EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE INVITATION

- FOR -WEEK OF UNITED AND UNIVER-

SAL PRAYER, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR. JANUARY 4-11, 1880.

Beloved Christian Brethren.-We have again the happiness of inviting you-be- dict." loved fellowers of our Lord Jesus Christ, to unite in grais for the maifold blessings of the past year, and in supplications for all needful grace for that on which we

now enter. This sacred fellowship, by its annual the assurance of the essential unity of all of their countries and language, their forms of worship, and their expression of religious truth; for at the feet of our ever-blessed Lord, and under those influences of the Holy Spirit which have descended from the Father according to his promise, we have partaken of the same spiritual refreshment, our ranks have been drawn closer together, and we have addressed ourselves to the great work and conflict appointed to us in this world with new faith and courage.

The past year has been marked by great temporal depression in many countries. and has not been free from the desolations and sorrows of war; but the progress of the Gospel, and the growing faith and enterprise of the church, combine, with inexhaustible promises, to encourage us again to "bow our knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," assured that "He is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE SUGGESTED FOR EXHORTATION AND INTERCES-MEETING :

Sunday, Jan. 4.—Sermons on the "Fullness of Christ's Salvation."

Monday, 5th.-Thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

Tuesday, 6th-Confession of sin, and bumiliation before God,

Wednesday,7th-Prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace, and its enlargement; and for revivals of religion throughout the country.

Thursday, 8th-Prayer for Christian education : for the family; for institutions of learning; for Sunday schools, and for Christian Associations.

Friday-Prayer for nations, rulers and people; for peace and religious liberty. Saturday.9th-Prayer for home and foreign missions; for the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh and the conversion of the world.

The following arrangements have been made for the city of Halifax :

Sunday, Jan'y. 4th.-Meeting at 41 o'. clock, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Morning Meetings will be held in the Y M. C A. Hall, beginning on Monday and closing on Saturday, commencing at 91 down. o'clock. Evening Meetings will be held as follows, commencing at 7½ o'clock:

Monday, Jan'y. 5th. - St. Audrew's (Prestyterian) Church, and North (Bap tist) Church.

Tuesday, Jan'y 6th.-Granville Street (Baptist) Church, and St. John's (Presbyterrau) Church.

Wednesday, Jan'y 6th. - In all the Churches.

Thursday, Jan'y. 8th - Fort Massey (Presbyterian) Church, and Brunswick St. (Methodist) Church.

Friday, Jan'y. 9th-Grafton St. (Meth odist) Church, Poplar Grove (Presbyterian (Church, and Charles St. (Methodist)

Saturday, Jan'y. 10th-St. Matthew's (Pres yteriau) Church, at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday, Jan'y 11th.-Meeting at 41 o'clock, conducted by the Young Men's Cur.stian Association.

Collections will be made on Wednesday morning in the Hall, and in all the c arches in the evenings, in aid of the funus of the Alliance

S. L. SHANNON. President ROBT. MURICAY. Secretary

TALMAGE AND HIS JUDGES.

WHAT THE CLERGYMAN'S FRIENDS SAY CONCERNING HIS CRITICS.

I Meetions of Clerical Combinations and Schemes that were Said to Have Destinguished the Recent Trial by hat

S nod of Long Island meets in coa to day to take up the appeal withe verdict of the Brooklyn Presacquitting Dr Talmage. T. g b ween the Talmage and antihe factions is stronger than ever wing to the determination of I studge to remain in the Presby-Cauch, and the threats of his . . . erv h m on new charges on allega o s in his speech is congregation on last Sunof the incidents of the hearo or the S nod will be the dison of Dr. Van Dyke's alleged & we upt to bube the Rev. Dr. Rockwell to vore against Dr. Talmage, in offering s consideration for his cott, a n, which he (Dr. Van Dyke) had ured against Dr. Talmage for Dr.

