## The tuesknam,

| Rev. A. W. Witicoisonu | Pubished mader the directisn of the | meral Conifernce of the Methoist Chrech of Canada. | Pootare Prem |
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ATL METHODIST PUBLICATION
 $\left.\begin{gathered}\text { Sabliath h chools, Clergymen and Students } \\ \text { purchasing in iquantites have } \\ \text { A SPECIAL } \\ \text { DISCOUNT. }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$
halifax.

The sermon in Brunswick Stree
Church, in the morning, was preached Church, in the morning, was preached
by the Rev. J. Iathern from Rev. 19. 12.

CRewss", expository remarks upon the surround-
ings of the text, and splendid imagery Redeemer. Crowns were given to Jesus
and he had crown rights. and he had erown rights. L. Cerwss.- "And on his head were
many crowns,"-crowns of wondrous richness and lustre flashed their pure
light from His immortal brow. These were not simply garlands, the symbols
of victory, but diadenis and therefore the insignia of royalty and suggestive
of dominion. The legal glory of the Redeemer was an ingpiriting theme.
brightened, with the constantly in brightened, with the constantly in.
cresing illumination of Revelation, all the ages of prophecy and promise. The
seed of the woman became the star of Jacob, the Shilob of Judah, the prince
of the house of David, and, in the rapt Messianic strains of the evangelical
prophet, wonderful counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father and
the Prince of peace, it was foretold that the king should reign and prosper
that His power should be great, His palicy beneficent, His dominion ever
lanting-that majesty should be His
His crown, righteousness His sceptre, jus-
tice His aw, and that his glory should fil the whole earth. These were exalt d conceptions not to be realized or ac complised in the grandeur and great-
ness of earthly gestate. The Kingdom af Christ was not of this worla. nire
attempted no rivalry with the prines
and magnifcent palace, a purple robe, a
wreathed and jewelled crown, an im. peral seceptre, an overflowing exchequer.
victorious armies and an eestablished ammon people, had no phace to thy His heal. was crowned with thorns and
 and
"Come then, and in addition to thy many
crowng,
Recei eone more : the crown of all the
earthe.
II. The crown rights of THE Re-
jugation, and universal empire.

1. Adm inisistration-the right divine
to reign-the right of mediag 1. Adm inastration-the right divine
The divine right of earthaty kings sway.
had been claimed by the sovereigns of had been claimed by the sovereigns of
the old world had been no unimportant
factor in
and political. There is but one, how-
ever, who in an absolute sense, reigns
by divine right. The Lord hath set by divine right. The Lord hath se
His king in his holy hill of zion.
We sang appropriately engugh as
expressive of loyalty, " Bing fortht the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all." dary sense can men or angels give dia
dems to Jesus. The right of the Re for eternity. God hath highly exalted Him and he must reign,
2. Allegiance: The willug homage st aspect was not so much an idea, sentiment, or a creed as a power,
power that wrought in us, subjugatir power that wrought in us, subsjugating
ourselves to the sway of Jesus, bring-
ing into subordination to Him every
faculty of being, ruling in heart and
mind without mind without any rival. The Lord
Christ, in virtue of his many crowns of
mediatorial rights, claimed and challenged authority, and ascendency ove
all men and over all communities. It the spirit of Christ were in us, if Jesus
were the king of glory, if His crownmights were ove then could we not re-
fuse the surrender of our hearts, lives and souls unto Him.
3. Subjugation:
he Apocalypse As the warrior forth from conquering to conquer. In righteousness he judged and made war
Enemies he might have, who to th end were against him, united with the
rebel crowd raising the rebel shout, "We will not have this man to reign over us;" but a glance of his eye, a
word from His lips, a touch of his power and the mightiest foes in array against
His throne should be broken in pieces His throne should be broken in piec
and perish fron the way. There wa
symbolism in the Book of Revelatio symbolism in the Book of Revelation
in regard to opposing forces which we
might not attempt accurately and min might not attempt accurately and min-
utely to interpret, but the main pur-
pose was distinct ately to interpret, but the main pur-
pose was distinct. Evil was symbolized
as spiritual Sodom, in the streets of as spiritual Sodom, in the streets of
which the witnesses were slain; but
the witnesses of God had a resurrec-
tion guilty city was partly destrosed by an guilty ciake, and the rest gave glory to
earth. Evil nssumed the form of a
God. dragon drawing the stars from heaven, dragon was cast out. Evil appeared as
a beast with many heads, rising out of
the sea assisted by a false prophet, but the sea assisted by a false prop cest, into
both beast and prophet were cast
the lake of fire. Another symbolical manifestation of evil and of opposition
to Christ was the city upon the Seven to Christ was the city upon the Seven
hills, drunk with the blood of sainte, hills, drunk with the blood of saints, but she came up in remembranco
before God, and the proclamation wa
made- Babylon is fallen. Last of all in the imagery of this book the chief fo
of Christ and of His Church was un bound and went forth to deceive to nations, to gather them from the four quarters of the earth to the last gran



