

Poetry.

A SABBATH DAY WITH CHRIST.

How still the restless world has grown?
How fair its outward face!
This footstool of the eternal throne
Shines with royal grace.
The heavens smile in celestial calm;
The air is sweet with wondrous balms,
Earth is a holy place;
My soul in solemn rapture waits
The unfolding of eternal gates.

Oh! not on far unmeasured heights
The walls of jasper glow;
So near the pearl door invites,
That angels come and go;
I feel their presence all serene
With heavenly port and radiant mien,
They walk with us below;
And one above the seraph's sphere
Reigns with more glorious presence here.

O Sun of the eternal day!
O Star of mortal night!
How deigns Thou on our earthly way
So to reveal Thy light!
O King once crucified, for whom
This little world had lack of room,
How stoop'st Thou to our sight!
Earth is transfigured while I gaze,
And lies transformed to love and praise.

If such the glory earth may wear
When Christ unveils His face;
If angels, by the golden stair,
Their radiant passage trace;
If joy to rapture soars, and sings
Her Sabbath song with heavenly things,
From such a holy place,
What must the eternal Sabbath be
Before the throne, O Christ, with Thee!

—E. Elizabeth Lyle.

Miscellaneous.

POPULAR SCIENCE TABLET.

THE THERMOMETER.

"What a fellow you are, Jones! You blow hot and cold in the same breath."
"Ah! then I suppose I must be a lineal descendant of the famous traveller in *Esop's* Fables, who was turned out of *Saty's* cave in consequence of the versatile properties of his breath."

"Hot and cold in the same breath!" said the doctor, overhearing the young men chaffing, and willing, as was his wont, to get some good grain out of the chaff. "Well, Smith, are you quite sure that the ancient and select family of the Smiths is not some way connected with the same celebrated traveller? In plain English, could you not be guilty without saying that the same thing is *hot and cold* at the same time?"

"Certainly, sir, I am confident that I never could. Whatever may be the faults of the Smith family, we pride ourselves on our consistency."

"That confidence," said the doctor, seriously, "which is founded on anything so liable to illusion as the five senses of man, is a misplaced confidence. The truth is, that all our senses are so imperfect that the unbeliever St. Thomas, who refused the evidence of his own ears, and even of his own eyes, might with equal justice have doubted his sense of touch."

"The attention of his listeners being fixed by this apparent paradox—
"And now, proceeded the doctor, "now for the method by which I propose to shake Smith's self-confidence. Let three wash-hand basins be put upon the table in front of the experimentalist. Into the first, let water be poured at the temperature of 32 degrees, or the freezing point; into the second, let the temperature be 98 degrees or blood heat; into the third, 200 degrees, or nearly the boiling point."

"Let him now plunge both his hands into the middle basin, and after a few moments, when the movement of the water has ceased, he will be unconscious of any feeling of heat or cold. He will pronounce the water exactly 'temperate.'"

"Let him now move his hands, one into the right hand basin, the other into the left. After holding the hands for some time in this manner, let him suddenly plunge them both again into the middle basin. To the hand which had just been withdrawn from the cold water, the middle basin will feel very warm, while to the hand which was just now immersed in the hot water, the middle basin will feel very cold."

"Thus, if judgment be pronounced from the sense of touch, the same water, which just now was declared to be exactly temperate, will now in the same breath be pronounced to be 'very hot and very cold.'"

"Well, sir, I confess I must retire a little from my original position. Still, without previous preparation of the hands, such as your case requires, I suppose one may confidently trust to one's feelings of heat and cold."

"I am afraid," continued the doctor, "that you must still continue your retreat a little further. Without previous preparation of the skin, the state of our bodies being the same, and the several objects touched being at the same temperature, those several objects may appear to us to have very different degrees of heat. In this case I appeal to Jones, who sleeps in the room most exposed to the north-east. Jones will tell us on what material he prefers setting his foot when he jumps out of his warm bed at seven o'clock, of a wintry morning?"

"Well, sir, as you ask my opinion, I am decidedly not partial to a bed-room floor, such as we hear of in France, paved with tiles. The bare boards are better than tiles. But, there is no doubt, a piece of carpet by the bedside is the thing."

