

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JUNE 3, 1887.

THE WALK TO EMMAUS.—Luke xiv. 13-30.

Emmaus was a village five miles from Jerusalem. Cleopas was probably a Greek proselyte; the other was probably St. Luke himself. Their sadness was so plainly written on their countenances, and expressed in the tones in which they spoke, that any passer by would be sure to notice it (verse 17). Why this? They had heard that Jesus was risen (ver. 22-4). Why were they not filled with exultation? The answer is, they did not believe them (verse 11). Their sadness would have given place to gladness, could they have believed the news, as it did, subsequently, when all their doubts were removed.

It seems strange to us; but we should, very likely, have been as slow to believe, if we had been in their circumstances. It is important to remember that their incredulity led to "many infallible proofs" of the resurrection of Christ being given (Acts 1, 3), which constitute the foundation of our faith in that glorious fact. Indeed, the incredulity itself is a strong corroboration of the reality of the resurrection, because it shows how little likely the disciples were to be made the victims of an imposture or the subjects of a delusion.

While the two were thus walking, absorbed in conversation about the wondrous events that had taken place, they were overtaken by Jesus himself; "their eyes were hidden, that they should not know him." There was a mysterious change which prevented even those with whom he had been on most intimate terms from recognizing him, until he chose to reveal himself (John 20: 15).

The question which he asked led these disciples to suppose Him an entire stranger in Jerusalem. Every inhabitant knew the things which had come to pass, and was deeply interested in them. But the only notice which Jesus took of their question, was to ask another—What things?

(It will be well to note the remark of a commentator—"Jesus generally interrogates before instructing. As a good teacher, in order to be heard, He begins by causing his auditors to speak.")

The question led the two to open their hearts to the apparent stranger. This opened the way for the teaching they needed, and which Jesus had appeared on purpose to give. He commences with a word of stern rebuke, for if they had not been so slow of understanding, and unwilling to believe the truth about His death, they would have been prepared, by His previous instruction, for all that had happened. Even His resurrection had been plainly foretold; and they should not have been found in this unbelieving hopeless state. Ought not Christ to have suffered, etc. There had been an ought in it all, as he now proceeded to show them out of the Scriptures.

Listening to such words, from such a teacher, though they knew Him not, the journey was beguiled of all its tedium, and they found themselves close to Emmaus before they realized the fact. Then Jesus "made as though He would have gone further." Seeing that they had arrived at their destination, He was about to pass on, when His steps were arrested by their invitation to remain, and stay the night with them. To this He yielded a ready response. But His movement onward was no mere pretence. He would have gone on if they had not asked him to stay. Jesus often passes by people, because they make no effort to detain him. He comes to us, joins us on our way, full of condescending love and grace, but if we fail to say, "Abide with me," He goes on, and we lose the blessedness of His presence. But He is always willing to be detained—to tarry with us—if we are eager to have Him.

When the meal had been prepared, Jesus took a piece of bread and blessed it, and broke it to them, in the old familiar way. Then the recognition flashed through their inner consciousness. But as He revealed Himself, before they could speak, He vanished away, leaving them to exchange experiences, about how their hearts had glowed all the time He had been talking to them.

Jesus remained no longer. The condition of his risen life required that there should be no return to the old contentious and familiar intercourse. Henceforth, no man was to know him after the flesh (2 Cor. v. 16). His admonition to Mary Magdalene "Touch me not," was of the same nature. He would appear, hold converse, teach, give every possible proof of His resurrection; but that was all in the altered circumstances of His risen life.—Abridged from S. S. Magazine.

HOW CURRANTS PAY.

Let us look for a moment into the details of growing, say, half an acre of currants, and note what the result is likely to be. A piece of land, fitted to produce a good crop of potatoes, is in good condition to set to currants. To set them four by five feet will require about 1,200 bushes, and they should cost about \$5 per hundred, or \$60. During the first season potatoes may be planted between the rows and between the bushes, without materially injuring the growth of the bushes or the yield of the potatoes. During the second year beans may be planted between the rows, which, with what fruit is obtained, should pay the original \$60. And the third year they should produce 1 1/2 pounds to the bush, which, at six cents per pound, would amount

to \$108. After the bush has attained its growth, with good culture, a fair average yield would be about three pounds to the bush, which, at six cents per pound, would amount to \$216. The expense for labor and manure, annually, would not vary materially from that required on half an acre of potatoes after they were planted.—New England Farmer.

