

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

JULY 30. THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.—Mark xi. 1-11.

Ver. 1-3.—The two villages mentioned were on the eastern side of the Mount of Olives, on the direct road from Jericho to Jerusalem. There were three roads across the mountain, but two of them were not much more than paths, and Jesus with so large a company would be certain to take the lower and easier road which wound round the mountain. At a certain point He sent two of His disciples on an errand to a village within sight. A short distance from Bethany, the road meets a deep ravine, which comes down from the top of Olivet on the right, and winds away to the wilderness on the left. From this spot the tops of the buildings of Zion are seen, but all the rest of the city is hid. Just opposite, on the other side of the ravine, are the remains of an ancient village. It was probably this village Jesus sent the two disciples for a colt. These active footmen could cross the ravine direct in a minute or two, while the great procession would take some time to wind round the road.

St. Mark does not say the animal was an ass, but this is unquestionable, both from the statement of the other Evangelists, and the prophecy which was about to be fulfilled (Zech. ix. 9). Jesus would not have sent them on such an errand except to a man who respected His authority, and was sure to give his consent. He was well-known in this locality, having so often traversed the road between Jerusalem and Bethany. It was not a great while before that He had raised Lazarus from the dead, and caused the whole country side to ring with His fame.

Ver. 4-11.—The disciples found the colt as their Master had said, and brought it to Him. Some of them spread their garments on the colt's back in lieu of a saddle, and Jesus mounted the animal and rode on, followed by the acclaiming multitude. As they neared the city the enthusiasm increased, numbers of people spreading their garments on the road, as well as branches of trees they had cut down for the purpose. As He entered the city the general exclamation of the inhabitants was "who is this?" (Matt. xxi. 10), and the answer must have astonished them—"This is Jesus the prophet of Nazareth, of Galilee." The inhabitants of Jerusalem had heard of Him before, had seen Him and listened to His discourses; but they had never known Him come into the city in such a fashion as this.

The words with which He was hailed on this occasion were used at the Feast of Tabernacles. They are taken from Psalm cxviii. 25, 26. Amongst the applauding crowds were, no doubt, many who acted intelligently, being fully convinced that He was the true Messiah; but there must have been numbers who joined in the demonstration simply from the excitement of the moment. Nothing is so little to be depended on as popular enthusiasm and applause.

While this entry into Jerusalem was a triumphal procession, it was yet in perfect accordance with His meek and lowly character, and with the unworshipful nature of His kingdom. The prophecy, of which this was the fulfilment, represents the Messiah as King, coming not with chariot, horse, and battle bow, like conquerors of worldly kingdoms, but as a Prince of Peace, reviving the simple usages of the Judges riding on an ass (Judges v. 10; x. 4; xii. 14), and yet exercising a wider dominion than David or Solomon had done. Even in this triumphal entry, therefore, the spiritual nature of Christ's reign was strongly expressed.—Abridged from Sunday-school Magazine.

THE TEACHER'S LESSON.

There were six restless little mortals in Alice's class—small boys whose uneasy feet would swing, whose fingers seemed possessed of an irresistible inclination to slyly pinch a neighbor or pull his hair, and eyes that would wander, if not to the ends of the earth, at least to the four corners of the Sabbath-school room. They had been gathered from the street and from poor attic homes, and the superintendent had introduced them to Alice as "raw material." She often feared they would never be anything else. She was a young teacher, but she brought to the work all the zeal and skill she could command, and labored, prayed, hoped, and sometimes fretted, for some sign of improvement.

And now she could not go to them at all! She had tried bravely all the week to get well by the Sabbath, but it had been of no use. She turned anxiously on her pillow as she thought of it: "O dear! I have tried so hard to do something for those boys, and now I must be away from them! one day's absence may undo so much!" "O do so much," suggested her cousin Helen, who was taking care of her that day. "Of harm—yes," answered Alice with a sigh. "And I had so many plans for them!" "Why, child," said Helen at last, "don't you think God's plans may be as good as your own? If you are not there, it is because He wills it so

—because of the Father's 'No'—and whatever comes of it, you surely are not responsible. But don't you think it just possible that He might do those children some good, even without your help for one day?" Alice laughed, but her pale cheeks suddenly flushed. Of course that way of stating the case made her worrying seem very unreasonable, if not presumptuous. The burden dropped from her heart. It was strange, and worst than absurd, but she really had been feeling as if all the good to those boys must come through herself. Whatever became of the class, the teacher had learned that day's lesson, and after a moment's thought she closed her eyes with a quiet smile.

