

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

JULY 23.

BLIND BARTIMEUS.— Mark x. 46-52.

Ver. 47. The blind man's attention seems to have been arrested by the noise of a multitude passing by, and he naturally judged there was something unusual taking place. He would thus enquire the meaning of the tumult, and was told that it was Jesus of Nazareth. There can be no doubt that he was familiar with the name, from the cry for help which he immediately uttered; and not only so, but that he knew something of the claims of this great Teacher, and believed in them, for he addressed Jesus by a Messianic title. "In the cry with which Bartimeus sought to attract the pity and the help of the Lord there lay a recognition of His dignity as the Messiah; for this name, 'Son of David,' was the popular designation of the great expected Prophet (Matthew ix. 27; xxii. 42).

Ver. 48. Who charged him to hold his peace, whether enemies or friends of Jesus, seems doubtful. Some think that it must have been some of the Scribes and Pharisees, who did not like to hear Jesus addressed by that title; but others think that it was some of the disciples who did not wish their Master to be interrupted and troubled by the appeals of a blind beggar. Very probably both views are to some extent correct. But Bartimeus was not to be thus easily silenced, he cried the more loudly, "Thou Son of David, have mercy on me." He had very likely heard of other blind men having had their sight restored by Him, and had cherished the hope that he might some day come that way. He did not mean to be kept back; he was determined that no one should come between him and the Saviour, whose aid he was invoking, or stand in the way of his obtaining the blessing he sought. In this he is a fine example for all applicants to Jesus.

Ver. 49. Jesus stood still. The cry arrested His steps. He thus, as on so many other occasions, showed that all other claims on Him must give place to an appeal for His compassion. It is so still—He will not pass us by if we cry to Him with sufficient earnestness to heal and save us. He would stand still in any progress, and any work, tarry in the execution of any purpose, if it were necessary to save the sinner. Jesus commanded the blind to be healed, and it is noteworthy how completely this changed the tone of those who spoke to him. Very likely the same people who had contemptuously told him to hold his tongue and be quiet were the first now to tell him to be of good comfort and rise, for Jesus had called him. It alters people's opinions of us wonderfully when they find we are taken notice of.

Ver. 51. It may surprise us that Jesus should ask "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" when it was so evident to all who were there that what it was the man really needed. But this is not the only instance in which our Lord asks of those who sought His aid a seemingly unnecessary question. In every such case the question was intended to draw out the supplicant's faith and fix it more intently on Himself. The blind man answered, "Lord, that I might receive my sight." Thus by the question of Jesus, what might have been only a general appeal for mercy was brought to a definite point and issue; the man was led to say exactly what he wanted. This is very suggestive. It is too often the case that our applications to Jesus Christ are so general and vague that we need to be brought more closely to the point. While the general feeling of a disposition to cast ourselves upon His mercy, and ask that that mercy may be shown to us, is a good preparation for coming to Him, we need to have some definite idea in our minds of what is our most pressing need when we actually do come.—Abridged from Sunday-school Magazine.

MY FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

It was a beautiful Sabbath morning in May, 1879, that a young college student started on foot to a country church, three miles from the seat of the institution of learning he was attending, to enter upon his duties as a Sunday-school teacher and superintendent. He had received the appointment at the hands of the Quarterly Conference of the circuit, and on the solicitation of the P. E. and people of the community.

On the way to church he had occasion to pass the residence of one of the college professors, who, being on his front piazza, accosted the youth and learned his errand. After a few words of pleasant conversation the professor bid him adieu, saying at the same time that he would do his best to aid in the conversion of souls in a sad failure.

Our young student went on his way thinking and praying. Week after week passed by, and still that parting admonition rang in his ear and wrought on his conscience. Anxiously he watched for impressions and indications of good. The school increased rapidly in numbers and influence. A deep interest was manifested. The recitations were up to the standard, the opening and closing ceremonies in due form and

solemnity, the singing of the best quality. Was this all? Truly these are instrumentalities—means to an end. Months passed away, and still no one was led to the Saviour, so far as could be ascertained.

Our young superintendent, though cheered by outward appearances and often congratulated by the appreciative pastor, was yearning for tangible results.

Let the writer pause in these penillings from life to say, that often the heart of the Sunday-school teacher is saddened by the thought of "no fruit to perfection"; but he that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves.

Ever the same and yellow leaf of autumn began to adorn the forest, the announcement of a protracted meeting to be held at the country church was hailed with joyful anticipations by the good and pious people of the community. No heart was more thrilled than our superintendent's with the thought that the set time to favour Zion had come, perhaps, and the ingathering of sheaves.

In his routine of college duties through the week he would oftentimes spend a season, in earnest imploring supplication with his Maker for the impress of His seal upon his labors.

The meeting began, and from the first evident tokens of the Spirit's presence were felt. The recording angel was "at it," and placed new names in the book of life; yes, children's names, pupils of the Sunday-school were enrolled therein; and gradually blessed the humble efforts of his servants.

During the meeting, the writer for the first time in his life, rising in his seat in the pining congregation, besought sinners to come to Jesus. Penitents came to the altar. He had no licence save that which the spirit gives. In the same church his honored father preached his maiden sermon twenty-four years before.

THE WIRE WORM.

This is to be distinguished from the Cut Worm and the Myriapod, though they are frequently confounded and one remedy made applicable to all. The larvae of the Elaters, the Jumpers, Snapping Bugs, or Click Beetles are very troublesome to corn-fields, to wheat, rye, oats, and even garden vegetables, and are, therefore, one of the worst insect enemies the farmer has to contend with. Unlike the Cut Worm, they do not wait for the shoot to appear above ground, but they attack the kernel when first planted. They are most common in old pastures, where they feed upon the grass-roots, their favorite food. In such cases the only positive remedy is following. It is not sufficient to simply Summer follow the land and let it lay; but all vegetation should be kept down and the soil should be frequently stirred. If strong lime is plowed in, it will help to drive the Wire Worms away. They are most effectually fought in dry seasons. In the garden, on light soil, lime, salt, soot, and ashes may be applied, with generally favorable results.

