Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 20. BRIDGETOWN, N. S. WEDNESDAY AUGUST 31, 1892. NO. 22.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of Stephen Edward Bent, late of Bentville, in the County of Annapolis farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HERBERT BENT,
HOWARD BENT,
JOHN BENT,
Administrators.

Dated Bentville, May 19th, 1892. 8 6m

Executor's Notice.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of JAMES LONGLEY, late of Granville, in the county of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

W. F. PARKER,
ANDREW WALKER,
Executors.

Granville, May 25th, 1892. 9 13

Executors' Notice.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of JOHN O. PINEO, late of Wolfville, in the County of Kings, Esq., are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve months from this date: and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM S. PINEO, Wilmot, N. S.
ROBERT V. JONES, Wolfville, N. S., *Executors*,
Or to E. SIDNEY CRAWLEY, Proctor for the Estate.

Wolfville, March 31st, 1892. 1 6m

NOTICE!

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late GEORGE W. HUDSON, of Phinney Cove, in the Township of Granville, County of Annapolis, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to

EMMERETTA A. HUDSON,
Administratrix.

Phinney Cove. April 30th, 1892. 6 1y

Administrators' Notice

All persons having legal claims against the estate of the late WILLIAM ROY, Esq., of Margaretville, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested to, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to.

FLETCHER A. ROY,
A. BENSON ROY,
Administrators.

Margaretville, May 27th, 1892. 9131

Administrators Notice.

All persons having legal demands against the estate of JOHN W. ACKER, late of Nictaux Falls, in the county of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

WM. J. H. BALCOM,
Administrator.

Nichaux Falls, August 1st, 1892. 18 6m

Wood Mantle-Pieces
and
OVER MANTLES

made to order. ALSO:
Side-boards, Desks, Sheffoniers, Newel Posts, Art Furniture, Easels, Fire Screens, Fancy Tables, Picture Frames and Mirrors.
All kinds of **REPAIRING** promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ALBERT BENSON,
DENNISON BUILDING.

Bridgetown, Sept 2nd, 1891 22 6m

EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE
A COMBINATION OF
Cod Liver Oil Cream
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES
FOR THE CURE OF
CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other Skin and Blood Diseases, Rickets, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting, both in Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration.

ECONOMICAL IN USE.
One teaspoonful of *Phospholeine* being equal in nutritive and blood-making value to ten times its bulk of Cod Liver Oil, it will prove to be the *Cheapest* preparation in use.
Phospholeine is THE ONLY PREPARATION that we know of which has effected actual cures in *bona fide* cases of Consumption, Scrofula and other Wasting Diseases.
It is so PLEASANT that some mothers have to put it out of the reach of their children to prevent them from drinking a whole bottle.
See last and next issues for COUPON.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS AT 50C. PER BOTTLE OF 60 DOSES.

BLACKSMITHING.

Notice to the Public!

The subscriber having recently purchased from MR. FORREST CONNELL his blacksmith shop and business, begs to notify the public that he will carry on the same in all lines at the old stand, and would most respectfully request the patronage so generously bestowed to Mr. C. in the past.

Horse and Ox Shoeing

Carefully Executed and ALL KINDS of REPAIRING, etc., will receive prompt attention. Respectfully,

18 5i W. W. GORMLEY.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Why are you paying long prices for Flour when the very choicest brands,
SUCH AS
Ocean, Golden Eagle, and Goldies Star,
may be had at $5.00 at Port George, or $5.15 at Middleton.
—o—
Best Grades of AMERICAN
CORN MEAL, MIDDLINGS,
Etc., Etc., at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
—o—
A. ELLIOTT.

UNDERTAKING.

Messrs. ROOP & SHAW
MIDDLETON, N. S.
Beg to announce to the public that they intend carrying on the Undertaking Business at Middleton, and have now in stock a varied and comprehensive line of
Caskets, Coffins, Trimmings,
AND ALL OTHER FURNISHINGS.
Parties requiring their services can rest assured of prompt and satisfactory attention, at most reasonable charges.

ROOP & SHAW.

Middleton, June 16th, 1891. 11 tf

Professional Cards.

N. H. PHINNEY,
DIRECTOR OF
—Oratorio and Choral Music.—
TEACHER OF
Singing, Voice Culture, and Thorough Bass.
Dealer in Pianos and Organs. Write for wholesale prices. 14 1y

DR. M. E. G. MARSHALL,
DENTIST,
Offers his professional services to the public. Every branch of Dental Science executed with skill, according to the latest and most approved methods.
Nitrous Oxide Gas and Other Anæsthetics used for
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
Queen Street, - Bridgetown.