Later, when Helen went down to prepare her patient's tea and toast, there came a timid knock at the outer door, and she presently returned to the sick room with a book in her hand. "A little freckle-faced, ragged-capped boy brought this," she reported. "He twisted his pockets and shuffled his feet, and said he had heard Miss Alice was sick and the boys was awful sorry, because they don't like 'otter 'un,—whoever that may mean—and he brought you this book because he 'gussed sick folks mostly liked 'em."

Alice took the book—a somewhat battered copy of "Robinson Crusoe," but probably the only volume the boy possessed—and turning to the fly-leaf, read the message that had been pencilled with great effort and much study, in rough and uncouth letters: "Fur mis Aise with luv of her scholar, Robert Henry Jackson." "Poor little Bob! He must have walked nearly two miles home and back again to bring that here," she laughed with the tears in her eyes. "He must care for me and for the school, after all. I never felt sure before."

"Perhaps he never was sure himself until to-day, when he missed you. This may be his first effort of thoughtful kindness toward any one," said Helen. "This does not seem so much like a lost day now, does it, dear? I have often found it so, that the things I counted hindrances, God changed to helps."—S. S. Visitor.

THE BUCKWHEAT CROP.

Buckwheat is the latest grain crop of the season, and in the latitude of New York is usually sown from the last of June to the middle of July. It is frequently sown as a filling crop, that is on ground where some other crop has failed. It makes an excellent cleaning crop on foul or rough land, especially upon rich soil, where it makes a rank growth and smothered out all other plants. Buckwheat is used to some extent as a green manure to be turned under for wheat or rye. The buckwheat plant is a deep feeder, and has the power of obtaining the food elements when present only in small quantities in the soil. Light sandy soils, deficient in vegetable matter can be brought up to a good state of cultivation by first growing buckwheat as a green manure crop, followed by clover which is afterward turned under. Though buckwheat will grow on comparatively poor soil, it makes good use of a light dressing of barn-yard manure or some quick-acting fertilizer. A hundred pounds of Peruvian guano or an equal weight of fish scrap will greatly raise the yield of a buckwheat crop on a poor soil, and prove a profitable investment for outlay.

The harvesting of buckwheat is quite different from that of other grains. The grain "shells" or drops from the straw very readily, and therefore must be gathered with special care. It is best to cut it with a cradle and leave it in the swath until the next morning, when it should be rolled and set on end while it is moist with the dew. After standing for a few days it is ready to be threshed. The straw has no special value as fodder, but should be used as litter and absorbent of liquid manure. The grain makes an excellent food for poultry, and when its flour is in the form of buckwheat cakes it is highly prized, especially in cold weather.—American Agriculturist.

USEFUL HINTS.

It would be a healthful plan to lay aside the carpets of sleeping-rooms during the summer, and substitute the cool fresh matting. Rye paste is more adhesive than any other, and is much improved by adding a little pounded alum while it is boiling. Dry, toasted bread, very brown and very dry, makes a refreshing drink for an invalid, by pouring hot water on it and letting it stand until quite cool. Hundreds of farmers in Pennsylvania have turned their attention to fish culture. Many have stocked ponds and streams, and in most cases have been successful, especially with carp, and in a few years they will depend upon fish for a subsistence as much as upon any other farm product. Pulverized alum will purify the most foul water. Take two heaping table-spoonfuls of it and sprinkle it into a hog-head of water, stirring it rapidly, and after the lapse of eight or ten hours all the impurities will have been precipitated to the

bottom. The water will be pure and sweet. A tea-spoonful will sweeten a pailful of water.