2
berean notes
1 Lesson ix. (John 19, 25-3) Jesus on the Cros.
Home Readings. Home readings.
MONDAY-John, 19, 25.30.

 SUNDA
of Sirice
of Sines. GolDex TExT: The Lord hath laid on
him the iniquity of us all. 1 sa. 53 , 6 . Pilate granted the $\dot{\text { anmand of of the Jews. }}$
and handed over Jessus to the Romana sol.
diers that they should crucify him sult diers that they shonld crucify him. A
ready he had iveen crowned with thorn
buffeted, spitted upon, scourged and der
 came to Golgotha, and "there they cru-
cified him.". The The Trik peesents. Jjesus
on the Cross." The Topic states why "Sufier ering death for a world of sinners,"
The Goubs TExT carries the reaon ad
litle funther back: The Lord hath luid
on him the iniquity of us all." In the
 Atcrement.". ${ }^{\text {So conspicuous here as " The }}$ Teache need to come to
this lesson very tenderly.

 1. The humiliation of Jesus as a man
3. The teanterness of J Jesus as a son?
3. The sufterins of Jesus as asarifice
4. The complteneses of


1. Outinnes.
2. The Friends Around the Cross, verse 25; The Message from the Cross, verse
O6, 27; 3. The Safferings on the Cross,
verse 23,$29 ; 4$. The Death Upon the
 and upon Mark $15,22.39$. This lesson
should be stadied in the ligyt of all the crangelists. thection was used by the Romans for
ther wormals, yet the Jews de
manded it and secured it manded it and secured it for Jessns. The
place of execution was outside the city. but not far off. Traditiou designates it
as hill, or mount. The suffere was strip-
ped for execoution, and his garments were appropriated by the executioners. His
hands and his feet were then nailed to the hands and his feet were then nailed to the
cross, sometimes as it lay upon the ground sometimes he was lifted up and so nuiled
upon it. The sufferings of the crucified were terrible.
SAyings ow ore cross. 1. "Father,
forgive them," as he was lifted up: "To-day shalt thou be with me in Para-
dise ;" before midday ; 3. "Behold thy thirst.", as darkness passed; 6.:
finished," when darkness was 4nished," when darkness was over; 7 .
"Father, into thy hands," etc., as he died.
Now, verse $25 ;$ that is, about noon, as i. judged by comparing the acts of Jesus
and the vaitious notes of time as given in
the several gospels. THERE stood By me cross, etc. Three wofen and on
man are specified as standing by. Dear
faithful ones who thus clung to their ing Lord. The honor of a mention by


 John, thy son henceforth." Hence the
corresponding 'emark to John, "Behold
thy mother."

 of his sayings. This fifth eaying,
thirst." was uttered not far from th
 Tim. 4, 6. 7 ; but his was paltry compared
to that of Jesus. As that darkness broke away he saw a completed salvation. The
gates of pearl were opening for sinners,
redemption was assured. THAT THE
 therefore was fulfilled. The thirst was
the result of inflammation from the
wounds. It indicates his terrible agony. See note among the QuEstions on this
lesson. lesson.
IT Is FINISHED, verse 30 . The cry of
it