Kwel ... a. liv. r as his o.u. Mr. B. R. Corwin, President of the B and of Trustees of the Brooklyn Ta rnacle, said last evening: "One c the most venerable and best known Decors of Divinity of the Brooklyn Presbyte y said to-day to me that D

fered by Van Dyke to secure his vote against Talmage. Little by little the incidents and events of the Presbytery to convict Dr. Talmage was never surpassed in a political seven-to-eight commission to steal the popular ver-

Another Old School Presbyter opened his lips to day, for the first time, as nature of a compromise measure, satisfaction to Dr. Talmage's opposers, and yet let the accused off with omparative ease. Dr. Butler had prepared a long address in which to advoit in with better effect had asked the Mederator that it might be among the last of the opinions delivered before the voting. His plan was to have a committee appointed to take charge of that he could not vote "to sustain" be Chairman of this Committee, he advocate the resolutions in a speech. world." Dr. Davison was opposed to any such half-and-half m-asure, as he believed sion on the successive days of and intended to vote accordingly. He that Michal Eder, "the Tower of tho of Dr. Butler's proposed committee, and spoke and voted according to his resolutions is not known. His speech was short, and of very little account. Although he had declared himself a mage, he voted out and out " to sustain the charges against him in full, knowvison to join him his motion would be peace, good will toward men." voted down by the Presbytery, and then he would be unable to vote to convict."

> Dr. Van Dyke and his friends expected a young clergyman who recently joined the Brooklyn Presbytery to formost powerful, intelligent, and influen

to a visit of inquiry concerning the ac- | National Repository for January. cident by which the first Mrs. Talmage was drowned near Philadelphia seventeen years ago.

"The disaster," he said, "occurred near Fairmount Park. The venerable mother of the lady who was drowned resides in Jersey City, and although in possession of full mental vigor, is in infirm bodily health. A Presbyterial messenger called at her house and requested a personal interview, which she granted him. He told her that he wanted to know if there had not been some domestic infelicity existing, which might have made it an object for Mr. Talmage to put his wife out of the way. The venerable lady first assured him that there was nothing of the kind, but that, on the contrary, Mr. Taimage and his first wife were an exceedingly harmonious and well-assorted couple. Then she asked bim what business of his could it possibly be. He replied that he come at the instance of the Presbyterial Committee, who wanted to inquire into all the things they could find in regard to the past history of the accused."

"She said to her visitor: 'Are you not willing to allow my daughter's dead body to rest in its grave?'

"The enterprising messenger will called was not proud enough of his errand to give his name. Positively declining to make himself known, he retired from the presence of the indigant lady, who said that had she been a man she would have kicked the officious intruder from ber doorstep."

LAND OF PALESTINE.

Even with this enlargement the country only attains an extent of ten thousand square miles—a measurement about equal to the territory of Massachusetts and Ruode Island united, or considera bly less than one-fourth of the dimensions of the State of New York. The real surface is, however, much larger than the comparison would imply; for Palestine being essentially a hilly councry, the slopes of the hills add somewhat to the available surface.

Te southern part of Palestine bounds in such hills and valleys, the tormer being generally of moderate height and of every conceivable form. The bed-rock is chiefly of lime stone, and readily disintegrates into sail, which, when upheld by lone stone walls (as were once universal on those hill.

Reckwell told him about the bribe of- sides) preventing the soil from being THE PUBLIC HEALTH-IS DIPHwashed into the valleys, rendered the hills cultivable in a series of long, narrow fields, gardens, or vineyards, from trial are coming to light. The effort base to summit. Thus these hill-sides were enriched and beautified by a luxuriant growth of the olive, the fig. the grape, and other fruits, as well as such vegetables as were needed by the people, while the valleys bore exceedingly heavy crops of wheat, barley, and other follows: "The Rev. James Glentworth | cereals. But by the decadence of the Butler, S. T. D., stated clerk of the Jewish nation, the ravages of war, and Synod, was opposed to finding Dr. | especially the driving away of settled recurrence, deepens afresh in our hearts. Talmage guilty of the offences charged inhabitants, came desolation and ruin. against him, but was not disposed to Bodegrees the terrace walls fell or were believers, notwithstanding the diversity vote for a verdict of acquittal. He thrown down; the heavy rains washed I have met and conversed with some eighprepared a series of resolutions in the away the unsupported and friable soil, ty of the medical practitioners of the Prountil the upper portions of the hills, which was intended to be a sort of denuded of hat which clothed them aged me in my work, and the very few with fertility, became naked and barren have never, to my knowledge, expressed rocks. This is now the general charac- any disapprobation of our objects and ter and ap earance of this portion of the country; though here and there a ences, our profession is at one on three cate his measure, and in order to bring spot is still found on which, a little un-points. 1st. That diphtheria, typhoid, usual care having been bestowed, there scarlet fever, and the other zymotic disis sufficient to suggest to the chance eases are preventible; 2nd, that to give us traveller how richly these hills once re- any hope of getting rid of these scourges paid the toil of the husbandman, and the abundance with which they may these resolutions. With a view to under proper skill and culture, and under this he told the Rev. Dr. I. S. Davison a stable good government, reward the profession for their cure. This united labor of patient and skillful toilers, testimony, coming as it does from the the charges against Dr. Talmage, but "The more I see of Palestine," says if he (Dr. Davison) would consent to an American traveller (J. D. Paxton), "the more I am persuaded that it was would have it so arranged, and would once one of the first countries of the

