

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON. OCTOBER 9.

THE TABERNACLE.—Exod. 40: 1-16.

The Lord said—Though the work of the tabernacle was finished, and the people, no doubt, very desirous to set it up, yet Moses will not do it till he has express orders. It is good to see God going before us in every step.

On the first day of the first month. That is, on the first day of the month Nisan, one year, wanting fourteen days, after the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The construction of the tabernacle and its furniture would thus appear to have occupied something less than half a year. The tabernacle was to consist of curtains of fine linen woven with colored figures of cherubim, and a structure of boards, which was to contain the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place. The tent was to be a true tent of goat-hair cloth, to contain and shelter the tabernacle; the covering was to be of red ram's skins and tachash skins (translated badger's skins), and was spread over the goat's hair tent as an additional protection against the weather.

The ark—The object itself was properly a chest or coffer of shittim wood overlaid with gold, in which was deposited the tables of the ten commandments, together with Aaron's rod that budded, and the golden pot of preserved manna. This chest seems to be of the dimensions of three feet nine inches in length, by two feet three inches in breadth and depth, according to the common cubit of eighteen inches. The ark had at the top a lid or cover of solid gold; for such was what the text calls the "mercy-seat," and which the Septuagint renders the propitiatory, by which name it is mentioned by Paul in Heb. 9, 4, and which was probably so called because, on the great day of the atonement, the blood of the expiatory sacrifice was sprinkled on or before it. Upon the two ends of this lid, and of the same material with it, that is, solid gold, were placed two figures of cherubim, which looked toward each other, and whose outstretched wings, meeting over the center of the ark, overshadowed it completely. It was here that the Shekinah, or divine presence, more immediately rested, and both in the tabernacle and temple was indicated by a cloud, from the midst of which responses were delivered in an audible voice whenever the Lord was consulted in behalf of the people.

The table—The table of shew-bread was on the north side of the Holy Place. Exod. 26, 35. On it were placed twelve loaves of bread in two rows or piles, and on each row frankincense was put. The bread was changed every Sabbath. Lev. 24, 5-8. There were also golden vessels of various kinds (Exod. 25, 29), probably for the bread, frankincense and wine. The candlestick—It consisted of a base or shaft with seven branches, three on each side and one in the middle. These branches were all parallel to one another, and were worked out in bowls, knobs (knops) and flowers, placed alternately. On the extremity of each branch was a golden lamp, whose light was supplied by pure olive oil prepared in a peculiar way.

The altar of gold—This was made of acacia wood covered with gold. Its position was in the west end of the holy place, near the veil which concealed the most holy place. Exod. 40, 26. It was thus immediately in front of the Ark of the Covenant, though separated from it by the veil. The perfume and smoke of the burning incense ascend, a beautiful type of the prayers and supplications of the saints; and the altar, its censers and its implements are all a type of our Redeemer as the intercessor and advocate of his people before the divine throne. "We have an advocate with the Father, even Jesus Christ the righteous."

The laver—This was made out of the "brazen mirrors" of the women (Exod. 38, 8), and was used for the ablutions of the priests.

The court—This outer court, which inclosed the tabernacle, was one hundred cubits long and fifty cubits wide. It was surrounded by a canvas wall five cubits high. The sides and ends, excepting the entrance, were made of fine linen curtains, which were hung on fillets, or, more properly, rods made of silver.

(1) The solemn consecration.—Before the anointing, the altar, etc., mere human productions; evidences of human taste and skill and enterprise. (2) After the anointing, the tabernacle and contents pass out of the hands of men into exclusive service of God. It is now not only the tent of the congregation, but the house of the Lord.

The free-will offerings availed. They were enough and more than enough. The men and women endowed for work did their work and did it well. The tabernacle and its equipment was ready. When and how shall it be set up? Again God emphasizes the sacred year of his people, that new era of the new nation's history. New Year's day is the day for setting up the tabernacle; a day for reviews—reviews of the year's experience since the new era began, they then captives in bitter bondage. A day for outlooks—outlooks toward the better, the promised land, and toward the richer experiences there awaiting them. Such festal days are landmarks in the heavenward march.

In this artificial life of ours it is not often we see a human face with all the heart's agony in it, uncontrolled by self-consciousness; when we do see it, it startles us as if we had suddenly waked into the real world, of which this every-day one is but a puppet-show copy.—George Elliot.

HAVE YOU STARTED THE IVY?

The plant of all plants for the house is the ivy. If one has a piece, a bit only six inches long, with time and patience all the rest will follow. This piece may be had of a friend, or any nurseryman or florist will send a small rooted plant or some cuttings by mail for a small sum. If the plant has roots, plant it in a pot in good soil. If it has no roots, do the same, and it will soon make roots, for it is one of the easiest of all things to grow from cuttings. Slow of growth at first, if given larger pots as the roots require, it will in time run to be trained over the window frame, up the corner of the room and along the cornices, over picture frames and everywhere, and make a drapery so beautiful that no one will ever think of the pattern of the wall paper. One of the finest displays of ivy we ever saw was in a very old Dutch house, one built in the early days of New York State; the parlor had all the beams exposed, and these beams and the heavy window frames were all draped with a profusion of ivy. Any one, with a very small outlay and time, can produce equally fine effects. Ivy out of doors will bear quite a severe freezing, but in the house, if in a state of growth, it must not be allowed to freeze. If the soil is kept moist, and to remove the dust, the foliage is gone over occasionally with a damp sponge or cloth, a plant a foot high will be a thing of beauty, one 20 feet high, or long, will be a wonder of grace and cheerfulness.—Am. Agriculturist for Oct.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

It is a source of constant regret with farmers that small fruits require so much care and attention, and that, too, in the season when they are hardest at work at something else. Field work must be done at all events, and so the "berry patch" struggles on single-handed with weeds and grass till it submits to the inevitable sword. Some years ago, coming into possession of a patch of black-cap raspberries that had received the usual shiftless culture, I treated them in the following way.—After carefully plowing and hoeing them, I covered the ground with a heavy layer of straw manure, and the work was done, not only for that year, but for the two years following, only renewing the mulch each spring. Only a few straggling Canada thistles will ever grow through such a mulch; the soil is always rich and moist, and the berries can ask no better treatment. Since that time I have tried the same plan without removing the sod, and find that the result is quite as satisfactory. Late as it is in the season now, any raspberry plot can be reclaimed by a liberal application from the horse manure pile.

