

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

APRIL 10, 1881.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.—Luke, x. 25-37.

The scene is laid in the road between Jerusalem and Jericho—one of the wildest and most romantic parts of Palestine. It has a wayside haunt for robbers. The distance is about seventeen miles. Many of the priests, Levites, and Pharisees were among the most frequent travellers on this road.

How long the wounded man lay thus we are not informed, but some time after a priest passed by. He saw the apparently dying man, but not wishing to be delayed in his journey, and perhaps afraid of attack if he stopped, he passed by on the other side, as though he had not perceived him. So an after a Levite acted in a similar manner. It is to be noted that these men, officials of the Temple, and presumably religious men, ought to have been the most exact in their fulfilment of all the requirements of the law. They could not get out of the obligation by any of their favorite excuses, for the man was a Jew from Jerusalem. But they were guilty of the guilt of leaving their neighbor to perish through the uncounted selfishness of their natures.

But another person comes upon the scene. His garb shows him to be a Samaritan. No help can be expected from him, for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans, but treating with the greatest contempt, and manifest toward them most inveterate hatred. It cannot be expected that the Samaritan will do any other than pass by, perhaps exulting as over a prostrate foe. But he stops—he looks at him—he is touched with pity—he proceeds to succor him. There are three points in the conduct of this Samaritan which should be specially noted:

1. The putting aside of all his prejudices. His humanity rose above every other feeling. A fellow creature needing his sympathy and help was all he thought of. Prejudice very probably whispered to him, "The man is a Jew, you are under no obligation to help him; he would not do as much for you." But he was deaf to such inward voices. He rose superior to the prejudices of his nation, though they had been most likely fostered by education, and strengthened by custom. It is a noble thing to be able to shake yourself free from all such narrow and bigoted notions. It is a spirit which young people should cultivate.

2. The entire disregard of self in all that he did. He never seems to have thought of the peril to which he was exposing himself by staying so long in that dangerous place. Nor did the inconvenience of delay in his journey seem to have entered his mind. He was intent only on the performance of his act of compassion; and in the fulfilment of the task no trouble and no expense were spared. His fellow-man was perishing; his duty was to rescue him, independently of all selfish considerations; and he did it.

3. The completeness of his work of compassion. There is such an amplification of it in the narrative that one feels as though the great Teacher delighted to dwell upon it. He bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, the ordinary medicaments used in such cases; he set him on his own beast, walking himself; he took him to an inn, and stayed there with him that day, and night; in the morning he gave the best sufficient money to cover the probable expenses, promising that if they exceeded the amount he would pay the remainder on his return. Thus everything was provided for. The act of charity was complete in all its parts. It stopped short of nothing within the power of the good Samaritan. His charity was not like the almsgiving of Pharisees in the crowded city where it would attract attention. There was no one to see, and no one to applaud; and thus the genuineness of the Samaritan's act of kindness shines out all the more brightly forth from those silent solitudes.

4. The parable clearly answers the question, "Who is my neighbor?" Not merely our relations and friends who live near us, with whom we are associated, or those of the same religious belief, members of the same church, etc.; but our fellow-man, wherever found, in whatever circumstances placed, however wide the distinctions between him and ourselves, however degraded his character and position, is our neighbor whom we are commanded to love. In the teachings of Jesus all class distinctions are levelled. Universal brotherhood is the doctrine of God's word. The neighborhood taught here is not that of locality but of nature. God loves all men; Christ died for all men; there is one plan of salvation for all men. And thus our human sympathies are to be extended to all; our Christian love is to embrace all. Human pride and religious bigotry have tried to place limitations on the extent of the command; but they will not bear the test of the Saviour's teaching.—Abridged from Wesleyan Meth. S. S. Magazine.

A really good man had rather be deceived than be suspicious; and rather forgo his own right than run the venture of doing wrong to a hard thing. This is the temper of that charity of which the apostle says it shall never fail.—Bishop Butler.

"No one," says Jerome, "loves to tell of scandal except to him who loves to hear it." Learn, then, to rebuke and check the detracting tongue by showing that you do not listen to it with pleasure.

A WRONG.

