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CUMBERED ABOUT MUCH SERVING.

Christ never asks of us such busy labo As needs no time for resting at his feet; The waiting attitude of expectation He ofttimes counts a service most complete

He sometimes wants our ear-our rapt attention-That he some sweetest seeret may impart;
'T is always in the time of deepest silence
That heart finds deepest fellowship with heart.

We sometimes wonder why our Lord doth place us Within a sphere so narrow, so obscure,
That nothing we call work can find an entrance
There's only room to suffer—to endure!

Well, God loves patience! Souls that dwell in stillness
Doing the little things or resting quite. May just as perfectly fulfil their mission, Be just as useful in their Father's sight,

As they who grapple with some giant evil Clearing a path that every one may see! Our Savieur cares for cheerful acquiessence, Rather than for busy ministry.

And yet he does not love service, where 'tis given By grateful love that clothes itself in deed; But work that's done beneath the scource of duty. Be sure to such he gives but little heed.

Then seek to please him, whatso'er he bids thee, Whether to do, to suffer, to lie still!

'Twill matter little by what path he leads us, If in it all we sought to do his will!

GOD'S FULL FORGIVENESS.

It were cruel to a debtor to read out all the past accounts, and yet some of you are so stinted in generousness that before you can forgive one evil thing you must bring to mind a whole host of others. You have not mastered that great grace, that a forgiven thing should be a forgotten thing, as far as may be-covered up from sight, blotted out. In our forgivings how often we forgive as a stingy man gives a feast making much of it, thinking of the value of the liquor, telling you of the cost, that he may make you feel the value of his bounty. But the largehearted—they give without counting paradise." the cost. A cramped and stingy soul will see to his balance, and his beggar ly accounts" of candle-ends and coppersavings; but to a generous soul there is no more need to keep account of its shining, or to settle how much light and warmth it shall pour forth on the earth.

You remember that tale, never too often told, of that great, big-hearted, earnest soul, Peter, the faithful fisherman, who went back to his nets; the man who felt so sadly, who fell into sinfulness; the man who wove a thorn into his master's crown more sharp than did the Roman soldier; who offered a cup that was more bitter than the gall; who used the lips that should only have opened for benediction, to curse withal. This was the man to be forgiven. O scant the forgiveness man would have doled out to this great sinning erring soul! But the Lord calls this blushing, sinful soul to him three times. Thrice the question-" Lovest thou me?" in order that thrice the grand answer might come; thrice the demand, not degrading, but tending to reconciliation. "Lovest thou me?" says Christ, again and again; and at last that great sorrowful man, weary of being asked three times, puts Christ at a disadvantage, overcomes the Master, and casts himself upon Christ's own knowledge. What could Christ do? No more could be said: nomore coula be done. And after that, what comes? Not the kiss of reconciliation only, but the crook, the staff, the spiritual scepter, the holy trust, the eternal charge, "Feed my lambs." Now this is but a brief story of the divine love, set forth in the holy book. God is good to man in letting his sins wound him. God is good in letting him cry passionately "Blot less. Holiness means far more than them out." God is good in reconciliation. God is good, full, abundant, merciful. He will not suffer the penitent to remain in the outer court; he must be brought in. When the prodigal comes home-for him the fatted calf, the ring, the robe, the music, the

sonship, the old place, the bed, the

board. This is the fullness of the for-

giveness of God.

It was remarked by Lord Bacon that artisans carry about with them the im-Macaulay, "weavers are stunted in their growth, and smiths become blear-eyed." The lengthened list would doubtless sight. impress us with its truth.

But what is axiomatic in the material world has its parallel in the spiritual. The man who walks with Christ will be possessed of the same spirit. The disciple is a "living epistle," or, as another has said, he is "the world's Bible." Every day is a page, and at every evening each blot or poor attempt as writing is visible. Onr hope is as truly for the life that now is as for the life which is to come. We speak of the golden harps and glittering crowns, and of the robes of the redeemed, and by anticipation we say, "These are ours;" but the hope which fills eternity with a glory as of the noonday begins here, like the

The grace of God waits for no models of physical or moral beauty before beginning its work. Publicans, whose gains were gotten by cheating, have come up to the entrance of the narrow way, and Christ has called them inbut they cheat no more, Harlots locking up in their shame have heard the voice, "sin no more!"-and they have never sinned again. Thieves, whose ribald lips have ceased their mockery and scorn, have prayed, "Lord, remember me!"—and the sweet reply has been given, "Thou shalt be with me in

The religion of Christ assumes that s theires, covetous, whoremongers murderers, idolators, and the like, can never cross the threshold of heaven, so true is it that no child of grace can live in sin. The true, hearty disciple will exemplify in the most emphatic manner

practical. The loving disciple cannot cheat in business, cannot bear false witness, cannot injure his fellow-men. A false weight is an abomination unto the Lord; hence no Christian disciple will give false weight. God abhors the power which regenerates the heart and they help in brightening up some small here was the Morning Chapel-now utchanges the affections from the world unto God must declare its presence in the outward life. The pure in heart cannot be impure in action. The meek cannot appear proud. The really merciful cannot be cruel. Thus does every attribute of the soul manifest itself in the outward conduct. Christ is both the author and the finisher of our faith. Do not write the name of religion upon the boxes and wrappers of your goods the quantity and quality will declare the fact. Never change your tone while speaking of your hope, but let religion prevade all your words and thoughts. "Christ is all in all;" hence the kevnote of the text, " Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the

Lord Jesus.' But not only is religion practical, it is eminently positive in its nature. We are not merely to put off anger, wrath. malice, evil speaking, and the like (v. 8); but we must put on their oppositesmercy, kindness, meekness, love (v. 12.-14). Religion is not summed up in the evil things we refrain from doing, but in what we accomplish of positive goodness. Sinlessness is only the negative side of a perfect character. The great distinctive characteristic of Christ was holiness; he was sinless because he was holy, and not holy because he was sinsinlessness.

It is not enough that we do nothing wrong. This absence of wrong-doing must be based upon the certainty of our right. It is not enough to refrain from anger, to speak no evil, to exercise no

THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST'S FOL- is good." There is a wast difference familiar with the works of Darwin and duce their beauties in his meetingartisans carry about with them the impressions of their calling. "Grinders but the instant Christ made known the givings have been felt as to the soundness duce as may be what Wesley left, and of cutlery die of consumption," repeats test of doing something positive, he of his opinions. He solicited an interwent away grieved. To become fault-less in the sight of means not neces-sarily to become faithful in God's

CRAMMING.

We cannot but think that some of the very brightest intellects are dwarfed or blighted by the strains they frequently have to endure. To crowd the brain is as deadly folly as to stuff the body, and as long as young women or young men are permitted to get into this habit of mental gluttony there is something radically defective in our systems of education. The school must become the souce of more complete education before it will answer its legitimate end .- Boston Post.

With regard to your preacher's salary observe two things: First, "allow" him enough to seport him de-cently. Second, don't wait until the year is half out before you pay him any thing. He has no soney in bank, and he and his family cannot live on expectations. It takes cash to buy victuals and clothes. - Nushville Adv.

The gambling manis pervades the land. Gambling is carried on in all its forms, from the grantic lottery swindle, sponsored by men who sell historic renown for d llars, to the raffle and grab-bag of the Church-festival. Let no Christia: nor woman, directly or indirectly, encourage this fatal vice by risking the value of a pin on any result to be determined by chance. - Nashville Adv.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Religion is above all things sternly it won a large ecclesiastical dominion, ferred to the chapel in the City Road original zeal. In the foregoing remarks I have perhaps allowed myself small ephah or measure, and no disciple some liberties, but they are the liberties and Charles Wesley constantly preachwill give small measure. The divine of a friend who will only be too glad if ed for the remainder of their lives; grace where so much is resplendent. | terly ruined-in which Wesley held the Manchester Times.

We yield to none in loyalty to our

good Queen. We are also patriotic. British interests" lie near to our hearts. We appreciate the valor of our soldiers, but we are about tired of receptions given to generals, and of the decoration of officers who have distinguished themselves in fighting Zulus and Afghans. Honors and rewards have been freely distributed of late. We have no doubt that they are well deserved. They gratify the men who have received them, but we cannot ignore the moral questions involved in the wars which bave been waged. It may be true that a conflict with the is certain, that Sir Bartle Frere precipitated the conflict. We have yet to be convinced that it might not have been avoided; and unless we did our best to avoid it, we are guilty of an awful crime. And as for our policy in ised country. It will form one of the darkest chapters of English statesthe war spirit which we deplore .-London Methodist.

malice; we must show mercy, kindness, a Dominican monk, who during the certain subtle correspondence between restoration will be a work of no great love, and their counterparts. It is not past few years has succeeded in Paris the men and the buildings Wesley difficulty. We are not aware that the enough that we defraud not, that we to the popularity of Pere Hyacinthe. knew Oxford well, with all her domes building possesses any other value than envy not, that we kill not, or steal not; He is a disciple of Lacordaire on the and spires; few men had seen so many that which these associations with the it is not enough to "abhor that which one hand, and of Claude Bernard, the of our matchless English parish church. Founder of Methodism gave it. It is in is evil," we must " cleave to that which physiologist, on the other He is as es; but be made no attempt to repro- no sense a healquarters of Methodism.

between being goodish and good. The Spencer as with those of Savonarola houses. Again we say, let modern young man of the gospel could truthful- and Bossuet. He has written and Methodists do as they like, and build ly answer the Master by saying, "All preached on the relations between theo- Gothic churches if they can. But let sermons on Divorce in the church of St. Philippe du Roule. His object was to reach non-Catholics, many of whom lean towards divorce. Instead of appealing to Roman dogmas, he argued against it on the ground of public morality and expediency. He dwelt on the virtue of Protestant households, &c. The consequence has been that the Archbishop has forbidden him to continue the series of discourses. It is stated that his views are too liberal and secular. He intended to preach on Christian marriage, the power of the Church therein, and priestly celibacy. Crowds of people are suffering great disappointment. When he announced, that the course of sermons was suspended by the authority of his superiors a voice exclaimed, "It is intolerance! It is also stated that many laymen and priests have left their cards at the monastery in token of sympathy .-London Methodist.

Fire, which is a cunning element, and often seeks its opportunities when water-pipes are frozen fast, has just de-prived England of an historic building -the City Road Chapel. It was one that no architectural enthusiast would care to look at for it was built by a man by whom mere æsthetic adornment was despised, and by a generation that bad none but the lowest principles of least. Its sterest was who ly religion. It has been called, not without truth, the Cathedral of Methodism. It was not the first Methodist Chapel—that was built at Bristol in 1789, It was not even the first Methodist Chapel in London. When Wesley withdrew from communion with the Moravians in Fet-Methodism is an historical factor in ter Lane, he removed to the Foundry, a the religious life of England. It led building in Moorfields, so called because the crusade against irreligion and im- it had been used for casting cannon morality in the last century, working during the Civil Wars and under the and fighting while those who were paid Restoration. Only on the expiration of to do the work were lazily asleep. In the lease of the Foundry in 1778 were this way, by the most legitimate methods | the headquarters of Methodism transand I should like to see its conquests which has just been burned down. In preserved and extended. Above all, it the previous year, 1777, John Wesley is an improving body, adapting itself had laid its first stone, remarking of it more and more to the temper and wants and its inscription, "Probably this will of the age without any abatement of its | be seen no more by any human eye, and will remain till the earth and the works thereof are burned up." Here John five o'clock services that were so dear to him; and here the great Father of Methodism was buried Perhaps the Foundry might have been even holier ground to Methodism had it been preserved to sacred uses. As it is, no other spot is so full of tender and pious associations to them as this Its very homeliness was not an inapt type of the homely agencies of Methodism and the popular character of its work. A statelier building might have inaugurated a different religious history.

What Methodism will do with its ruined sanctuary it is not for us to predict. Evidently no decision as to rebuilding can be come to until the exact condition of the remaining walls is as-Zulus was sure to come, but one thing certained. We cannot help thinking however, that any attempt to replace the City Road Chapel by a more elaborprescribes would be a mistake. Metho- face that for fear of accidents his funerchurches or chapels they please without manship. On these grounds we regret ism. They have their own preferences the disposition which is manifested to to please, and may be supposed to know glor fy every man who has distinguished their own architectural business best, of our dear brother here departed, his which listened to the persuasive elo-The Times of Tuesday last contains ciations can cling to no other walls.

The Daily Telegraph referring to the calamity, says:—Though the place had little or nothing to recommend it structurally the news of its partial ruin will excite regret among Wesleyans all the world over. As the day has gone by when it was thought necessary to build Dissenting places of worship on the model of a barn, it is matter of consideration weather John Wesley's old edifice should not be replaced by one more suggestive of what the denomation he founded has become. Wesleyanism is important enough to have a "cathedral," which is so architecturally as well as in regard of special reverance.

The Daily News says:-The City Read Chapel, which was almost destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, was one of the historical buildings of modern London. It belonged to the Wesleyan Conference, and had been built by the founder of Methodism himself. It was regarded as a sort of Mother Church by all the ecclesiastical bodies into which original Wesleyanism has grown. The original Wesleyan meeting-house of London has long ceased to exist, but its site was not far from that of the City Road Chapel. John Wesley's religious zeal led him at first to associate himself with the Moravians, but he seceded from them in 1740, and took an old building in Moorfiel is, called the Louiding in Moorfiel is, called the note to Southey's "Life of Wesley," describes it as "a ruinous place with an old pantile covering, a few rough deal boards put together to constitute temporary pulpit, and several other decaywhich composed the old structure. It had been a foundry for cannon during the civil wars and after the Restoration, but Wesley got a lease of it, and it sheltered him and his congregation for some thirty-eight years. When he was in London he preached there at five in the morning and seven in the evening for the convenience of labouring people going to and fro from their work. This is what Southey calls the cradle of Methodism. Methodism had long been out of its cradle when the City Road Chapel was built. The lease of the Foundry was about to expire, and a piece of vacant land was eased from the Corporation for the building of a new chapel. The foundation-stone was laid by John Wesley himself, and such was the public interest shown in the work that he had much difficulty in getting through the crowds to perform the ceremony. An inscription on the first stone records that it was laid by John Wesley, April 1, 1779. and Wesley seems to have anticipated for the new building a long history. "Probably," said he, "this will be seen no more by human eye, but will remain there till the earth and the works thereof are burnt up." The building was finished in about a year, and Wesley and his congregation migrated to it from the Foundry in the course of the year 1778. A little less than thirteen years later Wesley's body was carried to the chapel, and lay there in a kind of state, "dressed in his clerical habit," says Southey, "with gown, cassock and band, the old clerical cap on his head, a Bible in one hand and a white handkerchief in the other." Such was the ate structure in the taste, better or crush to see him as he lay there with a worse, which the fashion of the day placid smile on the worn and venerable dists, of course, like other religious peo- al was hastened, and took place between Afghanistan, it is a disgrace to a civil. ple, may build what kind of new five and six in the morning. Even then many hundreds had assembled, being open to more than general critical and when Mr. Richardson, who performed the service, came to the part where the minister speaks of the soul himself in these unfortunate and wicked But it would be an error-almost a voice faltered, he substituted the word campaigns. It is a manifestation of crime-to disturb the associations of father, while all the people burst into the past. Rude as may be the building loud weeping. The first permanent home of a movement which had so vast quence of the Wesleys, to the saintly an influence on the people of the English pleadings of Fletcher-the same asso- race is therefore a place of much historic interest. It is fortunate that so an interesting account of Pere Didon, And it is certain that there was a much of it has been preserved that its

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE INVITATION

- FOR -WEEK OF UNITED AND UNIVER-

SAL PRAYER, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY 4-11, 1880. Beloved Christian Brethren.-We have again the happiness of inviting you-be- dict." loved fellowers of our Lord Jesus Christ, to unite in grais for the maifold bless-

ings of the past year, and in supplications for all needful grace for that on which we now enter. This sacred fellowship, by its annual the assurance of the essential unity of all of their countries and language, their forms of worship, and their expression of religious truth; for at the feet of our ever-blessed Lord, and under those influ-

ences of the Holy Spirit which have descended from the Father according to his promise, we have partaken of the same spiritual refreshment, our ranks have been drawn closer together, and we have addressed ourselves to the great work and conflict appointed to us in this world with new faith and courage.

temporal depression in many countries. and has not been free from the desolations and sorrows of war; but the progress of the Gospel, and the growing faith and enterprise of the church, combine, with inexhaustible promises, to encourage us again to "bow our knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," assured that "He is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE SUGGESTED FOR EXHORTATION AND INTERCES-MEETING :

Sunday, Jan. 4.—Sermons on the "Fullness of Christ's Salvation."