> East of Bethlehem is a narrow plain indigantly declined the Chairmanship | Flock," is supposed to have stood, and where, according to Jewish tradition, ing on this question. Messiah was first to appear. It is said convictions. What b came of Butler's to have been on this plain that the angelic messenger appeared to the shephard and that the Gloria in Excelis was first sung, the choir being a celestial disbeliever in the guilt of Dr. Tal- one. "And suddenly there was with the angel a mu titude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory ing that unless he could get Dr. Da- to God in the highest, and on earth

it was in this plain, doubtless, that the beautiful pastoral of Doaz and Ruth was enacted. (See Book of Ruth, chapter i, 22; ii, 23.) The Moabitish maiden had made request of her mother-in-law, Naomi, to allow her to go, in accordlow their lead. The young clergyman ance with the custom of the country was told that the minority were the and the law of the land (Lev. xix, 9, 10, medical aid for other forms of illness and Deut, xxiv, 19-21) and glean ears. Children on the way to or from school tial, and that it would be fatal to any of bailey. The request was granted, young man to vote against them. The and thus Ruth became acquainted with young brother refused to be influenced Boaz, her tuture husband, and ancestor by anything but the evidence. Less of David and of Crist. This gleaning said that he will soon tell the story of was the gathering of uch ears of grain the way his eyes were opened to the as fell from the tand of the reaper or id last night that Dr. Talmage's has been there decided, howeve, by the sent to a member of his family related | right can be claimed at common law.—

GREAT SERMONS.

We are called upon to adorn Christ crucified. I think we are getting into great mistakes about sermons sometimes. "Great Sermons," we say. A great sermon is generally a great sin. "O, it was an intellectual treat," said somebody. Very likely there was not a soul saved by it. We think that we are to give our people something big every Sunday. A friend of mine said to me sometime ago, "I am very much discouraged; I study my sermons very were exceedingly dry; they showed an evidence of having been well squeezed, and every morsel of nutriment was gone from them He said, "B-fore the last Sabbath-day I was very ill on Friday, at the end of the week, and could not really prepare a sermon, and I preached on the Sabbath morning very much as I should have preached if I was awakened up in the middle of the night and sat there and talked to a familiar friend at the bedside whom I wished to bring to Christ, and my people have been so pleased with that sermon that I am quite surprised with casting himself upon the Holy Spirit for help in the emergency, and his keeping plainly to his subject, that

made the sermon te be a blessing. O! our congregations do not expect us to dazzle them, they do not expect us to give them nice pieces of poetry, they do not expect us to finish up with a grand display of fireworks; they do not expect that; but if we talk to them about Christ, and preach Christ crucified, we shall find plenty to study about, plenty to read deeply upon, plenty for experimental knowledge, and we shall do much better than if we preach so as to make the cross a mere peg to hang your flowery wreaths upon. - Spurgeon.

THE PAIN-KILLER-We have known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, and be in readness for sudden attacks of sickness .-Christian Press.

From the Halifax Morning Chronicle.

Having just returned from my tour brough the Western counties, a few facts gathered in my journeyings may prove of value to your readers. Under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Health Society I have visited and delivered lectures in every county in the Province, except Cumberland and Guysboro. These lectures have been listened to by about 10,-000 people, and the interests shown by the public in the questions brought before them proves that the prevention of diseases in Nova Scotia is claiming the attention which its importance demands. vince, all of whom have aided and encouraims. In spite of our proverbial differour legislators must give u- a better public sealth law: and 3rd, that it would be cheaper and better for the people to prevent these diseases than to trust to the class of men who have given most attention to the matter, and who at the same time, have least to gain by the prevention of disease, should be deeply significant to the people of Nova Scotia.

