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Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM EN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL. XXXI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

THE POOR AT CHRISTMAS. BY PHŒBE CARY

Ford mothers who hush on your bosoms Your babes' tender cries; And sing them to sleep in your eradles, With soft lullabies;

Proud fathers, whose children are sheltered In the homes of their birth; Who see their fair heads, morn and even. Still safe by the hearth :

When the merciless winds of the winter Are cruel and bold : When even the shelterless sparrows Are crying for cold.

And you listen, safe-housed, to the falling Of the snow and sleet, And hear on your roof-tree all harmless. The wild tempest beat;

When you gather, a circle, unbroken, Your fireside about; And shut in your children remember The children shut out!

Think of wanderers abroad in the darkness The tempest and rain: With no hearthstone ablaze for their coming, No light in the pane-

Children shivering in horrible places The earth for their bed; Wretched groups huddled close in the darkness, And crying for bread!

Think of orphans, and, worse, babes deserted, Whom 'twere well if the earth

To her pitying bosom had taken In the day of their birth. Ay! think of them tenderly, kindly Poor, homeless, astray; For the sake of the holy child Jesus,

You worship to-day.

By all the proud hopes that encircle Your sons brave and bright; By your love for the tender-eyed daughters So fair in your sight.

By the blessings unmarked and unnumbered,

You hold so secure, hile you are remembered in mercy. Remember the poor!

THE BIBLE.

A prayer for enlightenment. If we are perplexed as we read a book, and can earry it to the author, he explains his meaning. So carry the Bible to its au-

> O Holy Dove! That I may prize This book of love. Unstop my ear,

Anoint my eyes,

Made deaf by sin. That I may hear Thy voice within.

Break my bard heart, Jesus, my Lord; In the inmost part, Hide thy sweet word.

THE FOUR MITES A WIDOW GAVE AT CHRISTMAS.

as it had come for centuries, and everywhere in the Union there was preparation in some sort of a way for the time of that Christmas christening? we love to celebrate. Christmas, with its holy hush of expectation, its gladness of exultation because Christ was born; Christmas. with its earols and born to set us free from sin.

and are hidden until the Judgment. length on the deep of his vast posses-

quakes of domestic hate. O, no! She heaven a holiday excursion.

-this poor woman-knew nothing of business, and so the rich man launched her house away, and she was left with four children and the world. Into her heart they looked for love. To ber hands they uplifted theirs for brend, and, from the fig orchards, whose leaves are raiment for the little ones, she could not go to glean, because she held

no price in her hand. God-and again I write perhaps, for who can say God hath done this or that, for are not His ways mysterious wayslaid the weight of illness over her life and well-nigh quenched it. I think the hands of the four little ones, held up to her in entreaty, stayed the spark of life and kindled it anew. It matters not where she lived, nor how; but I tell you that she was so poor that she had nothing to give her little children for Christmas, not a penny to sweeten the daylight with, for the little lips which so rarely tasted sweets. And so came on the night before Christmas. On happier days, it had been this mother's joy to put into the line of stockings beside her door a few gifts, humble mementos of the great gift to the children

Her children went to bed. In truth, I ought to write, went to sleep, for beds they had not, except such as wafted down from the wings of Sleep as she came and hovered about the place where

they lav. Sewing! sewing! for women sew still in this world, that man makes so weary a place for his fellow-man. Yes, she was sewing, to finish a bit of dainty work, that meant a loaf of bread for Christmas cheer on the morrow. She sewed until midnight, and then folded the work away and went to rest.

The moon light came in; nay, it filled the place as she went into it. The first sight that met her view was four stockings fastened with pins to the window ledge—four stockings, waiting to be filled. Where was Santa Claus? I don't believe in him, or he would have shown his presents there.

This poor woman looked at the faces, and at the stockings, and her heart opened its most secret place to God. She kneeled before the sleeping faces and cried out," O Christ! These are my children. Christmas is come and I have nothing to give them. And, as she so cried, the Holy Spirit was with her, and she opened her lips and cried again, "I have nothing to give them. Give Thou thyself unto these little ones, as I present them now

to Thee on this Christmas night." Then, there was joy in heaven. mother, too poor to make presents to the children of her heart; gave them away as a Christmas gift to the king of Glory. And they were all that she

Verily, I do believe God had been trying that poor woman with his own right hand that so she might cling the closer to Him. In the years that are coming, does any one think Christ will Christmas was coming again, just forget the Christmas present the poor woman brought to His feet? Will the children thus given fail of the benefits

DEVOTIONAL PIETY.

We need a devotional piety. There is greens, its gifts and trees and fires, is, a great deal of sentimental religion in year by year, drawing the children of the world that feeds on motion, and ex the earth nearer together. The com- pends its energies in efforts to render munity of gladness seems to open our itself attractive by means of amusehearts, and we forget many little ills ments in which the sacred and the proand enmities, because it comes to us fane are ludicrously intermingled. The anew with every year that Christ is Church of the Holy Fun draws crowds, but the piety of its members is of a The people were making ready, and very peculiar type. It has no solid there was one poor woman who could basis of truth, no sweet savor of prayer not prepare for the day. Possibly the and praise, no heavenly fervor of devo-Divine One was trying her, to prove tion kindled at the divine altar There her integrity and she was sorely tried. is a great deal of levity connected with Her husband died. His property went, religion. Seriousness is made repulwhither dead men's dollars too often go | sive, and the sweet solemnity of countenance expressive of inward patience There was a little house which was and peace is held up to ridicule by his he did not live in New York-but those who have been so far misled as attached to it, that a rich man drew must be always on a broad grin. The

GROUNDLESS ANXIETY.

The "Country Parson," whose recreations have afforded us so much pleasure, relates the experience of a clerical friend, which is both amusing and instructive. This friend had just been admitted to orders in the Episcopal Church. As was very natural, he had taken the next most important step in life. He had married, and on a salary of five hundred pounds had commenced housekeeping. With this income, he knew he must manage his affairs with prudence and economy, and he hoped that he would be able to make his year's ends meet. But he suspected as the weeks passed by, and the outgoes were numerous, and the servants wasteful, and the calls on his purse many and pressing, that he was getting in arrears. The quarter ended. Bills were all in and paid. The amount expended was one hundred and twentyfive pounds, which, as the calculation was made, was at the rate of six hundred pound a year, one hundred pounds more than his salary. He was overwhelmed at the discovery. Visions of the debtor's prison floated before his diseased imagination. He would be disgraced as a clergyman. His reputation in the estimation of his wife's relations would be sadly damaged. The poor man carried a heavy load, day after day, and at night sleep fled from his pillow. At last, as one day he was brooding over his forlorn condition and thinking of the dismal prospects before him, he once more multiplied his expended one hundred and twenty-five pounds by four, and found that the result was five hundred pounds instead of six hundred pounds—just the amount of his salary. At once the cloud on his spirits disappeared. A happier man could be found nowhere the inc. I should not be surprised if the next sermon he wrote was from the text, "Be careful for nothing; but in every thing, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." If his wife's brother or sister came to dine with him the next day he met them with a cheerful face, and welcomed them to the best dinner the market could afford. How often has the heavenly Father

thus lifted loads of groundless anxiety from the hearts of his burdened children. During the years of general depression, which we hope are coming to an end, what cares have pressed upon Lord's injunction, "Take no thought Bible. for the morrow," has sometimes been very weak. Its trial has been great, and sometimes the strain so severe on it that it would seem as if it would snap. But in thousands of cases it has stood the test. A gracious Providence has been found to be better than our fears. Like our clerical friend, we find we have fears having proved needless, we thought we should never again give way to them. At last, we said, we are safely anchored, and we shail never again be driven out upon the dreary waste of waters. But has it been thus with us? When once more the storm has risen, and the rude winds have beaten upon us, have we remained at our moorings? In dark hours of disappointment have we been able to look up and say, "Though he slav me, yet will I trust in him "?

THE BEST TEST OF CHRISTIAN

LOVE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SHOW FOR IT?

A young man commences at the age of 20 years to drink, and from 20 to 23 he drinks but one glass of beer a day, worth 5 cents a glass; at 23 he will have spent \$54.75; from 23 to 25, \$73; from 25 to 30, three glasses a day, \$273.75; from 80 to 35, four glasses a day, \$365; from 35 to 40, five glasses. a day, \$556.25. By this time he will have spent in all the sum of \$1222.75.

ces at 20, and instead of spending the money named for beer each year, puts it out at 7 per cent. interest, without any savings, but this beer money, he would be worth, at the age of 40 years, \$2280, having saved his money, his fight for the tinsels of State, or so poorcharacter, his health, and perhaps his ly covetous as to grasp after ample

Now, if you have been paying out your money for beer—what have you to show for it? Are you any better, nicher, happier for it?' Are you any heal- my wishes acquire a turn of sublimity. thier than your total abstaining friend? | My throbbing desires after worldly gran-Has your beer-drinking given you any better position in society? Are your family any better off for it in any way? Does your drinking help you to lay up charms. Too long, must I own, have anything of any sort to offset the bank account you would have had if you had paid your beer money to the cashier? Or do you expect by means of beerdrinking to lay up anything for yourself or your family in the future? If

so, what is it? When you make a bargain, there are always two values. You pay your mon-ey for a pair of shoes and you have the shoes to show for it, and you can wear them while you are earning money to buy more; but when you have paid your money for a glass of beer, and allow, ed it, what have you to show for the Ten chances to one it makes you thirsty low at first. Keep down till your subfor another glass, and another, and you get a headache or a stupid feeling that does not help you work, and perhaps some other bad things-not worth paying for; but if you have any good thing to show for it, what is it?

Perhaps vou have not yet drank enough to count up much; if so, now is your time to forestall the cost and make your bargain. Will you pay out your money for the beer and lose it, or here it utterly fails. If ever there is will you lay it out so that you may have something to show for it?

"Wherefore do ye spend your money many weary and cast-down souls. The for that which is not bread, and your faith which should make practical our labor for that which satisfieth not?"-

QUIET LIVES.

bless the world. They come out every

Christ's lowly workers unconsciously

morning from the presence of God and go to their business or their bousehold made miscalculations. We forecast work. All day long as they toil they each morning that you neglected prayer, troubles which have never come, because drop gentle words from their lips, and they had no foundation in reality. Our scatter little seeds of kindness about it. "And if there was a law that you them; and tomorrow flowers from the garden of God spring up in the dusty streets of earth, and along the hard lives of God's people in this world are many questions, and wound up with manner in which the dew performs its pertunity for family ptayer." ministry. It falls silently and imperceptbily. It makes no noise. No one hears its dropping. It chooses the darkness of the night when men are its beautiful work. It covers the leaves nearer still. The closer your commun-There are those who seem to suppose with clusters of pearls. It steals into ion with Christ the more comfort you that soft words, kindly congratulations | the bosom of the flowers and leaves a | will feel. The more you daily live by and smooth things, are the true evi- new cupful of sweetness there. It pours the side of the Fountain the more you dences of Christian love. What a mis- itself down among the roots of the shall feel in yourself "a well of water take! Genuine love will risk some- grasses and tender herbs and plants. springing up into everlasting life" thing in the way of candor and plain- And in the morning there is a fresh (John iv. 14). You shall not only be dealing with its object. If a Christian beauty everywhere. The fields look blessed yourself, but be a source of errs, either from the path of duty or in greener, the gardens are more fragrant, blessing to others. In this evil world the little house had a small line of debt to suppose that religion to be cheerful, the management of his worldly affairs, all life glows and sparkles with a new you may not, perhaps, feel all the senan enemy would likely be silent, and splendor. And is there no lesson here sible comfort you desire. But rememand drew, until it became a cable that sweetest and most attractive of all the let him go on and reap the reward of as to the manner in which we should ber you cannot have two heavens. Perlaunched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at disciples of Jesus are those who live in launched it off and anchored it at launched it off and anchored it at launched it off anchored it at launched it at launched it at launched it at launched it off anchored it at launched it off anchored it at launched it off anchored it at launched it closest communion with him. If chris- seek to "restore such an one in the we not scatter blessings so silently and devil is not yet bound. There is "a tians would come down from the mount spirit of meekness," would risk a mo- so secretly that no one shall know what good time coming" for all who feel The poor woman knew nothing of of communion with God, their faces mentary alienation to save a brother. hand dropped them? The whole spirit their sins, and come to Christ, and business—of course net—for woman is radiant with heavenly joy, they would Blind love may prove our worst snare; of the gospel teaches this. "When commit their thirsting souls to his always cherished and kept from harm be far more attractive and winning in but love directed by wisdom will seek thou doest alms, let not thy left hand keeping. When he comes again they by her natural protector, man, in this their intercourse with the world than the highest good of the party who know what thy right hand doeth, that shall be completely satisfied. They generous land of ours, and has no need they can possibly become by putting on shares it. While receiving the reproof, thine alms may be in secret." We are shall remember all the way by which know aught of anything beyond the the mask of Comus, and trying to draw the admonition, and the caution, one not to seek praise of men. We are not they were led, and see the need-be of acred precincts of home, whose walls into the narrow path a class of people may fret and chafe; but erelong he will to do good deeds to receive rewards every thing that befell them. Above are never rocked asunder by the little who are naturally lovers of pleasure, thank from his heart the one who had from men. We are not to sound trum- all, they shall wonder that they could money-quakes of poverty, and heart- and who would make the pilgrimage to the courage to tell him the truth and pets or announce our good deeds from ever live so long without Christ, and

INFINITY OF BLISS OUR AIM.

When the keen-sighted eagle soars above all the feathered race, and leaves their very sight below; when she wings her way with direct ascent, up the steep of heaven, and, steadily gazing on the meridian sun, accounts its beaming two glasses a day, he will have spent splendors all her own, does she then regard with solicitude the mote that is flying in the air or the dust which she shook from her feet? And shall this mind, which is capable of contemplating Now, if another young man commen- its Creator's glory, which is intended to enjoy the visions of his countenance; shall this mind, indued with such great capacities, and made for such exalted ends, be so ignobly ambitious as to territories on a needle's point? No, under the influence of such considera. tions I feel my sentiments expand and dure die away, and I find myself if not possessed of power, yet superior to its my affections been pinioned by vanity and immersed in this earthly clod. But these thoughts break the shackles. These objects open the door of liberty. My soul, fired by such noble prospects, weighs anchor from this little nook, and coasts no longer about its contracted shores-dotes no longer on its painted shells. The immensity of things is her range, and an infinity of bliss her aim.

A WORD TO PREACHERS.

warmen that you do not feel. Begin rise naturally and carry your hearers with you. Take care not to rise so early that you cannot sustain yourself to the end.

It is easy to get higher, but difficult and dangerous to descend.

Sometimes the declamatory swells into the turgid, and even in this form attempts to move the passions. But need of simplicity it is when you attempt the pathetic.

FAMILY PRAYER.

Family prayer is the nutriment of family piety, and woe to those who allow it to cease. I read the other day of parents who said they could not have family prayer, and one asked this question:-"If you knew that your children would be sick through the neglect of prayer would you not have it? If one child were smitten down with fever should be fined five shillings if you did not meet for prayer, would you find time for it?" "Yes." "And if there were five pounds given to al! who had paths of toil on which their feet tread. family prayer, would you have it?" More than once in the Scriptures the "Yes." So the inquirer went on with compared in their influence to the dew. this: "Then it is but an idle excuse There may be other points of anology, when you, who profess to be servants of but specially noteworthy is the quiet God, say that you have no time or op-

COME NEARER.

But have you come to Christ already sleeping, and when no man can witness and found relief? Then come nearer,

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

TO THE QUEEN, ON THE MORNING OF HER BEATH. I'll be a Queen to-night mother!

