, Mt. Allison.

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THE WESLEYAN

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

THE CHURCH'S DOCTRINAL PURITY.

The Christian Church is a second incarnation. It is a human embodiment of divine truth and virtue. But unlike the former incarnation—the fleshly body of Christ-the church corporate, which is His spiritual body, retains more or less of the imperfections of its human origin. Consequently errors and infirmities shade off, and sometimes veil, its shining excellencies. Nor can it he otherwise while the materials from which it is shapen are fallen and fallible men. Still, there is a pointthere is an experience which faith labours for, and hope anticipates, when this "body of Christ" shall be fully "edified," as the apostle expresses it "till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Then we shall be "no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine

but we shall 'grow up into him in all things, which is the head even Christ.'" And does it not stimulate our hope to know, that "Christ also loved the church, and gave Himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing." Moreover, the spirit that dwelleth in us, is "the spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," whose effectual working worketh in us mightily, and will "fulfil all the good pleasure of His goodness, and the work of faith with power."

Now, to reach the height of this Alpine privilege, it is necessary to be jealous for the Church's doctrinal

It is not difficult to account for doctrinal imperfections in the church. "The Bible," says Dr. Philip Schaff, " is God's word to man; the Creed is man's answer to God." Now, there is no error in the divine voice that speaks to us; error arises from man's response to that voice, just as an echo will sometimes distort the voice by modifying the sound. And thus error is found, when found at all, in man's response to revealed truth. To further illustrate this point: -The Bible, which is our only and sufficient rule of faith, is like the sun which measures Time, while man's creed is a clock of human manufacturebut it is impossible, even in a chronometer, to measure Time with minutest accuracy, and therefore man's best mechanism of this sort needs more or less of adjustment and regulation. is it with the church's clock-the Creed is in error when it is not in harmony with the great Sun of eternal truth, and consequently must be adjusted to ensure its accuracy.

Moreover, the clear, pure light of truth is somewhat modified by the medium of the mind through which it passes. Every sunbeam, for instance, is alike pure, and white, and beautiful; but see what a change it undergoes as soon as it gets down to the earth. How it transforms itself in the various objects upon which it falls! In one flower it is blue, in another it is violet, and so forth through all the various hues and tints that variegate the landscape. Just so is it with the light of truth; it is gold. pure, it is simple, in itself, but passing through the medium of different minds it is modified into various tints of faith and forms of doctrinal belief, degener ating into more or less of error.

But how important it is that upon all essential points, at least, the church should be as doctrinally pure as it is possible for it to be! And upon these vital points its ministry should give no uncertain sound. Nor should there be any faltering in its testimony, but like the four cardinal points of the weathercock, its vital doctrines should be fixt. Is it not the truth that saves? is it not the truth that sanctifies? The prayer of Jesus is still appropriate:—"Sanctify no mean aggregate of figures in them through thy truth; thy word is every department of denominational A pure doctrine is the seedgerm of a sanctified character. May the Methodist ministry continue a powerful expone it of saving truth.

THE MINUTES OF THE CON-FERENCES.

The summary of a year's work, where nearly fifteen hundred ministers, as many local preachers, with a vast retinue of associates in Sabbath School and other enterprize, are engaged, ought to be an eloquent record. We are in possession of the minutes of the six Annual Conferences, from London to Newfoundland, and are in a position to give a few interesting details. Our article will be chiefly statistical, though in the way of inference and suggestion we may find much to tempt us away from bald figures, those very significant texts in all instances.

To simplify our subject, we may divide the statistics under their legitimate headings. We begin with

THE MINISTERIAL.

From the London Conference, three ministers withdrew, one was suspended and one deposed. The Montreal and Nova Scotia Conferences also deposed one each. There were twelve transfers this year, eight of these were to the Western Conferences, London and Toronto. Nine ministers died during the year, London, Montreal and Nova Scotia losing two each, and the others one each. London Conference ordained seven, Toronto sixteen, Montreal seven, Nova Scotia four, N. B. and P. E. Island six, and Newfoundland ten-making in all fifty ordinations. It is somewhat remarkable that London and Toronto each received on probation a number similar to the number ordained, the former seven, the latter-Toronto-sixteen, several of whom were Japanese, while Montreal received nine, Nova Scotia six, N. B. and P. E. Island one, and Newfoundland two. The total number of candidates for the ministry is thus seen to be forty-one. There remain one hundred and ninetyeight preachers on trial; London has of these fifty-nine, Toronto sixty-one, Montreal thirty-two, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island seventeen each, and Newfoundland twelve. The class named superannuated—scarcely understood as to relation by us in the East-numbers within one of a hundred, located chiefly within the limits of London and Toronto Conferences. There are sixty-eight supernumeraries, almost equally distributed, excepting in Newfoundland, which returns but three. This, if we include that the total number of ministers in the six Conferences is 1150. completes this part of our record.

The temptation to question and moralize sets in upon one very strongly with such a reading; and a slight indulgence may not be amiss. London Conference seems to be the centre of no little activity, if may judge by the fact that it has lost by discipline-and by retirement, which may have been meant to avoid discipline—five of its ministers within a year. Its neighbor, Toronto, with more than equal numerical strength, and with much territory of a missionary kind, leaving its young men exposed on outlying districts, has not lost one by disloyalty or immorality. Montreal is almost equally fortunate, notwithstanding its agencies are mingling with the poorest and most ignorant of our population—the French Canadians. This indication of special vitality it is, perhaps, that makes London our El Dorado Conference, toward which most of our transfer-seeking brethren turn in quest of ministerial

There are special features of the numerical facts just given, too, which show the amazing strength of the two Western Conferences. London and Toronto possess one hundred and twenty of our one hundred and ninety-eight preachers on trial. They have also, if we class their superannuates with our supernumeraries for convenience, one hundred and forty of the whole number, which is one hundred and sixty-

In other respects it will be seen as we pass on that two-thirds of our Methodistic resources lie West of Montreal This latter Conference, however, has

We come now to a yet more interesting department of the Minutes, showing the church's

MEMBERSHIP AND SABBATH-SCHOOLS. These will be best seen in schedule

onferences.	Member- ship.	Increase.	Scholars	In- crease.
ondon oronto Iontreal ova Scotia . B. & P. E. I ewfo'ndl'nd	37880 33400 21526 8930 7446 6191	569 540 744 53 30 201	44261 36494 17680 9352 8796 5829	3337 1908 1326 90 66
Totals	115.373	2.337	122.412	6.722

The absurdity of accepting the reported increase of membership as the actual result of our year's work, cannot better be seen than by supplying information of another kind. Unfortunately there is not a single record in any Minutes, excepting the Nova Scotia, to account for the serious loss of members to the church. In Nova Scotia there were lost by removal 289, by death 146, ceased to be members (we suppose dropped out of class attendance) 813. These, with 976 on trial, make a total of 1724. So that the souls brought into our church in the Nova Scotia Conference during the year, instead of being 50, as returned in the increase of membership, was nearly 1800. By the simple rule of proportion we make the actual blank in the six Conferences, from the same causes, to have been nearly 10,000. Add to these 9452 reported as on trial in the six Conferences, also the increase of membership, 2337, and the year's actual results are apparent. If a few columns were given in all the Minutes, showing the actual number of conversions or additions during the year, and the loss to the church from various causes, our position would be more plainly presented to the A column headed "Added world. to the Church "-a Scriptural one, too -would have contained this year returns making an aggregate of more than 20,000.

Outside of our own church, the elements which meet evangelical agencies are much the same in the Montreal and Newfoundland Conferences. In both we have to confront a powerful and compact Romanism, and an offensively pretentious Ritualism. It is specially gratifying to find that the principal gains in membership are counted in precisely these discouraging fields of labour. We are inclined to think that the formidable character of our antagonisms only duly impress the minds of men labouring among such a population; but at the same time this consciousness of difficulty and opposition would seem to beget a faith and purpose which bring home the husbandmen with sheaves and songs of rejoicing. The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Conferences ought to find subject for serious and humiliating thought in the returns as they appear above.

The membership of the three Eastern Conferences is but a fraction more than that of Montreal, while the total of these four together is but a little more than one-third the entire membership of the Domimion. The preponderating weight, therefore, of voting, working power in our church is, and from the nature of things must continue to be, in the two Western Conferences. They are strong-it has been discovered ere this that they are too just and generous to use their strength to our disadvan-

Our Sunday scholars are more numerous than our church-members. The increase in the Western Conferences is here again far beyond that of the East. There would seem to have been special gain in the London Conference, for which some reason may exist hidden from us at this distance. Altogether, an increase of 20,000 members and nearly 7000 scholars in one year, shows a mighty arm at work somewhere-shows that Methodism under God is fulfilling its high mission among the population of this rising Dominion.

One other schedule will include all the information in our possesssion;

CONGREGATIONAL ASPECTS.

Conferences.	Hearers. Value Churches Raised for and Pars'nages. Mission							
London	134.185	1.759.775	37.932					
Toronto	127.031	1.701.316	23.524					
Montreal	76.316	Not given	22.183					
Nova Scotia	40.162	559.230	11.463					
N. B. & P. E.		Not given	6588					
Island (say)	85,000	0	-					
Newf'nland	33 186	Not given	4754					
Totals,	445,879		106444					

The returns for Missions are necess arily imperfect, as not till late in the summer can some of the Western territory complete its reports. The estimates given, therefore, from London and Toronto Conferences are defective by thousands of dollars, probably. It is a pity that the nominal value of property, so easily furnished from District schedules, could not be stated in all the Minutes. Without including Montreal, N. B. and P. E. Island, or Newfoundland, the property held is put down at \$4,000,000. The hearers in the same bounds number about 300,000-shewing about \$130 per hearer. This, taken as an average, would give the actual property value of the Methodist Church of Canada at about \$6,000,000.

Comparing the receipts of the three Conferences East, whose Missionary returns are probably complete, we may anticipate a serious deficiency in Montreal, N. B. and P. E. Island, as also in Newfoundland. Nova Scotia has a handsome increase.

There is a gratifying proportion of hearers returned as members of the church, though our energies and prayers will not be moderated by the consideration that nearly three of every four hearers in our congregations have no intimate relation to us, and, in the majority of instances make no profession of religion. An unconverted multitude of more than 300,000 is something serious to have pending on a church's conscience! Out of these 300,000, moreover, we ought to reap a better harvest than two or three thousand a year, even allowing for the numbers who are required to fill up blanks caused by deaths and other causes.