NOTICE!
LAW OFFICE AT MIDDLETON
WILL BE AT OFFICE AT MIDDLETON
THURSDAY, 7th and 21st JULY
and every alternate *Thursday* thereafter, in the office occupied by
ARTHUR W. PHINNEY, ESQUIRE.
Office open at 9 a.m.

49 tf J. M. OWEN.
Annapolis, March 7th, 1892. 49 tf

O. T. DANIELS. O. S. MILLER
DANIELS & MILLER,
BARRISTERS,
NOTARIE PUBLIC, Etc.
(RANDOLPH'S BLOCK:)
Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.

Money to Loan on First-Class Real Estate. 44 1y

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—

W. G. Parsons, B. A.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
MIDDLETON, - - - N. S.
Office.—"Dr. Gunter" building.

L. G. deBLOIS, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office:—MEDICAL HALL,
BRIDGETOWN, - - N. S.

G. BARNABY, M.D.
(GRADUATE OF HARVARD, 1872.)
Physician and Surgeon.
Office and residence in the house formerly owned and occupied by Dr. L. G. deBlois.
Special attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.
Bridgetown, January 28th, 1891. 3m

James Primrose, D. D. S.
Office in Drug Store, corner Queen and Granville streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Fred Primrose. Dentistry in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to. Office days at Bridgetown, Monday and Tuesday of each week.
Bridgetown, Sept. 23rd, 1891. 25 tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. A. CROAKER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Will be at his office in Middleton, the last and first weeks of each month.
Middleton, Oct 3rd, 1891.

J. B. KINNEY,
Architect and Civil Engineer.
Designs, Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished for all classes of buildings.
Office at residence of Wm. E. Reed, Bridgetown, N. S. 1 1y

G. O GATES,
PLEASANT STREET, TRURO, N. S.
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Pianos & Organs.
Manufacturers' agent for Leading American and Canadian Instruments. Tuning and repairing a specialty. Old instruments taken in exchange for new. Over twenty year's experience.

For Sale!
The BRICK STORE and DWELLING at Annapolis, known as the
"HARRIS" BUILDING.
A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
For terms apply to the Agent of the Union Bank of Halifax at Annapolis.

PALFREY'S CARRIAGE SHOP
—AND—
REPAIR ROOMS.
Corner Queen and Water Sts.
THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs, that may be desired.
Best of Stock used in all classes of work.
Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.
ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown. Oct. 22nd. 1890. 291y

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION!
My **SPRING GOODS** have arrived, consisting of a nice line of Dress Goods, Mantle Cloths, Lace Shoulder Capes, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Braids, Fancy Goods. A fine line of Carpets from 15c. upwards. Ladies' Undervests from 12c. upwards. Also a nice line of Gents' Ready-made Clothing. Also a line of House Furnishings, such as Curtains, Bedroom Setts, Chairs and Lounges. A special line of Millinery; as usual MISS FOSTER will be in attendance, on and after the 11th inst.
The public is cordially invited to inspect my stock, but, as usual,
"THE NO CREDIT SYSTEM"
will be in force.
MRS. WOODBURY.

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

Easy to Take
And prompt to cure, Ayer's Pills act on the intestines, not by stimulating, but by strengthening them. They promote the natural peristaltic motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of constipation, biliousness, jaundice, vertigo, sick headache, indigestion, sour stomach, and drowsiness,
Ayer's Pills
are unsurpassed. They are equally beneficial in rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, chills, and fevers. Being purely vegetable, delicately sugar-coated, and quickly dissolved, they are admirably adapted for household use, as well as for travelers by land or sea. Ayer's Pills are in greater demand, the world over, than any other pill, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians.
Every Dose Effective
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

FARM FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers his valuable farm for sale.
For particulars apply to
IRA B. NEILY,
42 Middleton.