$\qquad$




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ent kinds of
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cannot'
"Sist
beaut beautiful of thy child is not in the grave; the tody is but the garment
that contains the soul. the shone from those bright eyes, and
gave such beauty to the entire being, gave, such teaut that see again. It will
and that thee shall only be a little while at the best, and
we shall all see the dear ones gone before, and shall clasp them again in our
arms." Then addi Ig to herself softly, ?. And God shall wipe away all tears
from their eves, and there sall more death, neither sorrow, nor crying,
neither shall there be any more pain. Look above this dark earth, dear sister,

Sileutly she leaving the mother alone in, the fast-
gathering twilight, but with gathering twilight, but with heart
cheered and strengthed to bear its sorcheered and strengthed bear
row. Dropping on her knees by the
itte crip, she uttered but row. Dropping on her knees by be
side of that little crip, she uttered but
the single sentence, "Thy will be done."




| CHIDDREN'S CORNER. <br> the time to be pleasant |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ant into the kiteben with a pout on terlipe: Her aunt was busy ironing; but |  |
|  |  |
| e looked up, and any time for you to be nd help fall Mother was amake |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| kat, and walked off into the garden. Buta new idea went with her. .. The very |  |
|  |  |
| tinu to bo balpefl and plasent is when -ther parple arec cross. Sare enougn," |  |
| thought shes " "that would be the time when it wolld do the most goond. I remember. when 1 wis sick last year, 1 . |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| so pervous hardly help being cross; and mother never got angry or out of patience, but |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| mever but as zente with me: 1 ought to |  |
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|  |  |
| jingle them or the corners of his lips. "Couldn't I take him out to |  |
|  |  |
| of his lips. "Couldn't I take him out to ride in his carrage, mother, it such a nice morning !" she asked. <br> "I should be glad if you would!" said her mother |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| The little hat and ack were brought, and baby was soon ready for the ride. "I will keep him as long as he is good," |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| " 1 will keep him as long as he is good, said Maggie, "and you must lie on theoff and get a nap while $I$ an gone. You sofa and get a nap while I Iare looking dreadfully tired. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| The kind words and the kiss that ac companied them were almost too much |  |
| for the mother. The tears rose to her eyes, and her voice trembled as she an |  |
|  |  |
| swered, "Thank you, dearie; it will do me a world of good if you can keep him out an hour; and the air will do himgood, too. My head aches badly this moding:" 1 g |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| good, too. My head aches badly this soorning " <br> What a happy heart beat in Maggie's |  |
| bosom as she trundled the little carrage up and down on the walk. She had done real good She had given back a little of |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| real good She had given back a little of t the help and forbearance that cad so of. |  |
| ten been bestowed upon her. She had made her nother happier and given ber time to rest. She resolved always good member and act upon her aundindwords: " The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody else is tired and cross."-Wellepring. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| and cross."-Wellspring. <br> hatrers chickens. |  |
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| Llttle S范my Bient "lived away down |  |
|  |  |
| as a boy of thirteen coud be. One evening be came home after a ramble tbrough the wiods and by the river, and asked his |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { brother Harry who was eight years yonng- } \\ & \text { er thau himself: "Harry, would :'t you } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| " I'm sur. I would," answered Harry. Well. you take these three eggs and |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { sun, and after awhile you'll have three or } \\ & \text { the funniest chickens you ever saw." } \\ & \text { Harry followed his brother's directions; } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
| - morning, noou and night, and might be scen watching for his brood to poke their bills up out of the sand. At last one hot |  |
|  |  |
| day, just before noon, the sand began to move, and the queerest kind of chicken |  |
|  |  |
| came ont. It had a long, horny bill, a long, flat body, without feathers or wings, |  |
|  |  |
| four feet, and a kail nearly a; long as its body. As soon as Harry's excited eyes |  |
|  |  |
| body. As soon as Hurry's excited eyes could see clearly, he exclaimed <br> $={ }^{"} \mathrm{O}$ ! O : it's a alligator ! it's a alligator come out of an egg. |  |
|  |  |
| come out of an egg." <br> If Harry had been a little older he would have known that the alligators buy |  |
|  |  |
| their cggs in the sand, and wait for the sun to batch them, and as soon as the young alligators appear the mother con- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Home. <br> some oueer animals. |  |
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| Uniesms. Phenixas, and Dragoons, werenever seen by any, ond: bu: they were |  |
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