Mr. Cornish is compiling tables, covering the record of four years in all the Conferences (the second of which we will publish next week), so that we need not enter upon any quadrennial review.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of our compositors made a minister vouch for Pain Killer as a remedy for consumption, in our columns last week. It should have been Hypophosphites. The error was made in setting up the notice

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL WALL MAP.—We have before us a very excellent Wall Map of Palestine at the time of Christ. The general get up is size, and containing tables of distances, height of mountains, and length of rivers, and is intended to illustrate the International series of S. S. Lessons. The publisher is M. A. COUDY, St. Louis, Mis-

Dr. Rigg has been elected President of the English Conference by the largest vote ever recorded there.

REQUISITES FOR THE TIME.—Delegates to the General Conference cannot well do without a copy of the Journal of the previous session at Toronto. The Journal of the first General Conference is for sale at the Book Room-price 25 cents.

The WESLEYAN will contain full reports of General Conference proceedings. It will be sent, as an inducement to new subscribers, during the remainder of this vear, for fifty cents. We shall be glad to add many new names to our lists.

The Minutes of the Nova Scotia Conference and the N. B. and P. E. Island Conference are out. The Newfoundland Minutes will be out next week. These will be forwarded to any address at twenty cents each-fifteen cents each by the dozen. Bound copies of the six Conferences can be sent immediately if orders are sent during next week.

Superintendents will oblige us by prompt attention to the lists of subscripers sent out this week. We have allowed two clear weeks before revising the lists. We are compelled to follow the instructions furnished by circular in every instance where subscribers are delinquent. Our ministers can help us to retain any who are behind. A word and a courteous hint just now will be very advisable. Where subscribers in arrears are not called upon, they can easily get a Post Office Order for two cents. But let it be remembered that where any subscriber is stopped the fault will not be with the office. We follow instructions only.

Rev. J. Lathern has kindly sent us a letter upon the work of the Hymn Book Committee. It will appear next week, and taken with the article from Mr. Mc-Murray's pen in this issue, will furnish a very comprehensive view of the Committee's aims, as well as indicate pretty clearly the prospects for a new Hymn Book. The work of this committee is likely to not limited in their precious associations become historic.

It will be seen by our condensed news that two Sackville students have distinguished themselves at the University examination, Halifax. We congratulate both them, their parents and tutors. Mt. Allison holds its way well.

ILLNESS OF REV G. M. BARRETT.

We are sorry to learn that this esteem. ed brother, Supernumerary, at Carleton, N. B., is ill. A correspondent says :-

"Mr. Barrett has been confined to the ouse ever since he returned from Conference. from the effects of a fall he had at Sackville. It happened in this way: While returning to his lodgings from one of the night sessions of Conference, he struck his foot against the planks that cross the sidewalk to the entrance to the Episcopal Church, and fell his full length on the ground.

At first the injury was felt in the head and left side of the neck; then it settled in his chest and left arm, the lower part of the arm becoming very much swollen. Then the right side of the neck became affected, and latterly he is having great pain in the small of the back. There are other painful symptoms also.

His health is very much impaired, the appetite gone and the nervous system so shattered that he spends sleepless nights. His chances of visiting England, his birth-place, are not in the near future."

MEETING OF HYMN BOOK COM. MITTEE

The readers of the WESLEYAN have been informed, that the question of a new hymn book for the Methodist Church of Canada, has been under consideration. The inquiry is readily suggested, What necessity is there for a new Hymn Book ? In reply to this question, it is necessary to say that, since the consummation of the union between the Wesleyan and New Connnexion Methodist Churches of Canada, two hymn books have been in use in the united church, and it is certainly desirable to secure uniformity of worship in all our churches. For our own hymn book we are indebted to the British Wesleyan Church; but the copy right of their hymn book having expired, a new book has been issued in its stead differing materially from the one we have in use.

At our General Conference in 1874 two propositions were submitted relating to our hymnology; one recommmending the issue of a cheap supplement for use until the next General Conference, the other in favor of revision, and the issue of a book to meet the growing necessity of Christian worship, the profits to be available for the benefit of the Connex ion. These propositions were referred to committee, and received due consideration; but there was not opportunity afforded during the session to mature arrangements for carrying out the recommendations suggested; and, as a substitute for the report of resolved to continue the hymn books then in use, and to appoint a committee on the subject, who should report at the opening of the next General Conference. It wil thus be seen, from the several aspects of the question, that the present time is opportune for the Methodist Church of Canada to have a hymn book of its own. The hymn book committee, in its ful-

filment of the duty assigned to it, and by the call of the President of the Gen-Conference, met on the morning of the 17th ultimo, in the city of Quebec. This was as central a position, for the convenience of the brethren West and East, as could be selected. There were present the Revs. Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, Dr. Burwash, of Coburgh, Dr. Stewart, of Sackville, Alex. Sutherland and E. H. Dewart, of Toronto, J. McMurray, of Windsor, J. Lathern, of Charlottetown, Wm. Williams, of Hamilton, J. Caswell, of London, and also the pastor of the church in which the committee was convened, the Rev. LeRoy Hooker, who was by a unanimous vote invited to be present, and take part in the deliberations.

At the opening of the business, the

President read letters from several brethren, lay and cleric, whose opinions are entitled to deference, suggesting the de sirableness of allowing the hymn book now in use, to remain, either in whole or in part, unchanged. But a reference to the Journal of the General Conference satisfied the committee that this matter was not optional, as the resolution under which the committee was appointed clearly defines our duty to be to revise and prepare materials for a new hymn book. No other course was open therefore, but in the first place, to enter upon the revision of the Wesleyan hymn book now in use among us. To this onerous and responsible undertaking the committee applied themselves with painstaking assiduity, each day, with but brief intermissions for dinner and tea, from 9 a. m.

titl 10 p. m., during the several days we were in session. For their work in committee the brethren were not unprepared. They all had the advantage of a life-long acquaintance with the hymn book, and they cherished for it a great veneration on various grounds. There were its many sacred associations, its glorious traditionl history reaching from the dawn of Methodism to the present day; the truly spiritual and evangelical sentiment of its bymns; the rich poetic excellence of most of them; their rare exhibitions of Christian privilege and blessing; the assistance they have given in leading sinners to the Saviour; their incentives to fidelity in the Christian life, and the abundant consolations, they are so well fitted to afford, to tempted and suffering disciples of Christ. Nor is it to be forgotten that our hymns are to members of our own communion. Many of them have been appropriated by all the churches, and will thus be hallowed in the memories of vast multitudes of the redeemed for ever. It was interesting, as our work was in progress, to hear of inquiries from some of the members of our church in Quebec, as to whether we would exclude such old hymns as "Jesu, lover of my soul," and others held in like esti-

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mation. One could but smile as the negative was given to such au inquiry. No, such hymns can never die; they will live on through the ages; nor can the thought be entertained of casting into the shade one line such cherished portions of our church psalmody. Our choice hymns will be sung more and more over the earth, as converts to Gospel truth are multiplied, and their excellence will be appreciated by all the churches as time apprecia. It was not in the thought of any one of the committee to discharge the work of revision recklessly. Our hymns are too dear to our hearts. The committee had given, before they came together, earnest and careful consideration to the work entrusted to them; some of them during several months past, had devoted much attention to the matter; so that when convened, they were ready intelligently, and in fear and love of the

Great Head of the church to proceed with their duty. Nor was the duty an irksome toil; the old hymns opened up before our view with new light and beauty, and came home to our hearts with freshness and power; and our labor became a means both of delight and profit. No change was suggested for the sake of novelty. No omission or emendation admitted without careful thought. No hymn, no stanzas set aside, nor even a word altered but by a two-third vote. We make these observations that the lovers of our hymns may be assured, they will not be likely in the new book to miss one favorite hymn.

Having completed our revision of the Wesleyan hymn book, our next task was to decide upon an order of arrangement for the new book. This at first thought may appear to be an easy matter; but it cost the committee a considerable amount of deliberation. Some of the brethren had brought with them on this point very careful preparation; but it was only after long and free interchange of sentiment that we arrived at unanimity, and then we adopted unanimously an arrangement, which, we think, will be found to be at once simple, convenient and comprehen-

But by this time we had been in session as long as was in all respects desirable. and had worked so steadily as to require relaxation; and yet our work was not much more than half accomplished. Selections were to be made from every available source, and made with greatest care, so in addition to our present book as revised, we may have the very best hymns that can be found, and the wants of our church thereby be met as fully as possible. Several of the committee had searched collections of hymns of several evangelical churches of England and America, and were prepared to recommend hymns of our proceeding far in this part of our labor. The general opinion of the committee was, that the new hymnal of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, presents together a larger number of very fine hymns than any other book within the knowledge of the committee; but that while it gives a very choice collection of Methodist hymns of other churches, yet that many of the incomparable hymns of the Wesleys are not included. The committee believe that we have material accessible, that will enable us to furnish even a better collection of hymns, taken all together, than the new hymnal affords; at least one that will meet the wants of our church better; and not perhaps have many more than 900 hymns in the whole. Many more of the inquiries of our people as regards the hymns which the new book may contain, and their authors, and the order of the rangement, might be anticipated. But to answer such questions, while the work only is in progress, would be premature. A few weeks will definitely determine the

matter, and then particulars will be fur-

It is probable that in the new book the pages will be numbered in small type at the foot, so that the number of the hymns only may be given when the hymn is announced. The authorship of each hymn will also be given, as far as can be ascertained. It is right to mention that the intercourse of the committee with each other was very cordial, and their harmony undisturbed. Even when a difference of judgment existed, a vote of a two-thirds majority was cheerfully acknowledged as the right decision. The duty of completing the selection of hymns, and, of allocating them under the several sections of the arrangement, was remitted to seceral brethren, viz. : in the Western setion to Brethren Sutherland, Burwash, Dewart and Williams, and in the Eastern, section to Brethren McMurray, Stewart, and Lathern, the work of both sections to be compared and revised, and then subject to further review by the whole committee. The work of these sub-committees was to be undertaken by the brethren named, either separately or together, as they might be able best to accomplish it. The brethren of the Eastern section perterred completing their duty as far as possible unitedly, mutually bearing the esponsibility of the selections made, and hoping thereby to render their work more satisfactory. They therefore proceeded with their selections, and work of allocations as they journeyed, having material on hand for their purpose; and on reaching Moncton, they tarried to bring their work as far as possible to completion, and then separated with the understanding that whatever further selections they might make they could arrange for by correspondence: first with each other, and then with the secretary of the committee, the Rev. A. Sutherland, of Toronto. Very full preparation is thus in progress for the adjourned meeting of the committee, to take place in Montreal on the first day of the General Conference, when it is hoped, all the members of the commit-

tee will be present. The unanimous thanks of the committee were presented to the Rev. L. Hooker, whose care in making provision for the comfort of the committee, and in rendering our stay in the quaint old city of Quebec in every way pleasant, was beyond all praise; and no members of that come tee were more cordially grateful than the

so kindly cared for at the parsonage, by Ottawa St., 12 a.m. Rev. G. Young, D.D. ing the past year is a subject for regret Bro. Hooker and his estimable lady. We hope that it may, at some time, be in our power, to reciprocate these kind attentions. Mr. Hooker possesses fine poetic and musical taste. A charming patriotic hymn composed and set to music by him, has been published recently, and is well worthy of being introduced into this portion of the Dominion.