I'll be a Queen to-night! And I will wear a crown, mother, Than thine more pure and bright; And could'st thou list at gate of heaven, To hear my welcome song Thou det fondly sigh, "Oh, daughter mine Thou 'rt 'mongst a joyful throng !

I'm weary, weary, Mother Queen, To see my Saviour's face, And revel in the rapture Of a father's loved embrace Even now, I hear his voice of love, As ou that night of woe, When he left Victoria desolate. Tis seventeen years ago!

Tis seventeen years since first I wept And I have wept since then-A father dead, a mother sad, In state, on Highland glen; And of. I've wept to see the sun Shine on my German home, And know thou could'st not see it Through the ocean's blinding foam.

My home was bright, and I was glad, For I had treasure there, Which taught my heart deep songs of love And woke my spirit's prayer, For a vase I owned, which gladdened me With flow'rets bright and sweet; But it fell, and one sweet blossom lay A ruin at my feet.

I often kissed with tearful eyes, The hand that struck it down For I knew that He who bore the Cross Is wearing now a crown. But ah! my vase again fell down At the whisper of our Lord, And waiting angels took away My little humming bird.

1 am not able, Mother Queen, To lift my vase again, And deck it as I want to do -Ah, no, it gives me pain. But the two sweet things that I have lost Sing, Darling Mother, come!"
And I hear my father telling them I'm nearly, nearly home.

Thou art not here my Mother Queen To bathe my throbbing brow Or wipe away the dews of death Which gather o'er me now.

But I know that thou wilt think of me When England's roses twine Above my head, in Rosenthole Upon the banks of Rhine.

December calls thee, Mother Queen To give the loved away Upon the morn that ushers in My father's dying day; And though thou'st Queen o'er many lands The King of Kings is He Who bids thee rise from Britain's throne To bend to him the knee.

Farewell, farewell, my mother dear Fair England's wedding-ring Will soon be broken, and the break Sad memories will bring But though thine eyes must ever meet The rent no power can save, Ah, wear it, mother! give me back— Tis lie who seeks that gave.

THE TEN KINGDOMS OF IRON AND CLAY.

DOWNPALL OF LINES. ROMAN EMPIRE-THE TRUMP THEY REPRESENTED - THE REIGN OF MOB LAW APPROACHING.

Those who braved the blinding snow storm to bear the third of the course of lectures by Principal Dawson.on the subject of "The present and the future in the light of prophecy and history," were well repaid for their venture. Rarely have what are to the multitude the incomprehensible things of the Book of Revelation been unfolded so clearly to the minds of hearers as God." on this occasion. The lecturer began by referring to the branches of the subject treated in his previous lecturesmore particularly to the fall of heathen Rome. It was a great fall, and he did not think sufficient importance was attached to it. The downfall of the heathen Roman Empire at the time of Constantine was one of the greatest the darkening of the sun and the moon. events in the history of the world; then | Then there is a little pause which has heathenism was deposed, and Christianity took its place. When the small beginning of Christianity is considered it is the greatest of all political revolution not to speak of religions. It seemed to be in answer to the prayer of Isaiah, "Lord, how long?" and it was so considered in the Christian Church. But there were some who saw in the midst of the congratulations over the downfall of heathenism the beginning of the development of anti-Christianity. There had sprung up in the church a spirit of veneration for saints and martys; it had begun centuries before, and at the time of Constantine the standard of Christianity had fallen several degrees. When Constantine accepted Christianity, time-servers flocked into the church, and a great impetus was thus given to its downfall. It became a grand, fashionable thing, attractive to the world. The standard of Christianity was let down to admit other standards. This was the period of the

CHRISTIAN-ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Western Empire lasted till A.D. 476 years, or 163 years from the establishment of Christianity.

At the beginning of the 7th chapter of the Apocalypse, John sees the Roman world, calm, quiet, and still, but he also sees something different. He sees the of their predecessors. The empire was four angels standing at the four corners of the earth, holding the winds of destruction, but they were told to wait until God sealed his servants on their foreheads. God sealed people for him- the Anglo-Saxons actually exterminatself out of the earth. As the Christian world was declining God was going to the country was improved and civilized, take the lash in his hand and administer | all was swept away by our barbarous punishment upon them, but ordered a ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, with the in Europe. This was a little premature, pause for a little while. Gibbon wrote exception of corners of the country in yet it was right. In the end seven vials as if it were with the object of confirm- Wales and Cornwall. It was the same of God's wrath are to be poured forth ing this passage, which we know was in Gaul, Italy, Spain and Africa. The and it is probable that five of these have

stayed and the quiet for a time. What was to be done in this breathing space? God was to seal to himself a remnant from the tribes of the children of Israel." Some think that a literal Israel was meant; but the surroundings show that the word was used in an emblamatical and symbolical sense, and that "Israel" means the Christian Church. holding the same relation to the Church of God as Israel in the old prophecies. The whole mass of the children of Israel were net God's people. He would take out of the number and put a mark on them. There were 12,000 in each tribe, or according to an estimate of the numbers of the tribes of Israel about 2 p. c. of the whole which God claimed to himself. From the time of Constantine to now

ABOUT TWO PER CENT

of the nominal Christians God would call Christians. The doors are open to all, but the greater part are nominal Christians, uot actual. This was the beginning of a new epech which lasts until the present day.

ent way. Just as the multitude was figured out of the Roman empire, there is another number figured out of the anti-Christian empire, 12,000 out of every tribe out of all parts of Christen- a bear, and her mouth as the mouth dom, and there stood before the throne of a lion, and the dragon gave him not 144,000 but a multitude which no man could number; it was not the number of one generation, but that at the end of 1,260 days when they had at last come out of great tribulation and stood before the throne and before the Lamb clothed with white robes and palms in their hands. In this 7th chapter there is presented, 1st, the pause before judgment; 2nd, the sealing of God's remnant; and 3rd, the palm-bearing multitude from Constantine to the end of the period of 1,260 years. This intervention between the opening of the sixth and the seventh seal, and extends to the downfall of the Christian-Roman Empire. The Christian Roman Empire became divided into the Eastern and Western, and there was also an intervening division which was sometimes under the influence of one of these two divisions and sometimes under that of the other; so that there were, so to speak, the Eastern and Western, and a little one intervening.

The means used to chastise the empire was the barbarous nations on the north and east. These things are prefigured to John. On the Western empire were to come four great desolations, and on the Eastern two, indicated by the trumpets. The first was a great storm, and it came from the north as the Goths in 396 A. D.

The second was described as if it were the bursting forth of a submarine volcano. It foretold the devastations of the Vandals who spread along both the shores of the Mediterranean, devastating wherever they went like lava from the Vesuvius

The third was described as a great meteor. a huge falling star, and it came in the form of Attila, "the scourge of

The fourth was darkness, and foretold the devastations of Odoacer, who

DESTROYED THE WESTERN ROMAN EM-

The downfall of the Christian-Roman

Empire was indicated in a similar way to that of the heathen Roman Empire by in it something portenteous. "And I beheld and heard an angel flying through the midst of heaven." Some manuscripts instead of "angel" read eagle, and there are some who think the reference is to the flying away of the eagle of the great Roman Empire. Then followed a great flight of locusts, and out it came a horde to desolate the third part, the Eastern Roman Empire. The bassage, "Then saying to the sixth augel which had the trumpet, Loose the four angels which are bound in the great river Euphrates," he regarded as referring to the great Turkish hordes. who desolated Eastern Europe and Western Asia. It is so plainly foretold that it might be imagined that John saw the smoke and smelled the sulpher. them as the other four overthrew the

pour out woe on the LAST GENERATION OF EVIL DOERS whose woes are accumiated by the evils rooted out; all its wealth, learning and refinement were destroyed; and the finest part of the world were devastated by these barbarians. Even in Britain ed the Roman population, Although

western. In all time as regards the

operations of men there was no such

It is a frightful thing—the judgment a century Then will come the dust of supplying them with light and heat. The of God.

But at the close of the ninth chapter is found that reference is made to the rest of the men which were not killed by these plagues, yet repented not of the works of their hands that they should not worship devils and idols of gold." It is a pity that "devils" was the word used; it should have beeu translated saints. Gibbon says the people flocked to the churches and prayed to saints, not to God. "Neither repented they of their murders nor of their sorceries." Sorceries is

WHAT WE CALL RITUALISM.

and these things are preached in a Christian world under a Christian name. In succeeding chapters are explanatory statements which he would not take up now, but would go on with the direct thread. One thread is in the 10th chapter, where it says, " In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished." In the 13th chapter John says: "And I stood upon The sealed ones are brought before the sands of the sea and saw a beast us at the end of the chapter in a differ- rise up out of the sea having seven heads and ten horns, and upon the heads the name of blasphemy. And the beast which I saw was like unto a leopard, and her feet were as the feet of her power and a seat and great authority." The dragon was symbolical of the heathen persecuting power; he stands forth as the representative of all sin since the fall of Adam, and in that capacity the dragon appears also in the 12th chapter. Now when the power of heathenism is put down Satan adopts other plans and raises up another power, ten crowns representing ten kings, whom he unites against God and his people. That was the way after the fall of the Roman empire. Then there arose out of the sea a beast bearing seven heads and ten horns. The overthrow of the Roman empire brought in new peoples and new customs, and a new nationality followed. Out of this confusion rose a ten-horned beast, the successor of Daniel's beast, partly a leopard, partly a lion. In the 17th chapter the angel gives John the explanation. The apostate church is pictured as the harlot. The seven heads

ARE SEVEN MOUNTANS

upon which the woman sitteth. They would not have been certain at this time but that Constantinople was meant except for the seven hills. Rome was the seat upon which the woman sat. The seven kings representing dynasties or powers. Five were fallen at the time John spoke, one was in existence and one was to come. This referred to the forms of Government at Rome; kings, consuls, &c., and John was living under the sixth form. The seventh form was that of the Christian emperors, and the eighth was represented by the beast. The ten kings represented the ten different nations into which the old Roman Empire was divided; the Anglo-Saxon, the Burgundian the Frank, the Austogoths, the Vandal, &c. Since the downfall of the Roman Empire, it has never been possible to unite them. There has by his own light is almost equally conalways been up to the present day ten great nations in Europe. The beast was full of names of blasphemy. The kings of these nations all along were enemies to God and his saints. And from the latter part of the seventeenth chapter it will be seen that in the latter | tion of life in the other planets. He says days these

WILL TURN AGAINST THE APOSTATE

CHURCH. as they have been doing lately; then they will all fall at Christ's kingdom. Apostate Church. But Daniel saw something which is not mentioned by John. He saw three plucked up by the root to make way for the little horn. This was the case, the Vandal, the Burgundian and the Austro Goth disap-

MAKE ROOM FOR THE PAPACY. And this was to continue until the end of 1,260 years, or up to 1774. There is now a sign of the cutting down of Artillery was for the first time used the power, for which these three powagainst the Empire by the Turks. The ers made way, in Italy becoming united. Eastern Empire was overthrown by This power will be destroyed by the rider of the white horse. John's vision was clearer and fuller than that of Daniel, because he was nearer to the time desolation as by the hand of man dur- of fulfilment. He had only looked at ing the periods indicated by the blow- this vision from one side, the political ing of the six trumpets on the Christian- side. What was God going to do? Roman Empire. It is God's way to Look at the present time, ten leading kingdoms remain all military powers, some anti-Christian powers which have turned upon the harlot and shipped her. These nations are destroying and robbing, doing just about the same work as was done at the time of the Roman empire. The 1,260 years expired in 1774, about the time of the French Revolution. Many then said

ANTI-CHRITIAN POWER WOULD BE DE

not the case, in his reference to the destruction was as overwhelming as that been poured out already, and that the

threatenings of the barbarians being which fell upon Jerusalem and Babylon. remainder will not last more than half sent condition, may make up for that by the summer threshing floor-a general democracy with communism and anarchy, then the kingdom of Christ which will put an end to the anarchy. This should show how much value Curistians should attach to the movement going on. Small things now will then appear as great things, and very great things now will then appear small. To what extent the vials of wrath will be poured out upon our nation, will depend upon how far it is closely connected with anti-Cristian powers. Those nations which hold by the Bible and the truth of God will largely escape. Our coun-place in the moon. One of these pictures try has lost many of its people by wars because it would not let the ten-horned beast fight its own battles, but great troubles have been averted from Eng. land because Wesley, and Whitefield and others were successful in their labours while infidelity was over-running Europe. Let us pray that we may come out of Babylon, and that our country may have nothing to do with those evil combinations being formed in Europe.

OTHER WORLDS AND SUNS.

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF PROF. RICH A. PROCTOR'S COURSE.

NO TERRORS IN THE APPROACHING PERI-HELIA-LIFE AND DEATH AMONG THE PLANETS-ORBS SUCCEEDING ORBS AS RACES SUCCEED RACES.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor's fourth and closing lecture of his course in Chickering Hall, N. York, was on "Other Worlds and other Suns." After thanking the large audience, many of whom had listened to every lecture of the course, for their expressions of interest in what he had said, Prof. Proctor said that he had received many letters of inquiry, two of which he would answer before beginning his lecture. The first question was, whether it was true that the giant plane's, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, will all reach their perihe ia in the course of the next few years, and that dire results will follow to the earth. He said it is true that those planets will all be in perihelion between the years 1882 and 1885, but as far as any danger to the earth is concerned, science knows of nothing to render that probable, and the same planets have many times previously, in the history of the world, reached their perihelia much nearer together than they will do this time, without any injury resulting to the earth.

Another question asked was whether Jupiter and Saturn give out light of their own in addition to the sunlight that they reflect. Prof. Proctor said that Prof. Bond of Cambridge concluded from his observations that a large portion of the light of Jupiter is inherent and not reflected. Prof. Zöllner of Germany, howseven heads had another significance— ever, basing his conclusions on what seem data, has formed the opinion that the light given off by Jupiter is only about three times as brigh; as it would be if Jupiter's surface were composed of materials having the same reflective power of the moon's surface, and not quite as bright a it would be if Jupiter were all covered with anow. Dr. Draper of New York has found that the spectrum of Jupiter's light is almost precisely like that of moonlight, tending to show that Japiter shines almost wholly by reflected sunlight. All that astronomers can say is that while there is almost overwhelming evidence to prove that Jupiter is intensely hot, yet the evidence against the theory that he shines to any considerable extent vincing. In the lecturer's opinion, Jupiter is in such a condition of planetary development that the water that in future ages will form his oceans is suspended in his atmosphere in the form of clouds. The same applies to Saturn.

Prof. Proctor then discussed the questhat the evidence seems to show that Venus is perhaps the only one besides the earth that is at present fitted for the abode of life. In the moon and in Mercury life has probably disappeared, and in Mars, as the lecturer explained in a former lecture, the smallness of his seas seems to show The little horn of Daniel was also the that they are being drawn into his interior, as the moon's seas were withdrawn long ago. The outer or larger planets are yet too young in respect to development to be the abode of life. They are in a state of preparation. So among all the countless worlds in space, the lecturer thought, it is probable that some are now inhabited, others have passed beyond that stage, and yet others are in preparation for it. This view, in his opinion, accords more closely with analogy than the old theory that all worlds are now either inhabited, or in the act of supporting life as ours does in his system of planets. If all the suns had started together they could not go on pouring out light and heat withut gradually losing their power, and so there would come a time when they would all come to an end nearly together, and there would be absolute death in all the universe. But, on the other supposition, we may consider life as extending through all time as well as through all space. One set of orbs are the abode of life, and as they die out another set takes their place, and so on through all time. Life in one planet does not synchronize with life in another planet, and the planets, like the races of men on the earth. take their turn.