FOR SALE!
THE property now owned and occupied by the subscriber, at Granville Ferry, consisting of a House of ten rooms, a Grocery-store and Barn, a good Garden set with Fruit Trees, and two never-failing wells of water.
For terms apply to
ROBT. W. INGLIS,
On the Premises.
Granville Ferry, August 3rd, 1891. 18 tf

FOR SALE.
That beautiful place, "THORN COTTAGE," situate at
Middleton Corner,
formerly owned by Fowler and Chipman, containing 4 acres of good land, and also Orchard, all in good state of cultivation.
Also, good comfortable House and other Outbuildings, all in first-class state of repair. If not sold will be rented Nov. 10th.
Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
MILLER BROS.,
116 and 118 Granville St.,
24 tf Halifax.

Scientific American Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY FURNITURE
The subscriber acting as agent for Messrs. Runciman, Randolph, and Shaw, now offers the public
Extra Value
in all the Furniture to be found in the Warerooms. It embraces Parlor and Bedroom Suites and a General Assortment of Household Articles usually found requisite for the Trade.
Among the special bargains may be found
Parlor Suites, in plush, from $40 to $75.00
Ash Bedroom Setts, from $10 to $40.00
Walnut Setts, with Develle Glass Mirrors, complete, $65.00
Antique Oak Dining-room setts, $45 to $80
Side Boards, from $18 to $30.00
UNDERTAKING.
As has been the custom of the subscriber for years past, he begs to state that he is now in a better position than ever before, to give his personal attention to the Undertaking business, and is able to furnish all kinds of Coffins, Caskets and Trimmings.
J. B. REED, *Agent.*
September 7th, 1891. 23tf

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL, - - - £1,200,000.
ASSETS, - - - £1,631,015.
AGENTS:
EDW. RUGGLES, at Bridgetown, N. S.
T. A. PEARSON, at South Farmington, N.S.
J. M. OWEN, at Annapolis, N. S.
June 21st, 1891.

FARMERS!
We Can Sell Your Apples,
Poultry Eggs, Cheese,
FAT CATTLE, PORK,
or Berries, in season
At Best Possible Advantage.
Respectfully soliciting a continuance of your favors, we remain, yours sincerely,
FOSTER, FOSTER & Co.
HALIFAX, N. S. ja92

WANTED—Good wide-awake agents to sell for the Fonthill Nurseries of Canada. Good pay and regular and constant employment to the right men. No drones need apply. We have 700 acres under stock, every department fully equipped. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Temple Building, Montreal, J. W. BEALL, Manager. Name this paper. 9 3m

CARRIAGES
CONSISTING OF
Phaetons, Jump Seats,
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Democrats and Delivery Wagons,
ON THE CELEBRATED
DUPLEX GEAR,
at prices that are WAY DOWN.
REPAIRING and PAINTING. All work Warranted.
W. C. FEINDEL, MIDDLETON.

The British Empire in Prophecy.

Read Before the Ministerial Institute of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

BY REV. J. H. POSHAY.

IT is impossible that an empire of such magnitude and grandeur; of such political and moral significance that it can be truly said to shape the destinies of all other nations; of such wonderful aggressiveness as to lead many of the best thinkers in all nations to the opinion that ultimately the whole world will be Anglo-Saxon in *language, customs, and religion*, should have escaped the knowledge of the Hebrew seers.

Those divinely inspired men, whose special mission it was to paint the outlines of human history to the end of time, could not have overlooked that nation destined in the councils of the omnipotent God to develope a most wonderful civilization and power through the leavening influences of the Gospel of his Son. Four great empires of antiquity, the Babylonian, the Medo-Persian, the Grecian and the Roman, are each clearly described in the prophets. These great powers of antiquity when compared with the British empire of to-day are only pigmies, and either of them or all of them put together did not exert upon the destinies of the world one-tenth the influence the British empire now wields in the world. Look for a moment at the Anglo-Saxon civilization as it is to-day. Consider shipping and tonnage for example:

"The Board of Trade have recently issued a return showing how British and foreign shipping have grown as regards the merchantile marine during the last fifty years. It gives us an opportunity of seeing and showing how the prophecies respecting Israel obedient, in Deut. xxviii. 11—13, have been fulfilled in one department of national greatness, in which there was no *prima facie* reason why we should nationally excel. Since 1840, then, our merchant vessels have made enormous strides as to size, capacity, and number. The old wooden sailing vessels have almost disappeared. Steam, iron, and steel have taken the place of wood and sails. Steamships carry the bulk of the trade of the world, and the vast proportion of the steam vessels carrying the trade of the earth is owned by the British. Last year nearly 54 million tons of British ships did the world's work, and visited the home ports. Of these less than five millions were sailing vessels, and many of iron and steel. Since 1840, British trade has increased vastly. British shipping trade has thus increased by 47 million tons, foreign by nearly 18 millions; a total of 65 million tons increase. These returns reveal the fact that foreign competition has made no inroads on British trade. The trade in foreign vessels has increased, but not in proportion to ours. In 1840 it was three million tons, as compared with 6½ millions British. In 1890 it was 20 millions foreign, as compared with 54 millions British."