USEFUL HINTS.

Have a regular system in all you do, and do everything with a clear understanding as to result and effect.

Wash pantry shelves with hot alum and water to rid them of ants, water-bugs, and other troublesome insects.

Phlox Drummondii may be made a blaze of beauty by the use, daily, of dish water as a stimulant, and so will continue for most of the summer.

White paint may be cleaned, as well as windows, by using whiting and water, while grained woodwork should be wiped with a flannel cloth wrung out from cold tea.

For a place for delicious white turnips, choose the site of a very old wood-pile. Or if you have burnt over a brushy, stumpy place, plant turnips there. The charcoal is an enemy to the fly, as well as a fine fertilizer.—New York Herald.

The best time to kill a weed is as soon as it appears above the surface. A slight brush with a garden rake or in the field with a smoothing-harrow will destroy weeds in this early stage; but if allowed to grow a few days, heavier implements must be used.

A good share of dirt makes a child grow. Soap and water is useful, however, once a week, to enable parents to recognize their own children when they call them into dinner.

Indiana wool growers report that wool stored for a year will shrink in weight at least five per cent. It is a portion of the grease and water that is lost, involving no loss to the manufacturer, but a loss of weight to the producer who stores the wool.

It is a curious fact that some twining plants such as convolvulus, climbing-bean and morning glory, twine to the right, and cannot be made to go the other way, while others, the hop, bryony and honeysuckle, twine to the left, and are equally persistent in that direction.

A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to

fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers, and of richer colors.

The fine, soft coal ashes which are found in the pipe in the spring, and which sift under the pan, are excellent to scour tin with. Take a piece of old flannel, dip lightly into soft soap, and then in the ashes, and rub; it will brighten up your tinware surprisingly; rub well with a clean flannel after polishing with the soap and ashes.

A Paris journal of hygiene warns house-keepers against the use of a leather duster, instead of a wet cloth. The duster simply chases the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled. Dust is found of innumerable quantities of spores and eggs and germs, as well as of inert matter. A flourish of the duster may scatter an assassinating germ. The dangerous particles attack themselves readily to a damasked cloth. The origin of many diseases is traceable to the mere specks which ought to be removed, and not simply stirred up.

INFORMATION.

Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to cure a case of Rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, and just as we were on the point of hitting the check, a sympathetic friend suggested Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and the money and the patient vanished in a moment.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.—Sir L. Filley in his return in reference to all claimants omitted to mention a very important industry, and one which has not only given employment for many hands, but has through the influence of the N. P. relieved thousands from physical suffering. We refer to that great remedy for corns, "PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR." Sure, safe, and painless, Sir Leonard may exclaim, "Canada for Canadians," but we must emphatically exclaim, "Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor for corns." Sold everywhere.

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 Etna and Vesuvius, the latter in B-itis, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and Scrofulitic sores. Purify the blood and all these disappear. Hannington'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 "Hannington'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 strong Ammonia, that burns or blisters and feels as bad as both, when applied to Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sore-throat &c. when you can have them more easily and effectually cured by using Graham's Pain Expeller? of which the Rev. F. C. Ireland of Lichate, 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. febl7

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—Brown's Household Liniment 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. febl7

Remember This.

If you are sick, GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure you. Nature in making you well again, when ALL ELSE FAILS.

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 DYSPERIC, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases, hemorrhoids, or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain so, for GOLDEN ELIXIR is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Elixir in Gold" in the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you are a frequenter of a resort of a malarial or miasmatic district, or are afflicted with ague, biliousness, jaundice, fever, and all malarial fevers—by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

If you have a weak, flabby, or yellow skin, or are afflicted with any of the numerous diseases, GOLDEN ELIXIR will cure you. It is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

In short, it cures ALL diseases of the human system, and is a grand tonic and stimulant, never rest easy till you are made a new being by the use of GOLDEN ELIXIR.

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Fellows' Speedy Relief. Will afford instant ease.

Indigestion of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Pain in the Heart, the Liver, the Gall, the Bladder, Catarrh, Inflammation, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cholera, the Ague, Chills, Chills, Chills, Frosts, Burns, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Spasms, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

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Travellers should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. 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. Minors and Seamen should always be provided with it.

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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. It is now a common household and healing remedy for ailments almost constantly occurring in nearly every household, affords the most positive evidence of its superiority, for it is a very powerful and distressing complaint (Rheumatism and Neuralgia) is regarded as the great specific, and as such it is used by all classes of people.

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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 a small piece of flannel, saturated with the Liniment, so that more or less irritation, or smarting is produced in the parts so 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 soft soap, and apply UNIVERSAL LINIMENT freely. Wrap them in Lint saturated with the Liniment, and keep it on during the night. Keep the feet warm and dry during the day.

LAMENESS.—It is the result of over use. There is soreness, accompanied by pain on exertion. In the affected part. The celebrated UNIVERSAL LINIMENT is unequalled in lameness. Rub the tender portion with the Liniment at night, and on going to bed, and again in the morning.

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 boots. Treatment.—An easy boot or shoe is essential. Rub the part with the UNIVERSAL LINIMENT and cover with oil silk every night.

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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 calls, 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

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ARRANGEMENTS

are being made with the Government, pending which, reference to locations will be premature. It may be premised that the utmost care and determination 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 on application to the Secretary. Address communications to JOHN T. MOORE, Secretary, Dracrer 2117, Toronto.

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