Monday, 5th.-Thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

Tuesday, 6th-Confession of sin, and bumiliation before God,

Wednesday,7th-Prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace, and its enlargement; and for revivals of religion throughout the country.

Thursday, 8th-Prayer for Christian education : for the family; for institutions of learning; for Sunday schools, and for Christian Associations.

Friday-Prayer for nations, rulers and people; for peace and religious liberty. Saturday.9th-Prayer for home and foreign missions; for the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh and the conversion of the world.

The following arrangements have been made for the city of Halifax : Sunday, Jan'y. 4th.-Meeting at 41 o'.

clock, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. Morning Meetings will be held in the Y

M. C A. Hall, beginning on Monday and closing on Saturday, commencing at 91 down. o'clock. Evening Meetings will be held as follows, commencing at 7½ o'clock: Monday, Jan'y. 5th. - St. Audrew's

(Prestyterian) Church, and North (Bap tist) Church.

Tuesday, Jan'y 6th.-Granville Street (Baptist) Church, and St. John's (Presbyterrau) Church.

Wednesday, Jan'y 6th. - In all the Churches.

Thursday, Jan'y. 8th - Fort Massey (Presbyterian) Church, and Brunswick St. (Methodist) Church.

Friday, Jan'y. 9th-Grafton St. (Meth odist) Church, Poplar Grove (Presbyterian (Church, and Charles St. (Methodist)

Saturday, Jan'y. 10th-St. Matthew's (Pres yteriau) Church, at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday, Jan'y 11th.-Meeting at 41 o'clock, conducted by the Young Men's Cur.stian Association.

Collections will be made on Wednesday morning in the Hall, and in all the c arches in the evenings, in aid of the funus of the Alliance

S. L. SHANNON. President ROBT. MURICAY. Secretary

TALMAGE AND HIS JUDGES.

WHAT THE CLERGYMAN'S FRIENDS SAY CONCERNING HIS CRITICS.

I Meetions of Clerical Combinations and Schemes that were Said to Have Destinguished the Recent Trial by hat

S nod of Long Island meets in coa to day to take up the appeal withe verdict of the Brooklyn Presacquitting Dr Talmage. T. g b ween the Talmage and antihe factions is stronger than ever wing to the determination of I studge to remain in the Presby-Cauch, and the threats of his . . . erv h m on new charges on allega o s in his speech is congregation on last Sunof the incidents of the hearo or the S nod will be the dison of Dr. Van Dyke's alleged & we upt to bube the Rev. Dr. Rockwell to vore against Dr. Talmage, in offering s consideration for his cott, a n, which he (Dr. Van Dyke) had ured against Dr. Talmage for Dr.

Kwel ... a. liv. r as his o.u. Mr. B. R. Corwin, President of the B and of Trustees of the Brooklyn Ta rnacle, said last evening: "One c the most venerable and best known Decors of Divinity of the Brooklyn Presbyte y said to-day to me that D

fered by Van Dyke to secure his vote against Talmage. Little by little the incidents and events of the Presbytery to convict Dr. Talmage was never surpassed in a political seven-to-eight commission to steal the popular ver-

Another Old School Presbyter opened his lips to day, for the first time, as nature of a compromise measure, satisfaction to Dr. Talmage's opposers, and yet let the accused off with omparative ease. Dr. Butler had prepared a long address in which to advoit in with better effect had asked the Mederator that it might be among the last of the opinions delivered before the The past year has been marked by great voting. His plan was to have a committee appointed to take charge of that he could not vote "to sustain" be Chairman of this Committee, he advocate the resolutions in a speech. world." Dr. Davison was opposed to any such half-and-half m-asure, as he believed sion on the successive days of and intended to vote accordingly. He that Michal Eder, "the Tower of tho of Dr. Butler's proposed committee, and spoke and voted according to his resolutions is not known. His speech was short, and of very little account. Although he had declared himself a mage, he voted out and out " to sustain the charges against him in full, knowvison to join him his motion would be peace, good will toward men." voted down by the Presbytery, and then he would be unable to vote to convict."

> Dr. Van Dyke and his friends expected a young clergyman who recently joined the Brooklyn Presbytery to formost powerful, intelligent, and influen

alleged combination to put Dr. Talmage binder. A similar practice prevailed leve, with houses far apart and well situ-

to a visit of inquiry concerning the ac- | National Repository for January. cident by which the first Mrs. Talmage was drowned near Philadelphia seventeen years ago.

"The disaster," he said, "occurred near Fairmount Park. The venerable mother of the lady who was drowned resides in Jersey City, and although in possession of full mental vigor, is in infirm bodily health. A Presbyterial messenger called at her house and requested a personal interview, which she granted him. He told her that he wanted to know if there had not been some domestic infelicity existing, which might have made it an object for Mr. Talmage to put his wife out of the way. The venerable lady first assured him that there was nothing of the kind, but that, on the contrary, Mr. Taimage and his first wife were an exceedingly harmonious and well-assorted couple. Then she asked bim what business of his could it possibly be. He replied that he come at the instance of the Presbyterial Committee, who wanted to inquire into all the things they could find in regard to the past history of the accused."

"She said to her visitor: 'Are you not willing to allow my daughter's dead body to rest in its grave?'

"The enterprising messenger will called was not proud enough of his errand to give his name. Positively declining to make himself known, he retired from the presence of the indigant lady, who said that had she been a man she would have kicked the officious intruder from ber doorstep."

LAND OF PALESTINE.

Even with this enlargement the country only attains an extent of ten thousand square miles—a measurement about equal to the territory of Massachusetts and Ruode Island united, or considera bly less than one-fourth of the dimensions of the State of New York. The real surface is, however, much larger than the comparison would imply; for Palestine being essentially a hilly councry, the slopes of the hills add somewhat to the available surface.

Te southern part of Palestine bounds in such hills and valleys, the tormer being generally of moderate height and of every conceivable form. The bed-rock is chiefly of lime stone, and readily disintegrates into sail, which, when upheld by lone stone walls (as were once universal on those hill.

Reckwell told him about the bribe of- sides) preventing the soil from being THE PUBLIC HEALTH-IS DIPHwashed into the valleys, rendered the hills cultivable in a series of long, narrow fields, gardens, or vineyards, from trial are coming to light. The effort base to summit. Thus these hill-sides were enriched and beautified by a luxuriant growth of the olive, the fig. the grape, and other fruits, as well as such vegetables as were needed by the people, while the valleys bore exceedingly heavy crops of wheat, barley, and other follows: "The Rev. James Glentworth | cereals. But by the decadence of the Butler, S. T. D., stated clerk of the Jewish nation, the ravages of war, and Synod, was opposed to finding Dr. | especially the driving away of settled recurrence, deepens afresh in our hearts. Talmage guilty of the offences charged inhabitants, came desolation and ruin. against him, but was not disposed to Bodegrees the terrace walls fell or were believers, notwithstanding the diversity vote for a verdict of acquittal. He thrown down; the heavy rains washed I have met and conversed with some eighprepared a series of resolutions in the away the unsupported and friable soil, ty of the medical practitioners of the Prountil the upper portions of the hills, which was intended to be a sort of denuded of hat which clothed them aged me in my work, and the very few with fertility, became naked and barren have never, to my knowledge, expressed rocks. This is now the general charac- any disapprobation of our objects and ter and ap earance of this portion of cate his measure, and in order to bring spot is still found on which, a little un-points. 1st. That diphtheria, typhoid, usual care having been bestowed, there scarlet fever, and the other zymotic disis sufficient to suggest to the chance eases are preventible; 2nd, that to give us traveller how richly these hills once re- any hope of getting rid of these scourges paid the toil of the husbandman, and the abundance with which they may these resolutions. With a view to under proper skill and culture, and under this he told the Rev. Dr. I. S. Davison a stable good government, reward the profession for their cure. This united labor of patient and skillful toilers, testimony, coming as it does from the the charges against Dr. Talmage, but "The more I see of Palestine," says if he (Dr. Davison) would consent to an American traveller (J. D. Paxton), "the more I am persuaded that it was would have it so arranged, and would once one of the first countries of the

> East of Bethlehem is a narrow plain indigantly declined the Chairmanship | Flock," is supposed to have stood, and where, according to Jewish tradition, ing on this question. Messiah was first to appear. It is said convictions. What b came of Butler's to have been on this plain that the angelic messenger appeared to the shephard and that the Gloria in Excelis was first sung, the choir being a celestial disbeliever in the guilt of Dr. Tal- one. "And suddenly there was with the angel a mu titude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying, Glory ing that unless he could get Dr. Da- to God in the highest, and on earth

it was in this plain, doubtless, that the beautiful pastoral of Doaz and Ruth was enacted. (See Book of Ruth, chapter i, 22; ii, 23.) The Moabitish maiden had made request of her mother-in-law, Naomi, to allow her to go, in accordlow their lead. The young clergyman ance with the custom of the country was told that the minority were the and the law of the land (Lev. xix, 9, 10, medical aid for other forms of illness and Deut, xxiv, 19-21) and glean ears. Children on the way to or from school tial, and that it would be fatal to any of bailey. The request was granted, young man to vote against them. The and thus Ruth became acquainted with young brother refused to be influenced Boaz, her tuture husband, and ancestor by anything but the evidence. Less of David and of Crist. This gleaning said that he will soon tell the story of was the gathering of uch ears of grain the way his eyes were opened to the as fell from the tand of the reaper or until of late years in England, and was ated in every respect, is another most im-A member of the Long Island Synod | claimed by the gleaners as a right. It portabt instance. A little girl just reid last night that Dr. Talmage's has been there decided, howeve, by the reference to an emissary who had been court of common pleas, that no such another school district to Harmony, and sent to a member of his family related | right can be claimed at common law.—

GREAT SERMONS.

We are called upon to adorn Christ crucified. I think we are getting into great mistakes about sermons sometimes. "Great Sermons," we say. A great sermon is generally a great sin. "O, it was an intellectual treat," said somebody. Very likely there was not a soul saved by it. We think that we are to give our people something big every Sunday. A friend of mine said to me sometime ago, "I am very much discouraged; I study my sermons very were exceedingly dry; they showed an evidence of having been well squeezed, and every morsel of nutriment was gone from them He said, "Before the last Sabbath-day I was very ill on Friday, at the end of the week, and could not really prepare a sermon, and I preached on the Sabbath morning very much as I should have preached if I was awakened up in the middle of the night and sat there and talked to a familiar friend at the bedside whom I wished to bring to Christ, and my people have been so pleased with that sermon that I am quite surprised with casting himself upon the Holy Spirit for help in the emergency, and his keeping plainly to his subject, that made the sermon te be a blessing.

O! our congregations do not expect us to dazzle them, they do not expect us to give them nice pieces of poetry, they do not expect us to finish up with a grand display of fireworks; they do not expect that; but if we talk to them about Christ, and preach Christ crucified, we shall find plenty to study about, plenty to read deeply upon, plenty for experimental knowledge, and we shall do much better than if we preach so as to make the cross a mere peg to hang your flowery wreaths upon. - Spurgeon.

THE PAIN-KILLER-We have known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, and be in readness for sudden attacks of sickness .-Christian Press.

From the Halifax Morning Chronicle.

Having just returned from my tour brough the Western counties, a few facts gathered in my journeyings may prove of value to your readers. Under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Health Society I have visited and delivered lectures in every county in the Province, except Cumberland and Guysboro. These lectures have been listened to by about 10,-000 people, and the interests shown by the public in the questions brought before them proves that the prevention of diseases in Nova Scotia is claiming the attention which its importance demands. vince, all of whom have aided and encouraims. In spite of our proverbial differthe country; though here and there a ences, our profession is at one on three our legislators must give u- a better public sealth law: and 3rd, that it would be cheaper and better for the people to prevent these diseases than to trust to the class of men who have given most attention to the matter, and who at the same time, have least to gain by the prevention of disease, should be deeply significant to the people of Nova Scotia.

Notwithstanding that diphtheria has ravaged the country for twenty-two years er open villey, with white stony slopes there is still a class of people who will not in the entire innocence of Dr. Talmage | and a few crumbling ruins. It is here admit that the disease is infectious or capable of being carried in clothing. The following facts are of importance as bear-

> 1 A family after recovering from diphtheria in Massachusetts, came to visit some friends at River John. The child- Antigonish, Dec. 4th, 1879. ren of their bost took the disease, went to school whilst suffering from it, and several other children who sat near them were attacked? The the epidemic became general, and in two months there were 120 cases and 22 deaths. Dr. Collie, the medical attendant upon these cases, is firmly of opinion that the disease spread by infection, and that in no case did it originate in the place.

2 A little girl at Tatamagouche brushed past a man who came from Brule Road, two miles away, and who had diphtheria

3. Near Truro a child took diphtheria. The parents undertook the treatment of the case although they always called in were allowed to call daily and see the patient. Some of them took the disease, one of whom went to Maitland and spread it there. About twenty cases occurred at Maitland and two deaths.