The lecturer next showed how, while there are various reasons for believing that Jupiter and Satura have not yet become fit to be inhabited, yet, while thus taking away two planets from the list of those where life may exist, twelve others may be put in their place. Saturn has eight moons, all of which are of considerable size, and the two largest of which are equal to Mercury and Mars respectively. it may be that these moons are inhabited, and although they receive only about onehundredth of the heat from the sun that the earth receives, yet Saturn, in his pre_

magnificence of Saturn's vast rings, viewed from a point so close as these moons are, must be almost beyond the power of expression. Jupiter has four moons, the largest much larger than our moon, and the smallest only a little less than ours, and these, too, the lecturer suggested, may be the abode of life. It is probable that all of the twelve satellites mentioned may not now be inhabited, but there is among them, as among larger worlds, a progress through certain stages of exist.

Several splendid pictures of lunar land scapes were next thrown on the screen to illustrate certain changes that have taken represented the crater Aristarchus, whose steep wals possess such a wonderful reflective quality that the crater can be seen on the dark side of the moon by means of the light that the earth reflects upon the moon. Next was shown a picture of the Sea of Serenity, with the small crater Linnè near its edge. In 1865 Pr. fessor Schmidt of Athens startled astronomen by announcing that Linné had disappear ed. Only a whitish spot remained when the crater had been. Many were led to believe that an active volcanic change had taken place here, but, in the lecturer opinion, the explanation of this phenomenon offered by Sir John Herschell most satisfactory. This was that the change in the appearance of Linné had been caused by its precipitous walls tumbling down under the disintegrating effect of the sudden and enormous change of temperature to which the unshielder surface of the airless moon is subjected Similar downfalls in the precipices in the moon must frequently take place.

A similar explanation was given of the appearance of a new crater near the centre of the moon's disk close by the wellknown crater Hyginus, two or three fear ago. Prof. Proctor said that he could de tect a spot on the site of the new crater in one of Rutherford's photographs of the moon, taken before the appearance of the new crater, and in his opinion the most probable explanation of the change observed is that a rocky floor covering small crater had fallen in revealing th previously hidden abyss.

A beautiful view of the lunar spot Pla to, a great, dark, oval plain, ringed with jagged mountains, was next shown. Old astronomers called Plato the Greater Black Lake. On its level surface some observers have detected changes of color which they ascribed to a kind of vegetation that runs its course of growth in a lunar day, that is about twenty-nine days. The lecturer, however, has concluded from a series of careful telescopic obserntions, that the observed changes of color are only the result of contrast, arising from the darkness of the mountain shad ows thrown now across one end and now across the other of the level floor of Plato.

The telescope shows in the moon long rills, as they are called, which have been compared to roadways. They connect certain of the craters together, as if the causeways from one to another. Then rills or roads, however, average half a mile in breadth, and they seem to pust under gigantic mountain walls as if through tunnels. These rills, the lecturer said, were probably caused by a cracking of the surface of the moon in a late stage of her existence, the interior heated matter being exaded through these cracks thus causing the appearance of long crooked dykes. Prof. Proctor then passed to the cons

deration of other suns besides ours. This the stars are really suns has been proved in several ways. One proof has been of tained by the study of the motions and distances of double stars. Spectroscott research has furnished another proof. has been shown that there is an order suns in the universe ranking far higher than our sun does. The brilliant Sim is at least 1,000 times and perhaps 8,000 greater than our sun. The spectroscop shows the existence of a much great quantity of hydrogen, and in a state much greater pressure in Sirius than our sun. Secchi has found that Vegas other stars that spine with a brillian bluish light, belong to the same order with Sirius, and take rank above our sun Out of 600 stars examined by Secchi, 30 were found that belong to this superior order. The second order includes of sun. A sub-order of this rank shows spectra resembling that of reflected sun light. The third and fourth orders in clude the red stars and other stars that show spectra inferior to that of the ETE and these two orders of stars may be considered as ranking below our sun. By means of the spectroscope we have ascer tained the existence of iron, bismuth, mercury, and other substances well known on the earth, in some of the stars whose

distance we cannot measure. The spectra of new stars are peculiar A number of new stars have appeared in the history of astronomy. In 1866 a new star blazed out suddenly in the constellation of the Northern Crown. The spec troscope showed that there had been either an outburst of glowing hydrogen from this sun, increasing its light and best several hundred fold, or else a great come had plunged into it, and poured upon the tuel of its long train of attendan meteors. In a few years the new sta faded into a little point of light only 718 ible in the telescope, such as it was below it blazed out so brilliantly. Considering that our sun possesses vast qualities hydrogen, and that he is the centre great meteor systems, the lecturer said is not altogether unimaginable that may be in danger from a similar outbon of solar light and heat such as happen iu the distant star in the Crown.

One of the most marvellous things complished by the spectroscope measuring of the velocity with which tain stars are approaching us and other are receding. The principle is this: swimmer who swims against the encounters them more rapidly than he remains at rest, and they seem short

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If he swims in the direction in which the the waves are running he encounters them more slowly, and they seem longer. A passenger in a railroad train which is about to meet another bears the whistle of the approaching locomotive in a shrill key, but as the locomotire shoots by the sound of its whistle drops into a much lower key. This is because, as the two trains approached, the waves of sound were crowded closer together, but as soon they began to separate the waves seemed to lengthened. So light, which goes in waves, is affected by motion. If the source of light is aproaching us at great speed, the lines in the spectrum shift toward the violet end. where the waves of light are shorter. If the source of light is receding, the line,

shift toward the red end, where the waves

are longer. On this principal it has been

ascertained that the stars are in motions

not only transversely to our line of sight,

but also in the line of sight, some approaching and others receding. The aggregation of stars in the neighborhood of Milky Way was then illustrated. The lecturer closed by repeating Thomas DeQuincey's translation of Paul Richter's description of the imaginary journey of a man, stripped of flesh, and with purified sight, through the universe in company with an angel sent to guide him. The man, overcome with the end lessness of the systems of suns and worlds finally begs the angel to stop, and free him from the persecution of the infinite. The magnificent apostrophe with which the guilding angel closes the scene was repeated by Prof. Proctor with fine effect and these words closed the lecture: " No end is there to the universe of God, so also there is no beginning."

OBITUARY.

LOT P. JACQUES. ESQ.

died at Weston, Kings County, Nov. 3rd, aged 75 years. For many years of his life passed through periods of most excruciating pain. In his great sufferings be maintained his trust in the Redeemer, and only feared lest in the paroxysms of agony he should say or do anything wrong. Even had what he feared occurred it would have widened the weakness of nature, rather that a failure of faith. But from such he was graciously preserved. At last tired nature yeilded, and the sufferer found that for which he had long prayed and waited—the sleep which God giveth his beloved. Bowell

A one-cent revenue stamp is about all the value there is to the large packs of horse and cattle powders now sold. If you want a strictly pure article get Sheridan's They are immensely valuable.

"BURNS AND SCALDS"-If you are so unfortunate as to injure yourself in this way, we can suggest a remedy that will (we speak from experience) soon relieve you of all pain and quickly heal the wound: it costs but twent, five ce ts and is sold by a 1 Dauggests—ask for PERRY DAVIS'

A large proportion of children who die early are those whose brain development body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequently upon active intelligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principal directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

MOTHERS .- Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a Cold! ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is your remedy.

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MESSRS T. GRAHM & SON,-Dear Sirsit gives me great pleasure toinform you of my perfect cure of CATARRH, from which I have suffered in its severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothing could cure me, but thanks to Providence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATARRHINE, I have been completely cured of that distressing and, I might say disgusting complaint, and I only used one box I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that Yours truly. complaint.

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The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important e as in the history of machine ery, and when we consider its great use fulness and extremely low price of (\$25) it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution certainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are allisteel, strength and durable, and will last a life time, the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch 18 the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regula, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them. amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and repaper. AGENTS WANTED by the BROADWAY, NEW YORK., N.Y.

" GIVE YE THEM TO EAT."—Matt, xiv: 16. Little we thought that we so soon should loose Our Lord, and yet He said "Behold we go Up to Jerusalem, and all the things Concerning me, the Son of Man, that e'er The prophets wrote, shall be accomplished."
We could not understand the meaning of His words. It seemed the things that should be Were hid from us.

Should wash our feet that night when last he ate The Passover. And then Hi-words so rich, So comforting, His prayer as well. Oh! what A tower of strength it seemed to be to us Who felt that we had something great to bear. It seemed so strange that He

But yet, How soon our strength was gone, when Judas

And with a kiss betrayed our loving Lord.
And when the officers laid hold on Him We all forsook Him then and fled, and all Our hopes of seeing Him as King were gone, When tidings came, that He had been condemned To die: for we supposed that Israel To him should be restored

So strange to us His death, His resurrection, and the way He showed Himself after He left the grave. For forty days he showed thimself by proofs Intamble, and often spoke of things Pertaining to the Kingdom of our God. We were to wait until the Holy Ghost, The comforter should come, and He should bring All things to our remembrance, whatever He

We did as He had said We should, and in the upper room we dwelt Until the day of Penticost was come: Then suddenly there came a sound from Heaven As of a rushing might, wind, that filled The house, and cloven tongues of fire did sit On each of us, and we were filled with The Holy Ghost Our souls from death to life Had passed in that strange hour, and we were

strong To speak and work for Him who died for us. We saw at once the wonders of His life And death. His words were full of meaning we Had never seen before.

We looked and saw Around us everywhere the multitude, Who, being fed upon the doctrines of The Phariscees and Sadducees, were weak And faint, and had not stren, th to go and buy Such food as would their souls sustain. Nay more We saw they had not anything were with To buy, and there was naught to seil that would The life of love sustain.

We thought at once Wherewith can we, the witnesses of Christ, Find food for famished souls. We almost heard Again the words of Christ, spoken to us When He had said, "Beware ye of the leven Of the Pharisees and Sadducees" O ye Of little faith, why reasen ve among Yourselves? How many baskets took ye up When with five loaves five thousand men were fed. And with seven loave- four thousand more besides The women and the children there? We called

To mind the miracle for we had said, Lsrd send the multitude away. He said They need not go, but give ye them to eat. We thought our Lord unreasonable, and said That cannot be, for we have but five loaves And two small fish. He said, bring them to me. commanding then the multitude to sit, He took the food, and looking up to Heaven He blessed and brake, and gave to us, and we Supplied the multitude from His blessed hands, So that they all were red and filled, and we Took up of fragments twelve baskets full—More than at first we brought to Him.

And now What need we do, but heed again His blessed Command, and bring to Him the little that We have, of knowledge how to tell of Christ's Great love for poor lost man, and how to urge That they be reconciled to God through Him Receive His blessing on the word, and take From Him, and feed the fainting souls who need The Heavenly Food, God's gift to man.

Our Lord Did wonderfully provide the earthly food When there was need, and so when famished souls Are longing for the Bread of Life, will He No say again—if we should entertain The thought, Lord send the multitude away That they may be supplied with doctrines such As will not feed the immortal soul—they need Not go, nay give Yn them to eat? Halifax, N.S., 15th Nov., 1879.

HOUSE AND FARM.

If a sprain is nothing more than a sprain-that is, if no bones are broken or put out-wrap the part in several folds of flannel which has been wrung out in not wat r, and cover it with a dry bandage, and rest it for some days or even weeks. Entire rest at first, and moderate rest afterwards, are absolutely necessary after a smain. If it is in the aukie the foot should be raised as high as may be comfortable; if in the wrist, it should be carried in a

Another important fact has been discovered by physiologists, namely, that the saliva of an infant, before the intant has its teeth, is incapable of converting starch into sugar. This explains at once why all attempts at sub stituting farmaceous food in place of mother's milk, in the case of infants, invariably fail. Such children cannot digest starch, and are underfed, or even starved, dying finally of marasinus. Statch, arrovroo, salo, tapicea, &c are useless, because indigestible, for

For dust in the eye; avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove sinders, &c., with the round point of a lead pencil. Remeve insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear. If an artery is cut compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut compress it below. If choking go on all fours and cough. For slight burns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish. For apoplexy raise the head and body; for fainting lay the

STAINING PINE.—The Northeastern Lumberman recommends the tollowing manner of staining pine to reperesent black walnut: Put pulverised asphaltum into a bowl with about twice its bulk of terpen tine and set it in a warm place, shaking from time to time untill dissolved; then strain and apply with either a cloth or a stiff brush. Try a little at first, and if the stain be too liable household necessity, extending its dark, thin it with turpentine When popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this a mixture of two parts shellac varnish a mixture of two parts shelfac varnish and one part boiled oil. Apply by FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO. 75 putting a few drops at a time on a cloth and rubbing briskly over the wood.

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

A careful observance of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S 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 specifics, in a form ceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Cousumption—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 dict, is truly mar

SEE WHAT PHYSICIANS AND THE PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876. GENTS-I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

during the past year and egard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, C C. LOCKWOOD, M.D. palatable and efficacious. MESSES, SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last year I have used in my own family, and

in my private practice prescribed very extensively Scott's EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreable to the most delicate stomach; which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy n consumptive and scrofulous cases.

A H SAXTON, M.D Baltimore October 12, 1879.

MESSRS SCOTT & BOWNE-Gentlemen-Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scott's MESSES SCOTT AND ADDRESSES ADDRESSES AND ADDRESSES AND ADDRESSES ADDRESSES AND ADDRESSES AND ADDRESSES ADDRESSES AND ADDRESSES ADDRESSES AND ADDRESSES ADDRE Very truly J. SIMONAUD, M D, New Orleans, La.

MESSRS SCOTT & BOWNE :- Gentlemen: - In September 1877, my health began to fail and my phy-MESSRS SCOTT & BOWNE: - Gentlement - In September 1877, my nearth began to fail and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I go: 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 b ought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, breath, and a return of the spinal trouble Mv 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 on an was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulon, 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 disapchildren before they have cut their peared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for 15 months and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen and says that it is food and medicine for him He was given up to die a year ago; but he is improvting 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. to make known your valuable medicine.

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

I am yours

For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle. SCOTT& BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO.

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TAILORING! PIANO OF ORGAN Do not fail to sand for my latest 20 page Illustated

Newspaper with much valuable information PREE. New Pianos \$125, \$135, and upwards. New Organs \$65 to \$440. Be Sure to write me before buy ing elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. ADDRESS Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

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WRITE

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DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day a Sunny-side Farm, StJohn, A. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. May 3 July 9 17.

VEGETINE.

SPRINGFIELD O., Feb., 28, 1877.
This is to certify that I have used VROETING, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VPOETINE as an excellent medicine for sigh

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDERGRIFT.
Mr. Vandergrift, of the firm of Vandergrift &
Huffman, is a well-known business man in this
place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 16, 1877
MR. H. R. Stevens,

Dear Sir.—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheamatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully.

MRS. A. BALLARD, 1011 West Jefferson Street.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

In 1812 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend. I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany. Pena.

VECETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Mothodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settle I in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood

HYDE PARK, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

Hyde Park, Mass. Feb. 15, 1876.

M. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my healfh failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weak-ened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at dilicerent times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, fall May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and "" your kindness passed through your manual ory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some con-

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired until I had taken faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now. fidence in VEGETINE.

life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgement, cure them.

hem.
With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

Parsons' Purgat' Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood the thresten in three months. Any person ho will take pill cach night from 1 12 w ks may be restoted o ound mealth, if such a thing be saile. Sen y mall or setter stamps, 1.8.39. No. CO. Bangor, Mc.

pare and immensely velocible. Nothing on each will make ensitay like S. sidan's Condition Powders. Dose one tenspoor of terms plus to ed.

lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a momen. Pre-vention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNS N & CO., Bangor, Maine.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

CHRISTMAS.