There have been many dreadful cases of hydrophobia reported lately. In one family three little children were bitten by a worthless cur. One, a sweet little girl, has died in heart-rending agony. Her little brothers are in mortal terror of the disease. Who is there with power to match words with the agony of the poor parents' hearts? and all this that some trifling amount of man should keep still on a trifling amount of dog. We all affect a pity for the poor deluded mortals that we slip a golden calf, but what must they think of us for the delirium we bestow upon a yellow dog. The life of that sweet child was worth more than a heap of gold. Every human life is of such value in the presence of God. They worry the dogs by day and kill the sheep at night. One worthless cur would work more mischief in a sheep fold in one night than a lot of dogs in the whole of a year. They are not content, but the innocent children of innocents who get bitten by a scolding wretch. The only profit some people put some gain in the manufacture of...

A POOR WAY.

One of the poorest ways a hard-working woman can take to save time is to sit up late at night. Many women, broken down and old before their time, might find a measure restorative to their health by going to rest regularly at eight o'clock. Even very restless little children usually sleep well the early part of the night, and if the mother gets sleepy at all it must be the mother who is peculiarly passing, so much more need to the mother to sleep. If you can sleep early, you will generally find you self wide awake at early morn, refreshed and ready for a good day's work. We all know with how much more dispatch we can work when we "feel just like it," and how work drags when our will power is feeble, and the whole tide of feeling sets the other way. Unwilling work is the hardest and the slowest we ever do. I know the temptation is very strong when the children are snugly asleep and the house quiet, to ply the needle into the late hours. Many women I have known have kept up this system for a number of years, but never without paying the penalty, and a very hard penalty it was. Many of them left a flock of little ones at an early age to be cared for by other hands. One at least spent years in an insane retreat, more I think, from want of sleep than from any other cause, and some drag on cheerless lives, suffering from nervous maladies for which there seems no relief. It was paying too high for even tidy garments and a neatly ordered house. To be a good sleeper, is, as a rule, a good mark for a worker. He will be able to do far more in a given time, and that with cheerfulness and ease, than the one who robs the night of three or four good hours in the hope of accomplishing that amount of extra labor.

THE HOUSE AND FARM.

Fish should never be boiled but steamed, so that no fine properties are dissolved in the water.

For sweet sauce melt a little butter, thicken with flour and brown sugar, mix with warm water, or milk and water, and pour over dumplings.

To make suet dumplings, mix fine chopped suet with flour and warm water, then add baking powder and some salt; roll into dumplings, and steam or boil above water.

In agricultural pursuits there are at least three primary considerations applicable to all cases in connection with successful cultivation, namely, draining, manuring and tillage.

The comb of a fowl is a sure indication of the state of its health. If it loses its bright, rich colour it is diseased in some way, and as the disease approaches its worst stages the comb turns black.

Paste for hanging paper should be made about the consistency of cream, perfectly smooth, without lumps; a little size will add to its tenacity, and a small portion of powdered alum will help it to dry.

The so-called milk paint is made as follows: The lime is slacked in the usual manner as for mortar to a thick paste; it is then thinned with skimmed milk and made hot for use. A brown color may be produced by the use of umber in the right proportions.

Have all the good bits of vegetables and meats collected after dinner and minced before they are set away, that they may be in readiness to make a little savory mince meat for supper or breakfast. Take the skins off potatoes before they are cold.

A Magnolia (Miss) truck-gardener considers air-slacked lime the best remedy for striped-leaf. He has protected his young goose-vines from the depredations of the pest for years by this treatment. He says it has proved to drive them away when carefully dusted upon the leaves and round the stalks when the beetles first appear.

There is no danger of overstimulating the injury to man caused by the presence of partially decayed fruit and vegetables in a diet. If any of your family show symptoms of indigestion, or epiphany, or even the bias in your collar at once, and throw out all diseased fruit. Cabbages and turnips heating and sprouting in heaps under your living rooms will prove a certain source of ill-health, and in many cases of death.

INFORMATION.

Unfavorable conditions the chestnut and the oak will live a thousand years. The beech and the ash live less than half as long.

It is wonderful that a subtle miasmatic poison should produce that peculiar condition of the system when prevalent when alternate chills and burning heat freeze and scorch the body at regular intervals, and it is no less wonderful that medical skill has been able to reach and expel this poison from the system, as Ayer's Ague Cure always does.

The gold mines of British Columbia yielded last year \$1,013,827—\$518 per acre on an average. The output of coal was 250,000 tons.

DELIRIUM IN FEVER PREVENTED.—Mrs. Norton, calling on Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, N. B., says: "I have found GALE'S PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most distressing delirium and violent delirium in fever, and the subsequent madness in my husband's case, while the others of my family that had that disease, before I knew of the virtues of, or had used, that medicine, had suffered with their brains, and had delirium, and their hair came out. I had the PAIN EXTRACTOR invaluable in that and other diseases."—Zelus

The principal streets in Liverpool are to be lighted with the electric light. The Council has just accepted a tender for the year at \$12,000, which is a little less than the price for gas with the same service.

The last religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, 457,531 Calvinists, 80,117 Lutherans, and 33,113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no cult.

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. April 1-3 mths

Prof. S. W. Johnson of Yale College, estimates that New York city pays \$4,000,000 a year (\$12,000 per day) for the 40,000,000 quarts of water with which its annual supply of milk is diluted.

So extensively is the adulteration of tea now carried on in China that Mr. Medhurst, the British consul at Shanghai, recently wrote that 53,000 lbs. of willow leaves were in course of manipulation at one port alone, to be mixed with tea for shipment at the rate of from 10 to 20 per cent.

REST 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 greatest 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 Croup in the Sumach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. an 28-1y

Dr. Haviland states, in a paper read recently before the London Medical Society, that much rheumatism, often leading to heart disease, is found in uninhabited valleys. He believes that this arises from the fact that the winds blow over the valleys and not through them, and thus they do not get enough fresh air to disperse the emanations from the soil.

It is stated by a writer in Blackwood's Magazine that the deaths by suicide among Europeans annually amount to sixty thousand, or at the rate of about one in every five thousand of the population, and that suicides have been rapidly increasing in all parts of Europe for the last hundred years. The writer says that self-destruction is now five times greater than it was a century ago.

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. January 23-1y

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 WARREN'S FELT ROOFING And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia. Nos. 162 to 172 also 303 Barrington Street, Halifax.

WHOLESALE 1880 - FALL - 1880 STOCK COMPLETE OUR IMPORTATIONS THIS SEASON ARE THE LARGEST In the Maritime Provinces. SMITH BROS. ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. WE have just opened in the Store lately occupied by C. R. THOMPSON, No. 16 Granville Street, door South of the LONDON HOUSE, a splendid stock of BOOTS and SHOES, The greater part of which have been MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES AT THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Expressly to suit the times, showing the purchasers the very best value for the smallest amount of money—and feel certain—that we can give better value than any house in the trade, in support of which, we call the attention of the public, to some of the advantages we possess. FIRST—We make our Staple Goods by HAND at the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, and are thus able to produce a much better article than those made by Machinery. SECONDLY—By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you get them first hand hence you have only to pay for the material and one small profit. THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he had purchased the goods of another and was selling them again. If the style and size of the boots does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. We sell for CASH and cash only, to keep strictly to this we cannot send out for approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent. Should they not suit we will return the money.

Consequently the cash buyer is not compelled to pay those bills that are lost as the result of the CREDIT SYSTEM. There is with many other advantages we could mention, warrant ourselves in asserting that we can give better value than any house in the trade. COUNTRY MERCHANTS who buy in small lots for Cash, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. FISHERMENS and MINER'S BOOTS a Specialty. Remember the place 166 GRANVILLE STREET, First Door South of the LONDON HOUSE.

March 12-1y A. A. BLISS. CORNER GRANVILLE & SACKVILLE STREETS. NOVA SCOTIA Machine Paper Bag Manufactory The Cheapest in the Market. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. ALSO BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. G. & T. PHILLIPS. CUSTOM TAILORING H. G. LAURILLIARD 29 HOLLIS STREET. HALIFAX, N. S. Agency for New York Fashions

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 every where in 25 cent tins. Wholesale by WILLIAM JOHNSON, 28 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL. SOLE AGENT. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home every TWO WEEKS. Costly outfit free. Address: TRUK & Co., Au. G. S. A., Maine.