The epidemic at Harmony, a settlement in King's County, 400 feet above s a covering from ciphtheria, came from kissed two of her schoolmates. These two children lived three miles apart. at opposite ends of the section. They took the disease and from them it spread through 6 or 7 families out of 10 in the section. The teacher also suffered. It did not spread into the neighboring sec-

5 At New Germany lived a man whose child died of diphtheria in Lunenburg. 30 miles away. He went to Lunenburg, buried the child there and brought back the little one's play things and clothing. His other two children took the playthings and eat some confectionery that the child had left. They took the disease and died. 6 The first case of a very severe epidemic near Mahone Bay was nursed by

the chi.d's grandmother, who lived some seven or eight houses off. The disease was carried home by this old lady to the much indeed." I knew he did; they children of another of her sons, and four of them died. The neighbor's children came 10, took the disease, and the epidemic became general. The father of the first mentioned child went to a village 10 miles away. In the house in which he boarded turee children took the disease and two died. It is needless to reproduce the many instances of a like character which I have in my note book, but the following cases are useful, as showing in the chopped meat; put it on a large the length of time during which the inf ction may remain in clothing, books,

A girl belonging to Colchester connty returned from Halifax after recovering from diphtheria. Her trunk containing her clotning remained untouched from them." Here, it was the preacher the spring until the fall. It was then taken down stairs, the clothing taken out and placed to air before the kitchen stove. All the children in the house were soon down with diphtheria.

8 At Wolfville I was told of a family who had diphtheria, and all the children who were at home died. A son returned from California two years afterwards and was put to sleep in a room where the children had died. Their bed clothes were placed upon his bed after having been locked up for two years. This young man took diptheria and died.

9 Two children were brought from the United States to visit their grandparents near Annapolis. Two children had died in the house six montus previously, and the old folks put the clothing of the dead children upon their little visitors. One of them took the disease. At Chester a boy received a coat which was worn by a comrade who died of diphtheria a year ago. The coat still holds the infection and the new wearer falls a victim.

10. The next case is almost incredible, yet it cannot be lightly set aside. In a horse occupied by two people diphtheria courred twenty years ago. Their granddaughter and another girl living at some distance visit the house together. Time hanging heavily on their hands they amuse themselves by taking down some

THERIA INFECTIOUS.

room were the deaths from diphtheria had occured twenty years previously, and during the whole of that time had never been disturbed. Both these girls were taken ill in a few days and the disease in both cases proved to be diphtheria. Dr Roach, who related this case to me, is convinced that there were no cases of the disease in the neighborhood from which these girls could take the infection. and the sanitary condition of their homes was good. If his supposition is correct we can scarcly assign any limit to the time the poison of diphtheria can remain about a room. If we accept the germ theory, and everybody does now-a-days. we must admit that the germs of disease can be preserved in suitable conditions for weeks or months, and if for months why not for years? If the germs of wheat can remain in a mummy for thousands of years and retain their vitality. who can say that it is impossible for the germs of diphtheria to live a century? The great destroyer of these germs is the oxygen of the air, and if they are excluded from the air as they may be between the leaves of a book we may fairly assume that they can live for an indefinite period. But with all their deadly and subtle nature these seeds are easily destroyed. Free exposure to the air, the use of disinfectants, gaseous, liquid or solid, will prevent their future development into diseases just as surely as breaking the eggs of the crocidile will prevent the growth of the terrible creature's offspring. When men once realize and act upon the fact that these diseases depend upon poisons or seeds which we can destroy, then toese pests of our country will be robbed of half their power. Nearly every case which I have mentioned was the starting point of a deadly epidemic, and yet a little care, exposure of the infected clothing to the fumes of burning sulphur or to any other disinfectant would have prevented all.

old books from a shelf and looking through them. Now, these books were in the

Yours, truly, J. W. MACDONALD, M.D.

Note-I would take this opportunity of thanking the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Stellarton; Mr. C. E. Brown, of Yarmouth, and other thoughtful friends, for papers containing articles bearing upon sanita-J. W. M. tion.

HOUSE AND FARM.

DAIRYMEN IN CLOVER.-No other class of producers suffer so severely from low prices during the first half of the year, and we rejoice with them in the fact that no other class-not even the rampant speculator of Wall-street has enjoyed so great a "boon" in prices, as the producers of Butter and Cheese. Last month we chronicled a very great advance in prices, and now we report a further large rise, in butter specially, as witness: Oct. 14, pros ranged 10 to 27 cents per pound, for various grades; Nov. 14, for the same grades 16 to 40 cents per pound-an average rise of fi ty per cent! (4000 for the producers. As for consumers, they are not compelled to eat more than they can pay for -- American Agriculturist.

GOOD PRESSED BEEF .-- We commend to our many new house keeping readers the following, which has been partly given in former years. Take any fresh lean beef-the cheaper pieces, as the upper part of the leg above the "soup pieces," answers very well; that containing tendons or plenty of gelatine is even preferable, and some of the round steak or any other lean portion may be used with it. Boil closely covered until so tender that the meat will fall from the bones. (It is better to keep a closely fitting pan of cold water over the cooking kettle, to condense and cause to fall back the rising steam containing the escaping vapor). Use only so much water as is needed to prevent burning. Take out the meat, mix and chop it fine. Put it into a tin pan of other deep dish. Stim off any excess of grease from the cooking liquor, and add to it a table-pounful of Cooper's or other good gelatine or each 3 or 4 lbs. of meat. When dissolved pour it into plate or tin that will fit into the dish, and place upon this 12 to 20 lbs. weight -flat irons will answer. When cold it is a solid mass, from which thick or thin slices may be cut, that are marbled in appearance, and are very excellent for saudwiches, or for a tea or breakfast dish and it will keep several days even in warm weather it set in a cool place. It is a tender, juicy, dizestible, nourishing. fonvenient and economical withal. -Am. Agriculturist. Dec. 1.

FURNITURE SPOTS—CLEANING STOVE MICA-TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER.-One whom we know to be an excellent Houseks per sends to the American Agriculturist the following, which, she writes, were new to her, and may be to some others at least: Spots on varnished furniture are readily removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint, and afterwards with "furniture polish" or oil. [Spirit of camphor answers similiarly to the essence of pepperm nt.-Ed.]...MICA IN STOVES (often wrongly called "ising-glass,") when smoked is cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar, a little diluted. If it does not come off at once, let it soak a little... TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER --- My new cook uses a small, flat turnip, cut smooth, slightly dipped in lard, and has hardly a bit of paucake smoke in the kitchen. After a tew times, she does

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EXCELLENT GLYCERINE OINTMENT. -A very good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand, can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist: In two ounces of Sweet Oil of A monds melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of Sp-rmacetti, and one drachm of White Wax. Then add one ounce of good Glycerine, srirring until cold. When cold, scent it by stirring in well a little Oil of Roses. Keep in small jars or small wide necked bottles. In hot weather keep closely corked, as it sometimes get a little rancid if long exposed to warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drug store should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most in- LADIES' MANTLES, jured skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places, for moistening corns or callused feet or toes, and especially for chapped, face, lips or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with -oap, and rub them well with this glycerine cintment, wiping it off enough to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after "washing-day." This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as bemorrhoids or piles .-- Am. Agriculturist for Dec.

INK ON THE CARPET .- Ink freshly spilled upon the carpet should at once be taken up with soft paper or a slightly damp sponge, or even a damp cloth, being exercised not to spread the spot. After all is taken up that can be, wet the sponge-after first washing it clean -in warm water, and thoroughly scrub the spot on the carpet. When no more nov 14-13i can be washed out, wet the spot with a weak solution of Oxalic Acid, and, after a few moments, wash off with cold water, and finally sponge with a weak Ammo. nia Water, to neutralize any of the acid that may remain in the carpet.—Am. Agriculturist for Dec.

LEMON VERBENA.-The well-known fragrant sweet-scented, or lemon verbena (Lippia citriodora) is reguarded Moneys collected and all the branches of among the Spanish people as a fine stomachic and cordial. It is either used in the form of a cold decoction, sweetened, or five or six leaves are put into a tea cup, and hot tea poured upou them. The author of a recent work, "Among the Spanish People," says that the flavor of the teathus prepared "is simply delicious, and no one who has drank his Pekoe with it will ever again drink it without a sprig of lemon verbena. And he further makes a statment, more important then all the rest, if true, that is, that if this decoction be used one need " never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous or old-madish, never have cholera, diarbæa, or loss of appetite.

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Positive, Motion guaranteeing Certainty of work More readility complehended than any other Ma-An easy working Trea de. No oxertion needed. It is always ready and never out of order.

It has thorou hiy established its reputation throngout the world as the only Resignae Family Sewing M. chine-Is an easy and pleasant machine to perate, re

quires t e least cat, produces every variety o work, and with last until the next century begins. Strong, Shaple E. pir and afficient. Use I once and you win use no other. The money cheerfully standed if it will not sutwork and Outlast any machine at donors the price.

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the nintate I parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Side by all danggists.

The Reason Why.—Mr. Fellows, in his "Medical Monthly," gives reason for the peculiar action of his Hypophosphites in the arrong of diagrams, which is the proper action of the Hypophosphites.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will accomplish this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable pecifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTI'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula. Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly mar-

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. Messrs. Scott & Bowne:

GENTS-I have frequently prescribed SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES GENTS—I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cob Elife Colors and consumptive case during the past year and egard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive case.

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 HY-POPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especiaelly in diseases of children. It is agreable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy October 12, 1879. Yours respectfully, A H SAXTON, M.D Baltimore.

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. Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M D, New Orleans, La.

MESSRS SCOTT & BOWNE :- Gentlemen: - In September 1877, my health began to fail and my phy-MESSES SCOTT & DOWNE. - Contemporation of the september 1871, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced it 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. In May last was taken with a violent bleeding which blooght me to my bed and my life was despaired May last was taken with a violent of eding which bought 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 paychased 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 in real of from 118 to 140 named in sixton more peared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until 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 savs 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, HF 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 shounch and was literary starving I commenced the use of the Emptsion in small doses; it was the first thin, that would stay on my stemach; I continued its use, geadually increasing the dose; and from the hour I commerced 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.

For Sale by all Druggists at \$\(\psi\) per bottle.

R W HAMILTON, M.D.

R W HAMILTON, M.D. Made in SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists. NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M. A. Attorney-at-Law, &c.,

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BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Berkshire Swine & Pure Bred

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READER! BEFORE BUYING A PIANO OF ORGAN

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Hiustated Newspaper with much valuable information PREE. New P. 1:08 \$125, \$135, and upwards. New Organs \$55 to \$440. Be Sure to write me before buy ing elsewhere. BLWARE OF IMITATORS. ADDRESS Daviel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

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VECETINE

Parifies the Blood, Renovates and

Invigorates the Whole System ITS REDSCHAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VERFYINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefuly-selected barks, roots and heres, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectively exalcate from the system every tant of Screenia, Screenias Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerons Humor, Eryslpelas, Sait Rheum, Syphilitic Discarces, (amber, Faintness at the Manuach, and all discrete at the Atlanta arise from impure houst. Scientias ker, Frintness at the Stommen, and all decess that arise from impure blood. Scinicia, Judiamamatery and Chronic Khemmatian, heuralgias, Geut and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood. For Cloers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skins, Pastules, Pimples, Blotches, I oits, Tetter, Scalubend and Ringworm, Vroftman has never failed to effect a permanent curs. For Paine in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Bropey, Femule Weakness, Leukleinen, Stropey, Femule Weakness, Leukleinen diseases and General Deblity, Vrobtims acts of rectly upon the causes of these com-

TINE acts directly upon the causes of these con-plaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whose system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, curos ulceration and regu-lates the homeis. allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Confivences, Palpitation of the Heart, Meach ache, Files, Nervousness, and General Prestration of the Nervous System, in medicine has evergiven such perfectsatistation as the Vecation. It purifies the blood, cleaneds all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The resmarks is cures effected by Vecation have induced many physicians and apodiceaned whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vecatine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above discases, and is the only

covered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER, yet piaced by

What is Vegetine? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Noture's remody. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the bood. It quiets the nervous system. It give you good sweet seep at night. It is a great panaged for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great WHAT IS VEGETINE? It is a compound gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegeting. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Valuable Information.

Boston, Mass.

Dear St.—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among, which were any quantity of sarraparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Verrine, and before I had completed the first bootle I saw that I had got the right medicae. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounfeed a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never empoyed so good health before, and I attribute is all to to the use of Veretime. To benefit those afflicted with Rhuemaism, I will make mention also of the Veretime's wonderful power of caping me of this source complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,

Pas. Ag.t Mosh. C. R. R.,

69 Washington Street, Boston.

VECETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb an Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

Parsons' Purgat' Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood. The transfer in three months. Any person ho will ake pill chaight from 1 12 w ks may be resto.ed cound itself, if such a thing be sei le. Sen. 'y mail or seiter stamps. I.S.JO...N! N & CO., Bangor, Me.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist new travelling in this country, says that most of the Horne and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make ens lay like Specidan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pin food.

Johns n's Anodyne Liniment will positifyly prevent this terrible disease, and will positively use nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a momen. Pavention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNS & CO., Bangor, Maine.

PEA SOUP! SYMING O' Prepared Pea Soup. Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour,

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic.

in one minute without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25ct tins. Whole-ale by

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Agency for New York Fastions

HALIFAX N. S.,

TWENTY YEARS.

During the last twenty years, beginning with the first Sabbath in January, 1860, a very large proportion of the Protestant Churches, in all parts of the world, has responded to the request and arrangement of the Evangelical Alliance, by observing a week beginning with the first Sabbath of each New Year as a week of united and special prayer. For each of those several weeks of prayer, during these twenty years, a programme, indicating various topics for which united prayer was desired, was prepared, under the direction of the Evangelical Alliance. It is probable that almost universally, if not quite so, where the week of prayer has been observed, the arrangement of the Alliance, as regarded topics for consideration and for prayer, was carried out. Those who believe in Christianity, and in the efficacy of prayer, might well expect that such united appeal to heaven would not be in vain. What do these last twenty years reveal?

It is doubtful if any one score of years, since the beginning of the Christian era, can show a better record of good results, directly connected with the growing empire of the King of kings, than that of the last twenty years.

Several important localities, that, twenty years ago, and for ages past, had been closed against the circulation of the Scriptures, have, within this period, removed the restrictions which were intended to prevent the introduction of the Holy Scriptures. And now the whole world is practically open to the free circulation of the Word of God

Many countries that twenty years ago, were closed against missionaries, have within this period removed their obstructions, so that now the dark places of the earth, that have waited so long for the revelation from God, whereby the perishing might be saved, may now have his written word, and his preached gospel.

During these years the various evangelical churches in the more civilized parts of the world have experienced changes, either in organization, or in development, or in both, that indicate growth in the past, and that give promise of grander results in the future. These churches have also, in their mission fields, secured results that call for gratitude for what has been done, and encourage us to cherish the faith that richer harvests will follow in the immediate future.

