THE PRINCESS ALICE.

TOTTEL QUEEN, ON THE MORNING OF HER DEATH.

I'll be a Queen to-night mother! I'll b- a Queen to-night ! And I will wear a crown, mother, Than thine more pure and bright; And could'st thou list at gate of heaven, To hear my welcome song Thou dst fondly sigh, "Oh, daughter mine

Thou 'rt 'mongst a joyful throng ! I'm weary, weary, Mother Queen,

To see my Saviour's face, And revel in the rapture Of a father's loved embrace Even now, I hear his voice of love, As ou that night of woe, When he left Victoria desolate. Tis seventeen years ago !

Tis seventeen years since first I wept And I have wept since then-A father dead, a mother sad, In state, on Highland glen; And of. I've wept to see the sun Shine on my German home, And know thou could'st not see it Through the ocean's blinding foam.

My home was bright, and I was glad, For I had treasure there, Which taught my heart deep songs of love And woke my spirit's prayer, For a vase I owned, which gladdened me With flow'rets bright and sweet; But it fell, and one sweet blossom lay A ruin at my feet.

I often kissed with tearful eyes, The hand that struck it down For I knew that He who bore the Cross Is wearing now a crown. But ah ! my vase again fell down At the whisper of our Lord, And waiting augels took away My little humming bird.

1 am not able, Mother Queen, To lift my vase again, And deck it as I want to do -Ah, no, it gives me pain. But the two sweet things that I have lost Sing, Darling Mother, come !" And I hear my father telling them I'm nearly, nearly home.

Thou art not here my Mother Queen To bathe my throbbing brow Or wipe away the dews of death Which gather o'er me now.

But I know that thou wilt think of me When England's roses twine Above my head, in Rosenthole Upon the banks of Rhine.

December calls thee, Mother Qneen To give the loved away Upon the morn that ushers in My father's dying day; And though thou'st Queen o'er many lands The King of Kings is He Who bids thee rise from Britain's throne To bend to him the knee.

Farewell, farewell, my mother dear Fair England's wedding-ring Will soon be broken, and the break Sad memories will bring But though thine eyes must ever meet The rent no power can save, Ah, wear it, mother ! give me back-Tis He who seeks that gave.

THE TEN KINGDOMS OF IRON AND CLAY.

DOWRPALL OF COMPARE ROMAN EMPIRE-THE TRUMP THEY REPRESENTED - THE WHAT

stayed and the quiet for a time. What was to be done in this breathing space? of God. God was to seal to himself a remnant "from the tribes of the children of Israel." Some think that a literal Israel was meant; but the surroundings show that the word was used in an emblamatical and symbolical sense, and that "Israel" means the Christian Church. holding the same relation to the Church of God as Israel in the old prophecies.

The whole mass of the children of Israel were not God's people. He would take out of the number and put a mark on them. There were 12,000 in each tribe, or according to an estimate of the numbers of the tribes of Israel about 2 p. c. of the whole which God claimed to himself. From the time of Constantine to now

ABOUT TWO PER CENT

of the nominal Christians God would call Christians. The doors are open to all, but the greater part are nominal Christians, uot actual. This was the beginning of a new epech which lasts until the present day.

us at the end of the chapter in a differ- rise up out of the sea having seven ent way. Just as the multitude was figured out of the Roman empire, there is another number figured out of the anti-Christian empire, 12,000 out of every tribe out of all parts of Christen- a bear, and her mouth as the mouth dom, and there stood before the throne of a lion, and the dragon gave him not 144.000 bat a multitude which no man could number; it was not the number of one generation, but that at the end of 1,260 days when they had at last come out of great tribulation and stood before the throne and before the Lamb clothed with white robes and palms in their hands. In this 7th chapter there is presented, 1st, the pause before judgment; 2nd, the sealing of God's remnant; and 3rd, the palm-bearing multitude from Constantine to the end of the period of 1.260 years. This intervention between the opening of the sixth and the seventh seal, and extends to the downfall of the Christian-Roman Empire. The Christian Roman Empire became divided into the Eastern and Western, and there was also an intervening division which was sometimes under the influence of one of these two divisions and sometimes under that of the other; so that there were, so to speak, the Eastern and Western, and a little one intervening.