BOYS AND THE FARM.

"Nothing but a farmer," is a phrase that is heard now and then in America. It would probably be heard in no other country short of Algiers. In the best at least of the other countries the tradesman, the teacher, the mechanic—not to say the commercial traveller—would congratulate himself on the good fortune that procured him to the soil, and standing of a household name, even though his acres should be few enough to be counted on his fingers. The notion that the man somewhat stands a little higher who was a fine linen and bends over a desk or a counter than the man who wears overalls and holds a ploughshare, is a backward notion. It has any influence—as it doubtless has had—in beguiling young men from the farm to the shop, the mill and the office, it will not have it much longer. As a new country sentiment it will go the way of the log cabin, and the corduroy road.

USEFUL HINTS.

Tansy tea, poured over cabbage plants after they begin to head, is said to have been found during two seasons a sure defence against the green worm.

Milk pails and churns should not be permitted to stand, without being cleansed immediately. Avoid all ferments and odors, if you would make good butter.

If you put down drains, put down good, hard burnt tiles. It will last forever, while cheaper work will cost less at first; but will more than make up the difference in needed repairs; and is short-lived even at the best.

If ground is scarce, peas can be sowed half way between potatoes, cucumbers, &c., and be out of the way before these come on. Winter radishes can be sown on ground where early radishes or lettuce come off, as also turnips.

It is a waste of ground to use it only for late beets, onions, &c., as rows of lettuce and radish can be sowed half way between and off out of the way before the latter stuff will require the ground.

If you invest your money in choice fruits and do not guard and give them a chance to grow and prove their value, it is the same as putting a good hand into the field with poor tools to work with.

The little money that a man borrows when he plants a tree or vine is not dead capital, for it eventually pays interest a thousand fold to him and his children, or who ever succeeds him, after paying enhanced rates for premises thus productively improved.

One of the best things in the world to give a horse, after he has been driven, is a quart of oatmeal stirred in a pail of water. It refreshes and strengthens him, relieves his immediate thirst, and prepares his stomach for more solid food.

To make tapioca cream, take four tablespoonfuls of tapioca and one-half pint of water; put the dish into another dish of hot water, setting it on the fire, stirring it occasionally until it is soft. Put in a quart of milk, let it scald, then add the yolks of three eggs and one-half cup of sugar. Flavor. When cold, spread over the whites of the eggs beaten stiff with sugar.

Sow sunflower seeds in the spring around tumble-down sheds or any unweedy spots that you wish to hide. After they are well up and have received one hoeing they will need absolutely no attention. The seeds, as we have before said, are excellent for poultry, both for increasing the production of eggs and the brilliancy of their plumage.

The Dallas (Texas) Herald gives an account of a farmer a mile from Dallas, who has gone to cultivating the native blackberries. By cultivation the size of the wild berries was just about doubled, and this year he will gather and market 3,600 quarts of berries per acre, which will sell for twenty cents a quart in Dallas. He expects to make about \$600 clear profit per acre by the sale of berries and scions.

A California fruit dealer took 200 lemons, fresh from the tree, and buried them in the ground to see how they would keep. Four months after he dug them up and found them in perfect preservation, as sound and fresh and nice as the day they were buried. Every one knows how well potatoes keep when properly covered by earth. Apples would doubtless do equally well; and possibly the same method may answer for grapes and other perishable fruits. It would not cost much to try a few experiments in this direction, and success could not fail to be advantageous.

INFORMATION.

DYSPEPSIA AND LANGOUR.—From the well-known writer, Mrs. Mary Francis—"Two years ago I began to take the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I was in a languid, half-alive state, through incipient dyspepsia and defective circulation of the blood. Three bottles of the PERUVIAN SYRUP changed this to glowing, bounding health. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly, and can walk five miles easily, without resting,

or busy myself out of doors all day long without fatigue. A lady cousin, who resides with me, took the Syrup during her recovery from a serious illness of some weeks. She has been an invalid for years. Five bottles of the Syrup have so built up her system that she now eats quite heartily, sleeps well, and can walk three miles (in fine weather) without fatigue. I consider the medicine so invaluable to persons of sedentary pursuits, or to those who suffer from languor or low spirits, that I relate this personal experience of its effects to you, leaving you to make what use you please of my letter." Sold by all druggists.

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.—Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a glass of milk and syrup, equal parts, three times a day, bathing the body freely with the medicine wherever you feel distress.

LOSS OF APPETITE.—Whether from bile, colds or any other cause the appetite begins to fail, the system commences at once to give way. If we would avoid a bed of sickness, we must cleanse and restore the digestive organs with HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

For colds, coughs, asthma, in short for any and all derangements of the lungs or respiratory organs, or for any complaint tending towards consumption, nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief even in advanced stages.

No preparation of Hypophosphites I have ever used can compare with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for restoring strength to the nervous system. I think it the best medicine I ever used.

W. J. HORNER, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

Hanington's "Quinine Wine and Iron," taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system. 4pl 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 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 at 25 cents a bottle. Jan 28-1y

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 your Phos-phorized 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 Lowerson."

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. may 20 1m

BEST AND COMFORT FOR 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 is really the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Jan 28-1y

GOLDEN EXILIR GOLDEN EXILIR GOLDEN EXILIR PURIFIES THE BLOOD PURIFIES THE BLOOD PURIFIES THE BLOOD

Prevents Disease, Prevents Disease, Prevents Disease.

RESTORES THE HEALTH. RESTORES THE HEALTH. RESTORES THE HEALTH.

GOLDEN EXILIR Will remove from the system every taint of Scrophula, Scrophulous Humor, Tumor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Rheumatism, Cancer, Impurities and Humors on the Face, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance.

GOLDEN EXILIR Has never failed to cure Ulcers and Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, blotches, Boils, Ringworms.

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

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

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

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

GOLDEN EXILIR Has no equal as a remedy for restoring the Health and for all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

More Valuable Than Gold. ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE. (TRADE MARK.)

THE GREAT REMEDY for Curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest and Lungs and ALL Diseases leading to Consumption.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT. ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE YOU. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, Sole Proprietors, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters. THEY CURE

Indigestion, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Bilious Complaint, Constiveness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Costed Tongue and all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. 1,000,000 bottles have been sold in the last years. The public show their gratitude. They ask for them and will take no other. PRICE 25 CENTS. 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' LEMING ESSENCE as being the best remedy in the market for all lamenesses 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, Fluttering 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. HORNER'S PILLS are especially adapted, to such cases. One dose effectually a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS AND COPPER WORK ALSO VESSELS' FASTENINGS AND FITTINGS. Public Buildings, Residences and 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

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SPRING IMPORTATIONS OVER 500 PACKAGES. COMPRISING IN PART:

- 15 cases White Cottons, 57 bales Grey do., 43 cases Prints, 10 cases Oxford Shirtings, 15 cases Ducks, 4 cases Tickings, 10 cases Lining Cotton and Seelcias, 50 bales Cotton Warp, 14 cases Knitting Cottons, 10 cases Cloths, 18 cases Grass Cloths, Linens, &c., 18 cases Muslins and Lace Goods, 8 cases Frillings, 6 cases Cashmeres and Merinos, 12 cases Coloured Dress Goods, 17 cases Alpaca, Cords, &c., 19 cases Shirts, 7 cases Flannels, 11 cases Clarks' Rceels, 5 cases Corsets, 3 cases Umbrellas, 4 cases Fringes, &c., 3 cases Ribbons, 2 cases Kid Gloves, 15 cases Hosiery, 14 cases Flowers, Feathers, &c., 14 cases Silks and Satins, 4 cases Shawls and Mantles, 32 cases Straw Hats, 20 cases Small Wares.

