

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JUNE 19, 1881.

THE SAVIOUR'S LAST WORDS.—
Luke xiv. 36-53.

Jesus appeared in the company of the disciples at Jerusalem on the evening of the day He rose, for the purpose of setting at rest all their doubts about His resurrection, and of giving to them such final instructions as He had already given to the two on the road to Emmaus.

He entered the room, when the doors were all shut and secured (John xiv. 15), with the customary salutation, "Peace be unto you;" but they, as when they saw Him walking on the water, were terrified, thinking it was a spirit. Then He remonstrated with them on their groundless doubts and fears, and showed them His hands and feet—in which were the prints of the nails—as proofs that it was He Himself. Then that He might fully convince them, He permits them to touch Him, to feel that He had flesh and bones such as belonged not to a spirit. Their doubts were thus removed, excepting such as arose from joyful wonder how this could be. And, to complete the proof, He asked for food and ate it before them. The only doubter left was one who was not there, and he was abundantly convinced afterwards (John xv. 24-29). The proof for us is the testimony of these trustworthy witnesses, who, as we have seen, were most unlikely to be deceived, and whose character forbids the thought that they would willingly deceive others. The fact of Christ's resurrection rests on a foundation which no attempts of unbelievers have ever been able to move.

Having convinced them that He was really risen, He proceeds to show, out of the Scriptures, that all that had happened was a necessary part of His mission to the world. He reminds them that He had told them all this; but he now opens to their understandings what had before been dark and inscrutable sayings. St. John tells us that he breathed on them, and said,—"Receive ye the Holy Ghost" (chap. xiv. 26), as an earnest of the full outpouring to take place afterwards; and by which they obtained a clearer spiritual perception of the application of the prophecies to Jesus, and the true nature of His mission, than they had before.

The great purpose of His mission is expressly set forth in verse 47. 1. The nature of His salvation, "Remission of sins." 2. The condition, *Repentance*—implying of course, *faith* in "His Name;" 3. The mode of its proclamation, "preached;" 4. Its universality, "among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

At first sight it might seem as though verse 49 was spoken in the same evening; but it must have been in some later interview. The instruction here is to tarry in Jerusalem. That of the day He rose was to go into Galilee; where He would meet them (Matt. xxviii. 7; Mark xvi. 7). St. John gives us some account of the meeting between Jesus and some of the disciples there (chap. 21). After the visit they returned to Jerusalem, where Jesus appeared to them prior to His ascension.

1. "What is the promise of the Father of which Jesus speaks?"—That is shown in the promise he made in that beautiful discourse. St. John records to have been delivered the night previous to his crucifixion (John xiv. 16, 17; 26; xv. 26). But those promises were founded on the promise of the Father, contained in the writings of the prophets (Isa. xlv. 3; Joel ii. 28). It was in fulfillment of those promises that Jesus promised to His disciples, before he was taken from them, another Comforter, the Holy Ghost. He was about to be taken from them a second time, and finally; and thus He again reminds them that He would not leave them comfortless. The promise of the Father, then, was being "endued with power from on high." This is a striking and appropriate designation for the gift of the Holy Ghost. The Old Testament is full of illustrations of the power of the Spirit of God (Psa. cv. 1; Isa. lxxi. 15; Ezekiel's vision of dry bones, &c.). The promise of the Father was to come then, with a great manifestation of divine power. In the fulfillment it was so. "Why tarry in Jerusalem till ended with this power?" Because it was essential to their success in the fulfillment of their great commission. If apostles who had received the personal instructions of Jesus needed this power, how much more all other ministers and teachers? 3. "When was it fulfilled?" On the day of Pentecost (Acts 2). The sound of a mighty rushing wind and the visible appearance of cloven tongues of fire were strikingly in keeping with the terms of the promise—"power from on high." The display of this divine power was seen in the gift of tongues; in the full illumination of their minds, as evidenced in Peter's sermon; in the gift of moral courage, in which they were so lacking before; in the effect on Peter's hearers (Acts ii. 41); and in the glorious result (Acts ii. 41).

Much that to place that day was miraculous and special; but the essential gift—"the power from on high"—was intended to be continued, and has never been withdrawn from the church (Acts ii. 39). The Holy Spirit is given to us to be our Enlightener, our Comforter, our Sanctifier. The great need of individual Christians, and of the collective church, is a richer baptism of power from on high.

Only St. Luke gives us any account of the ascension, and assuming him to be the author of the Acts of the Apostles, he gives us two accounts (Acts i. 9-11). St. Mark mentions it in the briefest possible manner (chap. xvi. 19); St. Matthew and St. John are entirely silent about it. Jesus was received up into the glory He had with the Father before the world was, in answer to His own prayer (John xvii. 5). We have to think of Him there in human form for us—our risen, exalted and glorified Saviour—and we have to look for the fulfilment of the angel's words (Acts i. 2), in His coming again with glory to judge the quick and the dead.—Abridged from *S. S. Magazine*.

USEFUL HINTS.

A well cooked breakfast will do more towards preserving peace in the family than will seven motions on the wall, even though they be framed in the most elaborate of gilt molding.

The Japanese, in cooking rice, put it into just enough water to cover it, and the fire is only moderate. The close fitting cover keeps the steam in, and in fact the rice is steamed rather than boiled, and comes out white as snow.

Charcoal is quite necessary to the health of fowls, and the best way to supply it to them is to char ears of ripe corn well, and shell off the corn. They will eat it greedily, to the great benefit of their health and the increase of eggs.

Strawberry Plants set out this spring should not be permitted to bear any fruit this summer. Blossoms must be removed as soon as they appear, thus aiding the plant to make a strong, vigorous growth, in order to fruit at its best next year.

Spring is a good time to make and repair garden walks. Underdrained ones are the best, and in fact the only ones that can be depended upon to give satisfaction. Those made on the natural ground are not only troubled with grass and weeds, but "wash" and hold surface water. Garden walks should be kept well gravelled.

Mr. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, says he has given attention to the cultivation of watermelons from his youth up, and has never succeeded in getting two first-rate crops from the same ground in succession. Newly cleared land is best for melons, but he thinks that they may be raised on any good corn land.

Mustard should be mixed with water that has been boiled and allowed time to cool. Hot water destroys its essential qualities, and raw cold water might cause it to ferment. Put the mustard in a cup with a small pinch of salt, and mix with it very gradually sufficient boiling water to make it drop from the spoon without becoming watery.

A dish which is sure to find favor with lovers of celery, is made by taking the stalks of celery which are not thoroughly bleached, cutting them in pieces of about an inch long, and cooking as you would asparagus, the same length of time being required to boil it. Season with milk, butter, pepper and salt.

A plant cannot at the same time produce fruit and propagate itself with the best results in each case. Therefore to secure fine raspberries and a large yield, the suckers must be treated as weeds and not recklessly with the hoe. On the same principle, when large strawberries are desired, the plant should be grown on what is termed the hill system, and the runners kept out.

If you fear that the blue in an embroidered rudy will fade, dipping it in a strong solution of alum is necessary. If you merely wish to prevent the color running into the white, a spoonful of salt dissolved in the rinsing water will be all that is required. The value of salt in rinsing is understood far less than it should be. Its use is almost indispensable with most prints and gingslams, and all garments with white linings, as shirts, pantaloons, etc.

A French doctor has called attention to a case of illness caused by sleeping in a newly papered room. Upon examination it was found that the paste used for attaching the paper was in a state of putrefaction. Further inquiry brought to light other cases of illness, which were also traced to the impure odor from paste or size undergoing septic change. This change can easily be arrested by the addition of salicylic acid, oil of cloves, or any other antiseptic medium. Most people are familiar with the unpleasant smell of a newly papered room, and when they know that it is sometimes accompanied by actual injury to health they will be careful to point out the easy remedy to the careless workman.

INFORMATION.
BUTTER, MILK AND EGGS.—These three indispensable articles of consumption are so greatly improved in quantity and quality, when HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS are mixed with the feed of the cows or poultry, that no dairy or poultry yard can possibly be remunerative without them. Ask for them.

A correspondent of the *New-York Times* writing from the barren little island of San Pedro de Coche, a dependency of Venezuela, says that the people there live mainly upon fish. But, he adds, "I will never again believe that fish develop a brain; for here is a population which has for generations fed almost exclusively upon fish and people more ignorant, stupid, lazy, and unenterprising and simple I have never encountered."

I have derived much benefit from *Young's Peppery Hypophosphites* in chronic constipation.
JOHN B. MOORE, Forest City, Montana.

A HINT. If you wish to save yourself your family, and your friends a world of suffering and pain; which at present they endure moodlessly, and also save many dollars in Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of *Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER*.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism, which often becomes impaired during the winter, by lack of open air, exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet.

The common expressions, "I feel so dragged," "My food don't digest," "I do not feel fit for anything," which we so often hear during the spring and early summer months are conclusive evidence that the majority of people require at that season especially a reliable medicine that will strengthen the organs of digestion, stimulate the circulation of the blood, and "tone up" the debilitated constitution.

Harrison's Quinine Wine and Iron, taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system.
apl 1-3 mths

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 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 at 25 cents a bottle. jan 28-ly

STOP THAT COUGH, or it will terminate in that dreadful disease, consumption. We are aware that a prejudice exists among many persons against medicines which profess to cure a cough or cold when bordering on consumption, or even when the lungs are affected, but we can assure our readers that *WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY* will do all this; and in making this assertion we speak from experience, having suffered for months from a cough, which after using many remedies without any relief threatened to terminate seriously. We were, however, so fortunate as to secure several bottles of *WISTER'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*, and are now entirely rid of the cough, and restored to our former health. To those suffering in a like manner we recommend this excellent preparation.