We had very little opportunity for a survey of the many points of attraction in Quebec and its suburbs, but what we did see repaid us for the trouble taken. The extensive views obtained from the terraces and higher points of the city, are certainly very fine. Many of the Methodists of Quebec were absent, as is their custom during the warm season; but from some who were at home we received kind attentions. The Sabbath we were there was rainy, and the congregations were not large, but the privileges of the day were precious. The brethren Stewart and Lathern officiated in the beautiful Methodist sanctuary, erected under the direction of Bro. Chandrill; and brethren Williams and McMurray in the Congregational church. J. M. M.

August 5, 1878.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1878.

Order of Services agreed upon between the President of General Conference and the Chairman Montreal District.

The Second Session of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, will be opened in the Dorchester St. Methodist Church, Montreal, on Wednesday, September 4th. 1878, at 9 a.m. The ordinary sessions of the Conference will be held in the said church, and the public evening meetings in the St. James St. Church.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 8 p.m.: The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the St. James St. Cherch, the service to be conducted by the Rev. Dr.

Friday, Sept. 6, 8 p.m. A Missionary Love Feast will be held under the direction of Rev. Dr. Wood, Missionary Secretary. Those who have been engaged in Missionary work are especially expected to take part.

Monday, September 9, 7.30 p.m. A General Missionary Meeting will be held, to be addressed by Rev. A. E. Russ, M.A., from British Columbia, Rev. D. McDonald for adoption; but time would not admit | M.A., of Japan, Rev. A Sutherland, Missionary Secretary, and Hon. E. White, of tions was not so prominent as usual. St. John's. Nfld. The Chair to be taken by J. McDonald, Esq., M.P., of Toronto. The Representative of the M. E. Church, U. S., and Rev. W. Taylor, of India are also expected to speak.

> Thursday, September 12, 7.30 p.m. An Educational Meeting will be held, to be addressed by Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., Treasurer of the Educational Society, Rev. S. Milligan, M.A., President of Newfoundland Conference, Rev. S. S. Nelles, President of Victoria University, and J. R. Inch, Esq., LL.D., President of Sackville College. The chair to be taken by D. Allison, Esq., LL.D., Superintendent of Education of the Province of Nova Scotia. The representative of the W. M. Conference of Great Britain, and the Rev. Bishop Pierce, D.D., of the M. E. Church South, are also expected to speak.

The sessions for the public reception of Fraternal Delegates from Great Britain and the United States will be appointed by Conference.

Saturday, September 14, 2 p.m. A Mass Meeting of Methodist S. Schools will be held in the St. James street Church, to be addressed by speakers to be hereafter appointed.

Saturday, September 7 and 14, 8 p.m. Meetings for the promotion of Holiness will be held in the Lecture room of the St. James St. Church, the leaders to be hereafter appointed.

A Prayer Meeting will be held each morning in the Lecture room of the Dorchester St. Church, for half an hour before the opening of the session. The Committee to have charge of the Meeting to be appointed at the opening of Confer-

PREACHING SERVICES. September 8th.

St. James St. 11 a.m. Rev. Bishop Pierce, D.D., of the M. E. Church South 7 p. m. Rev. W. Taylor, of India. Dorchester, St., 11 a.m. Rev. J. H. Robinson

7 p. m. Rev. H. Sprague, M.A. Ottawa St., 11 a.m. Rev. Jos. Hart, President of N. B. and P. E. I. Conf. 7 p.m. Rev. E. H. Dewart, Editor of the 'Christian Guardian."

Palace St. 11 a.m. Rev. E. B. Harper, M.A. President of Toronto Conference. 7 p.m. Rev. A. W. Nicelson, Editor of the "Wesleyan."

Sherbrooke St., 11 a.m. Rev. R. A. Temple. 7 p.m. Rev. J. Elliot, D.D. St. Joseph St., 11 a.m. Rev. J. Taylor, President of the N. S. Conference. 7 p.m. Rev. D. Savage.

Point St. Charles, 11 a.m. Rev. J. Dove. 7 p.m. Rev. J. Borland, President of the Montreal Conference. Douglas Church, 11 a.m. Rev. T. W. Jeffery. 7 p.m. Rev. D. McDonald, M.D.

September 15th. St. James St., 11 a.m. The Representative of the M. E. Church, U. S. 7 p.m. The Representative of the W. M

Church of Great Britain. Dorchester St., 11 a.m. Rev. J. A. Williams, D.D. 7 p.m. Rev. T. B. Sergeant, D.D., of

7 p.m. Rev. C. Stewart, D.D.

Palace St., 11 a.m. Rev. H. Pickard, D. D. 7 p.m. Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A. President of the London Conference. Sherbrooke St., 11 a.m. Rev. J. Lathern.

7 p.m. Rev. G. R. Sanderson, D.D. St. Joseph's St., 11 a.m. Rev. W. Jeffers, A.M. 7 p.m. Rev. C. Jost, M.A. Point St. Charles, 11 a.m. Rev. J. Learoyd.

7 p.m. Rev. C. Fish. Douglas Church, 11 a.m. Rev. S.-F. Huestis.

7 p. m. Rev. A Langford. E. RYERSON, President.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Saturday, Aug, 3.

A HIGH DAY AT PLYMTON.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The ministers who have been stationed on this circuit. both in its past and present relation, will be glad to hear that on the 28th ult., we dedicated our church at Plymton. We were favored with the presence of the Revs. R. Wasson, of Digby, C. Parker, of Bridgetown, and P. W. Robinson, of Digby Neck. Kind Providence smiled upon the event by giving us most delightful weather.

The morning congregation comfortably filled the church. After the opening exercises, which were participated in by Bro. Robinson and the Pastor, Bro. Parker delivered a sermon of much beauty and power from Haggai ii. 9: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former saith the Lord of Hosts.' After singing he closed the service by reading the appropriate Declaration and prayer contained in the Discipline.

The afternoon service was in charge of Bro- Wasson, who addressed a congregation completely filling the house from Ez. 47th chap. 9th verse, "And everything shall live whither the river cometh." The preacher had the most marked attention, while agracious influence rested upon the congregation. The exposition of the text was singularly ingenious and effec-

In the evening Bro. Parker preached again to us, selecting as the basis of his remarks that wonderful passage over which so many battles have been fought by Biblical exegetes-" But without controversy great is the mystery of godlihess," &c., 1 Tim. iii. 16. All the discourses reflected the greatest credit upon the heart and intellect of the preachers. At night we felt that we had spent a blessed day. The preaching and singing, and congregations and collections were all good. In regard to the last we noticed that "Alexander the coppersmith," who often does us much harm in our collec-

The church itself is a neat substa structure; when thoroughly furnished will be worth about two thousand dollars. (\$2000.00.) "And of Zion it shall be said. This and that man was born in her: and the Highest himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there,

RED BAY MISSION LABRADOR.

MR. EDITOR,-I write with the hope. that ere this the thoughts and sympathies of the Methodists of the Maritime Provinces, at least, are directed to this part of the mission field.

Here are families living at Red Bay who have for many years been asking our church to send them a minister, and who were about, in despair to turn elsewhere

Here at another harbor, are whole families, who were Methodists in Carbonear, but have become Roman Catholics on this shore. In nearly every place are persons who welcome a preacher of the Gospel of any evangelical church, and who are earnestly desirous of having a missionary resident on their shore who might preach to them, baptize their children, visit their sick and bury their dead. Unfeeling, sir, must be the heart that could unmoved hear some tell of relatives who sickened and died on this coast in the winter season with none to give counsel and prayer such as their souls craved.

As you doubtless know the Sabbath school children of St. John's, N. F., have been moved to noble action in behalf of this too long neglected people. Their promised help with what the people may do, and a little from the general mission fund will probably meet the claims of the missionary, but we need a mission house

at once. The frame and the labor the people can give and will provide. Can subscriptions enough be got in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to find the lumber necessary Will the Sunday school children in Halifax take this as their part of the work to establish a mission on the Labrador ? Or, are there not other Sabbath schools who will feel that here is a work, part of which, at least, they can do for God and his

church ? Trusting, sir, to your co-operation in this matter, I am yours truly, J. P. BOWELL. July 26, 1878.

TO THE CHAIRMEN OF THE DIS-TRICTS IN THE NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRETHREN :-Believing that you are anxious to see Zion in prosperity,— her converts multiplied and her holiness increased; permit me to recommend: That at your approaching Financial meetings you request all the ministers to come to an agreement to retire for secret prayer, on every Wednesday and every Friday in the year, at about the hour of noon, (when possible) and then make SPECIAL supplication to Almighty God, for a rich baptism of the Holy Ghost to come upon each other; and that an extensive revival of vital religion may come to all the congregations with the number of agents em-charge. With the number of agents em-ployed on our circuit missions, the small-ployed on our circuit missions, the small-

and humiliation.

Praying thus "withone accord," at the same time, though not "in one place," may we not expect the Promise of the Father and the Son, and receive increase of power from on high? I am dear brethren, yours in Christian sympathy, in labours and in love.