Happily the season of the year when the days run most quickly into shadow, and when the beginning of the long winter is upon us, has come to be a time of innocent and generous joyousness. The Christmas festival reminds us of the beginning of a new era, when "the desire of all nations" came, to enlighten and to gladden all mankind. The world is learning, more and more, as the years roll by, to comprehend the wonderful dignity and glory of this great event. Multitudes of men are coming to recognize the fact that in the birth of the Saviour there was not only the fulfilment of a long-cherished promise, but the bestowment of the grandest gift that heaven could offer to a world lving in wickedness and longing for deliverance. We not only perceive that in the infant Jesus we have a gift from God to man, but also that this gift was bestowed to make men happy.

These facts have taken hold, more or less generally, of the thought, and of the heart, of the Christian world, and have enkindled in the minds of mankind, generally, in Christian lands, a desire to present gifts to those in whom they are specially interested, and to endeavour to proacote the happiness of all with whom they are intimately associated. Parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, brothers, and sisters, partake of the enthusiasm of the hour, and vie with each other to make the enjoyment of the household, on Christmas day, as gleeful as possible. The religious element does not manifest itself very prominently at such times, but its influence underlies, and quickens, more or less, the Christmas excitements and joys.

Christmas is pre-eminently a children's festival. Christ Jesus, the babe in Bethlehem, is the one grand fact of the hour. At other times we think of Christ as the full-grown man, or as he was teaching, or healing, or mis-represented, or stoned, or tried, or condemned, or dying, or rising from the grave, or under other circumstances. But, now, at Christmas tide, it is Christ the babe of Bethlehem. Christmas, therefore, may well fill the children of sil our households with joy. And as the great Father hath given to us his way. ward children, heaven's most precious treasure, that instead of sorrow and sighing, there might be joy and gladness, so may we, in our parental ministry, according to our ability, present gifts to our children, that in these dark and wintry days their hours may be filled with bright and gladsome smiles and songs.

STARTLING STATEMENTS.

"POINT DE BUTE, Dec. 7. 1879.

" DEAR MR. EDITOR,-The enclosed scrap was cut out of one of the secular papers. If the statement it contains is true, it is rather startling..... I presume you must have seen the article from which this paragraph is taken...... Per-haps you will give us some information in the WESLEYAN to keep us posted.

Yours truly,

REPLY.—The paragraph sent to us is from an article, in an American magazine, recently written by Goldwin Smith, on what he calls the impending "moral interregnum." Mr. Smith is a clever manufacturer of paragraphs, and knows how to spice them admirably with sensationalism. Every age has a class of sensational writers whose literary productions are valueless unless they sparkle with startling utterances. It is not likely that there has been a century of the Christian era in which there were not, in the judgment of some of the ablest men of the time, some wonderful and dreadful calamities about to happen. Each quadrennial presidential election in the United States, within the last fifty years, for example, has, in the judgment of many of the best writers of that country, involved a crisis. Skeptical philosophers have, again and again, in different periods seen, as they thought, the Christian religion decaying, dying out, and just about to be swept away from the face of the earth. Mr. Goldwin Smith belongs to that school of able writers whose representatives, in times past, and whose teachers in these times, imagine that darker days, rather than brighter ones, are coming to the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, These men generally are not deficient in literary power, nor in argumentative skill, nor. perhaps, in integrity of purpose. Their fatal mistake is natural enough for those who are under the dominion of the " carnal heart." God is not in all their thoughts. They forget that God is in kistory; and that when the enemy would come in as a flood, his Spirit lifts up 2 standard against him.

The "Northern Christian Advocate" tells the following story of President Lin-

When he was young he boarded with a deacen, who came one night to his room and told him to arise, for the stars were falling, and the judgment day had come. Young Liucoln arose, looked out of the window, and sure enough, the stars seemed

to be falling in showers, but when he looked away in the distance and saw the grand old constella-tions remaining firm in their places, just as he had seen them from his childhood, he returned to his bed, feeling that all was well so long as the old constellations were not moved. So amid all the alarming signs which Mr. Goldwin Smith discerns in the social and political heavens, filling him with the fear that "a collapse of religious be lief, of the most complete and tremendous kind, is at hand," there are eternal constellations of truth, the same to-day as when they first shone out into the darkness of the world, and lifted the thoughts of men from the earth to heaven. They move

Another sensational writer of these times is James A. Froude. His latest production is an article in the " North American Review" on "Romanism and the Irish race in the United States." Froude thinks he sees clouds, and mists, and storms, brewing for Protestantism and the existing evangelical ehurches. does not imagine, apparently, for a moment, that he is himself in the midst of clouds and mists. Mr. Froude's article contains some statistics, but they are very erroneous. He says the Roman Catholic population is to-day more numerous in the United States than the population of any other church. Whereas the Methodist population alone of that country exceeds the Roman Catholic population, as he might have learned by consulting the latest published census of the United tions of the building will be ready for States. It seems to be almost impossible business on Tuesday the 23rd inst. Mr. for an English writer to comprehend the ecclesiastical situation in America. Mr. Froude is identified, in some ways at least, with the Church of England. He builds up an argument on statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, which is one of the smallest of the Protestant organizations. He ignores the Methodist Church, which is the largest, and the great Presbyterian, and Baptist THE INSTITUTION IN A PROSPEROUS

Mr. Froude thinks that the foundations are all either broken up, or are about to break up; that Protestantism is a failure; and that we are on the brink of momentous and terrible disaster. If Mr. Froude had consulted reliable statistics to which he might, if he had been so disposed, without much difficulty, have had access, he would have learned that while the Roman Catholic Church in the United States had only, in the year 1878, about 5,200 churches, the Church Extension Society alone of the Methodist Church has helped to build in that country 2,600 churches, half as many as Rome has altogether. Mr. Froud's article no doubt glows with a more sensational brilliancy pear if he were thoroughly conversant with the theme that he discusses. The average human mind has an appe-

to hear and to read startling things. Why

should not magazine writers like Goldwin Smith and James A. Froude supply announcement that there was an impending crisis—the world was coming to an of the near approach to the earth of the four greatest planets of our system, in the year 1880, which, of course, involves an impending crisis. Then, again, the mea-Egypt, which indicated, so accurately, the exodus from Egypt; and so clearly the beginning of the Christian era; show. also, unmistakably, we are told, that the end of our old world, or some other impending crisis, will come in the year 1882. If the clever predictions of this world's astute philosophers, who were moved by their own personal intuitions, had been as accurate as the predictions of the Hebrew prophets, who were moved by the Holy Ghost, the kingdom of the Redeemer would have been long since shattered into atoms a dozen times or more. And if the calculations of able and good men, concerning the end of all things, had been as reliable as it was by many supposed they were, this old world of ours would have attained its final consummation a score of times ere this. And, yet, because the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, the kingdom grows; and truth, and righteousness, more and more prevail, through-

Since writing the foregoing, we have noticed the following paragraph in the "St. Louis Advocate:"

Mr. Froude says " Protestantism is a failure," and the reason he gives for his belief is, "No Protestant community has ever succeeded in laying down a chart of life with any definite sailing This answer shows plainly that Mr. Froude has not the least conception of what religion is. He thinks evidently that it is the Church as an organization that saves mcn. Christ says that salvation is produced by faith in him: "I hou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These are no uncertain paths.

THE shelves and counters of the Book Room are resplendent with attractive books, and other goods of various kinds, suitable for the present boliday season. The supply of books now offered is drawn from the best sources in the old country. in the United States, and in the Dominion. The number of buyers in our Book Room from day to day seems to indicate that we have entered upon the better times that have been so long desired.

PIONEER COFFEE HOUSE. The large and commodious brick build-

ing, known as Nos. 12 to 18. Upper Water Street, in this city, has recently been rented for a Seamen's Bethel and Reading ter. Room, a Night Refuge for the Homeless, a Shipping Office, and a Coffee House. The four flats of the building have been theroughly fitted up, painted, and furnished. Each seaman who makes this establishment his home will have a bed and room for himself, and board at a moderate expense. A large room on the second flat has been prepared for religious services. One portion of the main floor of the building is being fitted up for a shipping Office, and another portion for a Coffee House. Meals will be furnished to all comers in the Coffee House, daily. from six e'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night. No intoxicating drinks will be allowed on the premises. Such an institution as this is needed in every seaport. It is well that we now have, in Halifax, one so complete in all its appointments as this. The Bethel portion of the establishment will be opened, with appropriate religious services, on Sunday evening next. The other por-James S. Potter is the efficient Superintendent; and we may be confident that under his judicious management this new enterprise will be successful.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE LA-DIES' ACADEMY AT MOUNT A'LLISON.

STATE

The closing exercises of the Mount Allison Ladies Academy, held in Lingley Hall, were all that could be desired. The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Principal of the Institution, after a short address, introduced the following programme of the proceedings :- No 1, Devotional Exercises. No 2, Chorus, "Thou Heaven Blue and Bright," by singing class. No 3, Readings, by Misses Ross and Pickard, No 4. Overturre. "Jean Deparis," by Misses Tweedie, Black, Bishop, and Fawcett. No 'Keys," essay by Miss Morrow. No 6, "Social Progress," essay by Miss Jeffrey. No 7, vocal solo, "The Flower Fire," by Miss P. Black. No S, Recitation, b, Miss McKennis. No 9, Reading, by Miss Mounce. No 10, "Haunting Eyes," McJinnis, Pickup, and Jeffrey No 11, Up Stream," essay by Miss Clark. No 12. "It is Enough," essay by Miss Lockbecause of his ignorance, than would ap- | nart. No 13, chorus, "Twin Sisters," by singing class. No 14, French Dialogue, by members of the French class. No 15, Overture, "Misaniells," by Misses Tweedie, Black, Bishop, Fawcett. No 16, Retite for sensationalism. Most persons like ports. No 17. chorus, "Church Bells,"

by singing class. The exercises throughout were of a high order, and on no former oceasion were they more brilliant and effective. The the demand? From 1839 until 1843, a essays were characterized by solid excellgreat portion of the English-speaking ence, and were delivered with natural ess world was thrilled with the oft-repeated and a grace of manner which generally delighted the audience. The vocal and instrumental music interspersed throughout the performance was greeted with end in 1843. And now, again, we hear hearty applause, and was undoubtedly very choice. The young ladies in every way acquitted themselves with credit to the institution. Dr. Kennedy's report at | Days. the close of the programme was very encouraging. Fifty-six pupils had been regsurements of the greatest pyramid of istered during the term. Careful attention had been given to the classification of the students with most gratifying results. The teachers had labored with energy to give thoroughness to their instructions, and determined that the institution shall be widely known for its literary mer-

> The students have been diligent in their studies, and, as a corresponding result, over half stood in the front rank. The work in the musical department had been carried on with system and success. The Principal referred to the rare facilities the institution afforded for imparting musical culture. He also remarked that the painting department was in a state of efficiency

After some congratulatory, remarks by several present, the exhibition was brought to a close, all pronouncing it one of the most successful ever given by this old and well established institution.

The International Committee of Y. M. C. Associations has published a pamphlet containing 800 Topics for the Prayer Meetings of 1880. One for each day Sundays excepted. For the use of Pastors, Association Secretaries, and others active in christian work. The pamphlet is sold at five cents a copy, or fifty cents a dozen, at the office of the committee, 23rd street, corner 4th Avenue, New York.

A NOVELTY IN ROSES-Buds of the new striped Tea Rose American Banner were worn for the first time in New York, by the ladies waiting on the tables at the great Fair of the Seventh Regiment on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 3rd. This variety among flowers from its novelty and scarcity is likely to become in great demand this winter; but as it can be supplied in small quantities only it will cost more than its weight in gold!

The Scholars Quarterly: A help Teachers and Scholars in the study of the International Lessons for the First Quarter of 1880, is issued from the office of The Sunday School Times, John D. Wattles, Publisher, 725 Chestnut Street, Phi-

ladelphia. This Quarterly contains a well executed map of "The Land in the days of our Lord;" thirteen hymns, set to music; and a large amount of reading mat-

A CONSIDERABLE number of our ministers, and other readers of the WESLEYAN, who have enjoyed the acquaintance of Judge Williston, and his family, at Newcastle, N. B., will read with tender interest the record of the sad calamity by which his family has been involved in their most painful bereavement, and they will join with us in feelings of sympathy for the afflicted household.

300 Topics for the Prayer Meetings of 1880 is the title of a valuable little pamphlet issued early this month by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. . It contains a good topic, with Scripture selections for every day of the year, Sundays excepted. On Mondays, emphasis is laid on the study of the Bible. On Tuesdays, the unconverted. On Wednesdays, young men. On Thursdays, christians, and on Fridays, the intemperate are specially considered in the Topics, on Saturday the International Sunday School Lesson with golden text is given.

It is a compact little book and will be found of value to Pastors, Church prayer meeting committees, Sunday School Teachers, Association Secretaries, Gospel Temperance workers, and all engaged actively in Christian work.

A PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the Youth's Companion. It is the brightest and best of papers, Its columns give more than two hundred stories yearly by the most noted and gifted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, sketches of travel, poems, puzzles, incidents humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, and is emphatically a paper for the whole

Land of the Mountain and the Flood, by Rev. Jabez Marrat, is a work on Scottish scenes and scenery. It contains a handsomely tinted map of Scotland, and about eighty well executed illustrations of places and scenes in Scottish history, such as Balmoral Castle, Linlithgow Palace, etc. This volume is from the Conference Office, London, England; and is brought out in admirable style.

The Englishman's Bible : How he got it and why he keeps it, is also from the Conference Office in London. It a smaller work than the foregoing: contains 152 pages, and several illustrations. It is from the pen of Rev. J. Boyes, M. A., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society,

The Lilyvale Club, and its doings, by Edwin A. Johnson, D.D., is from the same office. It contains a number of illustrations, and presents an attractive appear

The foregoing works are for sale at our Book Room, and are well adapted for pre sents at this holiday season.

We have also to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the London Con-ference Office of the following publications, namely: The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for December, 1879; The Christian Miscellany and Family Visitor; The Sunday School Magazine; At Home and Abroad ; Our Boys and Girls ; and Early

The New York Tribune. As a news and family paper the "old reliable" Tribune has never been surpassed, if equalled, and it is a better paper now than ever Its treatment of all public questions is always able, dignified and candid. It never panders to passion or prejudice, but presents its arguments with clearness and force, and appeals to the good sense and honesty of its readers to support the right and oppose the wrong. This is one of the great influences among the people-an influence now admitted by the leading men of all parties. We invite attention to its prospectus in another place, and to its amazingly cheap offer of Chambers's Cyclopæ. dia as a premium.

The Report of Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society for the year 1878, Vol 1, has been sent to us. This report forms a volume of 140 pages, and is from the Morning Herald office, Halifax. The collection is made from manuscript statements, narratives, diaries, and other documents, of pioneer settlers, loyalists, and others; and from files of newspapers, and other sources. Every Nova Scotian ought to feel an interest in the objects which this Society has in view.

POSTAL CARDS.

WARREN, Dec. 14th 1879

DEAR SIR-A public supper was held here on the evening of the 26th ult., in behalf of the Furnishing Funds of the Methodist Parsonage. Mr. Robt. Free-man kindly opened his house for the entertainment, and all our lady friends worked most energetically and harmoniously in providing a well-prepared, bounteous repast. We realized upwards of Forty dollars. Nothing sould exceed the kindness with which our friends are providing for our comfort. In a little while we expect to have one of the most comfortably furnished country parsonages in the Conference. W. Purvis.