"Exactly so. If you place the naked foot on a piece of iron, it will feel dreadfully cold; stone or tile will be somewhat less chilly, wood comparatively temperate, while a Turkey carpet will feel delightfully warm. Yet, if a thermometer be laid upon each of them, the temperature of them all will be found to be precisely the same."

"Is the thermometer says that a piece of iron is as warm as a Turkey carpet, I should be very much disposed to treat it as the farmer treated his barometer."

"And yet the thermometer would be telling you nothing but the strict truth. The temperature of the iron, the wood and the carpet is precisely the same, though the effect produced on our bodies by contact with these substances is so different. The explanation of the difficulty is this:

"Man's body maintains a temperature, nearly uniformly, of 98 degrees. And whenever heat is withdrawn from any part of the body faster than it is generated in the iron that part will feel a sensation of warmth. Iron and other metals are good conductors of heat, and Jones objects—

"Yes, sir, most distinctly I object to such conduct on a frosty morning."

"Naturally, it is not pleasant to feel the warmth suddenly drawn away from the feet."

"On the other hand, the carpet, although its own temperature is precisely the same as that of the

iron, so far from drawing away the heat of the body, being a non-conductor, prevents the escape of the warmth generated in the system. Hence its agreeable feeling of warmth."

"Ah! said Smith, 'now I understand why the Fire-King was so covered up in flannel. I remember when he used to exhibit his endurance of heat, and had a mutton-chop cooked in the oven by his side, he was completely swathed and padded with flannel. It seemed to us at the time to be a very unnecessary amount of warm clothing, to say the least of it. I can now understand that the same substances which would prevent the escape of heat from the body, would prevent the passage of heat into the body.'"

"You are quite right, Smith; when that man went into his oven, he had a thick carpet under his feet, and he took very good care not to touch the iron or any good conductor of heat. Meanwhile the mutton-chop was broiled on the very iron by which the oven was heated."

"Now, Jones, do you observe that piece of ivory inserted in the handle of the silver tea-pot? Well, you will now understand for what purpose it is placed there. But for the interruption of that bad conductor, the silver would carry the heat so rapidly, that when the tea-pot is filled with boiling water, the handle could not be touched with the bare hand."

"Pray, sir, what is the principle of the Thermometer? Is it all like that of the Barometer?"

"Not at all. Among the various effects of heat, is the dilatation and contraction of almost all bodies by change of temperature. But, although almost all substances are liable to these effects, mercury and spirits are the most convenient for the purpose of measuring the degrees of heat."

"The manufacture of the thermometer is very simple. A tube of glass, with a bulb at one end, is partly filled with spirits or mercury. The part of the tube which is not filled is a vacuum."

"Is it not very difficult, sir, to seal the top of the tube without admitting air?"

"Not at all. Heat being applied to the bulb, the quicksilver gradually dilates and raises in the tube. As soon as it reaches the top of the glass tube, a jet of flame is directed on the end by a blow-pipe. The bulb is instantly cooled, and as the quicksilver contracts and sinks, a vacuum is left in the frame, on which the degrees of temperature are marked, and the instrument is complete an instrument which, by the rise or fall of the quicksilver, indicates the degree of temperature with the greatest exactness; an instrument which our senses are liable, and which never under any circumstances can say 'hot and cold in the same breath.'—*Kind Words.*

TWO KINDS OF RICHES.

A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long in the fire and was silent. Then, as the deep thought began to pass away, his eye grew bright, and he spoke: "Mother, I wish to be rich."

"Why do you wish to be rich, my son?"

"And the child said, 'Because every one praises the rich. The stranger at your table yesterday asked who was the richest man in our village. At school there is a boy who does not love to learn. He takes no pains to say his lessons. Sometimes he says evil words. But the children do not blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy.'"

"The mother saw her child was in danger of believing wealth meant the place of goodness, or an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him, 'What is it to be rich?'"

"And he answered, 'I do not know. You tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me.'"

"The mother replied, 'To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man.'"

"Then the boy looked sorrowful and sad."

"Is not there some other way of being rich, that I may begin now?"

"She answered, 'The gain of money is not the only or the true wealth. Fires may burn it, floods may drown it, moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his prey. Men are wearied with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die, and carry nothing away. There is another kind of riches, which is not kept in the purse, but in the heart. Those who possess this are not always praised of men, but they have the praise of God.'"

"When the boy said, 'May I begin to gather this kind of riches now, or must I wait till I grow to be a man?'"

"The mother laid her hand upon his head and said, 'Kneel down every night, and morning, and ask that in your heart you may love the dear Saviour, and strive all the days of your life to be good and to do good to all. So, though you may be poor in this world, you shall be rich in faith and an heir of the kingdom of heaven.'—*S. S. Visitor.*

"BILIOUSNESS.—A clergyman comes in to see me a dozen of times a year about his biliousness. Biliousness is a common malady. I know a great many people who are bilious. They have no dyspepsia, they never had a symptom of dyspepsia in their lives; they are only bilious."

"Now this word biliousness is a sort of respectable cover for pigriciousness. People are not bilious who eat what they should."

"Reader, are you bilious? (Rather a hard question after the above hard word.) Let me prescribe for you. If you follow my prescription, and don't get well, write me, and in the next edition I will renege my word."

"First, on getting up and going to bed drink plenty of cold water."

"Eat for breakfast, until the bilious attack passes, a little stale bread, say one slice, and a piece as large as your hand of boiled lean beef or mutton. If the weather is warm, take instead a little cracked wheat or oatmeal porridge."

"For dinner take about the same thing. Go without your supper."

"Exercise freely in the open air, producing perspiration, once or twice. In a few days your biliousness is all gone. This result will come, even though the biliousness is one of the spring sort, and one with which you have from year to year been much afflicted."

"Herb drinks, bitter drinks, lager beer, ale, whiskey, and a dozen other spring medicines are simply barbarous.—*Dr. Die Lieve.*

"Get a HOME.—Get a home, rich or poor, get a home, and learn to love that home, and make it happy to wife and children by your presence. Learn to love simple pleasures, flowers of God's own planting, and music of his own—the birds, wind, and waterfall—so shall you help to stem the tide of desolation, poverty, and despair, that comes upon so many through scorn of little things. O, the charm of a little home! Comforts dwell there that shun the gilded halls of society. Live humbly in your little home, and look to God for a grander one.—*Old Author.*

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THE NATIONAL Life Insurance Company

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WAS Chartered by Congress, in 1868, with a capital of **ONE MILLION DOLLARS**, every dollar of which was paid in before commencing business. This capital is **four times** as large as that of any American Company doing a Life Insurance business. Besides this immense capital, the Company have invested a premium reserve to meet maturing Policies of seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, making their total assets to January 1st, 1881, one million seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. Their liabilities to same date were \$87,388, or in other words, they have more than two dollars assets for every dollar of liabilities. This success is owing to the facts that their business is conducted upon the only common sense plan—"so much insurance for so much money"—and that the Company's financial management has been economical and cautious.

In this Company there are none of the bewildering uncertainties and disappointments of "notes," "dividends," &c., &c., which enter so largely into the business plans of Mutual Companies. The insured pay what they pay for—Insurance. They are not called upon to insure others, but they are insured by the Company.

Instead of charging thirty per cent. more than is necessary to cover possible losses, the National charges the net cost of insurance and risks its capital to cover any extra mortality. Mutual Companies may not need to use this extra thirty per cent.; in that case it is returned to the policy-holder and called a "Dividend." The National does not need any extra guarantee, its capital being sufficient, and consequently its rates are from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than those of Mutual Companies.

Five of charging thirty per cent. more than any issued in the Province, allowing residence or travel anywhere in temperate climates. No extra Premiums, Policy-fees, Penalties, or extra charges, except upon the lives of persons generally recognized as EXTRA HAZARDOUS. The National is the only Company which has made the most profitable use of its capital for the benefit of Canadian Policy-holders. All others are for "POLICY-HOLDERS GENERALLY."

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LONDON HOUSE—WHOLESALE.—June 5th.

1871.—Our New Cloth Warehouse will be opened on Monday, June 5th, with an immense stock of Scotch and West England Tweeds, Black Dressings and Cassimeres, Black and Blue Broad Cloths, Black and Blue Venetians, &c., &c. Received per steamer Acadia, and now ready for delivery.