JAMES TAYLOR. President.

Arcadia, Yarmouth Co., July 30, 1878.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

MR. EDITOR,—An alteration in the arrangement for sale of tickets to ministers per Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways has been made since I wrote to the WESLEYAN last week. Tickets will be sold at all the stations of the Intercolonial Railway for Montreal, etc., not only during the month of August as announced last week, but also until the fourth day of September, good to return for thir-D. D. CURRIE. ty days. Moncton, N. B., Aug. 3, 1878.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The ship "St. Olaves," Capt. Carter, at this port from Liverpool, G. B., on Thursday week, made the trip from Halifax to Liverpool and back in 65 days, with a full cargo both ways.

The other night two young men went out into this harbor in a boat to bathe. One of them, named Marcher or Marshal, took a dive from the boat and struck his head violently against a floating log which had escaped his notice in the dark. He was rendered almost insensible, but had presence of mind enough to catch hold of the log and cry out. companion, with much difficulty, managed to get him into the boat when he fainted. the time his companion got the boat to land the injured man had recovered consciousness and was able to dress himself and walk home with assistance. He received an ugly cut on

the top of his head. A Dartmouth lady, by the death of a maiden aunt, has fallen heir to a fortune stated to

be £6,000,000. While a coil of wire cable was being rolled down a gangway from the steamer "Caspian," at Cunard's wharf, on Saturday week, the gangway broke, and two men who were near it were hurt. One was crushed and injured internally and the other sustained some ugly flesh wounds in the legs.

At the first B. A. Examination held two weeks since, John Prestwood, of Petite Riviere, and Fred. W. Goodwin, of Bay Verte, N. B., both students of the Mount Allison College, Sackville, passed and were ranked in the First Division. A. H. McKay, Esq., Principal of Pictou Academy, and a graduate of Dalhousie College, passed the first B. Sc.

examination in the First Division. Among the crew lost of the barque Pales tina, before reported wrecked, was William W. Moore, aged 24 years, second mate, of of a crew of ten only one man was saved.

On Friday night week an unoccupied house in the town of Lunenburg was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Senator Kaulback and was formerly occupied by Capt. Long. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was insured.

A man named Blackburn was tried on Friday week before Justice Porter for larceny, and was remanded to the Kentville jail, there to await his trial before the Supreme Court. The constable who had him in charge in passing through Wolfville, went into the Post Office to mail a letter, leaving the prisoner to look after the horse and waggon. He looked after it in a style more suitable to himself and cleared off, but did not manage to go far before he upset the waggon and was thrown to the ground. He then took to his heels and cleared out, and has not since been recap-

A grand temperance demonstration was held at Yarmouth, N. S., on Wednesday of last week. Upwards of 10,000 people were in the streets at the time of the procession, and in the afternoon about 5,000 assembled in the Rink. Rev. Messrs. Christie and Read, on behalf of Yarmouth, welcomed the visitors at the morning meeting. Dr. Miner and George M. Dutcher replied. The oration of Dr. Milner was able. He grappled with the principal points in the temperance question in a truly heroic style. Rev. R. A. Temple addressed David Corning, the only survivor of the 1828 band, and his subsequent veteran associates in eloquent words. Zephinia Porter, son of the first President, gave a graphic outline of the inception of the first oledge and early work. Mr. Dutcher addressed the multitude, when the procession broke up.

Yarmouth is agitated on the question of a water supply, to be brought in ten miles from Lake George and distributed at a cost of

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BREAKING INTO A LOCK-UP .- After the arrival of the 7 o'clock train from Riverside the other evening, Policeman Leggett, of Portiand, arrested a young man (nam unknown) for striking a railway conductor, aud conveyed him to the lock-up in Ward 4, near the Round House. When the place was visited after 10 o'clock last night by the policemen, it was discovered that the prisoner had escaped. His friends had wrenched the iron bars off the window, and after

entering broke the padlock off the cell door. A man named Hawes, said to be an American, purchased a two ounce bottle of laudanum, at the Apothecaries' Hall, St. John, and betook himself to a grove in the vicinity of St. Dunstan's College, where he sat down, cut some tobacco, saturated it with laudanum, drank the remainder of the poison, put the tobacco in the pipe, smoked it, and stretched himself out to die. However, the drug did not operate as expected, and he wended his way back to the city, called at the Apothecaries' Hall, and informed Mr. Hughes of what he had done. Soon after he left the shop, the Marshall was put upon his trail, and he came up with him as he was proceeding down the steamboat wharf. The drug was then evidently taking effect, as he was staggering, his lips being parched, and his eyes yellow and sunken. He was taken to the Police Station, where an emetic was administered, causing the unfortunate man to vomit the greater part of the poison, thus to all the congregations within their saving his life. Hawes is an intelligent man,

Coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Joseph Rickard, Gordonville, which to all appearance will prove very valuable.

The ship Harmonides from Havre for St. John, N. B., went on shore on Saturday evening at Guilliver's Cove, about twelv miles below Digby. The ship was owned in St. John, of about 1600 tons. She will become a total wreck. Crew saved.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Germain street church, Wednesday evening, it was decided to call their new church "The Queen Square Methodist Church."

Good News. - The Woodstock Press learns that the Salmon river mills, built by Mr. Jas. Tibbits, have been purchased by some Fredericton parties who propose operating them, and erecting in addition a grist mill. This will be good news for the people of the parish of Drummond, in Victoria Co.

GIPSIES .- A number of Gipsies encamped at Grafton on Friday last. They comprised eight or nine camp waggons and nineteen horses. Having supplied the neighborhood with "tins" they proceeded on Saturday evening on their way to St. John. They had been four weeks out from Montreal .-Woodstock Press.

P. E. ISLAND.

DEATH OF A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MAN ON A RAILROAD IN TEXAS .- On the morning of Saturday 18th of May, Mr. Hector Bell. Foreman of Bridges for the San Antonio R. Road, Texas, was going with his men on a hand car for the point at which they intended to work. To gain time they attached the hand car to the rear end of the Freight train leaving Columbia at 7.15 a. m. When near Alleyton the train gave a sudden jerk throwing Mr. Bell in the middle of the track, when the hand car passed over him, mangling and crushing his right leg in a fearful manner. He was brought to Columbia where every attention was given him by the doctors of that place and San Antonia. They amputated the right leg at the hip joint, he survived the operation only a few honrs, and died on Sunday, the 19th, having lived about 27 hours after the accident. He was buried with Masonic honors on the 20th, the tuneral procession starting from the residence of his brother Mr. Neil F. Bell, Columbus, the brethren of Caledonia Lodge No. 68, A. F.

and A. M. conducting the ceremonies. Mr. Hector Bell was 32 years of age, and fourth son of the late John Bell, of Lot 14, formerly of Coves Head, and leaves an aged mother, brothers and sisters to deplore his loss. He was a member of the Alexandra Lodge A. F. and A. M., and was for the past two years a resident of Columbus, Texas.-Galveton News, Texas, May 19th and 21st.

Charles Hibbitt, a young man who is employed on the Railway, was severely hurt on Thursday last by falling from a train near Miscouche. Dr. Bearisto, his attending physician, says that his injuries are not of a serious nature .- Sum Jour.

As the Summerside regular train was passing a dump at Hunter River, yesterday evening, the engine struck and killed a cow h was walking on the track. The engine passed over the remains without accident; but the last five cars of the train were Portland, and formerly of Nova Scotia. Out | thrown from the track, and tumbled over the dump. They were damaged badly. None of the train hands or passengers were hurt. -Ex. 25th.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland correspondent to the New York Tribune says :- The statements are very conflicting of the success of the Bank and Labrador fishing. But out of all the accounts the fact remains that the season so far has been better than last year. The cold of April and May drove the bait inshore, and brought the cod also, so that the catch has been more than ordinarily good.

Our papers have been discussing, if it can be called discussing when the views harmonize, the dishonorable course of a few men. who have left their usual work to catch squid. to sell this bait to French fishermen. That keeps open the question of the French shore. But these men evidently look at the money in hand now, as better than double the amount in the fall.

While you in some parts of the Dominion have had too much heat, a little down east would have been acceptable. On July 19th and 20th, it was so cold that a fire was needed. But we have had for a few days the gentle ripple of the heat wave, so that the weather has been delightful. It is just warm enough to be comfortable-

Banks McKenzie has been here for some weeks doing a good work. Some 500 have donned the blue. Last Wednesday evening, July 24th, a grand torch-light procession marched through our streets. Some 500 torches poured their light upon and along Water street, where about every third house on the upper side of the street is licensed to sell ale, wine, &c. A concert took place on Monday evening, 29th, at which Banks Mc-Kenzie delivered an address and took his leave, to go by steamer to Halifax. The ladies of the Temperance Christian Union presented a purse to him. He leaves behind him many

Last week our Skating rinks were so com pletely burned down that but a few charred timbers remain to tell where they stood. Prof. Daniell, known to many in our city, had all his costumes burned in one rink, which he occupied for his Assemblies. Carbonear. also, had a small fire on Friday, 26th, which burned some five houses. In some parts of this city of St. John's a fire would be a great purifier, and would add to its better appearance if good houses were afterwards built to take the place of such rookeries as stand on the hill sides.

ACCIDENT .- The foreman of the Bavarian Brewery jumped out of a window on the third story and broke his leg, and bruised himself very much. He was taken to the hospital. He was under the influence of something stronger than beer.

St. John's, Nfld., July 30.

SAD ACCIDENT AT BONAVISTA .- Much and very deserved regret has been expressed at the reported death by drowning at Bonavista recently, of Mr. James Saint, eldest son of Jabez Saint, Esq., J. P., merchant of Bonavista. No reliable details have as yet been received of the affair, it being variously reported that the deceased fell into the water whilst engaged in painting the side of a ves sel, and was drowned before assistance could be had; other accounts say that Mr. Sain(lost his life in a heroic attempt to save others. Whatever the cause of the lamentable accident may be, very sincere sympathy is felt

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1878.

First Quarter, 5 day, 9h, 5m, Morning-Full Moon, 12 day, 8h, 2m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 20 day, 11h, 53m, Afternoon New Moon, 28 day, 1h, 45m, Morning.

