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Young Folks

THE SUNBEAM.

of two, a two year boy, the eyes and golden hair his mother's chair.

my was beginning to die, ascending the Western sky, once through the open door, on the floor.

the little white hat, as fast as a cat, open the floor, should escape no more.

with joyous glee, splashed out so merrily, mingling face into mine, "mate, I've caught the shine."

SIX CENTS. go a pale-faced little teddy into a book-store and said to the man counter: "Please, sir, what's got 'Suffer little unto me' in it; and I'm in a great

pent down and dusted. And suppose I haven't what then my dear?" "Be so sorry: I want the voice trembled at the voice of disappointment.

he took the thin band of a customer in his own very sad without the care you in such a

see, I went to school Mrs West, who takes away; and teacher read a beautiful place at a beautiful place.

of his children, and I'm so tired of e's nobody to care for me, only Mrs. West, after dead than alive."

out in such a hurry?" "It's so bad now, sir, I'm all about Him because so strange to see now him. Besides, if I was here she'd take me. I've saved running the book with; so I'm served."

wiped his glasses very me, and, lifting a book he said, "I'll find the my little girl; come in he read the words hour (Luko xviii. 16) and find the place, a how this Good a home, all light, and prepared for those who

him. was the half breath- the eager little buyer. "Come. I'll go to him. think it may be, sir,

aps," said the shop- way his head. "You cents, and come here read you some more

the small child hurried me came, and another day passed, but I came to hear about a day a loud-voiced, into the shop, say-

She did rambling a Shepherd, and she ve these six cents for school. As I don't men's money, here it an out of the shop. to the box, and when was told, so many ple with their cents, the year, "Dixey's re called, were found end out a missionary stranger-sheep to the Episc pal Record.

ORD IN SEASON. gyman says: "Very y in my parish, only was sent to fetch his he house. He found ng with some other ng, invited the little e been. Finally and llow replied.

ate that; I belong to at one another, but to repeat the tempta- en said:

on't take the beer here to buy some bull's-

he penny and said; but I had rather not I shall put it in the

d at each other, and were entirely silent. them rose and gave things in these words; the sooner we sign at our savings in the etter."

liately left the house. ct of the speech of a old.

tennial was celebrated Australia.

Sunday School Lesson.

LESSON XI.—SEPTEMBER 12, 1880.

TRIAL OF ABRAHAM'S FAITH.—Gen. 22: 1-14.

TIME.—About B. C. 1871. 26 years after the last lesson.

PLACE.—Abraham's home was now Beersheba (instead of Hbron), a town on the southern border of Palestine, 45 miles south of Jerusalem. The sacrifice was upon Mount Moriah, afterwards the site of the temple at Jerusalem. It was 45 miles from Beersheba.

INTRODUCTION.

In the life of every one there has been one trial, one crisis, to which great issues are attached. Such was the trial we are now to consider, and therefore we call it the trial. Not that it was Abraham's only trial, but the chief one; for in truth all his life had been full of trials. Trial here is indispensable for the purifying of the soul. There is no strength or real goodness of soul except that which is wrought out of circumstances of temptation.

EXPLANATORY.

After these things, i. e., those recorded in chap 21. God did tempt (put to a test or trial) Abraham. Temptation generally signifies no more than trial; any opposition or difficulty that may exercise our graces, and so make them known. To tempt in the usual sense of alluring men to sin, with the desire that they should yield, is what God never does (Jas 1: 13).

Take now thy son, thine only son. In more ways than one Isaac might be called his "only son." He was the only son of promise, and to whom the promises were given and assured; by the expulsion of Hagar and Ishmael he was the only son left to his father's house. The words in which God's command was couched were those of accumulated keenness. God said, Take now thy son, thine only son; long expected and waited for, thine heir, full of promise and so dear to thee! Moriah. In 2 Chron 3: 1, Solomon is said to have built his temple on Mount Moriah; and Jewish tradition has identified this Mount Moriah in the land of Moriah, on which Abraham was to offer his son. Calvary was a rocky knoll near by. Offer him there for a burnt-offering. The true basis of all morality is obedience to the will of God. Abraham was the special type of trustful, obedient, loving faith. His obedience to that command testified that the faith was intelligent as well as unconditional and unwavering. See verse 5. The conclusion of the history is as clear a condemnation of human sacrifice as the earlier part might have seemed, had it been left incomplete, to sanction it.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning. To use the words of a very profound and learned divine, "He seemed to be pressed unavoidably with one or the other of the greatest evils in the world, either of them eternally ruinous unto him." He appears to have set himself, without hesitation or delay, to execute the divine command. Saddled his ass. Girded, not saddled him. The ass was destined to bear the wood upon his covering. The mountain probably afforded nothing but green shrubs, which would make a very slow fire and thus prolong the consumption of the victim. To guard against this Abraham took with him a supply of dry materials, which could be speedily kindled into a flame.