The cause of human liberty has, during this period, won great victories. the United States four millions of glaves have been brought from bondage into liberty. And generally, throughout the . world, human slavery that, so recently, had such potent sway in the earth, is becoming almost entirely a thing of the

While during this last score of years so much has been attempted for Christ, and so much has been accomplished, it is quite true that strong efforts of an antagonistic character have been made. There have been many vigorous attacks upon the authenticity and authority of the Bible. The value of prayer, and the efficaey of prayer, have been strongly criticised; and clever men have proposed their prayer guage; and some have fancied that they have at last discovered that there is no God, or, at least, if there is a God, that he does not, and can not, hear prayer. Other men have written "lives" of Jesus, and with the design to show that he did not claim to be the Lord God, and the King of kings, or if he did so claim he was entirely mistaken.

Some timid Christians have been more or less disturbed because of those evidences of unbelief. They may sometimes almost have feared that the battle would go against the cause of God, and that Protestantism might be a failure, and that the religion of Jesus would be swept from the face of the earth.

But, while there ever must need be the necessity for unceasing vigilance and constant warfare, we see no cause for alarm. The kingdom was never more flourishing than it is now. There never, in any previous twenty years, were so many Bibles printed as have been printed in this last score of years. There never, previously, was such a circulation of the Scriptures as there is now. The Bible never was studied in so many homes of the people. and in so many Sabbath Schools, as now. Never before were its precepts so lovingly and loyally obeyed as now. Never hitherto have so many bowed the knee to Jesus as in the later years of the last two decades. Christian men have not lost faith in prayer. The praying host has not prayed any the less because the Christian faith has been vigorously assailed.

their path, and because it reveals the way 'lings rather than immersions.

of salvation. They believe in prayer, because in the day when they called upon God he heard them and unswered them. They believe in Jesus because he has pardoned their iniquities, and spoken peace to their souls. They believe in God because he bears witness with their spirits that they are the children of God.

On Sunday next we begin for the twenty-first time the exercises of "the week of prayer." We have abundant encouragement to give ourselves to this work with all our hearts, and with unswerving taith. Infidelity will yet put forth mighty weapons against the Redeemer's kingdom. Let us fear not the issue, but with hearts imbued with the Spirit of the Master, seek to heal the broken-hearted, to lead the wandering to Jesus, and to secure pentecostal seasons amongst the churches. These will be our best arguments. And against such as these no weapons of skepticism will prevail.

WHAT ONE MAN MAY DO.

In the latter part of the year 1775 two Generals, Arnold with eight hundred soldiers, and Montgomery with seven hundred, attempted, as representatives of the revolted colonies, to capture Quebec. On the night of the 31st December (1775) it was arranged that Arnold should advance through the Lower Town, from the St. Charles River bridge, and that Montgomery should proceed from the opposite direction along the river side through Champlain street. If they should succeed in evercoming the barriers, and effect an amalgamation, as they desired to do, they were to attack Prescott Gate and try to carry it by storm. It is not easy to conceive what the effect upon the future of Canada, would have been if their enterprise had been successful.

Arnold and his men were kept in check by British regulars who held a position, in several stone buildings in the Lower Town, and not far from Prescott Gate. Montgomery, meanwhile, was leading on his men, with overmastering force. The English lines broke and fled. The probabilities are that, if Montgomery had been unchecked, he would have been able, on uniting with Arnold, to overpower the English soldiers who were occupying the stone buildings, and then successfully to storm the fortified Prescott Gate.

But, just as the broken English lines were beginning their retreat, a Canadian retained his position, faced the advancing enemy, and fired a cannon which the English had left loaded on the barricades. That one last shot struck down in death Montgomery, several of his officers, and a number of his men. Hs column then fled, broken up and demoralized. Thus ended the Montgomery-Arnold campaign against Quebec. A plank beneath the ramparts of the city now marks the spot where Montgomery fell. It is well to remember that even one man may sometimes drive back an armed host, and turn the tide of war.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Prince Edward Island correspondent asks for information on several points. He says that the following statements are frequently made, publicly, by prominent members of Baptist Churches in his vicinity, namely:

1. Where one person is baptized by sprinkling in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, ten persons ars haptized by immersion.

2. At the rate at which the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States, are adopting the mode of immersion for baptism, in 25 years sprinkling will not be known in that church, and in 50 years none of the Protestant churches in the United States will acknowledge the doctrine of sprinkling.

3. The Baptist population of the Dominion of Canada is 11,000 more than the Presbyterian.

The authorities quoted tor the above astounding predictions and statements are a Rev. Mr. Brohoe, of the United States, and a Rev. Mr. Gordon, of P. E. Island, and the Halifax "Christian Messenger."

REPLY.—We have not access at present to any statistical authority, to show precisely what proportion of persons receive baptism by sprinkling in the Methodist Churches of the United States, and what proportion are immersed. Formerly, in these Provinces, some Methodist ministers would immerse persons without any serious scruples of conscience about it. The recent discussions of the subject, however, have changed all that. We do not know of a single instance of immersion for baptism by a Methodist minister in these Provinces within the last fourteen years, although there may possibly have been a few such instances. Some Methodist ministers in the States have done as our ministers were wont to do here. But the publishing of information on this sub-The best argument against infidelity is | ject is leading to more correct views, and Christian experience. God's people be- to a more excellent way. The clear tenlieve in the Bible because it has been a | dency in the United States is in the direclamp unto their foot, and a light unto tion of an increasing percentage of sprink- was in the city on Tuesday, and favoured

The census of the Dominion of Camada for 1871, rives as the total population o the Dominion 3,485,761. The Baptist population is given as 165.000. The Free Baptist as 60,507. The Methodist population is given as 567,098. The Presbyterian population is only slightly less than the Methodist (we have not the exact fig. ures of the Presbyterian population within reach at this writing).

The percentage of the several leading denominations to the whole population

of Canada was, in 1871, as follows: 45 per cent. Catholics, Methodists 15 Presbyterians. 14 Church of England, Baptist, Free Baptists. Lutherans. All others,

These figures will indicate how absurdly erroneous those Baptist statements are, and how little ground there is for those wonderful predictions. Those statements and predictions, however, are quite as reliable as many others that are uttered in the defence of erroneous dog-

DR. Allison delivered his lecture on Hymns, Mediæval and Modern, in the Grafton Street course on Monday evening last. The audience, considering the bad condition of the streets, was good. Rev. S. B. Dunn occupied the chair. The lecture was scholarly and eloquent throughout, and evinced a thorough acquaintance, on the part of the lecturer, with the interesting theme upon which he spoke. Brief reference was made to the songs of the earliest period of the Christian Church. The songs of the Latin fathers of the middle ages were discussed at considerable length, especially the Veni Creator Spiritus, Veni Spiritus Sancte, Stabat Mater, Vexilla Regis, Cælestis Urbs Jerusalem, and Dies Ira. In dwelling upon the grandeur, sublimity, and pathos of Dies Ira, the lecturer was net only enthusiastic, but grandly eloquent, and fairly carried his audience with him in admiration of that noble composition. Modern hymnology was considered at some length, and Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley were especially referred to as contributing in un emanent degree to the wants of the church by supplying many of its best hymns. A somewhat novel and interesting feature of the evening was the rendering by the Grafton St. Church choir of Neales version of Cantemus Cuncti, a Hallelujah Chant of the twelfth century. The piece was rendered in admirable style.

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

THE RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

Many generous triends of the Society throughout the Connexion have not wait ed for the 25th of December before making their first payment to the Relief and Extension Fund; witness the fact that over \$21,000 have already been received by the treasurers. Those who paid promptly did not only generously but wisely, by putting this special effort out of the way of givings to the ordinary fund. By the time this paragraph meets the eye of the reader, all subscriptions of less than ten dollars, and one-half of all subscriptions of ten dollars and upwards, will be due. Please don't wait to be called upon, but hand the amount to your minister, and let the treasurers have a " New Year's gitt" that will effectually extinguish the debt.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

We venture one more appeal to superintendents to send in lists of promised subscriptions. Sometimes a brother writes "I can't see the use of sending in the lists till we get the money." Brethren, if there were not strong reasons for it, we would not urge the matter as we de. Every list kept back is injuring the prospect of the fund. Already letters are com. ing in expressing the apprehension that as only some 200 circuits out of 800 have reported, the scheme must be a comparative failure, and questioning whether, under the circumstances, those who have subscribed largely are bound to pay. The scheme is not a failure. We are persuaded that almost every circuit has been canvassed with good results; but the reception of the lists can alone enable us to prove this to the satisfaction of the many who are anxiously looking for reliable in-

Lists have been received from Nova Scotia since last announcement, as follows: Hantsport, \$21.00; Middle Musquo-00; Nappan, \$108.25; Aylesdoboit, ford, \$100.75; Halifax North, \$1352.34.

Cash receipts from Eastern Conferences -Rev. A. W. Nicolson, first instalment. \$50.00.

Total number of circuits reported to date, East and West, 231. Amount \$42.-Received from ministers \$890. Total amount \$26,842.

REV. GEO. W. TUTTLE, of River Philip, our office with a call.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL.

The Christmas entertal ment of Mrs. Dimock's Kindergarten School, was given at her residence, Carlton Street, in this city on Tuesday the 23rd inst. About twenty children were present. Several recitations were given, and several pieces were sung. Miss Black presided at the piano. Mrs. Dimock has been entirely successful in the management of her school; and has demonstrated that the Kindergarten system is admirably adapted to the mental training of young children.

DEATH OF MRS. JOSEPH KAYE. -- We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Mrs. Kaye, wife of Joseph Kaye, Esq., of Elland Hall, Richmond, Halitax. Her death took place on Monday last. The afflicted family has the sympathy of a large portion of this community.

We ought to hear from a large number of our ministers within the next week in reference to the canvas for new subscri-

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE

GENERAL CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS. The following amounts have been reeived for the General Conference Fund Laurencetown, Halifax Co., Athol. Stellarton 1.36 Petite Riviere,

> \$5.45 S. F. HUESTIS,

December 30, '79.

CONFERENCE OF N. B. AND P. E ISLAND.

1. The Superintendents of the various circuits on which meetings were held in the interest of the Relief and Extension Fund of our Missionary Society, are requested to close up the subscription lists, and forward the same to the Chairmen of their respective Districts, which by them will be at once sent to Dr. Sutherland. Freasurer of the Society.

2. The Chairman of the several Dicriets will collect that part of the ministers subscription due the Relief and Extension Fund, and transmit the same to the Treasurer, Dr. Sutherland, Toronto, Ont. H. McKEOWN.

President.

Interesting and very valuable is the irst number of the American Agricultur ist, beginning the 39th volume (1880) This number contains 150 articles and items, ilustrated with over 100 engravings, Among these are: the new Carp Fish, which is soon to yield immense supplies of good food from what are now waste swamps and bogs: Cattle Feeding, with 42 best combinations of feeding stuffs; Fencing and Fences with 40 engravings; Marketing Butter, with 9 engravings; Mining, nining terms, etc., explained with 5 engravings; Black Knot on Fruit Trees, 9 For 1878 " 106 llustrations; and a multitude of practical articles for the Farm, Garden and House. hold. Children included. 15 cents a num-

A NEW VOLUME.—Littells Living Age enters upon its one hundred and fortyfourth volume the first week of this month. It has just begun the publication, from advance sheets, of a new serial story by an author who does not often come before the public, but has done some of the best literary work of the day. Those who have read "Dorothy Fox" and "Hero Ca thew" by Mrs Parr, published some years ago. do not need to be told that they may expect in her new story, "Adam and Eve," one of the freshest and most charming serials of the present time. Another new serial by Mrs. Oliphant, also recently begun in The Living Age, promises to be one of the authors best productions. In this department of the magazine, through the year, the best foreign authors are represented, and the choicest short stories are included.

In science, art, theology, politics, and general literature, valuable articles are announced for early numbers of the new year, from the pen of Dean Stanley, The Duke of Argyll (First impressions of America) Dr. W B Carpenter, FRS, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Ruskin, Prof Owen, Prof Blakie, James Payn (the Literary Calling and its Future, James Froude, Richard A Proctor, W Minto (Letters of Chas Dickens,) Frances Pow er Cobe, Rt Hon W E Gladstone, and other leading writers, with interesting papers by Mr Mulock Craik, Mrs Oli phant, Sarah Tytler, etc. The recent de cided improvement in foreign periodical literature, caused by the establishment of the "Nineteenth Century" and other reviews is to be carried still further by the founding of new periodicals in England in 1880; and the ablest minds of the time will more than ever find expression in this literature. The Living Age gives their important and indispensable productions with a completeness attempted by ne other publication. Its conductors. too, have the advantage of long experience in rendering the quality of its reading as unequalled as is the quantity.

The publishers present to new subscribers for 1880 the six numbers of 1879 which contain the opening chapters of \$87. A very pleasant evening was spent. the two new serials above-mentioned. The At 9.30, just before breaking up, a very present is therefore a favorable time for happy incident occurred. Brother John beginning a subscription. For fifty-two numbers (besides the free numbers) of sixty-four large pages each (or over 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8,) is low: while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age feel unfeignedly thankful to our God, and for a year, (including the extra numbers to our many warm hearted friends on this of the latter,) both post-paid. LITTLE & circuit. May our heavenly Father abun-Co, Boston, are the publishers.

THE NATIONAL REPOSITORY, with the number fo January, enters upon its sev. nth see aar ial The history of this magazine, and of its predecessor, the Ladies Repository, since 1841, is an honorable one, and its place in domestic circles has never been so well filled as it is now. The first article of the current number upon "The Land of the Hittites," with ten handsome illustrations, was furnished by Joseph Longking; the second upon "Tyrol and the Lakes of Italy," with seven illustrations by Prof. W H Larrabee. Dr Wise writes of "Beethoy. en," and Rev J J Boswell of "Henry Crabb Robinson." Mrs Belle Tevis Speed, commences the translation of a thrilling story about Russian life, entitled Maroussia," from the French of P J Stahl. Lisle Lester describes a visit "Among the Button-makers of this country; and Prof Wm Wells gives a good sketch of the "Woman Question in France." or three selected picees and the ever wel.

come Editorial Miscellany makes up a

first-rate number of this magazine.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZ. INE for January. 8vo. 96 pages monthly. Wm Briggs, Toronto. \$2 a year, for two volumes of 600 pages each; \$1 for six months. Single numbers 20 cents. The eleventh volume of this magazine opens with new vigour. It has five illustrated articles. The most notable feature is the first of twelve articles by the Rev Dr Ry. erson, discussing the epochs and characteristics of Methodism in Canada, and especially the struggles for civil and religious liberty in which he bore so prominent a part. A serial story of the U.E. Loyalists in Upper Canada begins in a very promising manner. The Editor begins a series of papers on Great Reformers with an interesting account of Savonarola, the martyr monk of Florence, and continues his sketches of travel in Europe, which are to be copiously illustrated The illustrated articles are Mission Life in India; Recent Exploration in Pales tine ; the Canada Pacific Railway ; Scenes in Brazil; and a life sketch, with portrait, of Rev George Douglas, LL D, to be followed by other portraits and sketches of Canadian ministers. The Editor discusses the Irish Land Question, and the Lessons of the Season. The Bank Notices are very full and varied. Now is the time to subscribe.