Think again of the vast extent of the land surface of the globe now under British rule, not to mention the United States of America which properly belongs to us as being Anglo-Saxon in language, customs and religion, and we have before us an empire which the most enthusiastic aspirants for universal dominion never dreamed of. Add to this the fact that this vast empire of teeming millions is solidly fixed in the worship of one true God, and the only one among the nations of the earth which seems to have in any way admitted their obligation to spread this knowledge among surrounding nations, and we have grounds for a strong expectation, that this nation of missionaries and missionary boards must have been predestinated and called to receive and spread the gospel of the Son of God to the ends of the earth.

Once again turn your eye back over the pages of history and see the unparalleled success in war, the miraculous escapes from destruction, the universal hatred of this nation by all other, and yet their steady advance to their present proud position, and it will be admitted that their is nothing in the annals of the world to equal this, except it be the conquest of Palestine by our ancestors in the days of old.

From these considerations, thus briefly stated, may I not say that it is reasonable to expect some mention of this most Christian power in the pages of Sacred Scripture? Let me here, before I attempt to show that Anglo-Saxon civilization has a distinct place in Scripture, tell you that I regard this subject in a serious light, by no means holding it as a pleasing or entertaining theory, but as of the highest use in rescuing the Holy Scripture from the attacks of the higher criticism, so-called; and believing as I do that it belongs to the hitherto undiscovered treasures of divine revelation, it is now coming to the front to establish once for all the inspiration of the Old Testament writings. Better than all the theories of inspiration will it be to be able to show that God has done what he promised through his servants, the prophets. It is consoling in these days when the higher criticism is roughly handling the word of God, in the New and Old Testament alike, to find a guiding principle laid down by the Lord himself whereby we may test the utterances of the prophets and decide for ourselves which of them are inspired of Him and which to be accepted with reserve The principle is accepted in Deut. 18: 20, 22, and Jer. 28: 9. In the former passage the rule is thus given:

"But the prophet which shall speak a word presumptuously in My name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other gods, that same prophet shall die. And if thou say in thine heart, How shall we know the word that the Lord hath not spoken? When a prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken. The prophet hath spoken it presumptuously. Thou shalt not be afraid of him."

In Jer. 28: 9, the compliment of the above appears thus:

"The prophet which prophesieth of peace, when the word of the prophet shall come to pass, then shall the prophet be known, that the Lord hath truly sent him."

In each case the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the prediction is the test of the inspiration or otherwise of the prophets of the Hebrew people. The higher criticism throws doubt upon the Old Testament and its prophesies on grounds which are quite apart from these texts, but the word of the Lord comes in and demands to be heard; nor does it require us to believe in the prophets of Israel till we have the proof thereof, as above set forth. *Have the prophetical writings been confirmed by the historical events of the world?* Do the prophesies stand the test or no? Is it worth while to inquire? According to the rule given us, then, we must grant to the author of the five books beginning with Genesis and ending with Deutoronomy, the claim that it is inspired of God, and as regards all that concerns Israel *verbally* inspired. Regarding each fact which is the subject of prophecy in these books, we find the fulfilments taking place before our eyes at the present hour in the British nation. "They lend to many nations but borrow from none." They "reign over many nations" but are ruled over by none as predicted in Deut. 15: 6. They have become "a nation and a company of nations" and have had given to them the power to get wealth to the glory of God according to Gen. 35: 11, and Deut. 8: 18. They are "blossoming and budding and filling the face of the earth with fruit" according to Isa. 27: 6, and Matt. 21: 43. The possession of the *gates* has given them the supremacy of the sea, helping them rapidly to realize the "kingdom and dominion and greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven," promised them exclusively in Dan. 7: 27. These and many other gifts and blessings have come to us nationally now; but they were promises and predictions which went before on Israel, and according to our scriptural rule therefer they prove that the prophets who foretold all these things thousands of years ago, were inspired by the living God, and may be accepted as the true servants of the Most High, whose writings never corrected by subsequent writers of the sacred canon we must accept *verbatim et literatim.*

These predictions and fulfilments, however, had a design in the mind of God, the stupendous magnitude of which fills us with astonishment, and makes the Higher Criticism simply an impertinence. The people regarding whom the prophets were concerned were to be, as to their historical career, the witnesses or living national proof which all men could understand, not only of the inspiration of the prophets but of the very existence of God himself. With such a design announced, is it conceivable that God would leave the prophets to their own unaided human powers or fail to direct the history of his people so that written prophecy and enacted history should be counterparts of each other?

