THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SEPTEMBER 17.

WATCHFULNESS ENJOINED.—Mark xiii. 21-27.

Ver 24, 25.—Like many other parts of this discourse, these verses must be considered to have a twofold application—first to the Jewish nation, and then to the second coming of Christ. "This coming of our Lord to judge the Jewish nation is described in the strongest language of the Old Testament. In the prophetic style the sun, moon, and stars represent states, and their princes and nobles; and the darkening or eclipsing of them, their destruction. Of this, numerous instances occur in Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel. Thus, when the last mentioned prophet predicts the subversion of Egypt, he addresses Pharaoh: 'And when *I put thee out*, I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light, and all the bright lights will I make dark over thee' (Ezekiel xxxii. 7. 8). But the language of Christ rises above that of the prophets; not only are the sun and moon darkened, but *the stars fall from heaven*; and not the stars, the lesser lights, merely, but *the powers of the heavens*, a phrase which includes all the celestial luminaries, 'the greater and the lesser lights.' These shall be shaken from their very orbits; so that the destruction of all the orders and dignities of the Jewish state, represented by these luminaries, shall be irreparable, and forever cast down and destroyed. And so it has been, ever since that day, which the prophet Joel, speaking of the same event, calls 'the great and terrible day of the Lord.' Jewish kings, princes, and heads of tribes; judges, nobles, priests and rulers have passed away, and entire 'darkness' covers the heaven of that state which once glowed so richly with the 'bright lights' of the various orders of dignified and holy men. Not fewer than twelve thousand of the Jewish nobility perished in the siege of Jerusalem."—*R. Watson.*

But that this language cannot be restricted to the overthrow of the Jewish nation is evident from the use of the same terms in the Apocalypse, where they undoubtedly refer to the second coming of Christ and the day of judgment (Rev. vi. 12-17; viii. 12 etc.)

Ver 26, 27.—A vivid description of the visible glory with which Christ shall be invested when He comes the second time to judge the world. His own words here constitute the foundation of all subsequent scripture teaching on this solemn subject (1 Thess. iv. 16; 2 Thess. i. 7, 8, etc.) How great is the contrast suggested to us when we think of Him who had been the babe in Bethlehem, the Man of sorrow, the Lamb led to the slaughter, etc.

Ver 28-31.—The word *parable* is here used in the sense of a simple comparison. It is evident that here He refers only to the signs of His coming in judgment on the Jews. He comes back, in fact, from the vision of His future coming in glory, which He had just given them, and refers to their own question (ver. 4). Respecting the destruction of Jerusalem He could not only give them very clear and distinct signs by which to judge its approach, but an assurance that it would not be long delayed. Then He leaves the subject with an emphatic assertion of the truth of His words (ver. 31). "Heaven and earth shall pass away as we have already seen; but His words cannot fail of their fulfilment.

Ver. 32—Jesus now glances on again to give some indication to His own second coming. *Of that day and hour* He could say nothing to indicate how near or how distant it might be; it belonged to the secret councils of His Father. Not only could He not then reveal the time, but there was to be no subsequent revelation of it; there is to be no revelation of it at all (Acts 1-7). This verse contains a clause which does not appear in the corresponding one in St. Matthew's gospel (Matt. xxiv. 36), and which has greatly perplexed the critics "*Neither the Son!*" That that day and hour should be unknown to any man, and even to the angels in heaven, does not surprise us or create any difficulty in our minds; but that the Son, as such, knows all that the Father knows, is not only implied in His true and proper Divinity, but in our Saviour's own words on other occasions (John v. 20, 22, 26, 27; x. 30.) Recognizing this, Dr. Adam Clarke and others considered that the words must be an interpolation, but the best authorities are of opinion that they are genuine, and they still remain in the Revised Version, We feel great difficulty in accepting the view held by many eminent writers that Jesus made a distiction between what He knew as the Son of God and what He knew as man. No other explanation which we have seen, though it is not free from difficulty, is so satisfactory as that of *R Watson.* "To *know*, in this place, appears to bear the sense of the Hebrew conjugation Hiphil, and to signify therefore 'to make to know,' that is 'to declare or reveal.' The word is so used by St Paul: 'For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ,' etc. [1 Cor, 2, ii.] where undoubtedly the Apostle by *to know*, means *to make known*; for he is speaking, not of the kind of knowledge he determined to acquire, but of that which he resolved alone to cummunicate." If we adopt this view, then the passage means that by neither of the means of revelation by which God had chosen to communicate knowledge to the world—inspired men, angels, the Son—could the knowledge of the time of Christ's future coming be revealed. It is one of those things reserved in the councils of the Father, never to be made known until such time as He should appoint. And as the following verses and all New Testament teaching show that the coming of Christ will be with startling suddenness, it is a legitimate conclusion that no further revelation will be made on the subject.—*Abridged from W. M. Sunday-school Magazine.*