We have received " J B Snowball's Miramichi Wood Trade Circular for the year 1879." The circular states that-'The business of the year now closed. like that of the year preceding, has proved most disastrous to all engaged in it.

The operations of those directly connected with the Miramichi were considerably curtailed last winter, but operators from the St John River working on the head waters of this River did much more than was anticipated. This, with the winter being exceptionally fine, unexpectedly swelled our export.

Discouraged by the large export and ruinous prices of the year the present operations are on a limited scale. The more favorable reports from Europe have not stimulated business, and it is now late in the season for an excessive production.

The shipments to Europe For 1876 were 116 Millions Superficial ft. For 1877 " 150 " For 1879

THE NEW ERA .- The third number of ber: \$1.50 a year; 4 copies for \$5. ORANGE | The New Era has been received. This is a new 8 page weekly published in this a new 8 page weekly published in this city, at \$1.50 a year. It is printed on good paper and presents a respectable appearance. This number is well filled with editorial and selected matter. Mr. G. Watson Dakin is the proprietor. There is probably room for another paper in this city; and we hope the New Era will be well received, and will have a successful

> The Baptist Year Book of the Maritime Provinces for 1879 is received. It is a pamphlet of 88 pages. Its contents include a Report of the doings of the Uonvention last year at Truro; an account of its Educational Institutions; Foreign Missions; Associations; Ministers; and other topics. We assume that the work of the denomination is being earnestly prosecuted, and that its interests general y are in a healthy condition. The pamphlet is from the Messenger Printing Of-

Hans and Hurd for January 1880 is from the office of Phillips and Hunt, New York. This is a monthly magazine, of 56 pages, in the German tongue. It is handsomely illustrated. Our Germanreading friends, in these Provinces, would do well to order this Magazine through our Halifax Book Room.

POSTAL CARDS.

DIGBY, Dec. 27, 1879.

Our Xmas Tree here was quite a sue cess. The evening was favourable. Many of our citizen friends, and a goodly number from the surrounding country, came, crowding our vestry to its utmost cape city. The beautiful tree, brilliant with artistic ornaments, and many useful articles, was very soon disrobed, but not in any way to the discomfort of those who clothed it. At 8.30 a grand old Sants Claus, loaded with dainties, visited us, and received a most cordial greeting from old and young. The financial result was Lockwood, in the name of the young persons of the church, and some older on presented the pastor with a very beautiful and costly Fur Cap. It was a complete surprise to him. Truly, our gratitude has never been more deeply stirred. We dantly bless them.

CORRESPO

We have seen its b Who will see its end witnessed its advent. foundly ignorant of shall live, and who sh is not known by any

wise arrangement of t It is well that the g been bestowed upon race, and that it is I enough of the future To know anything learn from the Bible ture, would cause mo to human beings.

We cannot, then, lo ing months of 1880, take place. Even the cannot do it accurate deed, declare that gra and that there will be the temperate zone. conjecture much, and tually take place.

ture correctly belong No man, then, as than a fragment of th know something of 1 much as we will know past, never to be re hours now form a p The review seems like

If we live through indebted to God for half a million minute be imparted one at not realized until the How shall we spend t important question. correct answer to thi now be given, is the enquiry, How are we It is probable that 17 be spent in sleep. spent. Wrong doing place during our wak the senses are locked that so many are awa to be asleep! Perh when they ought to seem to be sleeping body is awake. There them. Their energi They are not as wise rior creatures round provision in summer this year will proba from hand to mou Truly, in the midst death. And the active seek for succor. would be the best cur

Like former years. be marked by the occ events. Yet, the cu fairs will continue as some places human ter by earthquakes; gaun others, while cruel wa sands into eternity.

Revolving years are pering important less what a preacher is tim 1879 is hushed in deat Who will heed the and live as human be Who is willing to live year? What! no spared, we all should at the end of the year its beginning. How i last year? Are we ne a happy eternity, or m blackness of darkness

> A year of time, O pro Here to-day, but gon January 1, 1880.

BAY ROBE MR. EDITOR .- Our

will doubtless be gla Missionary Meetings been attended with ge most every night wa the weather being a li and dry roads, and no moon and stars vied and young from their of meeting. We had Brigus and Cupids. Hon J. J. Rogerson latter was the large known there. At Por meeting was propitiou natured brother Good us. Our people at all virtuously, but I thin Roberts excelled then only about sixty-five fa meeting placed £25 of people desire it, we (other meeting about dresses will be delive Bemister, of Harbor Goodison, Boyce; Pag the adjacent circuits.

I am glad to say the tual character of all been such as to evol pression, "It is the beever had."

May the gifts and ple be sanctified to the for which the church the world endures, th summation of Christ earth.

NEWS OF T

PROVIN

The Second Collegi Term for the current tional Institutions at commence January 2nd

In New Glasgow, N liquor were seized re ties from whom the in default of paymen prison.

Truro wants to have Exhibition held there

TIONAL REPOSITORY, with the January, enters upon its sev. and all lame. The history gazine, and of its predecessor, Repository, since 1841, is an one, and its place in domestic never been so well filled as it e first article of the current n " The Land of the Hittites," ndsome illustrations, was furoseph Longking; the second ol and the Lakes of Italy," illustrations by Prof. W H Dr Wise writes of "Beethoy-Bev J J Boswell of "Henry nson." Mrs Belle Tevis Speed, the translation of a thrilling Russian life, entitled Ma-om the French of P J Stahl. describes a visit "Among makers of this country; and Vells gives a good sketch of n Question in France." ected picees and the ever welrial Miscellany makes up a mber of this magazine.

ADIAN METHODIST MAGAZ. uary. 8vo. 96 pages monthly., Toronto. \$2 a year, for two 600 pages each; \$1 for six ingle numbers 20 cents. The dume of this magazine opens gour. It has five illustrated he most notable feature is the se articles by the Rev Dr Ryssing the epochs and charof Methodism in Canada, and e struggles for civil and reliin which he bore so promi-A serial story of the U. E. Upper Canada begins in a ing manner. The Editor beof papers on Great Reform. interesting account of Savonartyr monk of Florence, and is sketches of travel in Eurre to be copiously illustrated. ated articles are Mission Life ecent Exploration in Palesnada Pacific Railway; Scenes nd a life sketch, with portrait, ge Dougias, LL D, to be foler portraits and sketches of inisters. The Editor discus-Land Question, and the Les-Season. The Bank Notices and varied. Now is the time

received " J B Snowball's Vood Trade Circular for the The circular states thatess of the year now closed,

the year preceding, has provstrous to all engaged in it. tions of those directly conhe Miramichi were considerd last winter, but operators John River working on the of this River did much more cipated. This, with the wineptionally fine, unexpectedly xport.

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114

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STAL CARDS.

DIGBY, Dec. 27, 1879. Tree here was quite a suehing was favourable. Many friends, and a goodly numurrounding country, came, vestry to its utmost capaeautiful tree, brilliant with ents, and many useful ary soon disrobed, but not in e discomfort of those who At 8.30 a grand old Sants with dainties, visited us,

. The financial result was leasant evening was spent. before breaking up, a very t occurred. Brother John the name of the young perarch, and some older one pastor with a very beautiful Cap. It was a complete n. Truly, our gratitude more deeply stirred. We ly thankful to our God, and arm hearted friends on this our heavenly Father abun-

most cordial greeting from

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW YEAR, 1880.

We have seen its beginning, no more. Who will see its end? Not all who have witnessed its advent. The wisest are profoundly ignorant of the future. shall live, and who shall die, during 1880, is not known by any creature. This is a wise arrangement of the good Creator.

It is well that the gift of prophecy has been bestowed upon only a few of our race, and that it is now withheld when enough of the future has been intimated. To know anything more than we can learn from the Bible, respecting the future, would cause more sorrow than joy to human beings.

We cannot, then, look through the coming months of 1880, and tell what will cannot do it accurately. They may, indeed, declare that grass will grow in May. and that there will be no snow in July, in the temperate zone. They may, however, conjecture much, and many of these actually take place. But to unroll the fu-ture correctly belongs to God alone.

No man, then, as yet, has seen more than a fragment of the current year. We know something of 1879, perhaps not as much as we will know, when its results are revealed. Its joys and sorrows are past, never to be repeated. Its 8,766 hours now form a part of eternity past. The review seems like a dream.

If we live through the year, we shall be indebted to God for 525,960—more than half a million minutes. These gifts will be imparted one at a time,—the second not realized until the first is taken away. How shall we spend them? This is an important question. Perhaps the most correct answer to this question, that can now be given, is the answer to another enquiry, How are we using the present? It is probable that 175,320 minutes will be spent in sleep. That will be well spent. Wrong doing and crime take place during our waking hours, not when the senses are locked in slumber. Alas! that so many are awake when they ought to be asleep! Perhaps some are asleep when they ought to be awake. A few seem to be sleeping in soul when the body is awake. There is no activity about them. Their energies seem benumbed. They are not as wise as some of the inferior creatures round about us-made no provision in summer for winter. To such. this year will probably be as the past, from hand to mouth-sluggard like. Truly, in the midst of life, such are in death. And the active know of whom they seek for succor. The funeral service would be the best cure for some of these.

Like former years. this, doubtless, will be marked by the occurrence of startling events. Yet, the current of general affairs will continue as in the past. In some places human terror will be aroused by earthquakes; gaunt famine prey upon others, while cruel war will hurry thousands into eternity.

Revolving years are continually whispering important lessons to man. O, what a preacher is time! The voice of 1879 is hushed in death, 1880 now speaks. Who will heed the solemn admonition, and live as human beings ought to live ? ground. Investigation was set on foot Who is willing to live just as he did last and it was found that the coat had been year? What! no improvement? If taken to the house by an old woman nam. spared, we all should be wiser and holier, ed Jane Barrett, who lives on the charity of at the end of the year, than we were at the parish-going about begging from its beginning. How is it, in reference to house to house. The woman was accused last year? Are we nearing, year by year, of the theft. but she resolutely denied her a happy eternity, or moving towards the blackness of darkness forever?

A year of time, O precious boon, Here to-day, but gone how soon! G. O. H. January 1, 1880.

BAY ROBERTS, N. F.,

DECEMBER 18, 1879.

MR. EDITOR .- Our provincial friends will doubtless be glad to learn that our Missionary Meetings in this Island have been attended with general success. Almost every night was very propitious; the weather being a little cold, with hard and dry roads, and no snow, while both moon and stars vied in alluring both old and young from theirhomes to the place of meeting. We had famous meetings at Brigus and Cupids. At the former, the Hon J. J. Rogerson presided, and at the latter was the largest gathering ever known there. At Port de Grave, too, the meeting was propitious, though our goodnatured brother Goodison was not with us. Our people at all these meetings did virtuously, but I think that those at Bay Roberts excelled them all. We number only about sixty-five families, yet our first meeting placed £25 on the altar. As our people desire it, we (D.V.) anticipate arother meeting about 30th inst., when addresses will be delivered by Mr. Sheriff Bemister, of Harbor Grace, and brethren Geodison, Boyce; Pascoe, and Reay, of

the adjacent circuits. I am glad to say that the elevated spiritual character of all these meetings has been such as to evoke the general expression, "It is the best meeting we have ever had."

May the gifts and labours of our peo-ple be sanctified to the hastening that end for which the church exists, and for which the world endurcs, the coming and consummation of Christ's kingdom in the Yours truly, F. G. WILLEY,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROVINCIAL.

The Second Collegiate and Academical Term for the current year, of the Educational Institutions at Sackville, N B., will commence January 2nd.

In New Glasgow, N S., 65 packages of liquor were seized recently, and the parties from whom they were taken, were, in default of payment of fines, sent to

Truro wants to have the next Provincial Exhibition held there.

Rev. Mr. Downey of Argyle has recently had a season of revival in his congregaadded to his Church.

sand bushels of oats have been shipped prospects of recovery. from P E Island this year.

The temperance people of Montague have been pushing the war against the unlicensed liquor dealers in the place. Some of the criminals have been fined \$40 each and cost. A magistrate who was a witness refusing to answer some plain questions was sent to jail fer contempt of have been large accessions to the church

Mr. D. L. Chubbuck is continuing revival meeting in Portland with success.

The quarterly review of the Carmarthen Street Methodist Sabbath School was held ing months of 1880, and tell what will take place. Even the weather prophets on Sunday last. Rev. Dr. Pope and Rev. Mr. Prince, Col. Baird and Mr. Brecken took part.

Rev. Dr. Pope of St. John has been ill for a short time, but is now able to be out again.

Rev. Thos. Hicks of Deer Island was in St. John last week. Rev. R. Brecken of Windsor was in St.

John during the Christmas holidays. A social meeting of the congregation of the Centenary Church is to be held in the parlor of the school room of the church on Wednesday evening next | New Year's eve] commencing at 7.30 o'clock. There will be readings and music bearing on the departure of the old and coming of the new year.—News, 29th Dec.

Winnipeg during the yoar has expended \$11,000 on its public works. A tin mine has been discovered at Rat

Portage, Manitoba.

Diphtheria has recently prevailed in Barrie, Ontario. The most successful mode of treatment there has been sulphur applications to the fungus growth—a remedy which only of late has been employ-

Mr. Waller for several years superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Charlottetown has been dismissed by the Local Government, and Mr. Alex. Martin of Belle Creek has been appointed as his suc-

Professor John Johnston, for many years of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn, died at the residence of his son on Staten Island, aged seventy

The reviewer thinks that in fifty years the British Empire, exclusive of India, will number 70,000,000, and he inquires if England is prepared to let this vast Empire slip from her grasp, instead of making t the field of a higher statesman-ship and a richer civilization than any she has yet achieved. These articles are sure to attract world wide attention.

When Mr. James F. Ellis's barn (at Fairville) took fire on Thursday last, Mr. Ellis took off his coat and threw it on the ground that he might work to better advantage. When the fire was subdued the coat was found in Mr. Ellis's house, but it did not contain a pocket book with \$180, which it had when thrown on the guilt. It was then determined to search her, and although the missing money was not found a somewhat startling discovery was made. It was found that the old woman had quite a large sum of money -ranging according to reports from \$300 to \$2,000—Sewed up in her clothes. The money was in gold and silver, and must have the accumulation of years, while the woman was living in the greatest misery and poverty. The missing pocket book has not been recovered.—

UNITED STATES.

Rev Edward Eggleston, DD, is in poor health, and goes to England to recruit.

There is great excitement in the state of Maine over the action of Governor a number of Republicans recently elected to the Legislature of that State, and thereby giving the Legislature to the Democratic party. The excitement extends to all the States. Some of the leading Demo cratic papers unite with the Republicans in denouncing the action of the Govenor as entirely unjustifiable.