God thus stakes the truth of his existence on the fact of the correct correspondence between the history and career of his chosen nation and the writings of the prophets which predicted both. So he proves his divine prescience and sovereignty, also that he has directed his servants the prophets correctly to record the future of his inheritance. This is inspiration on the one hand, and proof of the sacred character of a people who have God for their *Father, Saviour* and *Friend*, on the other. Let Israel therefore rejoice and praise the Lord. We point to God's choice of a special people. His endowment of them with the choicest blessings to be enjoyed by them during, *but not before*, the christian dispensation; and we ask our doubting friends to look at the *portrait* God draws of Israel, and to recognize it in the lineaments of the British nation. We find before us a people numerous as "the sand of the sea." A nation with a *cluster of nations—colonies* in union with itself: a wealthy, "great and mighty nation," possessing the "gates of their enemies." The empires of the ocean and of the Asiatic heathen world as well; a *Bible-loving, Bible-distributing*, Christian, *Sabbath-keeping, missionary* people, loving the *decalogue, loving the Jews*, and the land of their inheritance, and enjoying generally all that God gave to Israel as the birthright of Joseph and his sons. These blessings being in scripture tied up to Joseph and his house to be enjoyed in *not before* the Christian age, can our nation be other than lost Israel found, who were to be sought for and recognized by *these signs in the latter days?* It is true personal salvation does not depend upon belief in our identity. But God's faithfulness, truth, and honour are dependant on it. The missionary cause is involved in it. The spread and expansion of the empire and of the gospel with it depend upon it. The Kingdom of Christ is to be the outcome of it. The outpouring of the spirit of God and the bestowal of the new covenant are to follow the discovery of Israel, and the world-wide spread of the knowledge of the glory of the Lord will be the consequence of it. We are bound then diligently to use all lawful efforts to spread the knowledge of this truth, and thank God for the success he gives.

When we turn to the Bible, and especially to Daniel the Prophet, we find that there was to be a mighty kingdom, far surpassing all other kingdoms, arise in the latter days. The prophesy of this kingdom is found in connection with and immediately following those which, according to all authorities, describe the Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Greek and Roman empires. These kingdoms were to succeed each other and ultimately be destroyed by another kingdom which was symbolized by a stone cut out without hands. It was to be set up, 1st, in "the days of those kings." This may be understood as during the existence of those monarchies. Evidently the necleus of this kingdom existed in Daniel's day, as we might show from the book of Esther—the only book in the Bible which gives an account of the chosen people outside of Palestine; on it may be understood as during the period when the Roman Empire was broken up into ten separate states or kingdoms under ten different rulers. It is well known that at this period the British Empire was completely severed from the Roman.

2nd. This kingdom was not to be left to *other* people, but was to be given to the people of the *saints* of the Most High; undoubtedly to *Daniel's* people.

3rd. The Kingdom was to stand for ever. "These statements make it necessary to find Ephraim—Israel a great power; and one that has gradually grown and renewed its strength. Here the constant national existence of the people is foretold, and with this agrees all other scriptures. "Thus saith the Lord which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and the stars for a light by night which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar. The Lord of hosts is his name; if these ordinances depart from before me, saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation from before me forever." Our Lord's reference to this stone kingdom has been strangely misinterpreted to refer to himself. He was surely speaking of the Kingdom of God: that kingdom which was to be inseparably connected with the house of David, and therefore with the tribe of Judah. He says that that kingdom shall be taken from those to whom he spoke, "the Jews," and given to a *nation*. Then he yet further predicts that whosoever shall fall upon this stone kingdom shall be broken, and on whomsoever it shall fall shall be ground to powder. This cannot be Christ who will not break the bruised reed. It cannot be the Church as this is a body separated from the temporal kingdom. It is the kingdom of Ephraim—Israel under the new covenant, politically established and ruling for God. The confusion into which interpreters have fallen by confounding the church and the kingdom is well expressed by Rev. Denis Hanan in his D. D. thesis before the University of Dublin. He says:

"These terms are not synonomous; for instance, it would be a wrong use of words for the Baptist to have proclaimed, 'Repent for the Church of God is at hand,' or for St. Luke to have written 'As for Saul he made havoc of the kingdom of God.'"