Notwithstanding that diphtheria has ravaged the country for twenty-two years er open villey, with white stony slopes there is still a class of people who will not in the entire innocence of Dr. Talmage | and a few crumbling ruins. It is here admit that the disease is infectious or capable of being carried in clothing. The following facts are of importance as bear-

1 A family after recovering from diphtheria in Massachusetts, came to visit some friends at River John. The child- Antigonish, Dec. 4th, 1879. ren of their bost took the disease, went to school whilst suffering from it, and several other children who sat near them were attacked? The the epidemic became general, and in two months there were 120 cases and 22 deaths. Dr. Collie, the medical attendant upon these cases, is firmly of opinion that the disease spread by infection, and that in no case did it originate in the place.

2 A little girl at Tatamagouche brushed past a man who came from Brule Road, two miles away, and who had diphtheria

3. Near Truro a child took diphtheria. The parents undertook the treatment of the case although they always called in were allowed to call daily and see the patient. Some of them took the disease, one of whom went to Maitland and spread it there. About twenty cases occurred at Maitland and two deaths.

The epidemic at Harmony, a settlealleged combination to put Dr. Talmage binder. A similar practice prevailed leve, with houses far apart and well situment in King's County, 400 feet above s a until of late years in England, and was ated in every respect, is another most im-A member of the Long Island Synod | claimed by the gleaners as a right. It portabt instance. A little girl just recovering from ciphtheria, came from reference to an emissary who had been court of common pleas, that no such another school district to Harmony, and kissed two of her schoolmates. These two children lived three miles apart. at opposite ends of the section. They took the disease and from them it spread through 6 or 7 families out of 10 in the section. The teacher also suffered. It did not spread into the neighboring sec-

> 5 At New Germany lived a man whose child died of diphtheria in Lunenburg. 30 miles away. He went to Lunenburg, buried the child there and brought back the little one's play things and clothing. His other two children took the playthings and eat some confectionery that the child had left. They took the disease and died. 6 The first case of a very severe epidemic near Mahone Bay was nursed by

the chi.d's grandmother, who lived some seven or eight houses off. The disease was carried home by this old lady to the much indeed." I knew he did; they children of another of her sons, and four of them died. The neighbor's children came 10, took the disease, and the epidemic became general. The father of the first mentioned child went to a village 10 miles away. In the house in which he boarded turee children took the disease and two died. It is needless to reproduce the many instances of a like character which I have in my note book, but the following cases are useful, as showing in the chopped meat; put it on a large the length of time during which the inf.ction may remain in clothing, books,

A girl belonging to Colchester connty returned from Halifax after recovering from diphtheria. Her trunk containing her clotning remained untouched from them." Here, it was the preacher the spring until the fall. It was then taken down stairs, the clothing taken out and placed to air before the kitchen stove. All the children in the house were soon down with diphtheria.

8 At Wolfville I was told of a family who had diphtheria, and all the children who were at home died. A son returned from California two years afterwards and was put to sleep in a room where the children had died. Their bed clothes were placed upon his bed after having been locked up for two years. This young man took diptheria and died.

9 Two children were brought from the United States to visit their grandparents near Annapolis. Two children had died in the house six montus previously, and the old folks put the clothing of the dead children upon their little visitors. One of them took the disease. At Chester a boy received a coat which was worn by a comrade who died of diphtheria a year ago. The coat still holds the infection and the new wearer falls a victim.