Several of the Conferences of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have recently been held, The statistics indicate a good state of the work there, especially as regards the number of conversions during the last year.

One hundred thousand strangers have found new homes in Nebraska during 1879, nearly all from the Eastern and Central States.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States has a "Conference Seminary" in Japan. It is under the care of-Dr Vial and promises well.

Edison appears to be bringing his electric light to a successful issue. He is subgood results so far. Some scientific men laugh at his efforts. But scientific men pass. He may laugh who wins. The near | virtue." future will probably show of what practical value the electric light will be.

Gen Grant, at the Grand Hotel banquat in Cincinnati, set a good example by turning down the wine glasses.

The members of the Brooklyn Presby. tery who brought several charges, some months ago, before the Presbytery, against Dr Talmage, were defeated, and then appealed to the Presbyterian Synod of Long Island. The case was recently heard on the appeal, before the Synod. The appeal was not sustained. The vote stood 26 against 13. This is a victory for Dr. ters left the New York Post Office

Bishop Gilbert Haven is very seriously About one million five hundred thou- ill at Malden, Mass., with very slight

A movement is on foot to present Gen. Grant with a purse of a quarter of a mil-

The Reports presented to the Conferences recently held in the Western States indicate good state of affairs generally in the Methodism of the West. There during the past year.

FOREIGN.

The Rev R S Cather, LL.D, a prominent member of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, who for a number of years devoted himself to the advocacy of the Systematic Beneficence Society and the Christian League, died on the 21st nlt., in the 59th year of his age.

Heavy snow storms in Central and Southern Europe.

The Thanksgiving Fund at latest reports had reached about one million dol-

The Czar of Russia is seriously threatened, and is in great peril. Uneasy, in his case, lies the head that wears a crown. LONDON, Dec 22-The Viceroy of India telegraphs to-day as follows:-"Gen. Bright reports the movement of reinforce. ments all along the line. Gough marched yesterday for Cabul, Azmatullah Khan, the Ghulzai chief of Lughman, who led his tribe in the recent engagement with Gough's command, is reported wounded. His followers appear to be deserting him. Reinforcements heve been sent to Dakka in consequence of the report that the Mohamedans are assembling in that vicinity.'

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Ireland has decided to raise for the benefit of education and home and foreign missions, \$100,000, to be called "The Thanksgiving Fund."

An English paper gives the following statistics of ministers in Great Britain Episcopal 25,163; Congregational, 5,246: Presbyterian, 4,951; Methodist, 3,669; total, 39,345.

The Samoan Islands have been entirely Christianized. Out of a population of 40,000, some 35,000, or seven-eights are connected with Christian churches. The London Missionary Society reports 26,. 493, the Wesleyans 4,749, the Roma Catholics 2,852, and the Mormons 126.

Three members of the organization known in England as the "Salvatio Army," have come to America, and begu to hold services in Philadelphia. Thei meetings are lagely attended, and numer cus conversions are reported. They ex pect reinforcements from England.

The question of itineracy has been be fore the Australasian Wesleyan Conference, which has decided that the three vears limit be extended to six, but that no appointments be made beyond the third year, except upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the members of the quarterly conference.

The Tichborne case is coming into notoriety again in England. It may be taken before the House of Lords for final

The affairs among the nations of the Old Country look very unsettled. There is nothing certain, about Afghanistan. Russia and other countries in the East. except that all is nncertain.

A portion of the Railway Bridge across the Frith of Tay, Scotland, fell, during a severe gale, while a railway train was crossing on Sunday evening last, at 7.14 o'clock. The passengers who are certainly all drowned are variously estimated at from 150 to 200. The train was from Edinburgh en route to Dundee. The most feaful scenes took place among those who were precipitated into the water, as well as those who escaped from instant death. The bridge is nearly two miles long. It was the largest bridge except perhaps the Victoria at Montreal in the world. The gap in the bridge is about half a mile long. The train left Edinburgh at 4.50 pm. The night was bright with moonlight, Garcelon and his counsel in counting out but the wind was blowing a hurricane. This fatal bridge was opened for traffic. May 31st, 1878.

HOME AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Watch-night services were held in all the Methodist Churches in Halifax on the last night of the old year 1879.

Noah's Tomb .- A road practicable for wheeled vehicles leads from here along the plain to Baalbec, distant about 40 miles -a pleasant road, for the first hour skirting the lower Lebanon spurs, and winding between hedges of roses in bloom and through richly cultivated country. I turned off from it before it became hot and dull, at the Village of Muallaka, celebrated as containing the mortal remains of Noah, whose tomb is shown to the credulous stranger. Its dimensions are 104 feet long by ten broad.

The two Presidents of the Republic of San Marino have issued a proclamation against gambling and public corruption jecting a new lamp to a practical test with at large denyning that a "hell' is to be started on their soil. "It is not,"they sententiously observe, " material prosperoften predict things that never come to ity that keeps up free States, but

"Let it be understood that the Sabbath school is now a better thing than it used to be, and that you cannot let your children stay out of it without putting them behind other children .- Joseph Cook.

If Mr. John B. Gough, the teetotal lecturer, has not been misinformed, it is a common practice among English young ladies of fashion nowadays to tipple wine in eandy shops when out shopping, and to carry daintly ornamented sherry flasks on all expeditions of business or pleasure.

Dan. Rice, the famous circus man, announces that he has been converted, and will at once enter the field as an evangelist

One hundred and fiteen thousand let. He had an interview with Moody at St. METHODIST BOOK-ROOM, r Louis, and ill probably 'gin his non

career by . . . aking at al ay meating A witty English judge says that when he goes on circuit, he attends church on Sundays with a three penny piece in one pocket, and a sovereign in the other. If there is a bag, he observes, I get off with the three pence, but if there is a plate it costs me the sovereign.

A new anecdote is told of Bishop Peck of Syracusc. The Bishop's weight is petween 350 and 400 pounds, and when in the dead, vast and midele of the night, recently, his bed crushed under him, the gentleman at whose house he was visiting ran up stairs in great alarm. "What's the matter, Bishop?" anxiously inquired the host. " Nothing at all,,' groaned the clergyman: "just tell your wife if I'm not here in the morning to look for me in the cellar."

LOVE.

OH, Saviour Friend! is there no other way To prove Thy changeless faithfulness than this;

That every other friend must fall away,

Change and grow cold to us, or else betray Us, as Thou wast betrayed, with a kiss? And so, in sheer despair, we kneel and

For heavenly love, failing of earthly

blies; Not fail in that, although we ask amiss. Is not the love that in this world appears The same great Love that rules and reigns in heaven?

Can it not keep, through changing hopes and fears, One poor soul true, till death that soul has shriven?

The answer comes slow falling thro' the With far-off music of immortal tears, True love was never false in earth or

heaven. Only love's counterfeit, by Love forgiven.

CHRIST.

He is a path, if any be misled: He is a robe, if any naked be; If any chance to hunger, He is bread; If any be a bondman, He is free: To dead men life he is: to sick men healb; To blind men sight; and to the needy, wealth;
A pleasure without loss, a treasure with-

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

out stealth.

1880.		SUN.		Moon	High Water. Cloc		
J	an.	Rises	. Sets.	Rises.	Hal.	St. J .	Fast.
4	Su.	7 42	1 4 49	morn.	m11 47	a3 13	5 min
5	M	7 42	4 30	0 39	A 0 32	3 58	5 "
6	Tu	7 42	4 31	1 54	1 23	4 49	5 "
7	w	7 41	4 32	3 10	2 21	5 47	6 "
8	Th	7 41	4 33	4 27	3 38	7 04	6 "
9	F	7 41	4 34	5 35	4 56	8 22	6 "
10	Sal	7 41	4 35	6 37	6 11	9 87	7 "

PHASES OF THE MOON. Last Quarter 5th, 2h, 34m, a.m. New Moon, 11th, 6h, 25m p.m. First Quarter, 19th, 2h, 26m, a.m. Full Moon, 27th, 5h, 58m, a.m.

Archbishop Usher, b. 1580. 5 Edward, the Confessor, d. 1066. 6 Joan d'Arc, b. 1402. 7 Fenelon, pulpit orator, d. 1787. Galileo, astronomer, d. 1642. 8 Sir William Draper, d. 1787.

10 Archbishop Land, beheaded, 1645. ECLIPSES IN 1880 In the year 1880 there will be four Eclipses of

the Sun and two of the Moon. 1 A Total Eclipse of the Sun, Jany. 11, 1880, invisible in Nova Scotia. 2 A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 22nd, 1880,

invisible in Nova Scotia. 3 An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7th, 1880, invisible in Nova Scotia

4 A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 1, 1880, invisible in Nova Scotia 5 A Total Eclipse of the Moon, Dec. 16, 1880, invisible in Nova Scotia. 6 A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 31.

1880, visible at Hatifax. Begins on the earth Dec. \$1, 1880, 7.46 o'clock Greatest Eclipse, 9.30 a.m., Mag. (Sens diam-1) Ends on the earth 11.14, o'clock, a.m.

Begins at Halifax about 8 25, o'clock, a.m. MARRIED

Gn the 23rd December, at the Methodist Church. North Richmond, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Horace V. Dalling, of North Richmond, to Miss Isabella McKilligan, of Florenceville, Carleton Cos At the residence of the bride's father, Sackville At the residence of the order later, Sacaville N.B., by Rev. W. R. Pepper, on 25th December; 1879, Mr. James S. D'Arcy, of Centreville, Digby, N.S., to Miss Susan Elizabeth Roler, of Sackville, Westmoreland Co., N.B.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Halifax, on 25th December, by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, Mr. John E. Forrest to Miss Lili. Moxon, both of Halifax.

November 27th., 1879, at the residence of Ebenezer Bell, Esq., Pembroke, Bermuda, by the Rev. E. B. Moore, Pastor of the Methodist Church, Hamilton, Mr. F. C. Breautigam, of Deal, New Jersey, to Miss Susie A., daughter of the late-John and Susie Vene Vene of New York City. and Susan Young, of New York City.

At the Methodist Church, Bathurst, N.B., on Christmas, by the Rev. Isaac Howie, Mr. James Freeze, of St. Stophen, to Miss Mary E. Dawson, of Bathurst.

DIED

At Horton Bluff, 20th December, of congestion of the lungs, Ida Maude, youngest daughter of Mr. John Morton, aged 8 years.

On Monday. 29th inst., at Elland Hall, Richmond, Isabella, wife of Joseph Kaye, daughter of John Kenyon, Esq., Huddersfield, Yorkshire, in the

DENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER BENSON'S CAPCINE FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN enflected was relicope goods or weak lauge, it set or co dsor weak lungs, it is to reason if only treatment to y should receive. To say his commission medicin it elements some form, it is for the minister remedy in the the same form. It is for superior to common portune plasters, in means, etc. not a suprimer sin I other external remedies. It is least pain at one, strengthens and our sowhere other plasters will not even relieve. It is least plasters will not even relieve. It is also the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Plaster and take no other. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents.

125 GRANVILLE STALET.

List of Books for December 1879.

(CONTINUED.) New Manual of Sunday School Addresses Noble Dames of Ancient Story. gilt ed Napoleon, Life of Nelson, Life of Nature's Wonders, Rev R Newton Noble Mottoes gilt ed Norma A Story 0 60 Nearest Neighbor Oliver of the Mill Origin of Nations Ouseley, Gideon, Life of, Rev W Arthur, M A

Old Christianity against the Papacy. Ouseley 1 00
Our Untitled Nobility gilt ed 0 90
Our Ruth 0 75
Officers Daughter, The 0 75 Old Sailor's Story, An
Orphan and Foundling, The
Oliver's Oath, by Sarah Doudney.
Original Fables and Sketches.
Old Helmet, by Miss Wetherall
Only Me. An Autobiography 65 0 65 Pope's [Rev W B, DD] Compendium of Chris-

tian Theology, 3 vols. each Plutarch's Lives Pendower, a story of Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII
Physical Geography of the Sea. Maury
Poets of Methodism, S W Christopher
Pleasant Half-hours in the Family Circle

Plain Pulpit Talk, Thos Cooper Pepy's Memoir's and Diary Prison World of Europe, Howard's Preaching Without Notes. Storrs Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation Pomponia, or The Gospel in Cæsar's House

Peep Behind the Seenes Pillar of Fire. Ingraham Pounceford Hall, A Story of School Life Prayers for Christian Families Percy's Tales of the Kings and Queens of England Paiisay, The Potter

Paley's Evidences, with Notes
O 90
Pompeii and Herculaneum, their History,
Destruction and Remains
0 90 Providence of God, Jackson Pilot's Daughter, The Pastoral Care, The, McAll Pledge that Redeemed Itself, A Pleasant Hours with Foreign Authors Praise and Principle Poor Clerk and his Crooked Sixpence Peter Pengelly, or True as the Clock, by
JJ Wray
Playfellow and other Stories, by Mrs S C
Hall

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LESSON III.-JANUARY 18, 1880.

JESUS BAPTIZED BY JOHN: Matt. 3: 1-17. TIME.-The baptism of John was in the summer and autumn of A D 26; the baptism of Josus, about the 1st of Januard, A D 27, nearly thirty years after the

last lesson. PLACES -The preaching of John was in the wilderness of Judes, extending along the western coast of the Dead Sea, and reaching as far north up the Jordan valley an Bethabars.

RULERS -Tiberius Cmar. emperor of Rome, 14th year. Pontins Pilate (second year) governor of Judgea. Herod Antipas (son of Herod the Great, of our last less. on) governor of Gaillee, 31st year Herod Philip of Perma and other parts (31st year).

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY -Rome still the ruler of the world. The Greek, the learned and almost universal language among the educated. Ovid and Livy died A D 18, nine years previous.

THE CONNECTION.

For 30 years Jeone lived in the retired village of Nazareth; and very little is known of he history; except his visit to Jerusalem, and his discussion with the learned men in the temple, when he was 12 years old. But there are some things we may learn about this life at Nazareth. from his after-life. They are thus summed up by Farrar in his Life of Christ : 1. He was brought up in comparative poverty. 2. He was brought up not in idleness, but to honest labor. 3. His edueation was not neglected. "That he had not been to Jerusalem for p rposes of instruction, and had not frequented any of the schools of the Rabbis, is certain from the indignant question of jealous enemies, 'From whence bath this man these things?" He had learned the ancient language of Hebrew, for he quotes it. He must also bave known Greek, and Aramaic, the common language then spoken by the Jews. 4. "His best teachings was derived from immediate insight into his Father's will. Nor must we lose sight of the fact that it was in these silent, unrecorded years that a great part of his work was done. In these years he 'began to do' long before he 'began to teach.'" Meanwhile great political changes had taken place in Palestine. A chelaus had been banished, the semblance of kingly authority possessed by Herod the Great had been taken away, and Juoma was ruled directly by the Romans, through a governor or procurator, Pontius Pilate. Galilee continued under the rule of Herod Antipas; and all of Christ's life and ministry continued under the civil administration of these two men, Antipas in Galilee, and Pontius Pilate in Judgea (Luke 3: 1). But now the time of his public ministry draws near. John the Baptist, his forerunner, has begun his preaching, and baptism of repentance, during the summer and autumn months; and Jesus begins his public teaching is the Messiah.