TESTIMONIAL
FROM CAPTAIN JOSHUA HARPER.
SACKVILLE, N.B., Feb. 13 1877.
J. H. ROBINSON, Esq., St. John, N.B.

Dear Sir.—Early in October last I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs. After having a bad cough for about six weeks, I had a severe attack of bleeding from the lungs, while on a voyage from Queenstown to Dover. I had daily spells of bleeding for some days, until I lost about two gallons of blood, and was so weak as to be scarcely able to stand. I put back to Queenstown, where I received such medical assistance as enabled me to get home.

I saw an advertisement of *Wister's Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil Emulsion* in a paper. I immediately sent and got a half dozen bottles, after taking which I feel myself a well man again. My weight which was reduced to 120 lbs. is now up to my usual standard of 152 lbs. Seeing what it has done for me, I can confidently recommend it to others afflicted with lung diseases.

Yours very truly,
JOSHUA HARPER,
of the barque "Mary Luwerson."

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime is prepared solely by *Hannington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N.B.*, for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. may 20 1877

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"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 a bottle. jan 28-ly

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Will remove from the system every taint of Scrofula, Serofulous Humor, Tumor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Rheumatism, Canker, Impurities and Humors on the Face, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance.

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Will relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all the diseases of the Lungs.

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Gives perfect satisfaction in Costiveness, Headache, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness.

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Will purify the Blood, restore the invalid to vigorous health after many years of suffering.

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Can be used with perfect safety in all diseases of the human system.

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ALL
Diseases leading to Consumption.
DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE YOU.
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Beware of Imitations.—See that our name is on the label and bottle. We are the original owners and hold a trade mark for this preparation. Any person found selling or exposing for sale a counterfeit of ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

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For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers. P.S.—The name FELLOWS & Co., is on every bottle.

Spavin Cured.
ST. JOHN, N.B., January 6th, 1880.
DEAR SIR: In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say, about one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin for the cure of which I tried a number of the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same, without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend recommended me to try *Fellows' Laxative ESSENCE* as being the best remedy in the market for all lameness that horses are subject to. Yours truly,
THOS. F. FRY.

Horner's Anti-Bilious Pills.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder, fullness after eating with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of Memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty. Weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the heart. Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Lightly colored Urine.
If these warnings are unheeded, serious diseases will be developed.
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17 cases Alpaca, Cords, &c.,
19 cases Shirts,
7 cases Flannels,
11 cases Clara's Beels,
5 cases Corsets,
3 cases Umbrellas,
4 cases Fringes, &c.,
3 cases Ribbons,
2 cases Kid Gloves,
15 cases Hosiery,
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14 cases Silks and Satins,
4 cases Shawls and Mantles,
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agile little thing he here in the evening ale and thin, with his pushed away from his his large eyes gazing down!

knew Claude Davenel knew it himself, and how it as she sat there All the villagers many an eye was wet of little Claude was long them.

rybody's favorite. He of the schoolmaster's ys too; he was the favorite, and not onr hair envied him his

taken his illness on a evening, when the tising in church. One nions, Willie Dalton, a sore throat, so that ing, and he sat down in his own place.

ff his comforter and und his friend's neck, practising was over ith him, and then put er again as he went home.

sickening for the scar-poor Claude could recovered; but Claude disease in its worst ough the fever had left, ever been able to re-ngth, and had grown weaker, and wasted

as that on this caling, he had been drawn window, to listen to his slowly ringing out ople in.

uld from his win- the church he low- re in the centre of the wering over the cot- would protect them. He could see the up to the deep blue the lazy weather. He ld see the ivy-colored tiny window peep-reen.

opped, and Claude's e wastful as the sound ell on his ear. That and then all was still, eyes until he heard it. He opened them, tly.

are you are not tired, sure, mother."

I'm coming out of y minutes, and then o bed. I think the scoid me if he saw

his wasted little hand and gently stroked it. coming out now, mo- after a minute's pause, little, mother dear; mem. I can hear the on the gravel—lift higher, mother—they s way. I can't see an hear them—they n the street. Muth- and out and wave my o them."

he desired her, and mldkerchief once or drew her hand in. ng of feet had stop- window, and there mur of voices. ment and there was a the door, and Willie in.

mel, we want to sing had been whisper- heard and caught at

l Mother, let me hear e more."

ther nodded her head urt him, Willie, and

a loving glance upon then went quietly n.

a few minutes of si- d then the choir-boys favorite hymn:

ather while I stray come in life's rough way, y heart to say "Thy will be done."

I intently when it irth verse, at call me to resign rize, it never was mine, e what is done. "Thy will be done."

his hands together ran to join in. When ended his mother hor son. His head ack upon the pil- lor had fled from his he said, write Thy over my grave when chorister died. He pot near the path to try; and till those given place to others, sing each year the at Claude Davenel's evening of the day on—Children's Prize.