The means used to chastise the empire was the barbarous nations on the north and east. These things are prefigured to John. On the Western empire were to come four great desolations, and on the Eastern two, indicated by the trumpets. The first was a great storm, and it came from the north as

But at the close of the ninth chapter is found that reference is made to

the rest of the men which were not killed by these plagues, yet repented not of the works of their hands that they should not worship devils and idols of gold." It is a pity that "devils" was the word used; it should have beeu translated saints. Gibbon says the people flocked to the churches and prayed to saints, not to God. "Neither repented they of their murders nor of their sorceries." Sorceries is

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WHAT WE CALL RITUALISM.

and these things are preached in a Christian world under a Christian name. In succeeding chapters are explanatory statements which he would not take np now, but would go on with the direct thread. One thread is in the 10th chapter, where it says, " In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished." In the 18th chapter John says: "And I stood upon The sealed ones are brought before the sands of the sea and saw a beast

beads and ten horns, and upon the heads the name of blasphemy. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and her feet were as the feet of her power and a seat and great authority." The dragon was symbolical of the heathen persecuting power; he stands forth as the representative of all sin since the fall of Adam, and in that capacity the dragou appears also in the 12th chapter. Now when the power of heathenism is put down Satan adopts other plans and raises up another power, ten crowns representing ten kings, whom he unites against God and his people. That was the way after the fall of the Roman empire. Then there arose out of the sea a beast bearing seven heads and ten horns. The overthrow of the Roman empire brought in new peoples and new customs, and a new nationality followed. Out of this confusion rose a ten-horned beast, the successor of Daniel's beast, partly a leopard, partly a lion. In the 17th chapter the angel gives John the explanation. The apostate church is pictured as the harlot.

ARE SEVEN MOUNTANS

The seven heads

upon which the woman sitteth. They would not have been certain at this time but that Constantinople was meant except for the seven hills. Rome was the seat upon which the woman sat. The seven kings representing dynasties or powers. Five were fallen at the time John spoke, one was in existence and one was to come. This referred to the forms of Government at Kome; kings, consuls, &c., and John was living under the sixth form. The seventh form was that of the Christian emperors, and the eighth was represented by the beast. The ten kings represented the ten differeut nations into which the old Roman Empire was divided ; the Anglo-Saxon, the Burgundian the Frank, the Austogoths, the Vandal, &c. Since the downfall of the Roman Rmpire, it has never always been up to the present day ten great nations in Europe. The beast was full of names of blasphemy. The kings of these nations all along were enemies to God and his saints. And from the latter part of the seventeenth

threatenings of the barbarians being which fell upon Jerusalem and Babylon. remainder will not last more than half sent condition, may make up for that by It is a frightful thing—the judgment a century Ther. will come the dust of supplying them with light and heat. The the summer threshing floor-a general

democracy with communism and anarchy, then the kingdom of Christ which will put an end to the anarchy. This should show how much value Curistians should attach to the movement going on. Small things now will then appear as great things, and very great things now will then appear small. To what extent the vials of wrath will be poured out upon our nation, will depend upon how far it is closely connected with anti-Cristian powers. Those nations which hold by the Bible and the truth of God will largely escape. Our coun- place in the moon. One of these pictures try has lost many of its people by wars because it would not let the ten-horned beast fight its own battles, but great troubles have been averted from Eng.

land because Wesley, and Whitefield and others were successful in their labours while infidelity was over-running Europe. Let us pray that we may come out of Babylon, and that our country may have nothing to do with those evil combinations being formed in Europe. -Witness.

OTHER WORLDS AND SUNS.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF PROF. RICH A. PROCTOR'S COURSE.

NO TERBORS IN THE APPROACHING PERI-HELIA-LIFE AND DEATH AMONG THE PLANETS-ORBS SUCCEEDING ORBS AS BACES SUCCEED BACES.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor's fourth and closing lecture of his course in Chickering Hall, N. York. was on "Other Worlds and other Suns." After thanking the large audience, many of whom had listened to every lecture of the course, for their expressions of interest in what he had said, Prof. Proctor said that he had received many letters of inquiry, two of which he would answer before beginning his lecture. The first question was, whether it was true that the giant plane's, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, aud Neptune, will all reach their perihe ia in the course of the next few years, and that dire results will follow to the earth. He said it is true that those planets will all be in perihelion between the years 1882 and 1885, but as far as any danger to the earth is concerned, science knows of nothing to render that probable, and the same planets have many times previously, in the history of the world, reached their peribelia much nearer together than they will do this time, without any injury resulting to the earth.