HILLSBURG, Dec. 13th, 1879. DEAR SIR .- Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather a large congregation gathered last evening at our annual Missionary Meeting. Bros. Nicolson, and Ainley gave us their welcome aid, and also Bro. MacDougall whose narra-tion of his missionary experience was intensely interesting, The contributions were quite liberal considering the scarcity of money which is now felt here mere than at any other time during the present financial depression. You will be glad to know, too that pesides contributing mite to the Relief and Extension Fund weareat work upon our new parsonageand hope to have it completed and ready for occupying at the close of the next Conference. The want we feel most keenly is that of a deeper interest on the part of our people generally in the work of the Your's &c., C. J. sonl's salvation.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

"Christmas Changes," Inside! warm and cosev. Outside! cold and snow, Inside! fed and joyful,

Outside! want and woe

The lights in the mansion shine brightly, Through curtained, and canopied bay The music fell sweet on the air. 'Twas the evening of Christmas day. The glare of the ruddy fires, And the forms of children sweet; ast many a phantom shadew On the opposite side of the street. Iwo helpless, orphan children, Wanderers—homeless—poor; Charmed by the light and music, Sat down on the step ;-by the door Their cheeks—thin, pale, and sunken Were not always so; But many an hour of fasting, Robbed them of health's ruddy glow. They sat there, and counted the shadows (St. Mary's clock struck seven), The long red track, of the flickering flames On the snow: seemed born of heaven. They cuddled together, the darlings! Their arms round each other entwined; Pining away in their serrow; While isside the wealthy one's dined.

> Inside! warmest clothing, Outside! shoeless feet, Inside! numerous dainties. Outside! nothing to eat.

The storm raged fiercely: The wind mouned, And in its melancholy sighing, Foreboded woe.

On such a night. Bitter-frosty-blinding; Stern manhood quailed, and shutting to the door.

Refused to go,

Kind Providence; unscarchable Yet always kind. It's doings, more mysterious Than the grave

Why should true manhood In its sternness quail, Before the storm-when one step more Would save

The snow flakes whirled and eddied, Flew swiftly sown the street; Fell cold and chill on the faces Of those who faced the sleet, They fell more coldly still, On the ragged, wan and poor Weaving the orphans a coverlet, As they lay fast asleep by the door

> Inside! pleasant shelter. Outside! nowhere to go: Inside! downy feathers, Outside! beds of snow.

Again, St. Mary's bells rung out sweet and clear; And merry laughter burst forth on the air; Twelve ringing chimes! told the midnight hou; The waits had started on their Christmas tour.
Opposite the mansion;—they stopped to greettheir

friends,
They tuned their voices, and sang the Xmas lay; A carel—that told of heaven and its joys; And thus went singing on their way; The city's pearly gates before us, Stand open and we join the cherus; No eye hath seen the throng, No ear hath heard the song; Hallelujah! In fair array, Go forth to meet him on the way

The echoes had faded, the songsters had gone, When a voice whispered: Willie! are we alone I thought there were angels hovering near; Singing their beautiful songs in the air. Don't you remember, long, long ago, They buried dear mother deep down in the snow, And don't you remember; she said as she died, I leave you with Jesus, "The Lord will provide" The little lips quivered;—I'm coming—she sighed The heart's beating ceased: Poor Elsie and died

> Inside! warm and cosey, Inside! fed and joyful, Outside! death and woe

Elsie! Elsie! darling Elsie! Why do I shiver, and tremble so? Speak! Oh speak! my heart is breaking; One look! my Elsie dear, will do, What's that,—I hear the angels calling, I think I'll go with them to night; hear their footsteps drawing nearer, I can see their garments white; His glassy eye gazed longing upward, His little hands fell helpless down; One gasp! one breath! he'd gone to mother; The homeless orphan's soul had flows.

Tears of sorrow, -tears of woe, Tears of mourning—swiftly flow, A sore heart, breaking at every beat, A heavy tread of some one's feet Too late to help-too late, too late; The hinge creaked, and the garden gate Swung open wide,-and Policeman K Stepped up to the porch where the dead one by Elsie, cold—Willie's blood yet warm; Poor things! he muttered, they died in the storm

Inside! pleasant dreaming. Outside! not a breath: Inside! still in slumber, Outside! still in death.

W. G. LANS.

BERMUDA

DECEMBER 6th 1879. MR. EDITOR,-I was ready to atters

complaint about typographical errors which appeared in my la t letter, when I remembered that a good brother who not long since made such a complaint, had sufficient mistakes in his composition pointed out to form a scape-goat for the printers. Still I doubt if you can find in my manuscript such a phrase as "2 o'clock, p. m., on the night of the &c." It is always day dawn here at 2 o'clock, p. . A WORD ABOUT OUR MILITARY WORK may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. The statistics of April, 1871, give a naval and military population of three thousand one hundred and eighty eight. This number has been incres during the present decade. As this is a moving population, the number of Methodistanmong them must ever be fluctuating, but will aiways amount to hundreds. Those connected with the naval depart ment reside on Ireland Island, where the numbers are greatly augmented in the winter season by the presence of a large part of the English navy. The princip

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ney which is now felt here more ny other time during the present depression. You will be glad to po that besides contributing ne Relief and Extension Fund work upon our new parsonage and ave it completed and ready for g at the close of the next Con-The want we feel most keenly a deeper interest on the part of e generally in the work of the Your's &c., C. J. vation.

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DECEMBER 6th 1879. R,-I was ready to atters out typographical errors d in my la t letter, when I at a good brother who not ie such a complaint, had takes in his composition form a scape-goat for the l I doubt if you can find in such a phrase as "2 o'clock, night of the, &c." It is alhere at 2 o'clock, p. m. UT OUR MILITARY WORK interesting to some of your statistics of April, 1871, nd military population of one hundred and eightyumber has been increas sent decade. As this is a tion, the number of Methoem must ever be fluctuating, ys amount to hundreds ed with the naval depart-Ireland Island, where the creatly augmented in the by the presence of a large

iglish navy. The principal

military stations are St. George's and Prospect, twelve miles apart, a regiment town, was opened last Sabbath. This is nothing of them nor any trace of them, a fine looking building, and was erected being quartered at each place. There are under the supervision of Thos. Alley, Esq. Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite preached one other outposts where squads of men are kept., viz., Boaz Island, Somerset, Warwick, &c. There are three chaplains of the opening sermons from Rev. xi. 12. whose duty it is to look after the spiritual "And they overcame him by the blood of interests of the marines and soldiers conthe Lamb, and by the word of their testinected with the Church of England. mony; and they loved not their lives There is a Roman Catholle priest reguunto the death." larly appointed and paid by Government,

to look after the men of that church.

Methodist soldiers receive is from acting

chaplains who are pastors of congrega-

tions of civilians, and who have enough to

tax all their energies without this extra

work. Each of these chaplains has an

average of five religious services per week

among civilians; and these with his pas-

toral work make it impossible for him to

do more than visit the hospital weekly

and make an occasional call upon the fam-

ilies of the married men. This, however,

is far from meeting the actual wants of

the case. To be successful in military

work, you must know all the men under

your care by name, be familiar with them

and constantly after them. The work

cannot be done in the pulpit. Its success

depends largely upon personal intercourse

with and influence over the men. Soldiers

in Bermuda are exposed to many demo-

ralizing influences. Having much time

and little to do, without some to direct

their energies, they are apt to fall into the gambling snare. Not long since we re-

ceived a note from a young soldier whom

we hoped to save in which he said: "Dear Sir, I write to request you to take my

name off your church book; for I am not

fit to belong to a Christian church. I can-

not bear to deceive those who are my best

friends. Gambling is my sin and curse.

I find myself, at the age of 21, a confirm.

ed gambler with no power to abandon the

practice, though I never played a game of

cards before I entered the army." Then

We could tell some heart rending tales of

cruel sufferings endured by Canadian wo-

men who are unfortunately wedded to sol-

diers whom the demon alcohol cursed and

ruined. Many of these poor fellows

might be saved and their families rescued

from a wretchedness more terrible than

death by the constant care and vigilance

of a chaplain who would preach by exam-

ple as well as by precept. If there is any

position in the world which imperatively

demands total abstinance from every

thing which can intoxicate, it is that of

chaplain to English soldiers. The Metho-

dist has been the only church, so far as I

to soldiers in Bermuda; and their time

among civilians, that their influence has

been comparatively small in military life.

Then there is another thing in military

life which is doing much to demoralize

the common soldier. It comes clothed in

habiliments of light and piety; but it

leads to deeds of darkness and crime. It

boasts of liberty, but makes its victims slaves of sin. It talks loudly of all the debt paid and freedom from law, which

literllay interpreted means license to sin.

It affirms that it is not a sect; and yet it

sects. It does not believe in churches,

call it Plymouthism; but its true name is

Antinomianism. That there are some

good men and women connected with the

thing who are not aware of the evil it is

doing, we have no doubt. But we speak

advisedly when we affirm that whatever

Plymouthism may be in other countries,

among common soldiers in Bermuda, it is

rankest antinomianism. Owing to the re-

ligious training of Methedists which leads

them to seek religious fellowship, they are

have known Methodist soldier after sol-

dier to leave St. George's and go to Pros-

pect. At the latter place they found

themselves a mile and a half from a Metn-

odist Church and were induced to seek

of bacchus and the fith of Antinoman-

brought up in Methodist homes in England

and Canada exposed to the influences of

this modern Antinomianism. Shall they

travelling from place to place, and on

however, be afraid of a rough sea or an oc-

casional wetting. Hoping the time will

soon come when the Methodist Church

will stand abreast other churches in evan-

I am, Mr. Editor your's, &c., W. R.

* NOTE BY THE EDITOR .- The peculiarity of the

phrase, "2 o'clock p.m., on the night of," &c., was not noticed, until after the paper, in which it ap-

peared was worked off, or the necessary correction

of the 'copy' sent us showed that the phrase appeared in the copy precisely as it appeared in the WESLEYAN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PROVINCIAL.

Granville Ferry on Sabbath last. Rev. S

F, Huestis, President of the Nova Scotia

Conference, preached the dedicatory ser-

mon at 11 a. m. Rev. Caleb Parker

preached in the afternoon, and Rev. A. W.

Nicholson in the evening. No further

next week to furnish some details.

A new Methodist church was opened a.

would have been made. A subsequent examination

gelistic effort to save our soldiers,

peculiarly exposed to this influence.

le assemble for public worship. Some

While the only spiritual oversight the

DEATH IN A CHURCH.—Quite a sensation was created in St. Matthew's Church, in this city, on Sunday evening last, by the sudden death of one of the congregation. Miss McLean, sister of Mr. George McLean, of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, went to church with other members of the family, and up to the time she took her seat in the pew she seemed to be in good health, b t before the bells were done ringing she was seized with what was supposed to be a fit and carried out. A medical gentleman who was present attended her, and on examination pronounced the lady dead. Heart disease was the supposed cause of death.

SACKVILLE EXERCISES .- The public terminal exercises of the Sackville Collegiate Institution took place in Lingley Hall on Saturday evening. The following members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes delivered excellent essays and orations:-Ruggles and Smith, of Annapolis; Dixon, Sackville; Jonah, Elgin, Tweedie, Apohaqui; and Taylor, Charlottetown. Addresses were given at the close by Dr. Inch, Dr. Stewart and the Rev. Robert Duncan, of Moncton, all the proceedings being of a highly interesting character. The written examinations are finished and the oral examinations, both in the College and Academies weré held yesterday.—St. John News.

A BIG NEW BRUNSWICK WHEAT FIELD. - Marysville, Dec 11. Sir : Enclosed please find sample of fall or winter wheat grown at New Denmark the past strong drink is another evil which has summer. The yield was 20 bushels per ruined hundreds of soldiers in Bermuda. acre; rather below the usual average, and the weight 65 pounds per bushel. Our railway company own 1,200,000 acres of just such land as produced the enclosed sample, and, it would appear that, with proper management, New Brunswick should raise her own bread as well as a little to export .- Yours, ALEX. GIBSON. -St John paper.

The Rev. George Young, D.D., Chairman of the Toronto District, is about to return to Manitoba, where he spent eight years "in troublous times." are sorry to lose Bro Young here, no doubt his council and labor will greatly aid the work in that new country. The Quarterknow, that has ever given such chaplains ly Meeting has requested that the Rev. W. S. Blackstock he appointed to Berkeley has been so fully occupied with labour Street, in Dr. Young's place,

We are afraid a good many churches would be closed, and some of them stay closed forever, if they were required to pay their bills every three months or even square each years' account promptly. Yet such buisness promptness ought to characterise churches. It is related of a M. E. Church in Massachussets that it determined a while ago to pay its expences as it went along, and to make everything straight, financially at the close of every is the most bigoted and clanish of all quarter—a most excellent determination. A few Sundays ago the pastor reported a deficiency of \$230, and called for a subgate its own tenets just when Christian scription. There was no response, and the services were brought to a close. Just before pronouncing the benediction the pastor said, " It was decided by this church that we should pay as we go; if there is no pay, there will be no go, and there will be no services in this church to-night.' The cougregation knew their pastor was in earnest, and they remained in the church until the required sum was raised. The usual evening services were held.-Intel-

ligencer. J S Carvell, Esq. of Charlottetown, has been appointed to the Senate in the place of Senator Haviland.

CHATHAM, Dec 15 .- On Saturday afternoon, Miss Alice May Williston, about 17. daughter of Judge Williston, and Miss Janie Watts, of the same age, daughter fellowship among the "Brethren." Soon of C. C. Watts, Esq., of Newcastle, skated they forget that sin is a crime and not a to Chatham about 4 o'clock. They called debt, and were singing the debt is all paid, to see several friends, and it was dark bewhich was quickly followed by the song fore they started to skate back with their escort, Mr. McCully, teacher of Newcastle ism. Here then are men and women Miss Williston was urged to remain at the residence of G. A. Blair, Esq., where she spent most of the time, and was to make a visit during the holidays. Miss Watt. it is said, was similarly urged to remain have the influence and watch care of a Methodist Shepherd? That the Methodist at the house of her uncle, Senator Muir-Church ought to have a man in Bermuda head, but both young ladies were anxious whose sole duty it shall be to look after to go home and seemed in the best of the spiritual interests of the Methodists spirits. They were skating along just in the Naval and Military departments, this side of Douglastown, one on either no one can doubt who understands the side of, and their hands joined with those situation. Dr. Satherland saw the import of Mr. McCully, when all three broke tance of the work when he was here, but through the thin ice just off Hutchison's thought it properly belongs to the English | ballast wharf. The young ladies went Conference. But from whatever quarter down almost immediately, and Mr. McCulthe man comes do let us have him. He ly, by some means, managed to keep affoat, will find all the work a devoted heart and and was rescued by Ernest Hutchinson, mind in an atheletic body can do. Gov- Esq., M.P.P., who was skating home from ernment Boats afford every facility for Chatham. The body of Miss Watt was recovered almost immediately, and that of Miss Williston about half an hour after them he may travel gratis. He must not that of Miss Watt. Mr. McCully has no recollection of his being saved and is greatly prostrated. This sad event with the disappearance of Mrs. Merseroau, while skating ou Wednesday last, and the drowning of young Stewart on the same day has rendered the week a mournfully eventful one on the Miramichi. Tue young dadies drowned on Saturday night were well known and beloved by all.