Take two ounces of balm of gilead buds, the freshest you can procure, and then boil very slowly in a quart of water. Let it simmer down to one pint, then strain it and add one pound of honey in the comb and the juice of three lemons. Let them all boil together until the wax in the honey is dissolved. This has been known to cure a cough of long standing.

Every package of poison kept in the house should be plainly labelled, and put where children cannot get at it. It has been suggested that the proper antidote should be attached to the poison, and that a few pins thrust through the corks of the bottles containing poison, with points projecting, would prevent their being mistaken for other bottles.

"I see the collars of your new horses are too large for your team." "Yes, but I have eight horses of different sizes, and when I buy a harness I must get collars that can be used on the entire herd of eight." As I observed the scars on the shoulders of his team I wondered how his family of boys would like to wear the same size of boots from Johnny, six years old, up to William aged thirty-five.—New York Tribune.

INFORMATION.

Cramps, pain in the bowels or in any part of the body, no matter how severe or what the cause, can be relieved by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment used internally and externally.

More than twenty years ago we had chills and fever, and the recollection of it makes us shake even now. But this disease no longer terrifies us. Parson's Purgative Pills are a sure preventive.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR CORNS.—This is the universal testimony and expressed by every one who has used PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR. Thousands in Canada have used it with gratifying results, and if you take the trouble to ask any druggist he will give you the names of many persons of your acquaintance who have been radically cured of the worst kind of corns. Sold everywhere. Safe, sure, painless, and vegetable composition. Try it, it never fails.

THE FIRES THAT RAGE in the bowels of the earth are like the impurities that rankle in the blood, the former break out in volcanoes, like Ætna and Vesuvius, the latter in Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and Scrofulitic sores. Purify the blood and all these disappear. Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, cleanse and enrich the blood, and may always be relied upon to cure all eruptive diseases. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada. July 16 lin

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—Why will you suffer the smart, or torture your children with preparations of Cayenne Pepper, or Jetrong Ammonia, that burns or blisters and feels as bad as both, when applied to Ointment, Burns, Scalds, Sore-throat &c. when you can have them more easily and effectually cured by using Grahame's Pain Expeller? of which the Rev. F. C. Ireland of Lachute, P. Q. says:—"In using it in our own family, we find that it possesses one very remarkable property, and one for which we prefer it to all other preparations, that is, while relieving pain it causes no smart or unpleasant sensation whatever, so that it can be given to young children, in fact, we regard it as the very best family medicine yet discovered." 2in

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. feblv

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 a bottle. feblv

Remember This.

If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will surely aid Nature in making you well again, and will ease your pain. 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 DYSPEPTIC, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain so. 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 to a cure of 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 paludal district, biliousness, ague, bilious, malarial, yellow, typhoid, and intermittent fevers—by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR. If you have rough, pimply, or scabby skin, bad breath, pains and aches, or feel miserable generally, GOLDEN ELIXIR will give you fair skin, clear blood, the sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, it cures ALL diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, and all that can be paid for by a cure. It will not cure or help, or for any thing impure or injurious found therein.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

ONLY REQUIRES MINUTES—NOT HOURS—TO RELIEVE PAIN AND CURE ACUTE DISEASES.

Fellows' Speedy Relief

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Inflamed, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Fellows' Speedy Relief

Will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficulty Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, dysentery, Cholera, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chills, Spasms, Fretdness, Bruises, Swimmer Complaints, Gout, Colic, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

Fever and Ague.

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. 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.

Truly a Household Friend

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 reliever and healing remedy for ailments almost constantly occurring in nearly every household, affords the most positive evidence of its superiority. For every painful and distressing Complaint 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 SURPASSING EFFECTS QUANTITATE THE STRONGEST EVIDENCE FOR CREDIBILITY. FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF IS PRESENTLY THE PEOPLE'S TRUST-WORTHY REMEDY TO BE KEPT EVER READY. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ARTICLE BELIEVE THAT NOTHING UNCOMMERCIAL IN GIVING THE broadest publicity to goods of recognized merit, whether of a medicinal or otherwise, least. Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with this Household Remedy.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS AT 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

PAIN CANNOT STAY WHERE UNIVERSAL LINIMENT IS USED.