Another question asked was whether Jupiter and Saturn give out light of their own in addition to the sunlight that they refl. ct. Prof. Proctor said that Prof. Bond of Cambridge concluded from his observations that a large portion of the Plato. light of Jupiter is inherent and not reflected. Prof. Zöllner of Germany, howseven heads had another significance- ever, basing his conclusions on what seem data, has formed the opinion that the light given off by Jupiter is only about three times as bright as it would be if Jupiter's surface were composed of materials having the same reflective power of the moon's surface, and not quite as bright as it would be if Jupiter were all covered with anow. Dr. Draper of New York has found that the spectrum of Jupiter's light is almost precisely like that of moonlight, tending to show that Japiter shines almost wholly by reflected sunlight. All that astronomers can say is that while there is almost overwhelming evidence to prove that Jupiter is intensely hot, yet the evidence against the theory that he shines to any considerable extent been possible to unite them. There has by his own light is almost equally convincing. In the lecturer's opinion, Jupiter is in such a condition of planetary development that the water that in future ages will form his oceans is suspended in his atmosphere in the form of clouds. The same applies to Saturn. Prof. Proctor then discussed the queschapter it will be seen that in the latter tion of life in the other planets. He says that the evidence seems to show that Venus is perhaps the only one besides the earth that is at present fitted for the abode of life. In the moon and in Mercury life has probably disappeared, and in Mars, as the lecturer explained in a former lecture, the smallness of his seas seems to show The little horn of Daniel was also the that they are being drawn into his interior, as the moon's seas were withdrawn long ago. The outer or larger planets are yet too young in respect to development to be the abode of life. They are in a state of preparation. So among all the countless worlds in space, the lecturer thought, it is probable that some are now inhabited, others have passed beyond that stage, and yet others are in preparation for it. This view, in his opinion, accords more closely with analogy than the old theory that all worlds are now either inhabited, or in the act of supporting life as ours does in his system of planets. If all the suns had started together they could not go on pouring out light and heat withut gradually losing their power, and so there would come a time when they would all come to an end nearly together, and there would be absolute death in all the universe. But, on the other supposition, we may consider life as extending through all time as well as through all space. One set of orbs are the abode of life, and as they die out another set takes their place, and so on through all time. Life in one planet does not synchronize with life in another planet, and the planets, like the races of men on the earth. take their turn. The lecturer next showed how, while there are various reasons for believing that Jupiter and Saturn have not yet become fit to be inhabited, yet, while thus taking away two planets from the list of those where life may exist, twelve others may be put in their place. Saturn has eight moons, all of which are of considerable size, and the two largest of which are equal to Mercury and Mars respectively. it may be that these moons are inhabited, and although they receive only about onehundredth of the heat from the sun that the earth receives, yet Saturn, in his pre_

magnificence of Saturn's vast rings, view. ed from a point so close as these moons are, must be almost beyond the power of expression. Jupiter has four moons, the largest much larger than our moon, and the smallest only a little less than ours, and these, too, the lecturer suggested, may be the abode of life. It is probable that all of the twelve satellites mentioned may not now be inhabited, but there is among them, as among larger worlds, a progress through certain stages of exist. ence.

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Several splendid pictures of lunar landscapes were next thrown on the screen to illustrate certain changes that have taken represented the crater Aristarchus, whose steep wa is possess such a wonderful reflective quality that the crater can be seen on the dark side of the moon by means of the light that the earth reflects upon the moon. Next was shown a picture of the Sea of Serenity, with the small crater Linnè near its edge. In 1865 Pr fesor Schmidt of Athens startled astronomen by announcing that Linné had disappear ed. Only a whitish spot remained when the crater had been. Many were led to believe that an active volcanic change had taken place here, but, in the lecturer opinion, the explanation of this phenom-enon offered by Sir John Herschell was most satisfactory. This was that the change in the appearance of Linné had been caused by its precipitous walls tumbling down under the disintegrating effect of the sudden and enormous change of temperature to which the unshielded surface of the airless moon is subjected Similar downfalls in the precipices in the moon must frequently take place.