On the third day. Jewish tradition says that the place was indicated by a cloud of glory or a pillar of fire. Calvin supposes that he saw with his eyes the place which he had before seen in mental vision.

Laid it upon Isaac. Is this a type of our blessed Lord, the New Testament Isaac, bearing his cross? Isaac was not a mere boy, but old enough to carry the amount of wood necessary for the sacrifice, which makes him 25 years old; others, older. Took the fire in his hand. Caravans carry with them the iron grating for the fire; and sometimes, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a light, the charcoal fire which had been used the previous night was carried suspended by a chain, and kept burning.

God will provide himself a lamb. The faithful father could only put his son upon the same divine trust with himself. It was no evasive answer; this was unworthy of the hero. He can only point his son to God, whose sovereignty is gracious, and whose grace is sovereign. This is the granite pillar of his own hope.

Bound Isaac his son. Isaac yielded submissively to his father's will, and consented to be bound and sacrificed. Herein he was the true type of Jesus Christ (1 Pet 2: 23).

Took the knife. So far as his heart and his intent are concerned, he has shown the deed virtually done. Paul shows that it was so regarded by God (Heb 11: 17): "By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac." God judgeth not according to the outward appearance, but looketh on the heart.

Lay not thy hand upon the lad. The sacrifice, the resignation of the will, in the father and the son, was accepted; the literal sacrifice of the act was repelled.

Behold, a ram. Here occurs the wonderful substitution, in which God set forth as in a figure the plan of the Mosaic economy for the offering of animal victims instead of human sacrifices—the blood of bulls and of goats instead of human blood—animal-offerings for the sins of men: pointing forward to the only acceptable substitute whom they foreshadowed, who is God's Lamb and not man's.

Jehovah jireh. The Lord will see, or the Lord will provide. God did see the obedience of faith of Abraham. He did provide then a ram, and in after-times a Lamb as the great sin-offering; who being offered, there remaineth no more sacrifice for man. In the mount of the Lord it shall be seen. This became a proverb among the Hebrews, that if any should be in trouble, and should desire the help of the Lord, they should say, "In the mount the Lord will see;" that is, As he had mercy on Abraham, so will he have mercy on us.

The House, Garden and Farm.

Ponitices are the better for the addition of a little sweet or castor oil and a few drops of laudanum.

To keep polished brass ornaments bright, coat them with a thin solution of bleached shellac in alcohol. This is good also for polished steel and copper.

A Wisconsin farmer, twenty-three years ago, planted a piece of waste land unfit for cultivation with black walnut-trees. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through, and have been sold for \$27,000.

Some one with a talent for economy has discovered that the bright and shiny appearance on black cloth and cashmere which have been a long time in use, can be removed by sponging them with ammonia; or, if that fails, with unsweetened gum.

FATTENING CHICKENS.—The following process of fattening chickens, we see highly recommended. Take rice and boil it over the fire in skimmed milk until the grain bursts. This food, if given to chickens five or six days, it is said will make them plump and fat enough to grace an alderman's table.

PAINTING.—It has lately been determined by scientists, who have given the matter attention, that it is not desirable to paint wood work until it has become thoroughly seasoned. Planed and worked surfaces should be oiled three times and no paint applied till the expiration of from three to five years. Paint acts as an air tight cover that prevents evaporation of the sap and allows fermentation and the destruction of the fibre.

IRON SCALES.—The scales which fly off from iron being worked at forges, iron trimmings, filings, or other ferruginous material, if worked into the soil about fruit trees, or the more minute particles spread thinly on the lawn, mixed with the earth of flower beds or in pots, are most valuable. They are especially valuable to the peach and pear, and, in fact, supply necessary ingredients to the soil. For colored flowers they heighten the bloom and increase the brilliancy of white or nearly white flowers of all the rose family.—American Machinist.

FRESH AIR.—Recently in advising a young patient to take plenty of fresh air, she remarked—"I suppose it will do if I put my head out of the window." As this young lady is intelligent on most subjects it is fair to presume that there are a great many people who imagine that they are as much benefited by sitting in an open window as by taking a walk or a ride. All such thoughtless people should be advised that opening a window into a warm room creates at once a strong draught, and that to sit in a draught, is almost sure to produce a cold. As important as fresh air is one might better avoid than take it under such circumstances.

THE SUNFLOWER.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman recommends sunflower seeds as a cure for the heaves in horses, and says: A gentleman told me that there is nothing equal to sunflower seeds ground with two bushels of oats, and give to a horse two quarts of the mixed meal, wet in water three times a day. He took the time when the horse was not used at hard work. In two weeks not a sign of the heaves could be observed, and the horse looked as sleek and bright as if his hair had been oiled. He cured two horses of his own of this distressing complaint, and recommended it to others, who had experienced a like result. In cases of horse distemper and coughs it is an excellent remedy.

BARN BURNING.—An exchange paper says that the annual recurrence of numerous barn burnings immediately after harvest, and at the time when such disaster entails the greatest loss on the farmer, gives rise anew to the discussion of the various theories of "spontaneous combustion." It is very widely held among farmers, and just as earnestly denied by many of them, that damp oats or hay will cause a conflagration, and that a piece of iron, or a steel fork left in the body of the grain will intensify the danger. It is a mooted question of great interest that can easily be settled by scientific investigation, and to which our agricultural societies should give their attention. The farmers wait illumination on the subject, of a different sort from that which is afforded by their blazing barns.

CUTTING OUT OLD RASPBERRY CANES.—Question is still made as to whether the bearing canes of the raspberry should be pruned out immediately after the fruit has all been gathered. The leaves remaining on them are of no further use. They obstruct the young, fresh, active leaves on the new shoots. Many mow off the old foliage of strawberry beds after fruiting, and claim advantage from the practice. Any one who tries the July pruning of raspberry plants will find reason to approve greatly of it. The shoots for next year, being well opened out to the sun, lay up more stock and ripen thoroughly. They should be separated so that all their leaves have full exposure to light. This benefits the Black Caps as well as the Antwerp, and they are earlier ready for the treatment. A good mulch is of very great service to all raspberries and blackberries.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.—We undersigned, residents of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, having observed the astonishing effects resulting from the use of GRABAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, and having used it ourselves and in our families with the best success, for the removal of complaints for which it is intended, confidently recommend it to the public as surpassing any Liniment or Pain Killer in use.—William Murray, Pastor of the North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church. James Parker, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Canning. David Freeman, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Canning. John H. Jenn, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Canning. John Road, Wesleyan Minister, Canning. J. P. John H. Clark, J. P. David Ellis, J. I. Philip Weaver, J. P. Peter Wickwire, J. P. Thomas Lovitt, J. P. Charles Best, J. P. Hanley C. Shaffer, J. P. and many others omitted for want of space.

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Our sale of Pure Spices has increased to a very gratifying extent, and as we purchase the whole Spices in large quantities in the best markets of the world, we are enabled to offer our Genuine Spices at little, if anything, higher prices than are demanded for inferior goods of other brands. Be it understood, however, that we will never sacrifice the QUALITY of our goods to the rage for CHEAPNESS, but will always maintain the standard of purity which has given our brand of Ground Spice the preference wherever it is known.

Our Spices are ground by Steam Power, on our own premises, packed in tinfoil packets of 2 ounce and quarter pound, FULL WEIGHT, and labelled with OUR NAME. They may be had of all the leading retail grocers throughout the Maritime Provinces. We request the favor of a TRIAL of them by any who have not already used them, convinced that their own merits will secure their continuous use.

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SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: 66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS—I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious. C. C. LOCKWOOD, M.D.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A. H. SEXTON, M.D. Baltimore. October 12, 1879.

Messrs. SCOTT & BOWNE—Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. December 10th, 1878. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M.D. New Orleans, La.

Messrs SCOTT & BOWNE:—Gentlemen:—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. It may last I was taken with a violent bleeding which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime: and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours, H. F. SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am yours R. W. HAMILTON, M.D.

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