The proper understanding of these terms makes the legitimate offices of the Church and the state clear.

The Roman Catholic Church seeing that great territorial possessions and great political power were promised in the scriptures, united the temporal and spiritual and called the Church the Kingdom of God. She retained this power for 1,260 years, and is yet trying to regain the lost possession, and she is alone responsible for the idea that so many Protestants receive, viz., that the Church and the Kingdom are one. The Scriptures abound, especially the minor prophets, in allusions to the future greatness of Israel in the days of Messiah. In these they describe the people *Christianized, powerful, blessed* and *blessing others*, filling the earth with fruit,—inhabiting Islands north-west from Palestine.

Hosea says: "In the place where it was said unto them not my people, it shall be said unto them, the sons of the living God."

It is admitted that these people were numerous and powerful immediately after the return from Babylon, when many of the Jews were united with the dispersed tribes, a *remnant only* returning to Jerusalem again. It is certain that they were still very multitudinous in our Lord's day. It is further well known that they received the gospel in great numbers, and 144,000 were sealed or insured against extermination by Latin or Paganized christianity. But the great difficulty with many is to know how these tribes found their way to the British Islands. A brief historical argument may help us to right conclusions.

As all know, the undoubted beginning of the Ten Tribed Kindom, as historically distinct from the Two Tribed Kingdom, began in the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, according to the accepted chronology, about 992 B. C. The circumstance which led to the separation of the Ten Tribes from the house of David and the establishment of the northern kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam, is recorded in the 10th chap. of II Chronicles.

From this account we find that the cause of the rebellion was altogether the sin and folly of Rehoboam, and resembled as nearly as possible the trouble which separated the United States from the northern country. It was a quarrel about taxes, and when the officers of Rehoboam came to enforce taxation, they did as their descendants did in 1773, took the law in their own hands and stoned them with stones. This rebellion was characterized by much bitterness of spirit, and has always been looked upon by students of the Bible as a great calamity.

While the subsequent history of the northern kingdom shows that many evils immediately arose on account of this division in Israel, yet we are assured in the 11th chap. II Chron. that this whole affair was according to the councils of the Lord God of Israel, for when Judah would have taken up arms to regain the lost territory they were strictly forbidden to do so, and the reason assigned is "that this thing is is done of me",—

"Thus saith the Lord, Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren: return every man to his house: for this thing is done of me. And they obeyed the words of the Lord, and returned from going against Jeroboam."

It cannot be possible that the purpose of God in tearing away by far the larger part of his chosen heritage was to destroy them. We must, therefore, believe that this was but the beginning of a series of providences hereafter to be seen in connection with the house of Israel, as separated from the house of Judah. In fact, this is admitted by all up to the time of the Assyrian captivity. From the time of the separation onwards, things seem to have waxed worse and worse in Israel. Prophet after prophet arose to lift up the voice of warning against these people, but all in vain; they were surely moving on to those judgments which the prophets foretold: until finally the time arrived when God could bear with them no longer. About 270 years after Jeroboam's rebellion, or about 721 B. C., God raised up the King of Assyria against them. This monarch invaded the northern kingdom, reduced Samaria, and carried the Ten Tribes beyond the Euphrates, and placed Assyrians in the cities of Israel thus made vacant. Now the question arises, Did God make an end of the House of Joseph at this time, or are we to follow them further?

I maintain that this was only the beginning of their national life. It has been strangely overlooked that the same prophets who threatened these people and foretold their captivity, also, and in the very same discourses, foretold the mercy which they should receive after they were cast out. It cannot be denied that their gathering together in the latter days under Messiah, the redeemer of Israel, was plainly foretold. Jer. 31: 20. "Is Ephraim my dear son? Is he a pleasant child? for since I spoke against him I do earnestly remember him still: therefore my bowels are troubled for him. I will surely have mercy upon him, saith the Lord."

The country to which these people were carried is plainly marked on any ancient map. The cities of the Medes embraced that country between the Euphrates on the South, the Araxes on the East, and the Black Sea on the North. In this country lie *Poutus-Galatia* and *Cappadocia*, where many of them still lived in the Apostles' days, as is proven by the 1st Epistle of Peter, which was addressed to them.