A similar explanation was given of the appearance of a new crater near the centre of the moon's disk close by the wellknown crater Hyginus, two or three year ago. Prof. Proctor said that he could de tect a spot on the site of the new craterin one of Rutherford's photographs of the moon, taken before the appearance of the new crater, and in his opinion the most probable explanation of the change shserved is that a rocky floor covering small crater had fallen in revealing th previously hidden abyss.

A beautiful view of the lunar spot Pla to, a great, dark, oval plain, ringed with jagged mountains, was next shown. Old astronomers called Plato the Greater Black Lake. On its level surface some observers have detected changes of color which they ascribed to a kind of vegetation that runs its course of growth in a lunar day, that is about twenty-nine day. The lecturer, however, has concluded from a series of careful telescopic obserntions, that the observed changes of olor are only the result of contrast, arising from the darkness of the mountain sha ows thrown now across one end and now across the other of the level floor of

The telescope shows in the moon long rills, as they are called, which have been compared to roadways. They connect certain of the craters together, as if the craters were cities, and the rills grat causeways from one to another. Then rills or roads, however, average half a mile in breadth, and they seem to pus under gigantic mountain walls as if through tunnels. These rills, the lecturer said, were probably caused by a cracking of the surface of the moon in a late stage of her existence, the interior heated matter being exaded through these ends thus causing the appearance of long crooked dykes. Prof. Proctor then passed to the cons deration of other suns besides ours. This the stars are really suns has been prove in several ways. One proof has been of tained by the study of the motions and distances of double stars. Spectroscott research has furnished another proof has been shown that there is an order suns in the universe ranking far higher than our sun does. The brilliant Sim is at least 1,000 times and perhaps 8,00 greater than our sun. The spectroscop shows the existence of a much great quantity of hydrogen, and in a state d much greater pressure in Sirius than our sun. Secchi has found that Vegam other stars that spine with a brillian bluish light, belong to the same order with Sirius, and take rank above our sun Out of 600 stars examined by Secohi, 3 were found that belong to this superior order. The second order includes ou sun. A sub-order of this rank shows spectra resembling that of reflected sur light. The third and fourth orders in clude the red stars and other stars that show spectra inferior to that of the END and these two orders of stars may be considered as ranking below our sun. By means of the spectroscope we have ascer tained the existence of iron. bismuth, mercury, and other substances well known on the earth, in some of the stars whose distance we cannot measure. The spectra of new stars are peculiar A number of new stars have appeared in the history of astronomy. In 1866 a new star blazed out suddenly in the constellation of the Northern Crown. The spec troscope showed that there had been either an outburst of glowing hydrogen from this sun, increasing its light and best several hundred fold, or else a great come had plunged into it, and poured apout the tuel of its long train of attendan meteors. In a few years the new sta faded into a little point of light only TH ible in the telescope, such as it was befor it blazed out so brilliantly. Considering that our sun possesses vast qualities bydrogen, and that he is the centre great meteor systems, the lecturer said is not altogether unimaginable that may be in danger from a similar outbon of solar light and heat such as happen iu the distant star in the Crown. One of the most marvellous things complished by the spectroscope measuring of the velocity with which of tain stars are approaching us and oth are receding. The principle is this: swimmer who swims against the war company. FAMILY encounters them more rapidly than the he remains at rest, and they seem short BROADW

REIGN OF MOB LAW APPROACHING.

Those who braved the blinding snow storm to bear the third of the course of lectures by Principal Dawson.on the subject of "The present and the future in the light of prophecy and history," were well repaid for their venture. Rarely have what are to the multitude the incomprehensible things of the Book of Revelation been unfolded so clearly to the minds of hearers as God." on this occasion. The lecturer began by referring to the branches of the subject treated in his previous lecturesmore particularly to the fall of heathen Rome. It was a great fall, and he did not think sufficient importance was attached to it. The downfall of the heathen Roman Empire at the time of Constantine was one of the greatest the darkening of the sun and the moon. events in the history of the world; then | Then there is a little pause which has heathenism was deposed, and Christianity took its place. When the small beginning of Christianity is considered it is the greatest of all political revolution not to speak of religions. It seemed to be in answer to the prayer of Isaiah, "Lord, how long?" and it was so considered in the Christian Church. But there were some who saw in the midst of the congratulations over the downfail of heathenism the beginning of the development of anti-Christianity. There had sprung up in the church a spirit of veneration for saints and martys; it had begun centuries before, and at the time of Constantine the standard of Christianity had fallen several degrees. When Constantine accepted Christianity, time-servers flocked into the church, and a great impetus was thus given to its downfall. It became a grand, fashionable thing, attractive to the world. The standard of Christianity was let down to admit other standards. This was the period of the

CHRISTIAN-ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Western Empire lasted till A.D. 476 years, or 163 years from the establishment of Christianity.