EXPLANATORY

1. In those days. During the time that Jesus was living at Nazareth; more probably simply synonymous with "in that age or era." John the Baptist. He was the son of Elizabeth, a cousin of Mary, fears? made you see danger? The weath Spirit and with fire, verse 11. and was therefore a second consin of to come means the divine indignation, or rite see Num. 6): had shut himself up to the forerunner of the Messiah. ing is given in Luke 3: 4 18; it however priate to repentance, and show in their not one alone, b t both of us. It becom changed in its nature after the paptism of lives the appropriate results of such a eth my mission to submit; it becometh only repentance and good works as a fruit their sincerity. Meet for. Adapted to. of repentance, but also faith in the Lamb fitted for. Repentance. See on verse 2. of God that taketh away sin. Preaching. For a catalogue of the fruits of the new Proclaiming as a herald, announcing the life, see Gal. 5: 22, 23; and 2 Pet. 1: King and the kingdom. Wilderness of 5-9. Observe, first, that John and Christ, Judwa. The word translated wilderness as well as the apostles, call for something does not denote, as with us, a place of more than fruits, viz., a change of characboundless forests, entirely destitute of ter (compare John 3: 3. 2 Cor. 5: 17); inhabitants, but a mountainous, rough, and, second, that they recognize as eviand thinly settled country, covered to some considerable extent with forests and rocks, and better fitted for pasture than worthy of repentance. for tilling.

2. Repent ye. Not mere remorse, but conversion and reformation, or turning away from sin and unto God. The Greek word means change of mind, or heart. Now, there be four parts of repentance (contrition, confession, faith, amendment of lite), which, being set together, may be linked to an easy and short ladder where by we may climb from our present state of sintulness into the castle or tower of eternal salvation. Kingdom of heaven. The promised kingdom of the Messiah; a spiritual kingdom, including all who love and serve Jesus Christ as their King. It is of heaven, because the law or habit which now and hencefor-Christ brought it from beaven, its King is in heaven, its laws and spirit and its final consummation in the millennium. Is at hand. This kingdom was now to begin. The Messiah, its King, was come to inaugurate the new reign. That was begun which was prophecied in Dan. 2:44:

The whole man was a sermon: he might fire. w Il call himself "a voice." The voice of one crying, &c. This passage is supposed to have a primary reference to the return secondarily fulfilled in the preaching of the Baptist. Prepare ye the way of the The imager) is drawn from the great strategical works of the conquerors of the East. They sent a herald before them to call the people of the countries through which they marched, to prepure for their approach. A "king's highway" had to be carried through the open

4 Raiment of camel's nair. Not the sonage as the Messiah." the Scriptures. A leathern girdle. Such is Elijab wore, of undersed one. Meat Food. Locusts. The common brown locust is at an three inches in length, and he general form is that of a grassb pper; Length to give been used as food fords the each at times. Herodotus apeaks of a Lib an nation who dried the r locusts in the win, and ate them with milk. Wild honey. Abundant in Pales inc, which is described as "flowing with milk and non ey." The term is, however, used by other ancient authors of a kind of hone, which issued from fig t ees, paless, and other

5. Then went out to him Jerusalem. &c. Not be ely persons from these localaties. but such amititules that it might be said that all Julia was there.

6. In Jordan. The place five miles north- ist of Jerie) was known is Bethaba. " the house of the ford." Fords do not change in a river like the Jordan; roa is are never altered in the East; and this must always have been, as it is now, the place of passage from Jericho to Gilead. Here, probably, the Israelites first osed into Canaan. Confessing their sins. The confession of evil works is to -c beginning of good works. Cause of John's success. 1. From the wonderful inflance which men of thought exercise over men of action. The two are necessary to each other. 2. It was a ministry of terror. Fear has a peculiar fascination. You could not go among the dullest set and p each graphically and terribly of beli-fire without insuring a la ge audience. 6 Men felt that he was real. Reality is the secret of all success. H. spoke s mer speak when they are in earnest. 7. Pharisees and Sadducees These two

sects, according to Josephus, originated at the same period, under Jonathan the high-priest (B C 149-144). The Pharisees took for their distinctive practice the strict observance of the law and all its ligionism represented by the Sadducees was bare, literal, moral conformity, with out any higher views or hopes. They thus escaped the dangers of tradition, but fell terest. 2. From a secret consciousnéss ing of this law. that they were not right, and needed to on. Generation of vipers. Offspring, or areth to where John was. brood, of vipers. The viper was a vene-

dence of a change of heart, not a creed, a ceremony, or a prefession, but fruits

hearts, in your feelings. We have Abraham to (better, as) our father. Of these stones. The pebbles o' shingle on the beach of the Jordan. Out of the unlearn- ing or kneeling in a stream. The mode raised up his apostles (John 7: 48). Out symbol and picture of the spiritual bapof the hated and outcast Gentiles he built | tism which forthwith descended upon him up the new church, the "new Jerusalem." The head of the corner was itself "a stone which the builders despised."

21:42.) 10. And now. The present tense imply ward in the kingdom of heaven prevails: "from this time it is so." Unto the root. The axe laid down unto the root denotes that every thing is ready now for cutting | 64: 1. Ezek. 1: 1. John 1: 52. Acts down such as are heartless and fruitless That the trial shall be of the heart and life. Men cannot hope any longer to stand upon a mere profession, or external rela-3. For this is he. Spoken by Matthew, tion. Now the rule is. "By their fruits ye rit descending like a dove. In body shape not by John. Esaias. The Greek form shall know them." Good fruit. The be- like a dove, says Luke, 4: 22. The dove Isaiah ; found in Isa. 40 : 3, in the Sep-atitudes (Matt. 5 : 3-10), and the fruits of was historically connected in the Jewturgint, a Greek translation. The voice. the Spirit (Gal. 5: 22, 23). Cast into the ish mind with the abatement of the waters

troved. of the Jews from captivity, and to be only that he is a mere forerunner, to prepare lessness and gentleness. the way for the Messiah. Water is con-

ele ant kind of cloth made of the fine Ghost "Ghost," when the Bible was han of the camel which is thence called translated, was the common name for camber, but a coarse stuff manufactured "spirit." As on the day of Pentecost, from the long and shagzy hair (shed visibly (Acts 2: 1-4) but also often in the every year; of these animals. This faim- history of the church (revivals) and indient of came's hair was nothing else than viduals. With fire. "While John could the sacked the of which we read so much only bid them repent, and symbolize their children. We suppose you are about Jesus would really purify them, and give the fire of divine life and love."

12 Whose fan is in his hand. Fan;

wincowing fau, or shovel, by which the grain, mingled with chaff, was exposed to the wind, so that the chaff was blown away. Here we have another figure of judgment. The fan in his hand, or the metrument for the separating or purging, is the wird, or the preaching of the Gos pel. His fan is in his hand; the sifting process is going on now; the gospel is measuring men. Purge. Cleanse. His floor; i. e., "the contents of the tarn beginning a new year, let us all try to tween the paws of the animal, and Or, perhaps, owing to the verb ("shall cleanse form one end to the other" the floor itself, which was an open, hard-tradien space in the middle of the field. Wheat. True and penitent believers. the precious, pure produce of God's husbandry. The garner. The granary, usually day, subterranean vanits—an emblem, way. It is better to be right than to palace, where he was ared for an first, of the kingdom of heaven on earth : and, secondly, of the heavenly inherit-ance. Chaff All that is not wheat, in-says Mr. Civil. cluding the etraw, which was commonly used in the East for fuel. Unquenchable fire. There was danger lest, after they had been separated, the chaff should be blown again among the wheat by the changing of the wind. To prevent this, they put fire to it at the windward side. which kept on, and never gave over til it had consumed all the chaff. In this sense it was an unquenchable fire. The chaff are the ungodly and evil doers. The unquenched fire is the weath of God against evil, which is, in its very nature, eternal, and can only cease with the cessation or transformation of the evil.

13 Then cometh Jesus. Why should our Lord, who needed no repentance, come to John to be bastized of him? Because he must fulfil all righteousness. The law, which he came to fulfil, and not requirements, written and oral. The re- to destroy, required him, as our high the age of thirty years. This ordination required that he should be sprinkled with water. "Thus shalt thou do unto them." into deadness and worldliness, and a de- the priests, at their ordination, at thirty nial of spiritual influence. While our years of age-"to cleanse them, sprinkle Lord was on ear, this state of mind was very prevalent among the educated classes throughout the Roman Empire, and him to be made like unto his brethren Here he stands with his budget in his most of the Jews of rank and station that he might be a merciful and faithful were Sadducees. The Sadducees (whose high priest." (Hebrews 2: 17.) Every name was derived from Zadok, their sup- high priest received haptism by the posed founder) were the infidels and ma- sprinkling of clean water upon him at terialists of the first century. Come to thirty years of age. Our Lord could not his baptism. Why did they come? 1. On he a faithful high priest if he was not account of the general excitement and in- made like unto his brethren in the keep-

To Jordan. That part of the country have a better religion than they had. 3. lying on both sides of the flowing stream From curiosity to learn what was going was called Jordan. Jesus came from Naz-

14. John forbade him Tried to hinder mous serpent, here equivalent to "ser- him; the active, earnest preventing with pent," Who hath warned you? What the gesture, or hand, or voice. I have has made you come here? aroused your need to be baptized of thee. With the Holy

15. Suffer it. John did not fully com Jesus. The circumstances of his birth the punishment that will come on the prebend way Christ sought this baptism. are recorded in Luke 1. He was a Nazarite (for an account of the vows of a NazaMalichi (3: 2; 4: 5) in connection with required of J. sus. "Every high priest is —1 Kings 19: 19. 4. David—2 Saml. a solitary life of prayer and meditation 8 Bring forth fruits Begin with their fie all righteousness"—meet every legal (Luke 1: 80). An account of his preach- conduct and principles, in a way appro- and official requirement. It becometh us, Christ, from which time he preached not change, so they should thus best evince your offl ial position to recognize my claim and to perform this act. John's baptism of Jesus was essential that he If he will look at Job 1: 3, he will find might enter with becoming qualifications upon the work of the ministry and the

16. Baptized. We can ascertain how Jesus was baptized by comparing Scripture with Scripture, and thus allowing the Holy Ghost to be his own interpreter. The Greek words used do not determine the mode. "His coming out of the water aids us not in guessing how, for the pre-9 Think not to say. Not merely equivalent to "Say not..' but, "Do not fancy you may say" Within yourselves. In your would it in the least aid the matter. Thousand, in ancient and modern times, have been baptized by affusion, as they are represented in ancient pictu es, standed and despised fishermen of Galilee he of his baptism was such as to make it the in dove like form."-Whedon. And lo This occurred while he prayed (Luke 3: (Matt. 41), in answer to prayer. Even to Jesus the best gifts came turough prayer. The heavens were opened. An apparent separation or division af the visible expanse, as if to afford pas-age to the form and voice which are mentioned in the next clause. Compare similar expressions (Isa. 7: 56.) In all these cases the essential idea suggested by the version is that o renewed communication and extraordinary gifts from heaven to earth. The Spi-The reference is still to Mulachi's lafter the flood, and has become, as well prophecy (4:1)-utterly and terribly des- as the olive-branch, a symbol of peace among all Christian people; and it is re-

trasted with the Holy Spirit, and repent- voice, with as true an acticulation as ever eleven, and who is the one? ance with "fire." He that cometh after came from human or superhuman organs me. The one soon to appear, before whom of atterance. It was no dream or concep-I go as a forerunner or herald. Mightier. tion of John's, but a reality to his percep-Having greater power, as shown in his tion. Thou art my beloved son. Curistians to the editor Was will be the blessings of a hungry man be upon works in this verse. Whose shoes. Sandals—simply a sole fastened to the foot but no where is the term "beloved son" the names, and also the chapter and by thongs or straps. As stockings were applied by God to any one but Jesus veres, and then perhaps this little land of the wilderness, valleys filled up, not worn, the feet would become soiled; Christ, to whom it is given, both here and check Mr. Query will say once more: only wish I had your cure." and hills levelled the words used are, of and, when persons entered a house, the in the hour of his transfiguration Matt. Exactly so course, poetical in their greatness), wind-sandals were taken off, and laid aside, so 17:5). These solemn words are a divine ing by-paths straighted, for the march of that the feet might be washed. This was declaration that our Lord Jesus Christ is But nowe's another little man. Hope the great army. Interpreted in its spirithe of the lowest servants. John, the promised Redeemer whom God from py New Year, Mr. Short. How do you tual application, the wilderness was the then, by saying, I am not worthy to bear the beginning undertook to send into the stand the cold weather? [to carry away] his sandals, conveyed this world, and that with his incarnation, sac. "Finely," says Mr. Short. I bring the mountains and hills was the bringing down of spiritual pride.

I am not worthy to be the most menial servant to so distinguished a per.

Father is satisfied and well pleased.

With the Holy STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

OUR NEW YEAR'S CHAT WITH OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A Happy New Year to you all dear only bid them repent, and symbolize their children. We suppose you have now roady little Savoyard, named Francois purification by the baptism with water, tired of holiday fun, and are now roady little Savoyard, named Francois who to go to work. How many of you be- loved and feared God, was nearly dving Jesus would really purify them, and give to go to work. How them a new heart by the Holy Spirit, and came sick during holiday week by eat- from cold and hunger. Being arrived them a new heart by the Holy Spirit, and came sick during holiday week by eating too much cake and candy? You shelter, he resolved to enter the anof must take care of yourselves. If any a tame bear, kept by the city for the of you have been sick, do better the king. This bear, who was carried M seco. naxt time.

It is now some time since we began our "chat" with the little readers of our paper. We have had a pleas. ant time together, as we have come around our table and talked about all sorts of things. And now that we are be better than we were the last. Let us fearing that he might be burt, med he learn more, and think more, and pray take him away; but the bear, who al. more, and do more than we have ever ready loved Francois licked hun sindly done before, so that when this year and would not suffer him to be removed ends, if we live to see it, we may find This was told to the king, who sent for that we have made progress in the right the little Savoyard to be brought to the be a king and wear a crown.

"Let me tell you about a crown,"

Certainly, good friend; what is it? "A CROWN FOR JESUS.

"A teacher once asked a child: 'If you had a golden crown, what would up." you do with it ?'

"Tue child replied: I would give it to my father to keep till I was a man.' "He asked another: 'I would buy a coach and horses with it,' was the re-

"He asked a third: 'Oh!' said the little girl to whom he spoke, 'I would do with it the same as the people in heaven do with their crowns-I would cast it at the Saviour's feet.'