Josephus who wrote in the first century of the Christian Era, informs us in the 14th chap. of the ninth book of his antiquities, that the "Ten Tribes" were entirely removed to Assyria; and also in the fifth of the eleventh book, that Judah only returned after the captivity in Babylon, while the *entire body* of the people of Israel remained where they were. Wherefore, he says, it follows that, "the Ten Tribes" are "beyond Euphrates still, a great number whom no man can number." That these people being heirs of the covenants could *perish* or be *absorbed* never seems to have entered his mind; wherefore he says they "are there still." That many of these rapidly multiplying people migrated at different times between the captivity and the Christian Era is quite reasonable to suppose. Their opportunity for doing so was very favorable on account of the anarchy which prevailed in the Assyrian Empire for some time subsequent to 650 B. C.

It is well known that Europe was invaded during these centuries by wave after wave of people known by various names but all bearing marks of high civilization and great art and valor in war. This testimony is given in the Apocrypha, which although not received as an inspired book is as good history as any relating to this period. *2 Esdras 13: 40 46*, "These are the Ten Tribes which were carried away prisoners out of their own land in the time of King Hosea, whom Shalnanesser, the King of Asyria, led away captive, and carried them over the waters, and so came they into another land; but they took this counsel among themselves that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt, that they might keep their law, which they had never kept in their own land. And they entered into Euphrates by the narrow passages of the river. For the Most High showed signs for them, and held still the flood till they were passed over. For through that country there was a great way to go—namely of a year and a half—and the same region is called *Ar-sareth*. Then dwelt they there until the *latter time*." The country called Ar sareth lies northwest of the Black Sea, and between the Danube and the Vistula. This was undoubtedly the place of the first settlement of the Tribes, and here they became a formidable people—as it was foretold that they should be. Micah 5: 8: "And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people as a lion among the beasts of the forest."

Here these people were first known to Roman history Herodotus gives an account of these people. He tells us that they affirm that they are the youngest of the nations, being only 1000 years old when Darius invaded them. This was about 500 B. C. Then they were first a nation about 1,500, B. C., which is *the Epoch of the Exodus*.

Herodotus further tells us that those who dwelt nearest to Greece the *Getae*, were confident that their God was the true God, and that there was an immortal life beyond the grave; and that they were the most noble and just people occupying the Thracian peninsula. Thucydides writing about 420 B. C. says "that in respect of military strength, no single nation, either in Europe or Asia, could match them." These same people are proved by Sharon Turner, in his History of Anglo-Saxons, to be the ancestors of those fierce tribes which pushed their way onward and settled on the shores of the German Ocean, and are known to history as Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Normans. From these shores, still guided by the unerring hand of divine providence, they came to the Isles of the West, so often referred to in scripture, and founded the Heptarchy, from which time onward the Empire of the tribes under the influence of Messiah's reign, has through many conflicts surely extended and strengthened itself in the Lord God of Israel.

Those who would like to pursue the study of this subject, I would refer to "Israel a Thesis," by Rev. Denis Hannan, D. D., "The Hand Book of British Israel Truth," "Anglo Israel" by Dr. Howlet of Philadelphia, and other learned works on the subject. The passages before quoted from Hosea demand more than a passing notice.

I am persuaded that our ignorance of the fortunes of the dispersed of Israel, resulting from the notion that Israel means Judah, is the cause of all our blindness touching the scheme of providence.

Christians have forgotten that the vast majority of those who were heirs of the promises resided out of Palestine since 721 B. C; or if we have known it, we have supposed that God ceased to care for them when once they crossed the borders of the Holy Land. In this opinion we have no doubt been assisted by the envious house of Judah, who, according to Ezek. 11: 15, supposed that those only who returned from the captivity were possessors of the covenant promises, "Son of man thy brethren even thy brethren, the men of thy kindred and all the house of Israel wholly are they unto whom the inheritance of Jerusalem have said, Get you far from the Lord, unto us is this land given in possession." Hosea shows that this selfish and "elder brother" spirit of the Jews was far from the truth, and that those who were scattered should be gathered; they should find grace in the wilderness.

The divorced should have more children than the married wife, and should be *betrothed* under the new covenant. See Hos. 2: 14, 15, 19.