At the beginning of the 7th chapter of the Apocalypse, John sees the Roman world, calm, quiet, and still, but he also sees something different. He sees the of their predecessors. The empire was four angels standing at the four corners of the earth, holding the winds of destruction, but they were told to wait until God sealed his servants on their foreheads. God sealed people for him- the Anglo-Saxons actually exterminatself out of the earth. As the Christian world was declining God was going to the country was improved and civilized, take the lash in his hand and administer all was swept away by our barbarous punishment upon them, but ordered a ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, with the in Europe. This was a little premature,

the Goths in **396** A. D.

The second was described as if it were the bursting forth of a submarine volcano. It foretold the devastations of the Vandals who spread along both the shores of the Mediterranean, devastating wherever they went like lava from the Vesuvius.

The third was described as a great meteor. a huge falling star, and it came in the form of Attila, "the scourge of The fourth was darkness, and fore-

told the devastations of Odoacer, who DESTROYED THE WESTERN ROMAN EM-

PIRE.

fle downfall of the Christian-Roman Empire was indicated in a similar way to that of the heathen Roman Empire by in it something portenteous. "And I beheld and heard an angel flying days these through the midst of heaven." Some manuscripts instead of "angel" read eagle, and there are some who think the reference is to the flying away of the eagle of the great Roman Empire. Then followed a great flight of locusts, and out it came a horde to desolate the third part, the Eastern Roman Empire. The bassage. "Then saying to the sixth angel which had the trumpet, Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates," he regarded as referring to the great Turkish hordes. who desolated Eastern Europe and Western Asia. It is so plainly foretold that it might be imagined that John saw the smoke and smelled the sulpher. them as the other four overthrew the western. In all time as regards the operations of men there was no such pour out woe on the

LAST GENERATION OF EVIL DOERS

whose woes are accumiated by the evils rooted out; all its wealth, learning and refinement were destroyed; and the finest part of the world were devastated by these barbarians. Even in Britain ed the Roman population, Although the

WILL TURN AGAINST THE APOSTATE

CHURCH.

as they have been doing lately; then they will all fall at Christ's kingdom. Apostate Church. But Daniel saw something which is not mentioned by John. He saw three plucked up by the root to make way for the little horn. This was the case, the Vandal, the Burgundian and the Austro Goth disappearing to

MAKE ROOM FOR THE PAPACY.

And this was to continue until the end of 1,260 years, or up to 1774. There is now a sign of the cutting down of Artillery was for the first time used the power, for which these three powagainst the Empire by the Turks. The ers made way, in Italy becoming united. Eastern Empire was overthrown by This power will be destroyed by the rider of the white horse. John's vision was clearer and fuller than that of Daniel, because he was nearer to the time desolation as by the hand of man dur- of fulfilment. He had only looked at ing the periods indicated by the blow- this vision from one side, the political ing of the six trumpets on the Christian- side. What was God going to do? Roman Empire. It is God's way to Look at the present time, ten leading kingdoms remain all military powers, some anti-Christian powers which have turned upon the harlot and shipped her. These nations are destroying and robbing, doing just about the same work as was done at the time of the Roman empire. The 1,260 years expired in 1774, about the time of the French Revolution. Many then said

> ANTI-CHRITIAN POWER WOULD BE DE STROYED

pause for a little while. Gibbon wrote exception of corners of the country in yet it was right. In the end seven vials as if it were with the object of confirm- Wales and Cornwall. It was the same of God's wrath are to be poured forth ing this passage, which we know was in Gaul, Italy, Spain and Africa. The and it is probable that five of these have not the case, in his reference to the destruction was as overwhelming as that been poured out already, and that the

ery, and w fulness an it is very vention fo equal imp great capa and quiet tainty and that comm working p durable, : bius hold is the fire neat and a moment length on finest, so. cernable : rapid ty i them; it other, and of heavy, needle-wor than requi no comme ing dema from the ilies who r audoubted liable hous popularity chine can paper.