The following further particulars of the sad accident which occurred on the Miramichi on Saturday week, by which Miss Williston and Miss Watt lost their lives, have been received :

When the skaters broke through the ice they were hand in hand, Mr McCully in the centre. He held on to the ladies for a short time, but finally let go and made a desperate effort to regain the good ice, thinking in this way to be able to assist his drowning companions. After breaking ice for some time he was resparticulars concerning this notable event have yet come to our office. We hope cued, thoroughly exhausted, by Ernest Hutchinson, Esq. who was skating home from Chatham. He called to the ladies

with the exception of what he took to be ene of their caps. Mr. Hutchinson, lantern in hand, made a close examination of the spot, but the unfortunate young ladies. were beyond the reach ot human help. The body of Miss Watt was recovered almost immediately, and that of Miss Williston about half an hour after that of Miss Watt. Mr McCully has been in a Rev. I. M. Mellish pitiable condition since the accident-almost beside himself—but under the care of kind friends is now feeling better. Flags are flying at half-mast, and the most profound sympathy is universally expressed. The sad accident was referred to in all the churches on Sunday.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

1879.	SUN.		Moon	High Water	Clock
Dec.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Hal. St. J	. Slow
21 Su.	7 42	4 14	M0 56	A0 58 m 4 2	4 2 mir
22 M	7 43	4 15	2 00	149 51	5 1 "
23 Tu	7 43	4 16	3 03	2 47 5 1	3 0 "
24 W	7 44	4 16	4 06	3 57 7 7 2	3 0 "
25 Th	7 44	4 17	5 09	5 02 8 2	Fast
26 F	7 45	4 18	6 97	6 01 9 2	7. 1 "
27 Sa	7 45	4 18	6 58	6 51 10 1	7 1 "

PHASES OF THE MOON. First Quarter 20th, 6h. 51m. a.m., N. ½ E. Full Moon 28th, 11h. 51m. a.m., N. ½ W.

21 Thos. a'Becket, Archbishop Canterbury b. 1117 21 John Kepler, Astronomer, Wurtemburg b 1571
22 Emperor Vitellius, beheeded, Rome, 69 A.D.
23 Fred Augustus, of Saxony, b. 1750
24 Galba, Roman Emp. b. B.C. 3.
24 John, King of Eag. b. Oxford, 1166. 25 The Nativity of Jesus Christ. 26 Thos. Gray, poet, London, b. 1716. 27 St John, Apostle and Evangelist. 26 Dr. Hugh Blair, divine, Edinburg, died 1800.

MARRIED

At the residence of James M. Troy, Esq., Newcastle, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. George Steel, Herbert H. Pallen, Esq., Druggist, Chatham, and Miss Lottie E. Vaughan, of New-

Huestis, on the 5th December, 1879, Miss Maggie Card to Mr. Amos Bradshaw. On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's

sister, Scot's Bay, Cornwallis, by the Rev. J. Strothard, Mr. Asaph S. Steele, to Hattie L. Coffill, all of Scot's Bay.

At the Methodist Church, Woodstock, on Tuesday morning 9th inst., by Rev. W. Wesley Colpitts assisted by the Rev. Edwin Turner, Mr. William Corbett, Merchant, to Miss Lizzie Hay, daughter of Robert A. Hay, Esqr., all of Woodstock.

DIED

At Halifax, on the 8th inst., after a brief and painful illness, at the residence of her uncle D. H. Burbidge, No. 2, Murray Place, Lillie, the third daughter of Stephen and Mary Taylor, of Carbon part, N. F., in the 17th year of her age.

Died in the Lord, on Dec. 2nd., aged 17 y ars, Hannah M., eldest daughter of Robert and C' Aris. sa Woodworth, Amherst Head, Cumberland. At his residence Cherry Creek, Nevada, on the

21st ult., Arthur Coates, aged 37 years, a sative of Studholm, Kings Co., N.B. In St. John, N.B., on the 15th inst., W. Colebrooke Perley, Barrister-at-law, in the 38th year of

At Fredericton on the 12th ult., A lexander Por ter, aged 67 years, a native of Done gal Ireland. At St. Mary's, N.B., on the 1st inst., Sarah J., eldest daughter of John and Mary A. Peppers, in the 31st year of her age. At Fredericton, N.B., on the 6th inst., John

his age. At the Parsonage, Nappan on Friday, Dec. 5th, of congestion of the brain, Lancelotta May, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. and Mary E. Giles, aged

six months. - A precious bud gathered by Him

who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me.

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AND DARTMOUTH.

SENDAY. December 21st. 1879.

Brunswick St Rev. W. A. Black, A.B Rev. S. F. Huestis 11 a.m Grafton St 7 p. m Rev. S. B. Dunn Rev. W. H. Evans 11 p.m. 7 p.m. Rev. C. M. Tyler 11a.m. Charles St Rev. W. H. Evans Rev. S. B. Dunn Cebours St. 11a.m. Rev. W. A. Black, AB Rev. S. F. Huestis Dartmouth 11 a m 7 p m Rev. J. M. Mellish Rev. C. M. Tyler REECH STREET 3.30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Evans

Preachers' Meeting every Monday Morning at

1880. HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON I.-JANUARY 4, 1880.

THE INFANT MESSIAH. - Matt. 2: 1-12. TIME.—Jesus Christ was born in the year of the world 4000; four years before the date from which we count the year of the Lord, which is A. M. (Anno Mundi: year of the world) 4004. So that Christ

THE VISIT OF THE WISE MEN .- The date of this lesson was several weeks after the birch of Christ, or about midwinter

PLACE.—Bethlehem of Judæa, a village five or six miles south of Jerusalem, and east of the road to Hebron. (See below.) RULERS. - Augustus Cæsar emperor of Rome; sterod, called the Great (the first) of the seven Herods named in the New Testament), king of Judæa (34th year), under Augustus.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.—The Roman Empire the universal empire of the known world. "The empire now at peace with all the world, the Tomple of Janus shut." -Hauden's Dict Dates. Great Britain had been conquered by the Romans about fifty years before Christ: but " for nearly a hundred years after that date, the history of Britain is almost a blank."-Encyc. Brit. Diodorus Siculus, the Greek historian, and Strabo, the Greek geographer, were hving at this time. Greece. though subject to Rome, "continued to be the school of letters and art. She was crowded with temples and statutes. Her schools of philosophy and rhetoric flour ished."—American Caclopedia.

CHRONOLOGY.—Herod died just before the passover, A. U. C. 750. (A. U. C.: Anno Urbe Condita, the year of the rounding of the city of Rome. The probable date of our Lord's birth is a few months before Heroa's death, either toward the end of A. U. C. 749, or just at the beginning of 750, i.e., in B. C. 5 or B. C. 4 of the vulgar era, which erroneously places our Lord's bir'h A. U. C. 754. Wieseler decides the month to be December, Janufavor of the last; but this latest date allows only two months from our Lord's birth to Herod's death, which is barely earner dates, January B. C. 4, or December -Canon Cook As much confusion exists in the minds of some, in consequence of the reckoning from two eras, we insert a list of corresponding years. It should be carefully noted that the numbers are ordinal, standing for "first," "second,"

CHRIST BORN OUR DATE. Year of the world, 4000 4005 4006 Year of Rome 749 754 755 Year of Christ 2 A D.

EXPLANATORY

1. When Jesus was born. The parents of Jesus were hving in Nazareth, and came to Bethlehem to be enrolled for taxation, as here was their family home. The account of the circumstances of the birth of Jesus is given in Matt. 1: 18-25, and Luke 2: 1-20. In Bethlehem of Judea. A village five or six miles south of Jerusalem, Its name Beth le-hem Chouse of bread), was due to the fertility of the adjacent confields. The modern village contains about five hundred houses, a famous convent, within which is a large prophet. Micah, in chap. 5: 2. rock hewn cave, which the monks point The days of Herod the king. Near the common use. The Hebrew is literally : close of the reign of Herod, who died in "But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, too the year of Rome 750, in March, just be small to be among the thousands of Jufore the Passover - Ellicott This was the founder of the Herodian family: he was thousands resided, the chief towns of the called Herod the Great. He was the sec- subdivisions of the tribes]: but of thee on 4 son of Antipater, a governor of Ju- shall come forth unto me one who is to be dær, an Idumæn. Though aliens by ace, ruler in Israel." The variations are unthe Herods were Jews in faith, and from the time of their conversion remained constant to their new religion. -Smith's queted by the scribes, or insert d as an Bible Dictionary. He possessed energy of character, but an unscrupulous ambition. and was remorselessly cruel. He was made governor of Gainlee at the early age stead of "too small to be among," we ef fifteen, and distinguished himself by have "art not the least," which is a sort his campaign against the brigands who of question introducing the insignificance infested the mountains. Wise men from of the place, and implying its moral the East. The Greek word is magi, sages. Originally a class of priests among the Perspans and Medes, who formed the king's privy council, and cultivated astrology, medicine, and occult natural science. They are frequently referred to by ancient authors. Alterward the term was applied to all Eastern philosophers. From the East. This is a different form, and used in a different sense from the word "cast" in verse 2. Here it should be translated "the Far Eist," and in verse 2, the star "in the east." "The Far East" refers to Persia, where the wise men belonged, and His motive was to avoid popular excite-" the East" is Bubylonia or Chaicas; or ment, which might prevent his murderous the direction in which they saw the star. plot Vs. 13-16 -Binney's People's Com--From Upham's Wise Men of the East. To Jerus elem They would naturally come He asked this in order that he might to Jerusalem, as the capital of Judea, and know how old the child was, and under the central place of Jewish religion.

the feeling which the Roman historians, Tacitus and Suetonius, tell us sixty or from Jerusalem. "Diligently," netter, as seventy years later had been for a long before, exactly. So tar as the mission betime very widely different. Everywhere came known, 17 would impress the people throughout the East men were looking with the belief that he, too, shared their for the advent of a great king who was to hopes and was ready to pay his homage to rise from among the Jews. It had ter- the new-born King .- Ellicott. It was a mented in the minds of men, heathens as diplomatic he, based on the truth .well as Jews, and would have led them to Schaff. welcome Jesus as the Christ, had be come in accordance with their expectations .- they were led by the star to Jerusalem. Ellicott. Virgil, who had fived a little be- They went to the holy city because they fore this, owns that a child trom heaven were warned of G d so to do, or because was looked for, who should restore the they knew that this was the place to ingolden age and take away sin. But these quire, as the seat of the Jewish religion. Magi were moved, doubtless, by a divine And behold, the token, whatever it was, impulse.—Jacobus. We have seen in the that first appeared to them, now unex east. Seen by them in Eastern countries, pectedly re-appeared, and moved perceptor seen in the eastern sky. The first was ibly on, till it took a marked station over certainly the fact, but the second is the the very house. Is must have been near probable meaning here. - Popular Com- the earth to indicate the dwelling .- Jacobmentary. His star in the east. We learn us. Saw in the east. Not in the eastern from astronomical calculations that a re- part of the heavens, but which they had markable conjunction of the planets of seen when they were in the East. our system took place a short time vefore 9. Stood over where the young child was. the birth of cur Lord. In the year of This may mean, over that part of Bethle-

the 29th of May there was a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the constellation Pieces in the part of the heavens noted in astrological science as that in which the signs denoted the greatest and most noble events. On the 29th of September, in the same year, another conjunction of the planets took place, and on the 5th of December a third. Supposing the Magi to was born B. C. 4, or 1884 (not 1880) years have seen the first of these conjunctions, they saw it actually in the east; for on the 29th of May it would rise three and a half hours before sunrise. If they then took their journey, and arrived at Jerusalem in a little more than five months, and if they performed the route from Jerusalem to Bethlehem in the evening, as is implied, the December conjunction would be before them in the direction of Bethlehem, one and a half hours east of the meridian at sunset. These circum. stances would seem to form a remarkable coincidence with the history in our text. They are in no way inconsistent with the trological meaning. Nor is this explana-tion of the star directing them to Bethlehem at all repugnant to the plain words of vers. 9, 10, importing its motion from south-east to south-west,—the direction of Bethlehem.-Alford To worship him. To honor and adore him as the Messiah, the King, and the Saviour.

3. Herod the king...was troubled. Josephus represents these troubles as raised by the Pharisees who prophesied a revolution. Herod as a foreigner and usurper feared one who was born King of the Jews. The people, worn away by seditions and slaughters, feared fresh tumults and wars. There may be also a trace of the popular notion that the times of the Messiah would be ushered in by great tribulations.-Alford. And all Jerusalem with him. The excitement naturally spread throughout the city.-Ellieott. The progress of religion, the coming of Christ, is always a source of trouble to the wick-

4. The chief priests and scribes. The chief priests were probably the heads of ary or February, with a probability in the twenty four courses into which the sons of Aaron were divided (2 Chron 23: 8. Luk 1:5), but the term may have included those who had, though only for a sufficient for the intervening events. The time, held the office of high priest. The "scribes" were the interpreters of the B. C. 5, seem on the whole more probable. law, casuists, and collectors of the traditions of the eiders, for the most part Pharisees. The meeting thus convened was not necessarily a formal meeting of the Sanhedrim, or great council, and may have been only as a committee of notables called together for a special purpose. With a characteristic subtlety, as if trying to gauge the strength of their Messianic hopes, Herod acts as if he himself shared them, and asks where the Christ. the expected Messian, the "anointed" of the Lord (Ps. 2: 2; 45: 7; 89: 20) was to be born.—Ellicott Scribes (writers). The official copyists of the Scriptures, who naturally became its expounders -Schaff. Where Christ should be born. Where the Scriptures taught that he

> 5. And they said; i.e., the chief priests, &c. The answer seems to have been given without any hesitation, as a matter perfeetly well understood, and settled by divine authority. - Alexander. Bethlehem of Judea. See verse 1. Thus it is written. What if quoted in the next verse. By the

6 And thou. Freely quoted from the out as he manger where Christ was born Greek version (the Septuagint) then in dah [i e,, the towns where the heads of doubtedly intentional and explanatory. It is not evident whither the passage was explanation by Matthew. Instead of Ephrata, we find "the land of Jutah" (as a better-known name of the place); and ingreatness as the birth-place of the Messiah .- Popular Commentary. Princes is, according to a usual figure, put for the towns where the princes, or heads of thousands, lived. Fir gives the reason for the greatness in spite of the insifinificance. Shall come a governor. This includes both ruling and feeding; the meaning is, shall be a careful and affectionate ruler .-Schaff.

7. Privily, secretly ... diligently, with care (ascertained exactly) Herod intended fraudulent or treacherous concealment. mentary. What time the star appeared. what are he must slay all the children, so 2. Where is he! The Magi express here as to ruclude this young king of the Jews.

8. Bethlehem was but a short six miles

9 Lo, the star It is not likely that

Rome 747 (about two years before the re- hem where the young child was, which they

date of which is, however, uncertain) on may mean over the whole town of Bethle- ly pleasant for Jim-it was very warm | Christ; the Saviour of the poor as well ing over the house, and thus indicating to the Magi the position of the object of their search, the whole incident must be regarded as miraculous. But this is not necessarily implied. - Alford.

10. They rejoiced. This was, most of all, revelation to their souls, and it filled ! them with joy. The same mark that had been given them at first was again vouchsafed, and they were doubly assured. "Then shall ye know if ye follow on to know the Lord."-Jacobus.