FURTHER ARRIVALS.—Just received per steamer Acadia, and ships from London—23 bbls. and 100 lbs. Square Cut Steel, from 1 in. to 24 in.; 25 cases and 100 lbs. Square Cut Steel, from 1 in. to 24 in.; 100 lbs. Horse Nails; 15 doz. Rattling and Boom Angles. Wholesale and retail at **THOMPSON'S**, Market Square, cor. Dock Street.

MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.—French Printed Muslins, Muslin Costumes, French Cambrics, French Cambric Costumes. Received per Acadia, and ready for inspection.

FRUIT SOAPS.—Just received by **GEORGE STEWART, JR.**, Chemist and Druggist, 24 King Street.

ROSE BUD, Par Lubin, Paris—The New Perfume. For sale by **GEORGE STEWART, JR.**, Chemist and Druggist, 24 King Street.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—40 lbs. Williams' Barber Bar Soap, in 1 lb. bars, the best Shaving and Toilet Soap in the market. Just received at **HANINGTON BROS.**, 24 King Street.

EX NEW ENGLAND.—6 bbls. Rheubarb; 2 bbls. Radishes, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Onions and Asparagus; 3 bbls. Plant Apples; 1 bbl. Green Peas; 10 boxes Oranges. For sale at lowest rates by **J. S. TURNER**, 24 King Street.

EAU DE VIE LARAUD.—6 doz. Eau de vie LARAUD, Lubin, decidedly one of the pleasantest and most refreshing of all liquors, in existence, and of the highest quality. Now open and for sale at **HANINGTON BROS.**, 24 King Street.

CRYSTALLIZED GINGER.—A Delicious Bon Bon—**GEORGE STEWART, JR.**, Chemist and Druggist, 24 King Street.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.—30 boxes Lightning Fly Paper, the best Fly Killer ever used. Wholesale and retail at **HANINGTON BROS.**, 24 King Street.

SUMMER STOCK.—June 3rd.—MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON are now opening a New Stock of Goods, received per Acadia, and now ready for inspection. In existence, and of the highest quality. Now open and for sale at **HANINGTON BROS.**, 24 King Street.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—1 case of Gum Tragacanth of fine quality and low price. Wholesale and retail at **HANINGTON BROS.**, 24 King Street.

PRINTING INK.—Having been appointed Manufacturers' Agents for the sale of PRINING INKS of all kinds, we are enabled to sell the first class article of NEWS INKS, in Kegs of 60 lbs. at 10 cents each per lb. Orders from the country enclosing cash will be promptly filled. **BARNES & CO.**, 24 King Street.

NEW PERFUMES.—Lord Rose (Rouquet), Monna Rose Bud, Stephanotis, Tea Rose, Florida Water, Cologne Water, White Rose. Just received and for sale by **GEORGE STEWART, JR.**, Chemist and Druggist, 24 King Street.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—40 boxes Cheese, factory made; 50 packages Butter. **WHITE BROS.**, 24 King Street.

NEW GOODS NOW OPENING.—Black and Colored Ribbons, Rich Cash Ribbons, Ladies' Roman Striped Scarfs, Registered Embroideries, Knit Patent Cashmere Frillings, Fillosets, Alliance Braids, Printed and White Drilling, for Bedroom Curtains, Coverings, &c., Black Lustre and Alpaca, Mourning Dress Goods, White Dress Muslins (new), White Flannels, Cords and Tassels for Sols Cushions, &c. **MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON**, 24 King Street.

SCYTHES AND HAYING TOOLS.—18 cases of the Genuine West Waterbury Scythes, by the Dunn Edge Tool Co., containing the following: 1000 Scythes, 1000 Beards, Red Jackets and Blades. None are "genuine" without the name Dunn Edge Tool Co. stamped in red letters on the side of each Scythe. In Stock—750 double Bakes, 100 doz. Hay Forks; 25 doz. Shovels, in wood and iron; 200 boxes Saws; 1000 Tooth Horse Rakes; 120 doz. Fork Handles; 1 case Grubbers; 1 case Pickers; 1 case Hooks, Mowing Machines, &c. **W. H. THORNE**, 24 King Street.

APPLES.—Landing ex Schrs. Prospect—25 bbls. Russet for sale by **JOSHUA S. TURNER**, 24 King Street.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH PRINTED REGATTA SHIRTS.—E