THE PROMOTION OF A MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

How shall we promote a missionary spirit in our Sunday-schools? First, by being ourselves in sympathy with missions at home and abroad. Second, by making ourselves familiar with missionary progress and literature. Third, by always praying that God's kingdom may come, and that the method of his command and appointment be crowned with success. Fourth, by ourselves contributing, and letting our children contribute—if at the cost of self-denial, all the better—to the actual expenses of some designated mission or school, with which they and we are in correspondence. Very many Sunday-school scholars have the most hazy ideas as to why they bring money with them to the school, as to who receives it, and as to what is done with with it. Some fancy it pays the teachers. Some think it provides the anniversary and Christmas entertainment—as it sometimes does—and so they criticise the candies and cakes, and wonder that they do not have twice as much ice-cream. A great many Sunday-school pennies never find their way into the contribution-box, but are absorbed by the peanut man at the corner, or dropped into the till of the apothecary in return for gum-drops or licorice-root. So the Sunday-school penny is a snare, by means of which the children practice deceit and break the Sabbath.

For whatever purpose the funds of the school are collected, that purpose should be clearly explained and defined to the scholars. But they should be taught morality in their giving. Their own consciences should be cultivated. Their sense of duty should be fostered and strengthened. They should be taught not spasmodically, but constantly, that they and their possessions are the Lord's, and that giving to his cause is only paying a little of the debt they owe to him; that it is a privilege, and not a cross. And there can be no easier, readier, and directer way of educating them in liberal giving to Christ than the way of interesting them in missionary effort.—MRS. MARGARET E SANGSTER, *in Sunday School World.*

MANAGEABLE ANÆSTHETICS.

The *Comtes Rendus*, referring to M. Bert's recent experiments upon the anæsthesia of animals with mixtures of various proportions, considers it probable that these proportions may be so exactly ascertained that all anæsthetics may be used with entire impunity. Briefly, M. Bert calls the interval between the anæsthetic dose and the mortal dose the manageable zone, and his experiments seem to indicate that in all cases the mortal dose is just double the anæsthetic dose. If the mixture represents about the middle of the manageable zone, is quieted very rapidly, and remains tranquil during the whole time of the experiment, even if it lasts for two hours; a few drops of the liquid. if they are breathed without a proper mixture of air, may suffice to carry the patient from the manageable to the mortal zone. M. Bert shows that most anæsthetics seem to act, not by the quantity, but by the proportion which they hold to the air that is breathed.

SEED GRAIN.

The best way to secure seed that will germinate is at harvest time to select a load or two, or at least a sufficient quantity for next year's seeding, from the ripest to the best developed portions of the field, keeping it separate from the main crop when hauling and at threshing-time.

When cutting the crop the ripest and most desirable portions of the field are easily located. Do not hesitate to save it for seed in consequence of being stained or colored while standing in the field previous to harvesting, as is quite often the case. The seed germ is not thus destroyed, and no danger need be apprehended from this source.

It is generally understood that seeds of nearly all kinds give better results when the change is from a colder to a warmer climate. A frequent change of seed is desirable.

USEFUL HINTS.

An Iowa law requires that at least twelve shade trees shall be set out in every school-yard—a capital idea.

Precious little clay is required to amend a sandy soil. The best loams have more than 80 per cent. of grit. Two loads of clay spread on three-fourths of an acre of very sandy soil last fall, show a very perceptible stickness and stiffness in the surface now.

INFORMATION.

A gentleman in a neighboring town who had suffered two years with chronic diarrhœa and was so reduced that he could not walk, was cured and restored to perfect health by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

The blighting effects of impure blood are sad to behold in those we meet day by day. This ought not and need not be so. *Parson's Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood; taken one a night for twelve weeks will change the blood in the entire system.

War, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequences to a nation wtich result from impure blood in our veins. *Parson's Purgative Pills* makes *new* rich blood and prevent all manner of diseases.

HOUSE cleaning looses more than half its terrors when you use PYLE'S PEARLINE. Be sure you are not not deceived by the vile imitations which flood the market, but see that the name of JAMES PYLE is on each package. Sept. 1. 1m.