It is quite evident that the Apostles well understood these covenant promises. Peter and other of the Apostles were more particularly sent to the house of Israel; and because this work was to be done secretly, their labors are not mentioned in the New Testament. But, although Paul was by special commission sent to the Gentiles, yet there is abundant proof that he recognized the *primacy of Israel* in the gospel age, and sometimes addresses the house of Ephraim, living in Gentile countries, as though they were Gentiles by descent. In Rom. 9: 24, "*Even us*, whom he also called, not from the Jews only, but also from the Gentiles." As he saith also in Hosea, "I will call that my people which was not my people, and here beloved which was not beloved." No one can doubt that by this quotation he is addressing the dispersed as Gentiles.

Thus it is seen that the leaven was placed in the meal during the apostolic age, which will continue until the whole is leavened. As I have designed to confine myself to prophesy I cannot enter into any other field such as ethnology, pilology or history, but simply say that there is evidence that these tribes mainly settled in the British Isles, where the kingdom has been developed. In the Apocalypse we are told that the church fled into the wilderness from the mouth of the dragon, by which we understand Evangelical christianity fleeing from Latin or Paganized christianity. This church appears in Europe under various names in church history. 144,000 were sealed 12,000 from each tribe, and these took refuge in England where the church had comparative rest. English history tells us that during that troublesome period about 100,000 took refuge in the British Islands, a statement substantially agreeing with the Apocolyptic. There the leaven of christian truth has developed that Kingdom of Israel fortold by the prophets, and by *her tikeness to the portrait drawn long ago we know her and rejoice.* For fear of making this paper too long I will close by a quotation from the writings of Rev. Mark Guy Pears of England, who thus expresses himself after an extended tour of the Empire:

"I turned to my Bible with a new feeling of wonder as to whether such a nation, having so much to do with shaping the march of events, could be excluded from distinct allusion in prophecies—allusions so plain that a simple and candid reader of the Bible could find them, and wherein 'a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err.'

"I found that in 'the latter days'—a phrase that nobody I believe, accepts as having any other reference than to the Christian era—there was to be a nation that should multiply greatly, as the fish of the sea; that should push out its people into the ends of the earth; that should possess the Gates of the enemies; and that the people should come to be God's chosen witnesses and His messengers. That this people were the descendants of Joseph did not seem to me any reason why I should reject the study with a smile as belonging to the enthusiasts who argue that we are the Lost Tribes. We must have come from somewhere—and from somewhere in the East—and if from Joseph, I am only thankful it should be from that son of Jacob rather than any other. But apart from the question of the Lost Tribes I resolved to follow out this clue. Will the reader turn to Gen. xlviii., and notice how that part of the promise given to Jacob, 'I will make of thee a multitude of people,' is to be fulfilled through Joseph? Joseph is the 'fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well whose branches run over the wall.' His are to be the blessings of the deep that lieth under. I turned again to see the words of Moses (Deut. xxxiii. 13), and could not fail to be struck by the contrast of the blessing spoken upon Joseph compared with that of the other tribes. His again is 'the blessing of the deep that croucheth beneath, . . . and he in his strength is to possess the wealth of the world and of many lands. He is to push the people together to the ends of the earth, and they are the ten thousands of Ephriam and they are the thousands of Manassch.' I find the house of Ephriam very distinctly marked off from that of Judah. He is to be lost in the other nations; then to have done with idols, and out of the isles of the North and West Ephriam is called, 'Jacob shall take root and Israel' (as distinct from Judah) "shall blossom and bud, and they shall fill the face of the world with fruit.' And venturing to look onward into the future along these lines we see Ephraim exalted in wealth and greatness that 'Judah may walk with (literally to) the House of Israel, and they shall come together out of the North, to the land that I have given for an inheritance unto your fathers' (Jer. iii. 18). Then shall be fulfilled the vision of Ezekiel when the two sticks, Israel and Judah, are made one, and then shall the glowing imagery of Isaiah be fulfilled where as Delitzch says, 'The prophet turns his eye to the sea. These things flying along like clouds and doves are ships with those of Tarshish from the furthest extremities of the European insular quarters of the globe at their head, —*i. e.*, acting as the leaders of the fleet which is sailing to Zion, and bringing Zion's children from afar.'

"To me as I read, it became a matter of profound interest that as in Palestine God trained Judah as His witness of old, so in our Britain He has trained His witnesses for the new era and for other lands. And that these two witnesses are one in their origin and are to be one again. That as Judah was the head of that other house in Palest