ORGANS \$20.00-1.000.00. TWO TO THIRTY. Pianos. Two Stops. Piano \$25.00. Paper. For Sale. DANIEL F. BEATTY Washington, N. D.

1881 SPRING 1881 CLARKE, KERR & THORNE, Hardware Merchants, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

We have made active preparations for the SPRING TRADE, and have purchased with care in Foreign and Home Markets, our Stock for present season, a large portion of which has been received and balance shortly expected.

OUR LINES INCLUDE: HEAVY AND FINE HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, JOBBING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, OILS, ROPE, CHAINS, ZINC, GLASS, PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, SHOT, POWDER, TWINES, OILS, ETC.

We make a specialty of CUTLERY Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Sheath-knives, etc.

CABINET MAKERS' AND UNDERTAKERS' HARDWARE. We feel confident of uniting our WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS who have so liberally patronized us in the past.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE. march 11-3m

Fine American Bleached COTTONS Soft Finished FREE FROM DRESSINGS. -FOR- Ladies' and Children's Wear ENGLISH Bleached Cottons PLAIN and TWILL, Fine and Heavy Makes CANADIAN Bleached Cottons All at Lowest Possible Prices

-IN OUR- RETAIL DEPARTMENT! Manchester, Robertson & Allison; ST. JOHN, N.B. oct 15, 1880-1y

A. STEPHEN & SON Manufacturers & Dealers in Furniture and Woodenware Are now preparing for the SPRING TRADE an IMMENSE STOCK OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All from the LATEST PARIS, LONDON and NEW YORK STYLES. When completed we will have the Largest and Best Assorted STOCK IN THE PROVINCES TO SELECT FROM. AND ALL AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

A. STEPHEN & SON, 101 & 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S. Jan 7-1y

GEO. MACLELLAN VICTUALLER: 206 Argyle Street & 36 Spring Garden Road Wholesale and Retail Dealers in MEATS, POULTRY, Etc., Etc. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. REMEMBER—PEOPLE'S MARKET march-5y

tes, but never have ed up to his religion son did, and sorry rried. After that Galveston, and had two weeks, going to setting I could find, ist, or Presbyterian, in my simple way one for my soul."

YOUNG FOLKS.

FOR PAPA. eyes gazing twilight gloom, early watching, to come. Back from the table, only sweet, a blessing will eat. footsteps, a wail, lies, little brown eyes, the gate.

EARNINGS.

an either, in all the ready and will needly than Harry he came to his unobscure look on his face,

ou help a poor man in the village? He entirely destitute." s uncle, gruffly; "I ey to spare." After said, hesitatingly, like to earn some

his uncle, looking er, "I told you I hree cents for every ad of stones you m the hill, but you to it."

ow, if I may," said you may begin as said his uncle. up, and ran out to row. Picking up work, yet he set ly and merrily as t. He wheeled the he hill, and began ones, singing away ark. The summer and Harry's should- e, but with a bright e, he said to him- e, he have done it e least of these my e done it unto me' ret of Harry's read- ork; he was doing s Saviour. He was n eighteen cents, way at the heavy six loads were roll-

o with that same his face, and said, u give me a loaf of at sick man?"

too tired to go with go. Please let me her, too." "I want that for?" "back safely," said a little.

it to him, for she motherless boy. to find his uncle, he eighteen cents, the village grocery a little paper of package of tea, and of milk. If ever y little boy, it was he walked up the olding fast to his es.

a forlorn wooden ecked at the door. d a feeble voice. and there on a bed for whom he was

ht you something, e told me you were gently. "You boy!" said the have not tasted a "See, Mary," said at us food at last; "ook Harry's hands tears poured down asked the dear Fatherless him.

n upon his bed that little boy; but do s sorry that he had for his Saviour?

ular fact," said the der, his eye ranging shelves and well large book store, hich gives us most least time to read

well-known Presby- now in New York, adelphin, on Christ- ound \$100,000 hid- stock. It was a wealthy parish- mend the spirit of t the people deal their pastors.