11. When they were come. They found 1) a child (2) a saviour, (3) a king. House. The throng brought together by the requirement of the census had dispersed, and Joseph and Mary were no longer in the stable (Luke 2, 7). With Mary Possibly Joseph was not present at the time; pos sibly he is not mentioned because the Evangelist recognized the father of the child.—Abbot. And worshipped him. Three acts are bere, -falling down, worshipword "star," inderstood in its wider as ping and offering,—the first, the worship of the body; the second, of the soul; the third, of our goods. With these three, our bodies, our souls, our goods we are to worship him. Without them all, worship is but a lame and maimed sacrifice, neither fit for wise men to give nor Christ to re ceive."-Dr. Mark Frank, in Christ in Literairue. Opened their treasures The word prints to caskets, or chests, which they had brought with them - Ellicot These were the rarest products of the East, an offering such as any monarch might have had presented to him by the ambassadors from any foreign prince.-Dr. Hanna. Gifts. Setting forth greater tiuths than th y knew, they offered, to the Son of man and Son of God, myrrh, binting at the resurrection of the dead . the royal gold; and frankincense that breathes prayer,-"myrrh to a mortal, gold to a king, frankingense to God."in the trunk of a tree of the genus Bos wellia. It occurs in commerce in semiopaque round or oblong tears. It is of a yellow or yel owish-brown hue,-the best being most colorless. Valued for its swect odor when burnt; us d for incense. It was, in olden times, accounted one of the most valuable products of the East .-Encyclepe lia Br tannica. Myrrh, an aromatic gum highly prized by the ancients, and used in incensed and perfumes. It distils from incisions from a small thorny tree, which grows chiefly in Arabia. - Ab-

bot on Matthew. 12. Being warned of God. It seems probable, that, after their homage on the evening of their arrival, they retired, possirly to the "inn" of Bethlehem, and were then, in their sleep, warned not to return to Jerusalem the following day, but to make their way to the fords of Jorjealous pursuit. So ends Il that we know of the visit of the Magi. These "wise men" have been regarded as the first-fruits of the outlying heathen world, the e rnest of the future ingathering .-Ellicott's N. T. Com.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers, And before they are buried in snow There comes a festival seas in. When nature is all aglow-Aglow with a mystical splendor That the brightness of Spring-Agl w with a beauty more tender Than aught which fair Summer could

bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow Then borrows its magical dyes, And mantles the far-spreading landscape In hues that bewilder the eyes. The Sun from hiscloud-shadow d chamber Smiles soft on a vision so gay, And dreams that his favorite conldren

The flowers have not yet passed away. There's a luminous sist on the mountains,

A light azure hase in the air, As if angles, while beavenward staring. Had left then bright robes floating there; The breeze is so soft and caressing, It see us a mute taken of lage And floats to the heart like a blessing From some happy spirit above.

These days so serene and so charming, Awaken a dreamy delight-A tremulous, tearful enjoyment Like soft strains of music at night : We anow they are fading fleeting, That quickly, too quickly they'll end, And watch them with yearning affection.

As at parting we watch a dear friend. O beautiful Indian Summer! Tuon favorite child of the weary, Thou darling woom nature ensurines With gifts and adornment so dear! How fain would we woo thee to linger On mountains and meadows awhile, For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of

Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

For alone to the sad fields af autumn Dost thou a lost brightness restore, But thou bringest a world-weary spirit Sweet dreams of its childhood once more; Tuy loveliness fills us with memories Of all that was brightest and best-Thy peace and serenity offer A foretaste of heavenly rest.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

SOMETHING FOR CHRISTMAS.

"Go away! go away!" piped a thin, childish voice.

There was no reason why Fritz, the little terrior, should snap and dance around Jim, he was neither trespassing, pression. "It seemes to me we have nor thieving, nor begging, but had come to take a bundle of clothes home for his mother, and receive, in return, her honest earnings from the lady who lived in the grand house. The servant at the kitchendoor ordered him to wait in the sitting-room until her mistress could Jim," said his mother reproachfully. vent and cure diptheria and all dangerous

hem. If it is to be understood as stand- and well lighted, there were pictures in as the rich." gilt frames on the wall, and books, with bright and pretty bindings, in the book- rich folks to sing hallelujah," said Jim, case, and a comfortable crimson carpet, as he went to bed, resolving to start out that made a pleasant glow over it all. Through the open foor, in an adjoining nies, so that Jessie might not lose her room; Jim saw three or four young girls standing around a piano, and while one played the other sang a Christmas car-To Jim's untutored ears it sound ed like heavenly music, and he stood as Fritx might attack him again. Jessie

> "We three kings of Orient are: Bearing wifts, we traverse atar Field and fountain, Following vender star. O star of wonder, star of night, Star with royal beauty bright, Westward leading,

through the rooms:

Still proceeding, Guide us to the perfect light. Frankincense to offer have I : Incense owns a Deity nigh; Prayer and praising, All men raising. Worship him, God on high

"Myrrh is mine; its bitter perfume Breathes a life of gathering gloomsorrowing, sighing, Bleeding, dying, Scaled in the stone-cold tomb

"Glorious now behold him arise, Kind and God, and Sacrigce; Heaven singing Hallelujah! Joyous, the earth replies.

The light the crimson glow, had seemed like fairy land to Jim. Now the music reminded him of heaven, and the sound of the voices were ringing in his ears as the s avant paid him the money, and in sharp, short words, told him that Upham's Wise Men. Frankincense. A he might go, as she opened the door for gum resin, obtained by an incision made him.

dream, and, when the servant slammed widow and and fatherless. Isn't this a the door upon him, Jan stumbled over fine Christmas?' the gravefied walk - he pretty picture vanished away-only an echo of the to day," said Jim. Christmas carol hagered with him:

' Myrrh is mine; its bitter perfume breathes a life of gathering gloom,

The short D cember day was fast closing, but Jim sat down on the raised turi, under a tree, to count his money, for all over a certain sum his mother had promised should be his; he might spend it as he pleased for Christmas

"One, two, three, four, five cents," he said aloud, counting the pennies over two or three times very carefully. dan, and so to escape from the tyrant's "Five comes for Jossie and mo; I wish

> He held the money tight in his hand after putting his mother-, in his pocket, and revolving in his mind how his own might be spent to the best abvantage. If it had only been six cents—one more penny would have made him rich enough The whole is a saying of a very wise man. to buy one of those little dolls Jessie had been gazing at with wistful, longing eyes, as she stood looking in the store window, decked gayly for the holidays with all sorts of attractive toys.

Five cents would not buy the doll. Jim. with a sigh of disapointment, was getting up from his seat under the tree. when Fritz, seeing him, began barking furiously, and finding Jim a little boy, seized his clothes with his teeth, and made sad holes in his well-worn but well-preserved pantaloons.

much startled and frightened; "go

Fritz paid no attention to him, but ran th same sharp-voicel servant called about here long enough."

Jim ran away very fast after Fritz revoices calling him; but this made him forgetting, but not by the world forget run laster down the road, and he did .-- by a large majority. The next mornnot slacken his steps until he reached ingearly he has the telegraph doing the already brilliantly lighted to, shop. lightning service, and he is sending an Then he thought of Jessie and the doll, electric shock through Wal street as and, opening his numb fingers, found soon as the bulls and the bears come the moneys had slipped from his hand, into the field for pasture. Mr Gould and, in his burry and fright, he had not is a liberal man, although when he noticed that it was gone, Poor Jim! makes a bequest he does not have the it was too late that night to find them. information written in manifold and How bright and gav everything in the sent to all the newspapers. The first window seemed! There were the doils news New York had or his gift to the -those he could have bought-and Memphis suff rers of \$5000 cam- from he looked sorrowfully and whist ul- Memphis, as did the news of the second ly at the things his five cents would gift of \$5000. have bought for Jessie. He could see was dropped in his box by good natured men in Wall street, as Mr. Gould has persons. The music brought back the pretty parlor and the Christmas carol fingers, and turned away, the same ample and despatch him wouldv down strain haunted him:

gathering gloom.

milk," he said, as he related his loss, forcing back his own tears when he saw Jessie's listening and disappointed exall the bitter. Some folks have fine warm houses, fine furniture, and lots of money, and others half starve and half freeze in cold garrets."

"The Babe of Bethlehem had no fine, warm house, fine furniture, and money, for internal and external use and will preceived date of Christ's birth, the exact might have obtained by inquiry: or it attend to him. Everything was strange. Let us try to think of Him as our throat and lung troubles.

"Yes, but it must be very easy for in the morning in search of his lost pen-Christmas.

It was no use -some person had been before him-the pennies were not found. Jim dared not go in the gate, fearing if entranged, while their voices rang must go without her Christmas, after all, this year. He loitered about the toy-shop and streets, and picked up a few sprigs of evergreen to carry home with him' and then, with a heavy heart, that grew heavier, he went up the dark, narrow, steep stairs that led to their room. He felt like turning back and running away, when he heard Jessie coming out quickly to meet him. She opened the door and called:

"O Jun where have you been all this time?" "I haven't found them Jess," said

Jim sadly. "Come in, and we will tell you what has happened since you went out," exclaimed his mother. Only think, Jim, after you went out, a young lady came to see the little boy who lost his pennies yesterday; she called to you she said.' "I thought they were sending me off," said Jim.

"They found the pennies under the tree where you were sitting. And never say the poor are always forgotten Jim." "She sent us a Christmas dinner."

said Jessie, peeping in a basket. " And left me this to help us through the winter," continued his mother, almost crying as she showed Jim a bank. note. "It is a great help. God must The chill air woke him, as if from a have put it in her heart to think of the

"I could sing hallelujth easy enough

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

No. 5-48 LETTERS.

24. 34. 14. a priest 3, 12, 16, 2, 11, one of the Jewish months 38, 10, 17, 23, 5, 19, a woman of high rank. who, out of self respect refused to obey her husband

8, 31, 28, 26, that which hath torment 25, 21, 43, 35, 18, 29, 42, 27, 32, 4, 15, 37, what the Pharisees loved to display. 1, 7, 25, 21, 37, 36, the father of one of the men sent to spy out the land of Ca.

13, 39, 32, 22, 33, 40, one of an ambassy sent from the king of Assyria to the king of Jadah.

4, 9, 39, 21, a city which the king of Agsyria boasted of having been destroyed by his fathers.

ANSWERS RECEIVED. From E A. M., Victoria Crossing, P.E I., to No. 2, and from Windsor, to No. 3, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."

MR. JAY GOULD'S PERSONAL HABITS.

Mr. Gould's millions are now close to those of Vanderbilt. He is a man of finer texture than the old Commodore's son. He doesn't run to fine houses. "Go away!" cried Jim faintly, very costly stables, and blooded steeds. At night, when he dismisses his operators from the telegraph offices in his own house in Fitth avenue, and enters up toward the house wazging his tail, when in a little book the telegraphic records of the receipts of the various railroads him off, and said to Jun: "Run home which he owns, he does not go to a club now, little boy; you have been hanging to carouse, to a banquet to steam up with champagne, or to a theatre; he retires to the recesses of a peaceful lease I him, and soon the great gate cos- library, and with his young sons about ed with a bang upon him; He heard other him, reads the Latin classics, the world

Mr. Gonid, being a small man of the busy shopkeeper all smiles and bows, little physical prowess, is naturally not for it was only once a year that his shop disposed to put himself recklessly in the was crowded. An organ grin er was way of the horns of the bulls and the playing before the door. Many a penny claws of the bears. There are some reason to know, who wish to resent their losses with their fiets, and are to Jun's mind. As he blew on his cold disposed to follow Major Sclover's exinto a convenient area. Accordingly, Myrch is mine; its bitter perfume breathes a life of Mr. Gould keeps his office guarded by a stout Irisman, who prevents the in-"It's no use, mother, crying over spilt "trusion of visitors, and he has usually a private way to get out into the street. He has, too, it is said, a big Italian book-keeper who accompanies him on many of his business trips about town, and stands ready to protect his millionaire employer.

> The importance and value of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to a family connot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is both

twentyl small to gation. pand an larger b ed. Th feet, two ome person had been nnies were not found. n the gate, fearing him again. Jessie ner Christmas, after loitered about the ts, and picked up a green to carry home with a heavy heart, he went up the dark, rs that led to their e turning back and en he heard Jessie to meet him. She

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one of an ambassy ing of Assyria to the

hich the king of Ashaving been destroyed

ng of a very wise man. L. M. M.

ED. From E. A. M., P.E L. to No. 2, and No. 3, "Wine is a ink is raging."

LD'S PERSONAL BITS.

ions are now close to it. He is a man of the old Commodore's run to fine houses, blooded steeds. At ismisses his operators oh offices in his own venue, and enters ap e telegraphic records the various railroads does not go to a club banquet to steam up or to a theatre; he cesses of a peaceful his young sons about tin classics, the world t by the world forzot rity. The next mornthe telegraph doing and he is sending an rough Wal street as and the bears come pasture. Mr Gould although when he ie does not have the in in manifold and wspapers. The first al of his gift to the of \$5000 came from

ing a small man of wess, is naturally not nself reckiesely in the of the bulls and the rs. There are some et, as Mr. Gould has who wish to resent their fists, and are w Mijir Selover's exten him boddy down area. Accordingly, his office guarded by a vho prevents the iu-, and he has usually et out into the street. s said, a big Italian accompanies him on ness trips about town, o protect his million-

he news of the second

and value of Johnson's to a family connot be s and cents. It is both ternal use and will preneria and all dangerous oubles.

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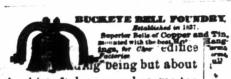
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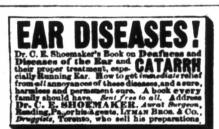
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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON I.-JANUARY 4, 1880.

THE INFANT MESSIAH .- Matt. 2: 1-12. TIME.-Jesus Christ was born in the year of the world 4000; four years before the date from which we count the year of the Lord, which is A. M. (Anno Mundi: planets took place, and on the 5th of De-year of the world) 4004. So that Christ cember a third. Supposing the Magi to have seen the first of these conjunctions,

THE VISIT OF THE WISE MEN .- The date of this lesson was several weeks after the birch of Curist, or about midwinter

PLACE.—Bethlehem of Judæa, a village five or six miles south of Jerusalem, and east of the road to Hebron. (See below.)

RULERS .- Augustus Cæsar emperor of Rome; merod, called the Great (the first of the seven Herods named in the New Testament), king of Judæa (34th year), un-

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.—The Roman Empire the universal empire of the known world. "The empire now at peace with all the world, the Temple of Janus shut." -Hayden's Dict Dates. Great Britain of vers. 9, 10, importing its motion from had been conquered by the Romans about fifty years before Christ; but " for nearly a bundred years after that date, the history of Britain is almost a blank."-Encuc. Brit. Diodorus Siculus, the Greek historian, and Strabo, the Greek geographer, were living at this time. Greece. though subject to Rome, "continued to be the school of letters and art. She was crowded with temples and statutes. Her schools of philosophy and rhetoric flour. ished."-American Caclopedia.

CHEONOLOGY.—Herod died just before the passover, A. U. C. 750. (A. U. C. : Anno Urbe.Condita, the year of the rounding of the city of Rome. The probable date of our Lord's birth is a few months before Herod's death, either toward the end of A. U. C. 749, or just at the beginning of 750, i.e., in B. C. 5 or B. C. 4 of the vulgar era, which erroneously places our Lord's bir'h A. U. C. 754. Wieseler decides the month to be December, January or February, with a probability in favor of the last; but this latest date allows only two months from our Lord's 8. Luke 1:5), but the term may have birth to Herod's death, which is barely included those who had, though only for a sufficient for the intervening events. The earner dates, January B. C. 4, or December B. C. 5, seem on the whole more probable. -Canon Cook As much confusion exists in the minds of some, in consequence of the reckoning from two eras, we insert a list of corresponding years. It should be carefully noted that the numbers are ordinal, standing for "first," "second,"

CHRIST BORN OUR DATE. Year of the world, 4000 4005 4006 749 754 755 Year of Rome Year of Christ 2 A D.