REPEAT ORDERS BY CABLE AND MAIL TO ARRIVE. INSPECTION INVITED. Bottom Prices Guaranteed.

WILLIAM CROWE IMPORTER OF ANDALUSIAN, SHETLAND, MERINO, WELSH, FLEECE, and BERLIN WOOLS —AND— SCOTCH YARNS. Fillosell, Floss, Embroidering Silk, Linen Floss Silk, Mohair, Worsted and Cotton Braids; Stamped Strips, Yokes and Toilet Sets; Canvas, Cloth, Velvet and Kid Slippers; Fancy Work of all kinds, with Materials; Work Boxes; Jewel Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Sets; Cardboard Mottos; White, Black, Colored, and Gold and Silver Cardboard; Fancy Baskets; Bracket Saw Frames; Sorrento, Fleetwood and Dexter Foot Saws; Walnut, Holly, Rosewood, etc., for Amateur Fret Sawyers.

133 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX. DEALER IN Sewino Machines ALL KINDS OF MACHINE NEEDLES SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE PROVINCES. AGENCY FOR Mme. Demorest's Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Garments. CATALOGUES OF WHICH WILL BE MAILED FREE. WILLIAM CROWE, 133 Barrington Street, HALIFAX, N.S. March 6, 1880-1y

PEA SOUP! SYMINGTON'S PREPARED PEA SOUP! Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT—Delicious, Nourishing Anti-Dyspeptic. Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25 cent tins. Wholesale by WILLIAM JOHNSON, 28 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

TO MILLMEN T. HODGSON, AMHERST, N.S., makes the best Shingle Machine and the best Saw Grinder; and promptly gives enquirers all necessary information as to construction, capacity, cost. Write him. Jan 4-7m

There is no sense in the nobody could keep it, or else I will say I Willie. "Do you tell ten lies in don't call them lies," nie. "There wouldn't long us at night if we strict." that if you told the ed Willie, bravely. me the boys saw how He studied very with all his might in according to his own st more credits than After some weeks svered "nine" and r than they used to school-room seemed to uch quieter. when Willie Grant's lower than usual, ould smile peculiarly, re about "disgrace," reached at them or somehow it made of themselves, that this sturdy, h boy must tell the putting the clean half soiled ones, you felt like cheats and They loved him kname him "Scotch was so firm about a t, at the end of the name was very low redit list. When it and hard work not a very sensitive, and rd to be perfect. But that day was a speech er, who told of once muffed up in a cloak. him without a look, told the man was the great hero. of his rank were bid- ero was there just the the teacher. "And u will see what I tell you that I want medal to the most the one really the ious and perfect in among you. Who ch Granite!" abouted once; for the child us so "low" on the made truce noble in nday School Visitor.

DAWDLE.

"dawdle" means to to trifle." When a g in a "poky" lazy lies" over it. Listening to such words, from such a teacher, though they knew him not, the journey was beguiled of all its tedium, and they found themselves close to Emmaus before they realized the fact. Then Jesus "made as though He would have gone further." Seeing that they had arrived at their destination, He was about to pass on, when His steps were arrested by their invitation to remain, and stay the night with them. To this He yielded a ready response. But His movement onward was no mere pretence. He would have gone on if they had not asked him to stay. Jesus often passes by people, because they make no effort to detain him. He comes to us, joins us on our way, full of condescending love and grace, but if we fail to say, "Abide with me," He goes on, and we lose the blessedness of His presence. But He is always willing to be detained—to tarry with us—if we are eager to have Him.

GOOD.

you will find out kindness if you One strong lad I ay carrying a heavy le tired girl. An net leading a blind et his faithful dog, sitting in her arm re once said, "My after there is hands, me."

ns about so nimbly of the house; she illingly whatever I n she has done she ends me so nicely a Bible. tle girl came home e happy to think eful; for there was ere in great trouble of a baby brother. my cheek against mpanion, "and I e I was sorry for little while she left and I had done her

which you can do very, very many our of the day, if heart, you will find ty of doing a good