10. The next case is almost incredible, yet it cannot be lightly set aside. In a horse occupied by two people diphtheria courred twenty years ago. Their granddaughter and another girl living at some distance visit the house together. Time hanging heavily on their hands they amuse themselves by taking down some

THERIA INFECTIOUS.

room were the deaths from diphtheria had occured twenty years previously, and during the whole of that time had never been disturbed. Both these girls were taken ill in a few days and the disease in both cases proved to be diphtheria. Dr Roach, who related this case to me, is convinced that there were no cases of the disease in the neighborhood from which these girls could take the infection. and the sanitary condition of their homes was good. If his supposition is correct we can scarcly assign any limit to the time the poison of diphtheria can remain about a room. If we accept the germ theory, and everybody does now-a-days. we must admit that the germs of disease can be preserved in suitable conditions for weeks or months, and if for months why not for years? If the germs of wheat can remain in a mummy for thousands of years and retain their vitality. who can say that it is impossible for the germs of diphtheria to live a century? The great destroyer of these germs is the oxygen of the air, and if they are excluded from the air as they may be between the leaves of a book we may fairly assume that they can live for an indefinite period. But with all their deadly and subtle nature these seeds are easily destroyed. Free exposure to the air, the use of disinfectants, gaseous, liquid or solid, will prevent their future development into diseases just as surely as breaking the eggs of the crocidile will prevent the growth of the terrible creature's offspring. When men once realize and act upon the fact that these diseases depend upon poisons or seeds which we can destroy, then toese pests of our country will be robbed of half their power. Nearly every case which I have mentioned was the starting point of a deadly epidemic, and yet a little care, exposure of the infected clothing to the fumes of burning sulphur or to any other disinfectant would have prevented all.

old books from a shelf and looking through them. Now, these books were in the

Yours, truly, J. W. MACDONALD, M.D.

Note-I would take this opportunity of thanking the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Stellarton; Mr. C. E. Brown, of Yarmouth, and other thoughtful friends, for papers containing articles bearing upon sanita-J. W. M. tion.

HOUSE AND FARM.

DAIRYMEN IN CLOVER.-No other class of producers suffer so severely from low prices during the first half of the year, and we rejoice with them in the fact that no other class-not even the rampant speculator of Wall-street has enjoyed so great a "boon" in prices, as the producers of Butter and Cheese. Last month we chronicled a very great advance in prices, and now we report a further large rise, in butter specially, as witness: Oct. 14, pros ranged 10 to 27 cents per pound, for various grades; Nov. 14, for the same grades 16 to 40 cents per pound-an average rise of fi ty per cent! (4000 for the producers. As for consumers, they are not compelled to eat more than they can pay for -- American Agriculturist.

GOOD PRESSED BEEF .-- We commend to our many new house-keeping readers the following, which has been partly given in former years. Take any fresh lean beef-the cheaper pieces, as the upper part of the leg above the "soup pieces," answers very well; that containing tendons or plenty of gelatine is even preferable, and some of the round steak or any other lean portion may be used with it. Boil closely covered until so tender that the meat will fall from the bones. (It is better to keep a closely fitting pan of cold water over the cooking kettle, to condense and cause to fall back the rising steam containing the escaping vapor). Use only so much water as is needed to prevent burning. Take out the meat, mix and chop it fine. Put it into a tin pan of other deep dish. Stim off any excess of grease from the cooking liquor, and add to it a table-pounful of Cooper's or other good gelatine or each 3 or 4 lbs. of meat. When dissolved pour it into plate or tin that will fit into the dish, and place upon this 12 to 20 lbs. weight -flat irons will answer. When cold it is a solid mass, from which thick or thin slices may be cut, that are marbled in appearance, and are very excellent for saudwiches, or for a tea or breakfast dish and it will keep several days even in warm weather it set in a cool place. It is a tender, juicy, dizestible, nourishing. fonvenient and economical withal. -Am. Agriculturist. Dec. 1.

FURNITURE SPOTS—CLEANING STOVE MICA-TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER.-One whom we know to be an excellent Houseks per sends to the American Agriculturist the following, which, she writes, were new to her, and may be to some others at least: Spots on varnished furniture are readily removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint, and afterwards with "furniture polish" or oil. [Spirit of camphor answers similiarly to the essence of pepperm nt.-Ed.]...MICA IN STOVES (often wrongly called "ising-glass,") when smoked is cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar, a little diluted. If it does not come off at once, let it soak a little... TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER --- My new cook uses a small, flat turnip, cut smooth, slightly dipped in lard, and has hardly a bit of paucake smoke in the kitchen. After a tew times, she does

of W of go When a littl jars (some: Every it, an lent f jured sores corns pecial When ed, or clean with t off er If this be sof It is v after ce Hen flicted knowi

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