UNIVERSAL LINIMENT Is warranted equal to any article for all Diseases of Man and Beast. UNIVERSAL LINIMENT NT. An external application for sprains and Bruises, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Swellings in Bones and Muscles, Paralysis or Numbness in the Limbs, Pains and Swellings of the Joints, Swellings and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Tetter, Dolonreux, (Neuralgia), or Pains in the Nerves, Milk Leg, White Swelling, Chilblains or Frost Bites, Ringworm, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back &c., and useful in all Cases where Liniments, Rubefacients, Blisters, Sinapisms &c., or any other kind of Counter Irritant is required.

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 the 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 lavender soap, and apply Universal Liniment. Rub them in in the night, and keep the feet warm and dry during the day.

LEAKENESS.—This is the result of over use. There is no cure, accompanied by pain on exertion, in the affected part. The only remedy is to rest the part. The only remedy is to rest the part. The only remedy is to rest the part.

BURNS.—They consist of enlargement or thickening of the skin about a joint, usually that of the big toe of the foot. Caused by light boils. Treatment.—An ointment of lard and turpentine, or lard and oil, rubbed on the affected part, and covered with oil silk every night.

MACDONALD & CO., HALIFAX, N. S.

Steam and Hot Water Engineers, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers Supplies and Machinery. Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers, Plumbers' & Steam Fitters

BRASS GOODS AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF BRASS AND COPPER WORK ALSO

VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS. Public Buildings, Residences & Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos. 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington St., Halifax.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. SMITH BROTHERS

ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THEIR Spring Purchases! EVERY DEPARTMENT THOROUGHLY ASSORTED. Their STOCK this SEASON is the LARGEST and most ATTRACTIVE THEY HAVE EVER SHOWN!

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company (Limited). Authorized Capital (\$500,000.00) (IN 5,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.)

Table with columns for Provisional Directors and Trustees. Names include Edward Gurney, J. E. Rose, Q.C., Rev. A. Sutherland, Dennis Moore, Richard Brown, Sheriff Glass, Rev. W. Briggs, H. E. Clarke, Daniel McLean, Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., John T. Moore, Rev. E. J. Withrow, Rev. J. H. Hutton, Charles D. Warden, Rev. Leonard Gaetz.

Trustees. EDWARD GURNEY, JR., and REV. A. SUTHERLAND. Solicitors. ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT and COATS WORTH, Toronto.

THIS ORGANIZATION has for its object the acquisition of desirable locations in the North-West Territories with a view to speedy colonization in accordance with Government requirements; and the exercise of other functions incidental to this end, and promotive of the general interests of its Colonies.

THE STOCK LIST consists of numerous and widely-distributed, bona-fide subscriptions to the Capital of the Company, liable to call, at reasonable intervals, in the discretion of the Directors. The project being the spontaneous outcome of a large class, no advantage is allowed to one shareholder over another, but all stand upon an equal footing.

THE OPERATIONS of the Company will be conducted upon a basis of prudent liberality, that will strongly invite all classes of settlers from the most needy colonies to the well-to-do farmer, artisan, merchant or manufacturer; and at the same time afford a fair compensation for the capital invested.

HOMESTEADS and Pre-emptions will be offered in these settlements upon the same conditions as those of the Dominion Government.

SUBSTANTIAL AID will be given in the erection of places of worship; and the Company will encourage public improvements of all kinds, such as the construction of railways, the formation of Commercial centres, early and direct postal communication, etc., etc.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made with the Government, pending which, reference to locations would be premature. It may be premised that the utmost care and discernment have been exercised in making selections, as will be very evident when details are furnished. This announcement is made that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.

PROSPECTUSES containing full information as to locations, lands, prices, conditions, etc., will be prepared as soon as possible, and will be favored to any person upon application to the Secretary. Address communications to JOHN T. MOORE, Secretary, Draper 2717, Toronto.

REMOVED TO 139 HOLLIS ST. (2 DOORS NORTH OF SACKVILLE ST.)

M. A. DAVIDSON, CUSTOM TAILOR.

NOVA SCOTIA MACHINE PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARK SEND FOR PRICE LIST ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS