

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

OCT., 7 1883.

ELI'S DEATH.

I SAMUEL 4. 10 18.

The battle was fought at Ebenezer. This name was given to the place at a later day. Its mention in 1 Sam. 4. 1 and in chap. 5. 1, before the ark had received the name, would naturally be made by an author writing at a period when this had become the common and well known name of the place. Before Israel lost four thousand, now in the presence of the ark thirty thousand, to teach them that the ark and ordinances of God were never designed for sanctuaries or refuges to impenitent sinners, but only for the comfort and relief of those who repent. The ark of God was taken—Such a calamity was appalling in an age which associated the presence of God with the symbol now lost, perhaps forever. It was grievous for the tribes to have lost their God, but to find him in the hands of their enemies was a disaster of incalculable magnitude. In the end as God was no loser by this event, so the Philistines were no gainers by it, and Israel, all things considered, secured more good than hurt by it, as we shall see. Two sons of Eli—Phineas and Hophni—were at the ark; what had they to do in the camp? Were they to leave the way of their duty, they shut themselves out of God's protection. But this was not all, they had betrayed the ark by bringing it into danger without a warrant from God, and this filled the measure of their iniquities.

And there ran—There seem to have been always professional runners to act as messengers with armies in the field. His clothes rent and with earth on his head—These were signs of sorrow and distress among all nations. The clothes rent signified the rending, dividing and shattering of the people; the earth or ashes on the head signified their humiliation. "We are brought down to the dust of the earth, we are near to our graves." Eli sat upon a seat—Rather "upon his throne," the pontifical chair of state. This seat was probably at the gate leading into the inner court of the tabernacle. Seated here, the high priest would see all who came up to worship, and here he would expect to receive the first news of the return of the ark from the camp. His heart trembled—He had a foreboding of disaster. Perhaps the ark had been taken against his judgment, he yielding with characteristic weakness. Such a use of the ark, unless authorized by God himself, as in Joshua 3. 7-8, was little less than a temptation of God, as it put him, in the opinion of the people, under the necessity of giving them the victory in order to save the symbol so intimately associated with his honor. For the ark—it is an indication of Eli's piety that he trembled not for his sons, but for the ark which they had taken with them. Cried out—With the loud Oriental wail of mourning. To weep under such circumstances was not considered unmanly by any ancient people.

Had Eli been able to see he would have marked the rent garments and the dust besprinkled head of the messenger, and thus the news would have been broken more gradually, and it would not have been such a shock. In all the allusions to Eli there is a tone of tenderness, a touch of personality, and a descriptive element, which point to a writer who cherished the recollection of the venerable priest judge, and loved his memory despite his faults. The story of Eli shows the pen of Samuel. The messenger answered—How few the words used to relate all the items of this thrilling message! How each successive statement rises in the announcement of a still severer loss!

When he made mention of the ark—The patriot could survive the dishonor of his country; the judge, though weeping sore, could be submissive under the slaughter of the people; the father, his heart rent the while with remorseful memories, could have upborne under the double bereavement; but the saint swooned away his life when deeper affliction was narrated of the disaster to the ark of God. At the death of Eli, Shiloh loses all importance as the chief station of the sanctuary, no high-priest again makes it his abode, and the tabernacle itself, so far as it is mentioned in later times, seems stationed elsewhere; we must needs suppose that the Philistines took advantage of that great victory to conquer Shiloh and destroy its famous sanctuary, although the history (which in its present state is much abbreviated throughout) does not even mention it. The city reappears afterward, it is true, as not quite uninhabited, but evidently as only gradually restored like so many other towns in those times, through the people's indomitable zeal for restitution after a devastation. But the tabernacle, as might be expected from similar cases, was carried off by watchful Levites before the destruction was complete; and as late as the time of Solomon's building is found established at Gibeon, in Benjamin.

THE SICK ROOM.

Never enter fasting; if it is not convenient to take refreshment of the ordinary kind, take a glass of water and a cracker. Do not stand between the patient and the door, if possible. Avoid sitting on or touching the bed clothes as much as possible, and do not inhale the patient's breath. The hands should always be washed in

clean water, if the patient has fever, before leaving the room to touch any other people or things. After visiting a fever patient, etc., change the dress, if possible. As soon as the fever is over, and the patient is convalescent, the dress which has been used by the nurse attendant should be destroyed, if there are no means of fumigation at hand, or it must be boiled in water to which carbolic acid has been added. The same must be done with bed clothes, etc., which have been used.

GETTING MILK.

A writer in the Southern Farmer says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 290 pounds of butter were made last year. This is in part his treatment of the cow: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows every day water slightly warmed and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time you ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail at a time, morning, noon, and night."

WHY CHILDREN DIE.

In answer to this question, the Medical Recorder told in the following language: "The reason why children die is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with water, suffocated in hot rooms and steamed with bed-clothes. So much for in-door. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothes at all on the parts of the body which most need protection. Bare legs, arms, and necks, girted middles, with an inverted umbrella to collect the air and chill the other parts of the body. A stout, strong man goes out in a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings and thick double-soled boots with cork between and rubberover. The same day of flesh and blood and bone constitution goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare, an exposure which disables the nurse, kills the mother outright, and makes the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them for a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure which a dozen years later would be considered downright foolery."

USEFUL HINTS.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people, if you would never have your own injured. Those who complain of the most ill use, are those who abuse themselves and others the most.

In Lyons, France, the cold bath method of treating typhoid fever has been adopted with marked success. In the civil hospitals the death rate was reduced from 26 to 9 per cent., and in private practice to 1 or 2 per cent.

To remove paint and putty from window glass: put sufficient saleratus into hot water to make a strong solution, and with this saturate the paint which adheres to the glass. Let it remain until nearly dry, then rub it off with a woolen cloth.

Cleanliness is next to godliness for the human race, but for milch cows it is the virtue that leads all others. Stalled cows cannot be kept from bad odours, but the stables should be cleaned and freshly littered at milking time.

No matter what any recipe says, half a cup of butter is a liberal allowance for one cup of sugar. This is the proper proportion to use in cake making, though sometimes one may use a cup and a half of sugar when you do not care for rich cake.

The New York Herald gives the following method of treating scratches: Wash the horse's heels clean in warm soap suds morning and evening and then oil them. If this does not effect a cure, dissolve ten grains of chloride of zinc in four ounces of water, and apply with a sponge twice a day.

A good way to save and use small slices of cold meat is to chop them fine, add some bread crumbs, salt and pepper; moisten with milk or with gravy, or stock. Make this into flat cakes, dip them in egg, and fry them until brown, or put the meat in a pudding dish or basin, press it for two or three hours, and slice it for tea.

Dyspeptic symptoms: low spirits, restlessness, sleeplessness, constipation, sour stomach, pain in the bowels, sick headache, variable appetite, raising food, oppression at pit of stomach, low fever and languor, Parson's Purgative Pills give immediate relief and will ultimately cure the disease.

"There is more life, more light, more love beyond." IF AND IF.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without resorting to any other remedy, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your arduous duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, prone to febrile, nervous, or other ailments, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

"If you are costive or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill."

"If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death. At this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters."

"If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you need a 'Balm in Gilead' in Hop Bitters."

"If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters."

"If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help."

"That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle."

PAIN AND SUFFERING is the common lot of all. Our earliest days give manifest proof of this, and we are never long permitted to forget it. If corns should in your case be the thorn in the flesh, go at once and buy a bottle of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, and be surprised at the rapidity with which the freedom from pain and the success that marks its work. N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Proprietors.

When symptoms of malaria appear in any form, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once, to prevent the development of the disease, and continue until health is restored, as it surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warranted in every instance.

The tenacity with which people abide by their early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla can only be explained by the fact that it is the best blood medicine ever used, and is not approached in excellence by any new candidate for public favor.

If any of the readers of this paper do not know of Johnson's Anodyne Linctus, we urge them to find out about it. Write to Dr. Johnson & Co., of Bangor, Me. It is the most marvellous remedy in the world.

For Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels Complain or Chills, use Perry Davis' Pain Killer. See adv. in another column.

One of the greatest trials that housekeepers have to undergo during the hot weather, is that of washing day. Happily there is practical relief for them in the use of James' Yule's Pearline.

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JAS. LANGILLE, Springfield, Annapolis Co., 1882. mar 2 1m

For toothache, burns, cuts and rheumatism use Perry Davis Pain Killer. See adv.

CARD.—Being in possession of a valuable remedy for Asthma, Hay Fever, Phthisis, Bronchitis, and all difficulties in breathing, I have consented after numerous solicitations to make it known. Any individual suffering can get valuable information by addressing

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BELLEUE, Kings Co., N.B., July 9th, 1866

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