2 Day of		SUN				MOON.						HTde Hal'y	
Date	Week.	Ri	ses	S	ets	Ri	ses	So	uth	s	Sets	. =	
1	Thursday	14	51	17	21	8	24	2	31	1 8		9	
2	Friday	4	52	7	20	9		3	21	1		10	
3	Saturday	4	53	7	19	10		4	12	5		11	2
4	SUNDAY	4	54	7	18	A	. 17	5	4			11	43
5	Monday	4	55	7	16	1	33	5	58	16			rn
6	Tues lay	4	56	7	15	2	46	6	55	11		0	29
7	Wer nesdy	4	57	7	14	3	53	7	52	11		1	20 24
8	The sday	4	58	7	13	4	49	8	49		rn	3	50
9	Fri ly	5	0	7	11	5	36	9	45	0		5	19
19	Sat day	5	1	7	10	6	13	10	37	1		6	29
11	SU DAY	5	2	7	8	6	41	11	25	3		7	21
12	Mo lay	5	3	7	6	7	5		rn	4			3
18	To lay	5	4	7	5	7	24	0	10	5		8	37
14	We . resdy	5	5	7	4	7	42	0	52	6		8	
15	Thu:sday	5	6	7	2	8	0	1	32	7		9	41
16	Frilay	5	8	7	1	8	16	2	12	8		9	
17	Satday	5	9	6	59	8	36	2	51	9		10	10
18	SUNDAY	5	10	6	57	9	1	3	32	10		10	41
191	Monday	5	11	6	56	9	29	4	17	11		11	8
20	Tuesday	5	12	6	54	10	2	5	4	Λ	. 39	11	39
21	Wednesdy	5	13	6	53	10	45	5	52	1	42	A.	17
22	Thursday	5	15	6	51	11	39	6	45	2		1	4
$\frac{22}{23}$	Friday		16	6	49		o'n	7	40	3		2	8
24	Saturday	5	17	6	48	0	46	8	39	4		3	41
25	SUNDAY		18	6	46	2	1	9	37	5		5	8
26	Monday		19	6	44	3	20	10	33	5		6	18
27	Tuesday		20	6	42	4	40	11	27	6		7	6
28	Wednesdy		21	6	41	6	0	A.	20	6	40		51
29	Thursday		23	6	39	7	19	1	11	7	3	8	33
30	Friday		24	6	37	8	39	2	3	7	27	9	12
31	Saturday	5	25	6	35	10	0	2	56	7	52	9	54

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

Truro. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charetteeway, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport. ottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours inutes 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 time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THAT WHICH HAPPENED TO TOMMY.

BY ELIZA WOOD.

At first, I assure you, there was no appearance of anything of the kind. On the contrary, Tommy was a pretty boy, with a bright expression and lovely mouth and eyes and very long, dark lashes; I would repeat, his eye-lashes were very long.

One day, he came to my house to bring back a basket that I had lent him to take some cakes home in.

- " Tommy," said I, " did your mother like the cakes?"
- "Didn't have any," he replied.
- "And pray why not?" I asked. "There wasn't any left for her."
- "Why, you little pig!" I remarked and thought no more about it. A few days after, however, I did say to my sister Mary:
- " Mary, have you noticed that Tommy Slocum's eyes are not so soft and sweet as they used to be?"
- "It's because his lashes are so short," she said.
- "Short!" I almost screamed. "Short! Why, I never saw such long lashes in my life, just like his mother's!"
- "The very shortest and whitest eyelashes I ever saw on anything," my sis- unbearably. ter answered.

I was so much hurt that I left the room, and had to step out in the garden and look at the gooseberries before I could recover my temper.

That was the beginning of it, to the best of my remembrance. When he next came to see me I found that Mary was right. His eye-lashes were short and white; he blinked a great deal and his eyes were pinkish at the edge of the lids,—so much so that I wept silently after he went away.

Mary was so sorry that she had hurt my feelings that she brought down from the garret our rocking-horse and invited Tommy and three of his cousins to take tea with us.

Mary dislikes children. She thinks it must be because they are always tripping one up-either under one's heels, or tumbling into the conversation or fire. But she made this rocking-horse party to please me.

To mmy came first. His voice squeaked badly, but still he was sweet and

He jumped on the rocking horse before speaking to us or taking off his hat. Hero'e the horse to water in one of Mary's hyacinthe glasses and broke it, and stuffed her soft knitting in his mouth for hay, and wiped it down with my kitten, which scratched him.

I am afraid he would not have permitted his cousins to ride at all if I had not interfered in their behalf.

I think it was on the same evening that Tommy's mother found, when she and him, short stubby white hairs

"What have you been doing to your- he rubbed up his bristly hair, having self, Tommy?" she said.

"Do I do it, mother?" said Tommy, looking up at her, conscience-stricken. His expression was so piggish, and at the same time so guilty, that his mo-

ther could only fold him in her arms and cry over him.

Bommy cried a little with her, for he was not yet all a pig.

"I do try sometimes to be good," he said, "but there's something inside of me wants to have the best of everything; and I will kick and bite and squeak if it it does not get it, and it is growing so fast."

At this time Tommy studied hard and played hard as well. There seemed to be no reason why he should not be a favorite, but whenever his name was mentioned there arose a chorus of " Pig ! his new growth of bristles, nor were they jealous of his high standing in his class: but when he refused to lend Frank Somers his Arithmetic one day at recess Bob Jones said frankly:

"What a pig you are!"

Tommy had two Arithmetics and should have given one to Frank, as he was a poor boy. Instead of doing so, he teased him when he found him studying in Bob Jones' book, and the affair ended in a fight.

Tommy was well whipped. Bob Jones said Tommy could fight well enough, but that he lost his footing so often and stumbled so there was no fun in fight-

When Tommy took off his shoes and stockings that night, he found that his feet were horny at the toes and seemed to be growing hoofish. Fancy what a night of misery for a poor little boy to bear alone! He took his poor little feet in his hands and tried to warm them, and so fell asleep.

When he awoke he hoped he had had a very bad dream; but, even in one night, his feet had turned to pigs feet, and by the broad daylight there was no denying it.

He rose very early and dressed him self quickly lest anyone should see his deformity. He filled up the toes of his shoes with rags, crying bitterly when he found how hard it was to walk without stumbling. Once or twice he thought of telling his new misery to his mother, also about his selfishness toward Frank Somers; but a bad voice in his heart told him not to, and he went down to the kitchen and kicked at the door instead, squeaking at the cook:

"Give me my breakfast. I'm in a hurry. I want to be off to school."

He still kept ahead in Arithmetic, and wrote such a good composition that day that his teacher sent him to me with it for commendation. I praised it the more because his voice squeaked

"How is your mother?" I asked.

"She's in bed nearly all the time. I don't see her much now, she's too sick," he answered.

"The most unpleasant and ugliest child I have ever seen," said my sister before he had well left the room. My feelings were hurt again. I went to see his mother that day and found her quite ill. She told me the sad story of his new deformities and asked me to take care of him if she should never get well.

"There is no doubt about it," she said, "my poor child is very rapidly turning into a pig; and I cannot tell whether he is assuming this shape because he is selfish and yields to his piggishness, or whether, since in reality he has become half a pig, he cannot help behaving like one."

We mingled our tears together, and I promised to do all in my power to improve and protect him if this great misfortune should cause her death. She then | upon. sent a servant for Tommy as it was his bed time; but he refused to come to his mother and bit and kicked the maid. So I went myself to see if I could influence him. I took him firmly by the hand and said to him, kindly:

"Your mother says you should be in bed by this time, Tommy. Don't ke p me waiting, my dear."

He obeyed me very slowly and sulkily. It made me sad to see him creeping upstairs on his hands and knees: and as he fell down two little steps that led to his room I followed him to see if he had

hit his head when he fell into his room. "No, I don't do that ever now," he

" And why not, I should like to know? She is quite ill and wants to see you."

"I am a pig and nobody cares," he

"It's been coming outside for more than a year. I think it began when I did'nt want to give anything to Jean and Will one Christmas. Now, I don't want him and his mother. to give anything-not to anybody-and I don't care if I am a pig; only the people look at me, and the boys call me 'bristles,' and squeak when they see me coming."

It was mournful to hear his voice squeak when he was excited, and his Pig! Pig!" None of the boys knew of hair seemed to stand up in a ridge on his head.

"Would you like me to treat you like

a pig ?" "What would you do to me if you illness.

and have the plates scraped for you

after breakfast to-morrow," I answered. "Tommy squeaked and squealed at needed anything. my suggestion.

"You are not a real pig if you do not

like sties and cold scraps." "I'll bite you," he remarked.

"Perhaps you are a pig, then," said I "I'll bite you and mother and the boys, to-morrow; and I'll root all their apples out of their lunch-baskets and gobble them up. I've been wanting to do it for ever so long, and now I am going to. And I'm going to mash all the Arithmetics and Grammars into the dirt and tear them with my teeth."

"You'll be a new variety of pig, then, said I. "I never heard of a pig that had a taste for walking on Arithmetics child. and Grammars."

"You'd just better get out of my room," he called from under a chair.

So I left his room, wondering whether I had hurt his feelings, because if I had he was not all pig-poor little boy!

"Tommy," I said as I closed the door of his room, "I want you to stop tomorrow as you go to school, and tell me whether you kissed your mother goodnight, for if you are really a pig I must

"I wont kiss her or you ever again, you horrid old thing," he answered.

"Mary was not at all astonished when I told her the story of Tommy's increasing piggishness. She said it was the sins of the father upon the children; and although she never heard of a child who was outwardly changed into a pig. she had no doubt it was a wise and good provision,-perhaps the only way to startle parents into the knowledge of the fact that many children were growing up in our midst little better than brutes.

Mary is stoical about the misfortunes of others. I made up my mind not to confide in her any more about the poor child, When I met him in the street the next day he wore an overcoat down to his heels, which covered him up entirely; but the yellow bristles on his face were quite evident, and when I sent a kind message to his mother he only grunted in reply.

I decided to go and see his mother, to advise her not to allow him to go to school any more, for everybody turned and looked at him and many made offensive remarks. In a few days I heard that he was ill with the measles and would probably die. I went to him immediately, as his mother was still confined to her room. He was in bed, alone in his room, a dreary object to look

"Water! water!" he squeaked at me as I entered the room.

"It's a good thing, Tommy," I said, that your mother did not put you out in a sty that cold night, for a little boy must not take cold when he has the measles."

"Does he die then?" "Sometimes he does."

"Would I be sausages when I die?"

"No, because you are not really a pig, my child. You are very selfish and beastly, but you will get well if you are good and obedient; and you need not

"Tommy's answering grunt was violent but intelligent.

I gave him oranges and grapes and was pleased to see that he kept some flowers that I brought him in his hand. for pigs do not care about flowers.

I felt much better, too, since I had explained to him that his restoration to "How long have you been a pig?" I health and his own proper shape depended upon himself. That was my belief after much thought upon the subject, and I was quite sure that he understood me. I decided to stay and nurse

> He had a high fever and was often delirious during his illness.

One evening the doctor said, "This is the crisis. He will die from exhaustion to-night, or he will begin to improve." I sat up all night and watched him very carefully. Towards morning, when I was bathing his hot little arms and neck, I noticed that the poor child had "I wish everybody was pigs," he a weak weary smile about his mouth. I gave him a cooling drink and he said "Thank you." It was the first word he had spoken since the beginning of his

I had become so familiar with his "I'd put you out in a sty to-night, grunts and squeaks that I knew his wants by the noises he made; still I did | take a teaspoonful of lard, mix it into all not enjoy his kicking at me when he

I feared that I was mistaken about his speaking pleasantly to me; it was almost too good news to be true, so I

leaned over him and said: "Dear thild, drink a little more of

this, it will do you good." -He opened his eyes and thanked me

"Why, Tommy," I said, "how pleasant it is to hear your voice once more!" "Where's mother?" he said, and

turned over and went to sleep again. "When he awoke his mother sat by the bedside crying for very happiness, for a great change was coming over her

He did not speak, but he was looking at her with the sweet soft eyes that he had when he was a little child, and there was a baby smile about his mouth. He seemed to feel the change himself, for he looked curiously at his hands and said at last:

" Was I a pig or did I only dream it?" "You were almost a pig," his mother answered.

"And now?" he asked.

"And now, you are almost a boy. think you will be a boy by the time you are well again."

"If I don't get well give my slate and Arithmetic to Frank Somers, and tell him he can have all my books," Tommy whispered with tears in his eyes.

He talked very little because he was so weak; but it was pleasant to see his eve-lashes grow long and dark, and to see the soft rings of light hair on his little round head as he lay so helpless a town clerk, as he handed a lover a maron the pillow.

I think the first day he was dressed and sat up awhile must have been the happiest to him for two or three years; for he was really a boy not a vestige of pig about him!

The sight of him made his mother quite well, and even my sister Mary said he was beautiful and good.

At first, his schoolfellows did not recognize him, but that was because he had been disguised for so long that they had almost forgotten the real Tommy.

When once a boy has been a pig and if allowed to become a boy again, he is very careful to avoid anything piggish, lest the old sorrow should return; for it is unpleasant to become a pig, and very disgraceful also.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To CLEAN GILT FRAMES.-When the gilt frames of pictures or looking glasses or the moulding of rooms have specks of dirt upon them from flies or other causes, they may be cleaned with the white of eggs gently laid on with a camel's hair children are striving to serve faithfully

Never allow a rip in a carpet or a loosened place on the stairs to remain without attention for a single hour. A stitch or a tack in time saves nine, sometimes twenty-nine. Never let servants leave dust-pans or brushes lying on the stairs and never set them so bad an example. Borax is used in the washing, but it is

also used in starch. It stiffens the starch, prevents the iron sticking, and produces a finer finish. It should be used by dissolving half a teaspoonful in a little boil-"Tommy, you haven't kissed your look like a pig any longer if you do not ling water, and mixing is with about three

THE COMPLEXION.—A little oatmeal mixed with blood-warm water is good to wash the face with, as there is an oil in in the meal which softens and improves the complexion. English ladies use it very often in washing their hands. It is cleansing and softening.

To EXTERMINATE ROACHES .-- Roaches may be exterminated by taking flour of sulpher one half-pound, potash four ounces. Melt in an earthen pan over the fire; pulverize and make a strong solution in water and sprinkle the place they

To SEAL PRESERVES .- Beat the white of an egg, take good white paper (tissue is the best,) cut it the size you require and dip it in the egg, wetting both sides Cover your jars or tumblers, pressing down the edges of the paper. When dry it will be as tight as a drum head.

A STAND FOR CUT FLOWERS .- A Very pretty effect in the parlor of living room may be made by procuring a num. ber of short vials something over an inch in diameter, or so large that they will stand firmly. In these places single roses or other double blooms, with fern leaves or other pretty foliage below them. They will last thus a week, and be very bautiful.

CROUP.—As soon as you hear the hoarse cough (which every mother knows too well) don't wait, but as soon as you can. the sugar you can, and feed it all to the the little one; cover it warm and go to bed. You will have no more trouble that night-at least I never have. The next day if the child is very hoarse, give a little of the lard and sugar occasionally, and before putting it to bed the second night repeat the dose, and my word for it the child is cured for that time.

BORAY.-The use of borax is of great value in domestic purposes. It is perfectly effectual in driving away red ants, cockroaches, etc., if sprinkled around on pantry shelves, or put up in small quantities on paper and placed in the run-ways of the insects. Borax is also of great use in toilet uses. For removing dandruff and cleansing the hair it is unequalled. It is also a good remedy for rough face and chapped hands. Its application to wounds, sores, bruises, sprains, etc., proves very salutary, and is often the only remedy required, even in severe cases.

BITS OF THINGS.

Red used on a railway signifies danger, and says "Stop!" It is the same thing displayed on a man's nose.

Diogenes, being presented at a feast with a goblet of wine, threw it on the ground. When blamed for wasting so much good liquor, he answered: "Had I drunk it, there would have been a double waste. I as well as the wine would

have been lost." "Do fish sleep?" is a scientific question. "If they don't, what are they doing in the river's bed ?""

"Now Johnny," says grandma, "I want you to sit still as a mouse." "Mouses don't sit still grandma."

" Here 's your writ of attachment," said

riage license. Makers of anagrams have discovered that "Disraeli" makes "lead, sir," and

OBITUARY.

'Gladstone" "G. leads not."-N. Y. Post.

CATHERINE GILL, relict of the late Thomas Gill, was born 1808, and died in

Our departed sister joined the Methodist Church in 1822, ten years before her marriage, and was up to the time of her death a consistent member.

Her retiring nature prevented her from entering much into any public service for the Master, though in the class meeting, which he highly prized, and in any social means of grace she would ever tell intelligently of her love to the Saviour. If she excelled in any part of Christian duty more than another, it was in that she learned to "show piety at home:" it was in that circle in which she reigned as wife and mother, that her influence for good was so much felt.

We have an evidence of her godly train ing and example in the fact that all her their departed parent's God.

The Preacher ever found a warm welcome to the home and heart of our sister, and for many years the Fredericton ministers held a weeknight service in her house. The last illness was a lingering one, at times she suffered much pain, but amid all her faith was strong in Christ. To visit her was attended with both pleasure and profit, her experience was so rich and full. Her last moments were happy and triumphant, and she passed away peacefully restin in Christ.

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nd a warm welt of our sister, edericton minservice in her as a lingering much pain, but ong in Christ. with both pleaerience was so moments were and she passed Christ. G. W. F.

TEMPERANCE

JONAS HUMPHREY'S STORE.

BY SARAH P. BRIGHAM.

One of the largest stores in Battle Brook bore a sign, in great, dazzling gilt letters, "Jonas Humphrey, Wines and Liquors." This merchant had long pursued a prosperous business, and was rich in lands and bank and railroad stock, while many of his best customers had become stricken in poverty, because they had yielded their higher feelings, inch by inch, to their appetite for strong drink.

One frosty morning, a pale, thinly clad child entered the store, and timid ly approached Mr. Humphrey.

"Please, sir, don't sell father any more liquor. It is ruining him."

The merchant viewed her frowningly. "Please sir, don't sell father any more liquor," she piteously repeated.

"Alice Lynde, it is my business to sell my wines and liquors. I get my living by it. If your father can't control his appetite, I am not to blame. That is his lookout not mine."

"But sir, all his money goes for rum, and mother is sick, and we are getting very poor. Please don't sell father any more liquor. Don't!'-with tearful

"If your father doesn't get it here he will somewhere else; and if I heeded the whining of every woman and child, I should soon have to shut up said in a hard tone.

Alice clasped ber hands in agony, and returned to her sick mother and wretched home.

Mr. Humphrey continued to sell wine, brandy, etc., the rest of the day. Several retail merchants made heavy

Evening came. The sun was sinking in the west, and its last faint streaks were tinging the tree tops. Mr. Humphrey owned a row of tenement houses | Battle Brook. on a street near the railroad, and was walking by them closely inspecting The smoke of an incoming train was curling up above the pines a half a mile distant, and a long prolonged whistle was heard. Suddenly the voice of a child broke the clear still air.

"Father, wake up! You are on the tailroad track. The cars are coming. You'll be run over. Get up! Get up!"

Mr. Humphrey's eyes followed the sound of this voice. About forty rods from him he saw George Lynde, in a drunken sleep, lying across the railroad track, and his daughter Alice vainly attempting to awaken him.

The train came furiously on, whistling and belching smoke.

"Help! help! help!" cried Alice. "Father's on the track. He'll be killed. The cars are coming;" and she seized hold of him, and endeavored with all her strength to pull him away. Her efforts availed nothing. The train alackened its speed, as it approached the station, but still rolled heavily on in its mighty power. There was but an instant for the inebriate between life and death.

"Help! help! father's on the track!"

The blood seemed to curdle in her reins. Objects grew dark and indis tinct before her. Somebody ran towards them. With a quick, powerful grasp a man seized Mr. Lynde, and dragged him from off the rails, and

the train went whizzing by. "What's the matter? hic-hic-" inquired Mr. Lynde slowly opening his

"Mr. Humphrey has saved you fro m being killed by the cars," replied Alice with a ghastly face and chattering

"Saved me ?-hic-saved me ?-hicme? How came the cars to be running through the streets ?-hic-. I guess-hic-they've got a sot for an engineer. The corporation should hire Men who don't drink. Ha, ha, ha, !phrey's dram-shop-hic-are the men to

"You had better go home with your

"Ab, Jonas Humphrey, you saved be; but what am I good for ?-bic. lou've ruined me first, soul and body.

Mr. Lynde staggered by Alice's side till they reached home, and then threw himself on the bed and again fell into a deep sleep.

Jonas Humphrey also went home but not to sleep. He was unusually weary, and his head ached, and the pale, sorrowing face of Alice Lynde came up before him, and her pleading words, "Please sir, don't sell father any more liquor. It is ruining him." George Lynde, too had said, "I was a good man till I saw you."

Mr. Humphrey rose the next morning, but the pain in his head had increased, and he was hot and feverish. Very rapidly he grew worse. A raging dangerous fever had seized him for its victim and he was expected to die. Eternity was before him. Oh, what a dark record he beheld! How many souls he had made desolate.

Mr. Humphrey did not die. In this terrible hour of remorse and guilt he made a solemn vow before God, "That should his life be spared, he would devote all his energies and means to high and holy purposes."

Very slowly he recovered, and faithfully he kept his vow. The sign in dazzling gilt letters—" Wines, Liquors, etc., which had so long been a snare to the weak and erring, was taken down, and a bardware store took its place. The liquor dealer had become a strong Christian man. To the unfortunate men whom his former business had my store. Business is business," he helped to degrade and impoverish, he extended sympathy, encouragement,

George Lynde received an offer of employment aud good wages upon the condition of "total abstinence." Hope once more arose in his soul, and there came a terrible struggle to overcome purchases, and money flowed in upon his appetite. With God's help he conquered, and there is not now a happier or more prosperous man than he, nor a prettier, merrier maiden than his sweet, loving daughter Alice, in the town of

HOW TO EXERCISE.

The Duke of Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playgrounds of England. It was here that the thews and sinews were developed by means of Athletic sports, such as football and cricket, that made the English army invincible. Exercise, to be in the highest degree beneficial, should not be performed mechanically as a necessary duty. It should partake as much as possible of the nature of sport. The more merriment combined with it the better. "Laugh and grow fat" is an aphorism which expresses a physiological truth. Laughing sociables would hardly take the place of gymnasia; but if we could have a gymnasia whose exercise provoked laughter, it would be a great improvement upon those which now exist. Walking, when done rapidly, is excellent exercise; but extremely dull unless there be a companionship and an object. Combine the study of botany or geology, and have a jolly companion and a brisk walk, repeated every day, answers every purpose. Boating, fencing and many other kinds of exercise might be mentioned, but our limits will allow us only to speak of equestrian exercise. Confucius says the gods do not count, in determining the length of a person's life the days spent in the chase. Horseback-riding has this very decided advantage, that it affords a good deal of very enjoyable exercise with very little effort. Many people are unable, for want of strength, to obtain by walking or in the gymnasium the exercise which they require. This kind of exercise is peculiarly adapted to people who are inclined to pulmonary weakness. The erect position the exhiliration of spirits, the deep inspirations which attend it, make this one of the most useful, while it certainly is one of the most enjoyable of exercises.—N. Y.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS .- " Well John," said a minister to one of his hearcurs, "I hope you hold family worship regularly?" "Aye sir," answered John, "in the time o' year o't !" "In the the time o' year o't! What do you mean ?" "Ye ken sir, we canna see in winter." "But John you should buy candles." "Aye sir," replied John, " but in the men who don't go near Humgang the profit."

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PREACHER'S PLAN, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH,

SUNDAY, AUG. 11th

7 p.m. 11 a.m. Rev. S. F. Huestis Rev. W. H. Heartz Grafton St. 11a.m. Rev. W H Heartz Rev. C. M. Tyler 7 p.m. Kaye St. 11 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler. J. B. Morrow, Esq 7 p.m Charles St. 11a.m. J. B. Morrow, Esq Rev S B Dunn 7 p. m. Cobourg St. 11 a.m. Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. G. A. Muestis 7 p m Dartmouth 11 a.m A. W. Nicolson

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Tryon, P.E I., by the Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, assisted by the Rev. John Betts, of Summerside, Andrew R. Lewis, to Bella H., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Lea, Esq.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Pownal, P.E.I., August 1st., by the Rev. Wm. Maggs, Mr. John Ward, to Miss Mary Jane Murley, all of Char-

On Tuesday, July 23rd., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. L. Sponagle, Mr. Milliadge C. Daniels, of Lawrencetown, to Miss Minnie A. Remson, of Granville Ferry, Annapo-By the Rev. Isaac N. Parker, July 16th., C

Robert F. Gray, of Richibucto, Kent Co., N.B., to Mrs Sarah A. Gray, of the same place. On the 11th ult., by the Rev. John Read, at the residence of the bride's father, Yarmoth, N. S., Luther E. Embree, Principal of Yarmouth Seminalry, to Annie J., third daughter of T. B. Dane, Esquire.

DIED.

Drowned at Hantsport, 26th inst., Freddie Tayor, aged six years, son of Mr. R H. Taylor, of Suddenly, at Little Glace Bay, C.B., on Sunday, 28th inst., Capt. Jos. Lockhart, of Hantsport,

RECEIPTS for "WESLEYAN.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7.

Rev R Wilson. Jno Bennett, \$1. Rev. E. Slackford Geo Mallett, 2. Rev. W. H. Evans. E Everett, 2; E Haight, 1; Rev. G. Shore. A Beck, 2; Mr Tufts, 2; Mr Richey, 2; 600 Rev. W. Maggs.

S Drake, 2; Wm Wood, 2; Rev. J. England Mrs Francis, 1; Sarah Seiveright, 1; Miss Scott. 3: Geo Patterson, 2:

Rev. G. Hale. Stephen Canfield, 2. Rev. J. A. Mosher. Mrs Shaw, 1.

Rev. W. W. Lodge. Mrs Chas Colpitts, 1; J Scholie, 2 Rev. W. Tweedie. Saml Northup, 2.

Rev. J. Gaetz. S Drew, 2; Ichabod Newcomb, 1; Rev. J. M. Mellish. Jas Woodman, 2; Miss Cora Pick, 150; 350 Rev. R. A. Daniel.

Mrs Maria Smith, 1. Rev. R. McArthur. Richd Hunt, 1.

Rev. J. S. Allen. Mrs Jacob Silliker, 2; Gustavis Hamilton,

James O'Brien, 1. Rev. D. D. Cyrrie. Wm C Robinson, 2. Rev. I. E. Thurlow

Maynard Porter, 1. Rev. F. H. Wright. John Rose, 2; G M Harris, 2;

Rev. T. D. Hart Robt Pudsey, 2.

Rev. J. S. Coffin. T G Curry, 2; Jas Follett, 2; Mrs Ann

Rev. Richd. Smith.

Jas McKay, 4. Geo Allison, 2; Mrs Wilson, 2; Ralph Becken, Esq. 2; A Maguire, 1; J W Whitman, 2; Mrs Wm Johnson, 2; L R Kaye, 1; J F Bent, 2; Wesley Crooks, 1; Dr C C Hamilton, 1; R W Mc-Carty, 2 34; Andrew Jackson, 1; Rev G Forsey, Rev Dr Kennedy, 1; James Harlow, 2: Rev W W Sterling, 1.

Capt. Workaman, Brigus, reported some weeks ago, should have been Capt. Norman. J. A. Smith, in issue of 13th ult., should have been J. A. Sinnott, 2.

Intercolonial Railway.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Niagara Falls. DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Tickets good to return within THIRTY DAYS from date of issue, as follows:

From St. John, Moneton, Point du Chene and intermediate Stations to Quebec, \$14 00; Montreal, \$18 00; Toronto, \$28 00; and Niagara Falls, \$29 75. From Halifax, Truro, Pictou and intermediate Stations to Quebec, \$16 00; Montreal, \$20 00; Toronto, \$30 00; Niagara Falls, \$31 75.

From Londonderry, Mcmramcook, and intermediate Stations to Quebec, \$1500; Montreal, \$1900; Toronto, \$29 00; Niagara Falls, \$30 75.

From Woldford, Newcastle and intermediate Stations, to Quebec, \$18 00; Montreal \$17 00; Toronto, \$27 00; Niagara Falls, \$28 75. From Bathurst, Campbellton and intermediate Sthtions to Quebec, \$10.50; Montreal, \$14.50; Toronto, \$24.50; Niagara, \$26.15.

Tickets are good for the double journey, but hadders will require to make journey going within four days from date of issue of ticket. C. J. BRYDGES Railway Office, Moncton, July 23rd, 1879. 4ins

Financial District Meetings.

We respectfully call the attention of Chairman of Districts to the fact that the Central Missionary Board will meet this year a full month earlier than usual, viz., on the 3rd of September. It will be necessary therefore, that the Schedules of recommended Missioners County from the Financial commended Missionary Grants from the Financial District Meetings shall reach the General Secretaries not later than the 20th of August, so that there may be sufficient time to have them com-piled and printed. Any Chairman failing to re-ceive blank forms by the 20th of July, will please notify the Secretaries without delay.

ENOCH WOOD, A SUTHERLAND Secretaries
Mission Rooms, Toronto, July 8th, 1878.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The ministers and Recording Stewards of the Halifax District, are hereby respectfully notified, that the Financial meeting of said District, will (D. V.) will be held in Berwick, commencing on Monday, August 12th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. This arrangement is in compliance with the suggestion of some of the brethren, and is designed to further the interests of the camp meeting. ELIAS BRETTLE, Chairman.

Truro District.

The Financial District Committee of the Truro District will meet, (D.V.) on Wednesday, 14th August, at 3 p.m., in the Methodist Church, JOSEPH G. ANGWIN,

Annapolis District.

The Financial Meeting of the Annapolis District will take place at Bridgetown, on Wednesday 14th August, at 3 p m. All the Ministers and Stewards of the District are requested to attend. By order

J. GAETZ,

Middleton, July 29th, 1878.

Guysboro' and C. B. District. The Financial District Meeting of the Guysboro' and Cape Breton District, will be held at Guysboro', Wednesday, August 14th, commencing

at 9 o'clock a.m. J. CASSIDY, Chairman.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the Liverpool District will be held (D.V) in the Church at Liverpool, on Tuesday, 13th August, commencing at 9 W. C. BROWN, Chairman.