MR. GEORGE SEWELL, of Memramcook, N. B., writing from Moncton, N. B, under date of May 7th, 1878, says:—

DEAR SIR,—In January last I came to Moncton from Memramcook to consult a physician, as I was in the last stages of Consumption. When I arrived here I had at once to go to my bed, and was so low I never expected to leave it. A physician was called who pronounced my case hopeless; that I might live a week or two, but not certainly more. As a last resort he recommended "Robinson's Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime." I purchased a bottle and after taking the first dose commenced to improve. It seems, after takin a dose, as if I had eaten a good, hearty meal. I have continued taking it ever since and am rapidly improving. I am confident that had it not been for your Oil I WOULD HAVE BEEN IN MY GRAVE TO DAY. You are at liberty to use this in any way you wish, as I am anxious to let others, who are afflicted in the same way, know, in the hope that they too, may receive the same benefit.

I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully, &c.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME is prepared solely by Hanington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N. B. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00. Sept. 1. 1m.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. febly

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—*Brown's Household Panacea* has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents abottle feb710.

BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES. Under the above heading Harper's Bazar published some time ago, a series of articles describing the proper course to pursue in cases of accidents &c., before medical aid arrives. In directing your attention to them we would add a few words; In all cases of Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Salds, etc., use Graham's Pain Eradicator promptly and a physicians services except in very severe cases, will not be needed. Bear this in mind and much pain and expense will be saved. 2in.

TO BE DYSPEPTIC is to be miserable. Dyspepsia is a disease in which a thousand ills seem to be combined yet its origin in very many instances may be traced to nothing more than an improper assimilation of the food. To remedy this is to cure the disease. By the use of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, the organs of Digestion are strengthened, the food is assimilated readily, and the disease is eradicated. Many who have suffered the indescribable torments of Dyspepsia for years owe the restoration of their health and strength to the use of these medicines. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine.* For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada

Remember This.

If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will surely aid Nature in making you well again, WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.

If you are comparatively well, but feel the need of a grand tonic, and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are COSTIVE or DYSPEPSIC, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain so, for GOLDEN ELIXIR is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of KIDNEY or urinary disease, STOP TEMPTING DEATH this moment, and turn for a cure to GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a malarial or miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—ague, bilious, malarial, yellow, typhoid, and intermittent fevers—by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, or feel miserable generally, GOLDEN ELIXIR will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, it cures ALL diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, etc., and $500 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help, or for any thing impure or injurious found therein.

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Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat Difficult Breathing Palpitation of the Heart, cristeria, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost-bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

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Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers so quick as Fellows' Speedy Relief. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

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The uniformly, gratifying and often astonishing results attending the use of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF since its introduction, render it desirable and proper to bring it to the notice of all classes. Its record as a pain relieving and healing remedy for ailments almost constantly occurring in nearly every household, affords the most positive evidence of its superiority. For those very painful and distressing Complaints Rheumatism and Neuralgia, it is regarded as the great specific, and as such it is used by all classes of people,

The volumes of testimony regarding its surprising effects constitute the strongest reason for considering FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF as pre-eminently the people's trustworthy remedy to be kept ever ready. The proprietors of the article, believing that there is nothing unmercantile in giving the broadest publicity to goods of recognized merit, whether of a medicinal or other nature, herewith present this Household Remedy.

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Directs. for Using Universal Liniment

This Liniment should be liberally applied to the parts affected, three or four times a day (and even more frequently in severe and dangerous cases,) and rubbed well into the skin with the hands and fingers, or with a small piece of flannel, saturated with the Liniment, so that more or less irritation or smarting is produced in the parts to which it is applied.

CHILBLAINS.—They are inflammatory swellings of the feet, especially about the toes and heels, with painful itching and burning; and are caused by exposure to cold. Sometimes blisters form, which become bad ulcers. *Treatment.*—Wash with castile or tar soap, and apply UNIVERSAL LINIMENT freely. Wrap them in Lint saturated with the Liniment and keep it on during the night. Keep the feet warm and dry during the day,

LAMENESS.—It is the result of over use. There is soreness, accompanied by pain on exertion, in the affected part. The celebrated UNIVERSAL LINIMENT is unequalled in lameness. Bathe the tender portion with the Liniment at night, and on going to bed, and again in the morning.

BUNIONS.—They consist of enlargement or thickening of the sack about a joint, usually that of the big toe of the foot. Caused by tight boots. *Treatment.* An easy boot or shoe is essential. Bind on lint soaked with the UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and cover with oil silk every night.

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June 28, 1882.

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WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans shewing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after Friday the 18th day of August next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of *four thousand* dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882.

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