Children have no golden crowns to lay at the Saviour's feet, but they have something better to give him. It is priest, to receive priestly ordination, at the heart. Love is better than a golden crown. Though it has no money value, it is worth more than all the crowns in the world.

> But Mr. Query insists on being heard. mas, and he must have a chance now. Here he stands with his budget in his hand.

"Exactly so. I am ready young ladies and gentlemen, to make my report." MR. QUERY'S RRPORT.

of the fourteen boys and girls who have who has been the chief means of progiven all the answers correctly; six curing their liberty. Scampering off. others have answered all but one; and they fetch a branch of a tree, which one has answered all but two. The they let down to their poor brother, answers sent in behalf of the Sunday enabling him speedily to join them in school were all correct. Some of the the freedom in which they rejoice." children have also answered a few of Mr. Oddfish's puzzles, but I don't care to interfere with him-exactly so. Here are the correct answers, with the references: 1. Job-Job 1: 3. 2. Nebuc--1 Kings 19: 19. 4. David-2 Saml. 6: 5. Adon jan -1 Kings 1: 25. 6. Elisha-1 Kings 19: 21. On x-Job hear Mr. ddfish's story. Silence all! 28: 16. One boy thinks the first question should have in it a thousand yoke body laugh. Proceed, Mr. Oddfish. of oxen, instead of a thousand oxen, and gives for his reference Job 42: 12. the answer, and perhaps can tell why it says five hundred yoke in one place and a thou-and voke in another. Another boy thinks that David was not a prince. but a king, and says: I do not remember that king and prince are ever used riverence?' synonymously in the Bible. But he forgets that the King of kings' is call- reply. ed the 'Prince of peace." All kings are princes, though not all princes are riverence?' kings. I am very glad to say that these cuildren all give evidence of having stu died the Bible, and I hope they will continue to do so. Shall I throw out another hard nut for these young nutcrackers ?"

They have done so well this time, Mr. Query, that we think you may try them again. "Exactly so. Here's another:

MR. QUERY'S SECOND. "The ordest man that e'er did live. To whom would Aoranam money give Who was the first two wives to have? Tue grands in now of Seth I crave. The name Gan's people one time had. A Gittite time when David's sad. Wirs laugu er crimed a beritage? Wait man and Amanam engage To feten a wife for his dear so? t' an Stais an way his secret won? Was danger faced to save her kin? Wine saux or meath the earth for sin?

"H re are the names of eleven people. If you find them correctly, the first names joined together will form 11 I indeed. The Baptist acknowledges ferred to by Christ as a symbol of harm- a word of eneven letters, which is the name of one of the most remarkable astonished priest, saying: 17. A voice from heaven. As true a characters in the Bible. Who are the

There litt's fooks, what do you think you'll get.' of than? Tr. again, and end answers "O Pat!' said the grateful pastor,

HOW A LITTLE BOY WAS KEPT PROM

FREEZING

"One winter, more than a hundred years ago, it was so cold, so very cold that many persons were frozen tod ath In a city in the north of France a poor took Francois gently between his barr pressing closely against him to warm him. So the little Savo and lived going out to clean shoes in the days me and returning in the evening to share the but and supper of the bear

"Som one discovering the cuid be supported. My dear little friends, God never for sakes unfortunate children who love and fear him."

True, Mr. Short. The salmist save 'When my father and my mother for. sake me, then the Lord will take me

"I should like to tell a bear store, too," says Uncle John.

UNCLE JOHN'S BEAR STORY.

"A Jewish missio ary was one making inquiries in Russia about the method of catching bears in that country His informant told him that, to entra these for midable and ravenous creatures a pit was dug several feet deep; and after covering it over with turf, leaves etc., some tood was placed on the top. The bears, if tempted by the bait, easi fell into the suare. 'But," he added 'if four or five happen to get in together. they all manage to get out again.'

"'How is that?' asked the missionare. "'They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape.'

". But how does the bottom one get out?' asked the missionary.

"'Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul such as God has endowed us with, yet can feel grati-"I am very happy to report that, out tude; and they won't forget the one

Sensible bears, we should say, and & great deal better than some men we hear about, who never help anybody but themselves.

What was that you said, Mr Oddfish? You would like to tell a story? Well, that is odd. Now, little folks, let us Heads up, arms tolded, and don't any-

A SHREWD IRISHMAN.

"An Irish priest was standing at the corner of a square about the hour of dinner, when one of his countrymen, observing the worthy father in perplexity, thus addressed him:

"'Oh! Father Of Leary, how is your "'Mightily put out, Pat.' was the

"'Put out! who'd put out your

"Ah! you don't understand; that is just it: I am invited to dine at one of the houses in this square, and I have forgotten the name, and I never looked at the number, and now it is nearly one o'elock.'

"'Oh! is that all?' was the reply; 'just now be aisy, your riverence, I'll settle that for you.

"So saving, away flew the goodnatured Irishman around the square, glancing at the kitchens, and when he discovered a fire that denoted hospitality he thundered at the door and inquired " Is Father O'Leary here?"

"As might be expected, again and again he was repulsed. At length an angry footman exclaimed:

"'No; bother on Father O'Leary, he is not here; but he was to dine here to day, and the cook is in a rage, and says the dinner will be spoiled. All is waiting for Father O'Leary.'

"Paddy, leaping from the door as if the steps were on fire, rushed up to the

"'All is right, your riverence; you dine at 43 and a mighty good dinner

"Long life and happiness to your riverence! - I have got your malady, I

We think Pat deserved an invitation to dinner after that, though a man with his shrewdness might manage to pick up a dinner in some way. Thank you for your story, Mr. Oddfish. You may give us another at some other time.

SCRIPTURAL

No. 7.-67 18, 9, 3 24, 12 44, 23 20 81 45, 46, 41, 5 63 67 is one of the 67, 40 60 56, 3, 46, 17, 27, 40, 51 was an aparat Atheus. 49. 61 7. 40 47. 55. 6, 66, 21, 28, 48, 2,

ot tt Paul against 5, 22 .3, 49, 4 10, 0 9 9, 61, 1, 65, 21, je an encouragemen 48, 34, 4, 24, 60, 16, 19 40, 46, 58, 13

6 34 64, 55, 38 1) and regarding se-THE WHOLE IS A which every child sho Answers have been

as foilows: Priest, Eli; Jewist Woman of Rank, V fear: Pharises disp Spies tather, Vophs tan: City destroyed, vanities, saith the pres

ty. Eccle Xu; 8. From A. P. C., St. Noer, Hants Co., N.S. rington, Lympool; PET; J. A. C. Cornwallis: Mac erl Windsol; B D. Av P P Lang II, Liver Je

WHAT BREWERS BEER

Mr. Lill was one of A browers For thirty beer, and the product o lisument on the North had a wide reputati brewery burned down posed that Mr. Lill we a meeting or the busin section the subject wa Mr. Lill said that build nor own anoth was a business that master and man. He pos ible to ke p sobe premises. It was a diunkaras in constant the curse began in the Where every man was the morning and a ba ni_bi. He would have He would be content mone, to some other w

At this point an old the audience called out. we to do for that excelle Mr. Lill answered, "

be the be ter for it.

We can not very wel hon sty in this. He in brewing, and, accor custour, he ought to s bus.ness. But he co-Steak well of browing ron, my bad; the prodits theces are had. To what we see everywhe Beer brings disease, physical, moral, and m it has a chance to Wor mete results, to the in the community.

England's greatest by is in vain that every work which philanthi when those whom we are habitually soaking beer or inflaming the spirits. The struggle of library, and the Chur against the beer houses is but one developme between heaven and he Reader, on which side to range yourself?

A STARTLING FACT Chadren have died of di ter who might have been bottle of Johnson's An It is a sure preventive will cure nine cases out ly should be without it a

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July 20,79

ome one discovering the child be. the paws of the animai, and g that he might be burt, tried to nim away; but the bear, who al. loved François, licked hou kindly, ould not suffer him to be removed. was told to the king, who sent for tle Savoyard to be brought to the where he was ared for and ed. My dear little friends, God orsakes unfort unate children who a fear him."

Mr. Short. The salmist says: my father and my mother for. e, then the Lord will take me

hould like to tell a bear story. ays Uncle John.

INCLE JOHN'S BEAR STORY.

Jewish missio ary was once inquiries in Russia about the of catching bears in that country. orm int told him that, to entra midable and ravenous creatures as dug several feet deep; and overing it over with turf, leaves me tood was placed on the top. rs, if tempted by the bait, easily the snare. 'But," he added, or five happen to get in together, manage to get out again.'

w is that?' asked the missionary. ey form a sort of ladder by on each other's shoulders, and ke their escape.'

t how does the bottom one get ked the missionary.

! these bears, though not posa mind and soul such as God wed us with, yet can feel gratid they won't forget the one been the chief means of proheir liberty. Scampering off, th a branch of a tree, which down to their poor brother, him speedily to join them in om in which they rejoice."

le bears, we should say, and a al better than some men we out, who never help anybody

was that you said, Mr Oddfish? ld like to tell a story? Well. dd. Now, little folks, let us ddfish's story. Silence all! arms tolded, and don't anyh. Proceed, Mr. Oddfish.

SHREWD IRISHMAN.

ish priest was standing at the a square about the hour of hen one of his countrymen, the worthy father in perplexaddressed him:

Father O'Leary, how is your

htily put out, Pat,' was the

out! who'd put out your

you don't understand; that I am invited to dine at one ses in this square, and I have the name, and I never looked aber, and now it is nearly one

is that all?' was the reply; be aisy, your riverence, I'll for you.

ing, away flew the goodshman around the square, the kitchens, and when he fire that denoted hospitality ed at the door and inquired: her O'Leary here?'

ht be expected, again and as repulsed. At length an an exclaimed:

other on Father O'Leary, e; but he was to dine here the cook is in a rage, and mer will be spoiled. All is

sther O'Leary.' lesping from the door as if re on fire, rushed up to the riest, saying:

light, your riverence; you nd a mighty good dinner

said the grateful pastor,

s of a hungry man be upon

and happiness to your have got your malady, I al your cure."

l'at deserved an invitation r that though a man with s might manage to pick some way. Thank you , Mr. Oddfish. You may er at some other time.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

No. 7.-67 LETTERS.

18, 9, 3, 23, 12, 44, 23, 49, 85, 62, 32, 20 31 45, 46, 41, 57, 25, 14, 36, 1, 5, 63.67 is one of the Beatitudes. 67, 40 60 56, 3, 46, 14, 42, 26, 24, 52,

17, 27, 40, 51 was an inscription on an airar at Athens. 49, 61, 7, 40, 47, 55, 30, 5, 60, 39, 53, 8,

6. 66. 21, 28, 48, 2, 37, 9 is a precept of St Paul against the love of sin. **5**, 22, 3, 49, 4, 10, 64, 32, 38, 38, 49, 9, 9, 61, 1, 65, 21, 2, 34, 50, 19, 15, 46 is an encouragement to praver.

48, 34, 4, 24, 60, 16, 11, 22, 54, 59, 17, 19 40, 46, 58, 15, 29, 26, 6, 24, 50, 6, 34, 64, 55, 38 is the advice of St.) aut regarding self confidence.

THE WHOLE is a verse in Proverbs which every child should learn.

Answers have been received to No. 5, as follows :

Priest, Eli; Jewish month, Nisan; Woman of Rank, Vashti; Torment, fear; Pharises display, phylacteries: Spies father, Vophsi; Ambassy, Tartan; City destroyed, Ivah. Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, all is vanity. Eccle xii: 8.

From A. P. C., St. John; C. E. S. Noel, Hants Co., N.S.; Meade P Harriagton. L verpool; A E C, Cornwall, P E I: Jas. A. Cahill Harborville, Cornwallis; Mitchell St., Halitax; E. Windsol; B D. Avondale; Morley, P P Lang II, River John.

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the audience called out, "Lill, what are

We can not very well doubt Mr. Lill's hon sty in this. He had made money 1879 in brewing, and, according to common custom, he ought to speak well of the Beer brings disease, poverty, ruin-

England's greatest brewer says: "It when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually soaking their brains with At 7 40 p.m (Express) from St John, Point du Chene, Pictou and intermediate points beer or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the Church, all united Moncton, NB, July 16th, 1879 against the beer-houses and gin-palaces, is but one development of the war

Reader, on which side do you propose

chadren have died of diphtheria this winter who might have been saved by a single bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is a sure preventive of diphtheria and will cure nine cases out of teu. No fami-It should be without it a day.

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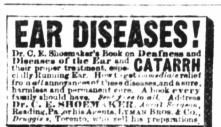
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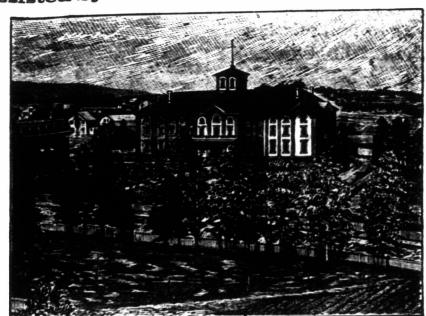
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VOL. XXXI

THE Why do we heap hu Before us and re And scorn the little

Like angels on the

Each turning round As beautiful as ne Because it is so sma

We will not see it And so it turns from Away in sad disda Though we could giv

It never comes aga -Miss Muloch. LET I Be not swift to

Let it I Anger is a fee to Let it p Brood not darki Which will disay Rather sing this Let it p Strife corrodes t

Let it p

Let it p Any vulgar souls May condemn w 'Tis the noble w Let it p Let it p Echo not an ang Let it p Think how often Let it pa

To the unregard

Like the dew-cro Wherefore Should Let it p Let it pa

Since our joys m

FAMILY Private devotion, and the worshin of so intimately connec pendent on the oth delight, that neither without spiritual dained that the w should be conducted called and set apar the responsibility worship of the Ch

rests upon the one v

the head of the fam The father in the ligion, away back ir the world's history his own family. altars, and gather them for worshipe in the morning d J. ings accordoshua children. nouse, we day after the service for me returned to Lord Traces of the name find in the Ne bson why Aquilla such helpers in the co

because they had a Cl an house. Dr. Jacob ed authority in the Church says: "And it is not unv mark that the first aposto tion of the gospel in E visit of Paul and Silas to trates the planting and of family religion in the was at Philippi that the instances occurred of being Chirstianized, w her household, the jan

were baptized into the C Lightfoot says: "The household plats an important the divine economy of t in primeval days the patt recognized priest of his c Christian Church the house is the divinely apy of religious life to his family religion is the point, the surest foundati ligion of cities and

empires." Jacobus says: "Fami God's method of procharch." "Household pro-" will vindicate the distr God will make between family and posterity and wicked population of Sode

Now, when we know wh held of the power of the pa the family into what is readily see the reason why sibility should rest upon