USEFUL HINTS.

Only letters to unmarried ladies and widows are addressed with their baptismal name.

Pencil marks can be rendered indelible by dipping the paper in skim-milk and ironing on the wrong side after drying.

Mr. Joseph Harris says that we can make our lands poor by growing clover and selling it, or we can make them rich by growing clover and feeding it out on the farm.

Dr. A. Purdy in his address on alcoholism at Silver Lake camp meeting, New York, said that out of 3000 cases of typhoid fever which he had treated he had never used a drop of alcohol, and had not lost a single case.

Eggs are to be packed with the small end downward, because in that position the yolk is suspended exactly in the centre and does not touch the shell. When it touches the shell and the air reaches it, decay instantly begins.

Most experienced gardeners condemn the practice of planting celery in trenches: It should be planted in rows four feet apart, and six inches apart in row. If the transplanting cannot be done in cloudy weather it is better to do it after sunset, using great care to press the earth closely round the plants. Use water freely.

A prominent miller of this country informs us that he was approached during the week by the agent of a large commission house, and solicited to purchase a potash made of terra-cotta, also, potash salt, and other cheap ingredients, now being extensively used by the leading millers of the country for the adulteration of flour.—Monticello (Iowa) Express.

The time for taking in flower plants will soon be at hand, and everything about the greenhouse should be in readiness. A good supply of soil and pots should be on hand. It is better to bring in plants early than to have them injured by being left outdoors too long. Plants that are to flower during the winter should be early potted and set in a cool place for a time. Plants may now be placed in hanging baskets and hung outdoors until the weather gets too cool for them.

In the London Medical Times for November is the following paragraph: "Dr. Heath of Newcastle has been the last to raise his voice against tea. But it has long been a fact familiar to us that tea is a most fruitful source of dyspepsia. Among the vast number of poor women who frequent the patient rooms of our London hospitals, we should not be far wrong in saying that two thirds are suffering from dyspepsia. This dyspepsia almost invariably arises from two causes—the want of proper food, and the abuse of articles like tea, which stay the craving for food, but which aggravate the consequent conditions of the digestion."

INFORMATION.

A SLIGHT COUGH that we are so apt to consider a mere annoyance and treat with corresponding neglect, too often proves to be the seed sown for an inevitable harvest—CONSUMPTION. Immediate and thorough treatment is our only safeguard. A teaspoonful of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime given whenever the Cough is troublesome, will afford immediate relief, and if persevered in will effect a cure even in the most obstinate cases. Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B.; and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price \$1.00 per bottle, six for \$5.00. sept2—1m

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 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 best and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. jan 28—1y

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 great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Blixir 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. jan 28—1y

AFTER AN ATTACK OF FEVER, Measles, Diphtheria, or any wasting disease, HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE and IRON is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength.

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NEURALGIA.—Mrs. Warren Stanley: Misses, N. B., says,—I had long suffered with a distressing form of Neuralgia, for which I tried a great many medicines, but found none to do me good until I used GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR and CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY and have been cured by less than a bottle of each. We have used the Pain Eradicator for Coughs, Colds and other forms of pain, and find it to excel any medicine we have ever used. Sept. 23. 2in.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—With ordinary good grooming, and the occasional use of HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS, any horse, no matter what the condition of his health or physique can be so restored in every relation as to make him an almost new animal. They are sold everywhere.

The man who heeds not the warning of pain or suffering, which always precedes maladies, often becomes, through indolence, the victim of incurable disease. Lassitude, Weariness, Sadness, Aching of the Limbs indicate nervous disarrangement, the forerunner of many an organic and functional disease. The early employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites will effectually ward off such maladies.

We can rouse for it that Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair and scalp diseases. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers.

DISEASED LUNGS.—From J. A. ABERCROMBIE, of Brantford, Ont. Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to bear witness to a cure effected by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My wife having been afflicted for a number of years with diseased lungs, I was prompted to try WISTAR'S BALSAM. I did so, and to utmost satisfaction, for it effected a permanent cure in her for which I heartily recommend it to the public at large as a true and most reliable cure for diseases of the lungs. In conclusion I beg to ask you to accept my thanks, also my hearty wishes for your success with your valuable remedy, believing it to be the only medicine adapted to such cases. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND CHOLERA INFANTUM, as well as all summer Complaints, of a similar nature, FERRY'S PAIN KILLER, with wonderful rapidity, and Never Fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

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FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF only requires minutes not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute diseases. It is the best remedy known for summer complaints. It never fails to relieve pain with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain from which you suffer, Fellows' Speedy Relief will afford instant ease. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Hysteria, Croup, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chills, Frontitis, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs are instantly relieved. 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. Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it. It is the true relief and is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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GOLDEN ELIXIR The Great Blood Purifier.

For Cleansing, and Clearing the Blood from all Impurities cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing remedy and permanent cure. It cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face; cures Cancerous Ulcers, cures Blood and Skin Diseases; clears the Blood from all Impure matter, from whatever cause arising. As this medicine is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions and Sores. Keep your blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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