YARMOUTH DISTRICT. The Financial Meeting of this District will be held in Providence Church, Yarmouth, on Wednesday, 14th August, at 9 a.m. Lay members

JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman. CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

The members of this District, Lay and Clerical,

are requested to meet at Nappan, on Thursday,

R. ALDER TEMPLE, Chairman. ST. JOHN DISTRICT. The financial Meeting of the St. John District

will be held in the Exmouth Street Chuch, Saint

John, on Thursday, August 15th, next, commenc-

The representatives of the several circuits both clerical and lay are carnestly requested to attend. J. HART, President.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of this District will be held (D.V.) in the Methodist Church, Moncton, on Wednesday, August 14th, commencing at 9 a.m. A full attendance of Stewards, Ministers, and Preachers on trial is requested

D. CHAPMAN, Chairman. Sackville, July 29th, 1878.

MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the Miramichi District will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday, 14th of August in the Methodist Church, at Richibucto, commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m. All Ministers and Preachers on trial, and Stewards of the District are earnestly requested By order of the Chairman, ISAAC N. PARKER,

Financial Secretary Richibucto, July 25th, 1878.

Prince Edward Island District

The Financial District Meeting of the Prince Edward Island District, will be held at Charlottetown, Tuesday, August 13th, at 10 o'clock, a.m. JOHN LATHERN, Chairman

FREDERICTON DISTRICT The financial meeting of the Fredericton District

vill be held on Tuesday, 13th August, in "Union Hall," Gibson, at 9 a m. All Stewards appointed by the Quarterly Official Meetings and all Ministers and Preachers on trial of the District, are requested to attend. ROBERT DUNCAN, CHAIRMAN.

Marysville, York Co., July 22, 1878.

DITSON & Co's HOME MUSICAL LIBRARY

contains nearly all the really good sheet music ever published, conveniently bound in Thirty-two handsome volumes. Each book is quite independent of the others, is sold separately, and contains the large quantity of 200 to 250 pages, sheet music size, of good music, and each book is sold for \$2.50 in Boards; \$3 Cloth; \$4 Gilt.

There are 15 collections of Vocal Music, of which the three most recently issued are: THE SUNSHINE OF SONG 220 pp. 60 songs The songs are by the most popular authors. THE WORLD OF SONG. 250 pages. A great variety of songs by the best composers, native and foreign.

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Look out for Ditson & Co's New Weekly usical Paper. Appears in September. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Beston. C. H. DITSON & Co., J. E. DITSON & Co., 843 Broadway, Success'rs to Lee & Welker, New York. Phila-

August 10 SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL, & Co., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing costs of advertising.

CAMP MEETING.

A camp Meeting will be held (D. V.) on the grounds of the Camp Meeting Association, near

BERWICK STATION, TO COMMENCE ON

Thursday, August 8th, 1878. A large number of Ministers may be expected to

It is requested that each Circuit, as far as possible, will provide Tents for their own accommoda-dation, as the Association cannot preside tents, nor hold themselves responsible for tent accommodation. Special return Tickets will be issued from all Stations on the line of Railway at

EXCURSION RATES From the 7th to the 17th August. Ask for Camp Meeting ticket. H. E. JEFFERSON,

Secretary Camp Meeting Association A full supply of Books, Hymns, Etc., will be on the Grounds from the Book Room.

Mount Allison College and Academies,

SACKVILLE, N. B.

JAMES R. INCH, LL.D. President of the College. REV B. LONGLEY, M. A.

Principal of the Male Academy.
REV. D. KENNEDY. S. T. D.. Principal of the Ladie's Academies.

The First Term of the year 1878-9swill begin on Thursday, August 22nd.

It is importand that students enter, if possible, on the first day of the Term. Catalogues containing full information in regard to expenses, &c., will be published in a few days, and will be sent to all who apply to the President of the College or to the Principal of either Academy.



JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Toney RIVER, N. S., Nov. 15, 1877. C. Gates & Co.,—Gentlemen,—Some badly frighteened and his heltn became washington. seriously affected. On the least alarm he used to go off in a kind of fit, becoming motionless and black in the face, his heart at the same time palpitating in the most alarming manner. Each fit was worse than the preceeding one, causing us to fear heart disease. Hear ing of some of the numerous cures effected by your medicines in this and other localities, I procured from your agent, Mr. E. A. Gile, a bottle of your No. 2 Bitters, and before it was half gone I noticed a marked improvement in the child's health. A second bottle compleated the cure. The little fellow is now perfectly well and I am perfectly satisfied that Gates' Life of man Bitters saved his life. You are perfectly at liberty to publish this certificate if you

wish so to do. With respect, yours truly,

WILLIAM McMILLAN. I will vouch from personal knowledge for the truthfulness of the above certifi-

E. A. GILE.

In this present age, when the life battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tells so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nervous tonic and vitalizing agent as Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto phosphate of Lime.

Its gently stimulating and nutritive tonic properties supply the materials, and assist nature in her effort to keep up with the exhaustive demands upon her reserves. Prepared by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists generally. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. Brown & Webb, and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, wholesale agents. aug 3—3w

Intercolonial Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 29th April, 1878

TRAINS Will leave Halifax as follows:-

At 8.50 a.m. (Express) for St, John, Pictou and Intermediate Points. At 6.10 p.m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup St. John and Points West. At 4.40 p.m. for Pictou and Intermediate Stations.

WILL ARRIVE :

At 10.40 a.m. (Express) from Riviere du The New Metal Top Back COMB, Loup, St. John and Intermediate Stations. At. 8.00 p.m. (Express) from St. John and Intermediate Stations. At 9.15 a.m. (Accommodation) from Truro

and Way Stations. At 3.00 p.m. (Express) from Pictou and Way Stations. Moneton, 25th April, 1878.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS par dayat home Samples worth \$5 free.
Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

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Reported weekly by J. W. POTTS, Commission Merchant, St. John, N. B., and J. H. BENT, Agent King's County Produce Depot, Halifax, NS MARKET ON SATURDAY, JULY 20th, \$1878.

HALIFAX ST. JOHN

Butter, Firkins	.14	to	.16				
Do Rolls	.16	to	.18	.20	to	.21	
Mutton per lb.	.07	to	.08	.05	to	.08	
Lamb, per lb by quar.	.08	to	.09				
Hams, smoked, per lb.	.08	to	.10	-08	to	.10	
Hides, per lb	.06	to		.06	to	.07	
Calfskins, per lb	.06	to	.08	.08	to	.10	
Pork, per lb	.08	to	.09	.07	to	.08	
Veal, perib	.06	to	.07	.08	to	.10	
rallow, per 1b	.07	to	.08	.07	to	.08	
" rough per lb.	.05	to	.05	.04	to	.05	
Beef, per lb	-			.07	to	.09	
Eggs, per doz.	.11	to	.12	.12	to	.13	
Lard, per lb.	_	-		.11	to	.12	
Oats, per bushel	.42	to	.45	.42	to	.45	
Potatoes, per bushel	.35	to	.40	.15	to	.17	
Cheese, factory, perl b	.11	to	.12	.14	to	.15	
" dairy	.07	to	.08				
Buckweat meal	.10	to	.11	1.75	to	2.00	
Do grey				2.25	to	2.50	
Lambskins each	.20	to					
Down to a seas house heat	40	4 -	41	0.5	40	40	

Turnips per bushel .40 to .41 .35 to .40 Chickens, per pair .60 to .70 .45 to .60 .17 to .18 .12 to .14 Turkey, per lb .50 to .60 Geese, each .50 to .60 Ducks, per pair Beans, green per bus 1.25 to Parsnips, pr bushel .15 to .16 Carrots, per bushel

Yarn, per lb Partridges, per pair Apples, per barrel \$3.50 to 4.00 5.00 to 5.50 Lamb pelts, Rabbits, per pair

Plums, per bushel 14.00 to 14.00 Hay per ton

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REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite time last winter one of my children—a the Patent Office, we can make closer searches, little boy about eightheen monthes-was | and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from

INVENTORS send us a mo-of your device; we make examinations free of charge, and advise as to patentability. All cordence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SE-We refer to officials in the Patent Office, to our

clients in every State of the Union, and to your Senator and Representative in Congress. Special references given when desired. Address, C. A. SNOW & Co.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C.

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E. FREEMAN is now selling and will here-• after sell, the above celebrated Instruments at the lowest figures, to match the times. I will also supply any other Organs required

ON REASONABLE TERMS as my motto is SMALL PROFITS AND

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

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UFACTURE. Numbers Five's to Ten's. White, Blue, Red, Orange and Green Made of Good American Cotton with great care.

Correctly numbered and Warranted Full Length and Weight.

We would ask the purchasers of Cotton Warp to remember that our Yarn is spun on Throstle Frames, which make a stronger Yarn than the Ring Frames, used in making American Yarn. It is also better twisted and more carefully reeled; each hank being tied up in 7 leas of 120 yards each. This makes it much more easy to wind than when it is put up without leas—as the American is—and also saves a great deal of wast

yarn put up in this manner. COTTON CARPET WARP MADE OF No. 10 YARN, 4-PLY TWISTED WHITE, RED, BROWN, SLATE, &c.

Those acquainted with weaving will under.

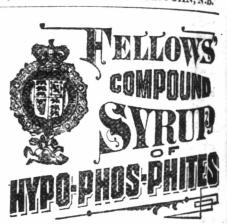
stand the great advantage it is to them to use

All fast colors. Each 5 lb bundle contains 10,000 yards in length and will make a length of Carpet in pro-

We have put more twist into this warp than a formerly had, and it will now make a more dun-ble Carpet than can be made with any other material. Since its introduction by us, a few year ago, it has come into very general use through out the country.

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WM. PARKS & SON. New Brunswick Cotton Mills. July 20-3m ST. JOHN, N.B.



THIS DISCOVERY Is the result of a series of Scientific Experiments based upon the theory that 'for the successful cure of Wasting Dis eases, the nervous system must be made

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on involuntary muscular action, the weaker suffering first. Now, as the muscles and nerves de so much upon each other for efficient strength and action, and as the organ they control depend on both, it becomes an actual necessity to treat the nerves and muscles directly in order to speedily and

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Amongst the diseases overcome by the use of this remedy are the following:-Chronic Constipation,

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Nervous Debility. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES The power of arresting diseases displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is

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