EXPLANATORY

1. When Jesus was born. The parents of Jesus were living in Nazareth, and came to Bethlehem to be enrolled for taxation, as here was their family home. The account of the circumstances of the birth of Jesus is given in Matt. 1: 18-25. and Luke 2: 1-20. In Bethlehem of Judea. A village five or six miles south of without any hesitation, as a matter per-Jerusalem. Its name, Beth le-hem (house feetly well understood, and settled by diof bread), was due to the fertility of the adjacent confields. The modern village contains about five hundred houses, a What if quoted in the next verse. By the famous convent, within which is a large prophet. Micab, in chap. 5: 2. rock hewn cave, which the monks point in a different sense from the word "cast" in verse 2. Here it should be translated 7. Privily, secretly ... diligently, with care "the Far East," and in verse 2, the star (ascertained . xactly) Herod intended "in the cast." "The Far East" refers to fraudulent or treacherous concealment. Persia, where the wise men belonged, and His motive was to avoid popular excite-" the East" is Babylonia or Chaicat; or ment, which might prevent his murderous the direction in which they saw the star. plot Vs. 13-16 -Binney's People's Com -From Upham's Wise Men of the East. mentary. What time the star appeared. To Jerusaiem They would naturally come He asked this in order toac he might to Jerusalem, as the capital of Junea, and know how old the child was, and under the central place of Jewish religion.

the feeling which the Roman historians, well as Jews, and would have led them to Schaff welcome Jesus as the Christ, had become 9 Lo, the star It is not likely that in accordance with their expectations .- they were led by the star to Jerusalem. Ellicott. Virgil, who had fived a little be- They went to the holy city because they fore this, owns that a child trom heaven were warned of God so to do, or because golden age and take away sin. But these quire, as the seat of the Jewish religion. Magi were moved, doubtless, by a divine And behold, the token, whatever it was, impulse .- Jacobus. We have seen in the that first appeared to them, now unex east. Seen by them in Eastern countries, pectedly re-appeared, and moved perceptor seen in the eastern sky. The first was ibly on, till it took a marked station over certainly the fact, but the second is the the very house. Is must have been near probable meaning here. - Popular Com- the earth to indicate the dwelling .- Jacobmentary. His star in the east. We learn us. Saw in the east. Not in the eastern from astronomical calculations that a re- part of the heavens, but which they had markable conjunction of the planets of seen when they were in the East. our system took place a short time vefore 9 Stood over where the young child was. the birth of our Lord. In the year of This may mean, over that part of Bethle-

date of which is, however, uncertain) on the 29th of May there was a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in the constellation Pisces in the part of the heavens noted in astrological science as that in which the signs denoted the greatest and most no-ble events. On the 29th of September, in the same year, another conjunction of the they saw it actually in the east; for on the 29th of May it would rise three and a half hours before sunrise. If they then took their journey, and arrived at Jerusalem in a little more than five months, and if they performed the route from Jerusalem to Bethlehem in the evening, as is implied, the December conjunction would be before them in the direction of Bethlehem, one and a half hours east of the meridian at sunset. These circum. stances would seem to form a remarkable coincidence with the history in our text. They are in no way inconsistent with the word "star," "nderstood in its wider astrological meaning. Nor is this explana-tion of the star directing them to Bethlehem at all repugnant to the plain words south-east to south-west,—the direction of Bethlehem.—Alford. To worship him. To honor and adore him as the Messiah, the King, and the Saviour.

3. Herod the king ... was troubled. Josephus represents these troubles as raised by the Pharisees who prophesied a revolution. Herod as a foreigner and usurper feared one who was born King of the Jews. The people, worn away by seditions and elaughters, feared fresh tumalts and wars. There may be also a trace of the popular notion that the times of the Messiah would be ushered in by great tribulations.-Alford. And all Jerusalem with him. The excitement naturally spread throughout the city.-Ellieott. The progress of religion, the coming of Christ. is always a source of trouble to the wick-

4. The chief priests and scribes. The chief priests were probably the heads of the twenty four courses into which the sons of Aaron were divided (2 Chron 23: time, held the office of high priest. The "scribes" were the interpreters of the law, cashists, and collectors of the traditions of the eiders, for the most part Pharisees. The meeting thus convened was not necessarily a formal meeting of the Sanhedrim, or great council, and may have been only as a committee of notables called together for a special purpose. With a characteristic subtlety, as if trying to gauge the strength of their Messianic hopes, Herod acts as if he himself shared them, and asks where the Christ, the expected Messian, the "anointed" of the Lord (Ps. 2: 2; 45: 7; 89: 20) was to be born .- Ellicott Scribes (writers). The official copyists of the Scriptures, who naturally became its expounders.— Schaff. Where Christ should be born. Where the Scriptures taught that he should be born.

5. And they said; i.e., the chief priests, &c. The answer seems to have been given vine authority .- Alexander. Bethlehem of Judea. See verse 1. Thus it is written.

6 And thou. Freely quoted from the out as he manger where Christ was born. Greek version (the ceptuagint) then in The days of Herod the king. Near the common use. The Hebrew is literally: close of the reign of Herod, who died in "But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, too the year of R me 750, in March, just be- small to be among the thousands of Jufore the Passove: -Ellicott This was the dah [i e,, the towns where the heads of founder of the Herodian family: he was thousands resided, the chief towns of the called Herod the Great. He was the sec- subdivisions of the tribes]; but of thee on 4 son of Antipater, a governor of Ju- shall come forth unto me one who is to be der, an Idumen. Though aliens by ace, ruler in Israel." The variations are unthe Herods ware Jews in faith, and from doubtedly int-mional and explanatory. It the time of their conversion remained is not evident whither the passage was constant to their new religion .- Smith's quoted by the scribes, or insert d as an Bible Dictionary. He possessed energy of explanation by Matthew. Instead of Ephcharacter, but an unscrupulous ambition. rata, we find "the land of Ju lah" (as a and was remorsclessly cruel. He was better-known name of the place); and inmade governor of Gairlee at the early age stead of "too small to be among," we ef fifteen, and distinguished himself by have "art not the least," which is a sort his campaign against the brigands who of question introducing the insignificance infested the mountains. Wise men from of the place, and implying its moral the East. The Greek word is magi, sages, greatness as the birth-place of the Messi-Originally a class of priests among the ah.-Popular Commentary. Princes is, Persians and Medes, who formed the according to a usual figure, put for the king's privy council, and cultivated astroi- towns where the princes, or heads of thouogy, medicine, and occult natural science, sands, lived. For gives the reason for the They are frequently referred to by ancient greatness in spite of the insifinificance. authors. Afterward the term was applied. Shall come a governor. This includes to all Eastern pinlosophers. From the bota suling and feeding; the meaning is, East. This is a different form, and used shall be a careful and affectionate ruler.— Schaff.

what are he must slay all the children, so 2. Where is he ! The Magi express here as to ruclude this young king of the Jews.

8 Bethlehem was but a short six miles Tacitus and Suctomms, tell us sixty or from Jerusalem. "Diligently," netter, as seventy years later had been for a long before, exactly. So far as the mission betime very widely different. Everywhere came known, 1; would impress the people throughout the East men were looking with the belief that he, too, shared their for the advent of a great king who was to hopes and was ready to pay his homage to rise from among the Jews. It had ter- the new-born King .- Ellicott. It was a mented in the minds of men, heathers as diplomatic he, based on the truth .-

was looked for, who should restore the they knew that this was the place to in-

ceived date of Christ's birth, the exact might have obtained by inquiry: or it attend to him. Everything was strange. . Let us try to think of Him as our throat and lung troubles.

hem. If it is to be understood as standing over the house, and thus indicating to the Magi the position of the object of their search, the whole incident must be regarded as miraculous. But this is not necessarily implied .- Alford.

10. They rejoiced. This was, most of all, revelation to their souls, and it filled them with joy. The same mark that had been given them at first was again vouchsafed, and they were doubly assured. Then shall ye know if ye follow on to know the Lord."-Jacobus.

11. When they were come. They found 1) a child (2) a saviour, (3) a king. House. The throng brought together by the re quirement of the census had dispersed, and Joseph and Mary were no longer in the stable (Luke 2, 7). With Mary Possibly Joseph was not present at the time; pos sibly he is not mentioned because the Evangelist recognized the father of the And worshipped him child .- Abbot Three acts are bere, -falling down worshipping and offering, -the first, the worship of the body; the second, of the soul; the third, of our goods. With these three, our bodies, our souls. our goods we are to worship him. Without them all, worship is but a lame and maimed sacrifice, neither fit for wise men to give nor Christ to receive."-Dr. Mark Frank, in Christ in Literairue. Opened their treasures. The word points to caskets, or chests, which they had brought with them - Ellicot. These were the rarest products of the East, an offering such as any monarch might have had presented to him by the ambassadors from any foreign prince .-Dr. Hanna. Gifts. Setting forth greater truths than th y knew, they offered, to the Son of man and Son of God, myrrh, hinting at the resurrection of the dead . the royal gold; and frankincense that breathes prayer,-"myrrh to a mortal, gold to a king, frankincense to God."gum resin, obtained by an incision made him. in the trunk of a tree of the genus Bos wellia. It occurs in commerce in semiopaque round or oblong tears. It is of a yellow or yel owish-brown hue,-the best being most colorless. Valued for its swect odor when burnt; us d for incense. It was, in olden times, accounted one of the most valuable products of the East .-Encyclepelia Br tannica. Myrrh, an aromatic gum highly prized by the ancients, and used in incensed and perfumes. It distils from incisions from a small thorny tree, which grows chiefly in Arabia .- Ab-

bot on Matthew. 12. Being warned of God. It seems probable, that, after their homage on the evening of their arrival, they retired, possibly to the "inn" of Bethlehem, and were then, in their sleep, warned not to return to Jerusalem the following day, but to make their way to the fords of Jorjealous pursuit. So ends Il that we know of the visit of the Magi. These "wise men" have been regarded as the Ellicott's N. T. Com.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers, And before they are buried in snow, When nature is all aglow-Aglow with a mystical splendor That the brightness of Spring-Agl w with a beauty more tender Than aught which fair Summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow Then borrows its magical dyes, And mantles the far-spreading landscape In hues that bewilder the eyes. The Sun from hiscloud-shadow d chamber Smiles soft on a vision so gay, And dreams that his favorite condren The flowers have not yet passed away. away!"

A light azure base in the air, As if angles, while heavenward sparing Had left then bright robes floating there, The breeze is so soft and caressing, It see us a mute token of love, And floats to the heart like a blessing From some happy spirit above.

These days so serene and so charming, Awaken a dreamy delighttremulous, tearful enjoyment Like soft strains of music at night; We snow they are fading fleeting, That quickly, too quickly they'll end, And watch them with yearning affection, As at parting we watch a dear friend.

O beautiful Indian Sammer! Thou favorite child of the weary, Thou darling woom nature ensurines With gifts and adornment so dear! How fain would we woo thee to linger On mountains and meadows awaile, For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of

nature, Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

For alone to the sad fields af autumn Dost thou a lost brightness restore, But thou bringest a world-weary spirit Sweet dreams of its enddhood once more; Tuy loveliness fills us with memories Of all that was brightest and best-Tny peace and serenity offer A foretaste of heavenly rest.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. ana marina

SOMETHING FOR CHRISTMAS. "Go away! go away!" piped a thin, childish voice.

There was no reason why Fritz, the around Jim, he was neither trespassing, pression. "It seemes to me we have nor thieving, nor begging, but had come to take a bundle of clothes home for his mother, and receive, in return, her honest earnings from the lady who lived in freeze in cold garrets." the grand house. The servant at the kitchendoor ordered him to wait in the Rome 747 (about two years before the re- hem where the young child was, which they sitting-room until her mistress could Jim," said his mother reproachfully. vent and cure diptheria and all dangerous

may mean over the whole town of Bethle | ly pleasant for Jim-it was very warm | Christ; the Saviour of the poor as well and well lighted, there were pictures in gilt frames on the wall, and books, with bright and pretty bindings, in the book- rich folks to sing hallelujah," said Jim. case, and a comfortable crimson carpet, that made a pleasant glow over it all. Through the open foor, in an adjoining nies, so that Jessie might not lose her room; Jim saw three or four young girls standing around a piano, and while one played the other sang a Christmas car-To Jim's untutored ears it sound ed like heavenly music, and he stood as if entranged, while their voices rang through the rooms:

"We three kings of Orient are; Bearing gifts, we traverse atar Field and fountain, Moor and mountain. Following vonder star. O star of wonder, star of night, Star with royal beauty bright, Westward leading, Still proceeding, Guide us to the perfect light.

" Frankincense to offer have I : Incense owns a Deity nigh ; Prayer and praising, All men raising. Worship him, God on high.

"Myrrh is mine; its bitter perfume Sorrowing, sighing, Bleeding, dying, Sealed in the stone-cold tomb.

"Glorious now behold him arise. Kind and God, and Sacrigce; Heaven singing Hallelujah! Joyous, the earth replies

The light the crimson glow, had seemed like fairy land to Jim. Now the music reminded him of heaven, and the sound of the voices were ringing in his ears as the servant paid him the money, and in sharp, short words, told him that Upham's Wise Men. Frankincense. A he might go, as she opened the door for most crying as she showed Jun a bank.

The chill air woke him, as if from a dream, and, when the servant slammed the door upon him, Jim stumbled over fine Christmas?" the gravelled walk - he pretty picture vanished away-only an echo of the to day," said Jim. Christmas carol hagered with him:

Myrrh is mine; its bitter perfume breathes a life of gathering gloom.

The short D cember day was fast closing, but Jim sat down on the raised turi, under a tree, to count his money, for all over a certain sum his mother had promised should be his; he might spend it as he pleased for Christmas

"One, two, three, four, five cents," he said aloud, counting the pennies over two or three times very carefully. dan, and so to escape from the tyrant's "Five cents for Jessie and me; I wish it was six."

He held the money tight in his hand first-fruits of the outlying heathen world, after putting his mother-, in his pocket, the e rnest of the future ingathering. - and revolving in his mind how his own might be spent to the best abvantage. If it had only been six cents—one more penny would have made him rich enough to buy one of those little dolls Jessie had been gazing at with wistful, longing eyes, as she stood looking in the store window, decked gavly for the holidays with all sorts of attractive toys.

> Five cents would not buy the doll. Jim, with a sigh of disapointment, was getting up from his seat under the tree, when Fritz, seeing him, began barking furiously, and finding Jim a little boy, seized his clothes with his teeth, and made sad holes in his well-worn but well-preserved pantaloons.

much startled and frightened; "go night, when he dismisses his operators

about her long enough." he looked sorrowfully and whist al- Memphis, as did the news of the second ly at the things his five cents would gift of \$5000. have bought for Jessie. He could see Mr. Gond, being a small man of the busy shopkeeper all smiles and bows, little physical prowess, is naturally not for it was only once a year that his shop disposed to put himself reckiesely in the was crowded. An organ grin er was way of the horns of the bulls and the playing before the door. Many a penny claws of the bears. There are some was dropped in his box by good natured men in Wall street, as Mr. Gould has persons. The music brought back the reason to know, who wish to resent pretty parlor and the Christmas carol to Jim's mind. As he blew on his cold disposed to follow Major Sclover's exfingers, and turned away, the same ample and despatch him bodily down straiu haunted him:

Mysch is mine; its bitter perfume breathes a life of Mr. Gould keeps his office guarded by a gathering gloom.

"It's no use, mother, crying over spilt milk," he said, as he related his loss, forcing back his own tears when he saw little terrior, should snap and dance Jessie's listening and disappointed exall the bitter. Some folks have fine and stands ready to protect his millionwarm houses, fine furniture, and lots of aire employer. money, and others half starve and half

"The Babe of Bethlehem had no fine, warm house, fine furniture, and money, for internal and external use and will pre-

as the rich."

"Yes, but it must be very easy for as he went to bed, resolving to start out in the morning in search of his lost pen-Christmas.

It was no use -some person had been before him-the pennies were not found. Jim dared not go in the gate, fearing Fritx might attack him again. Jessis must go without her Christmas, after all, this year. He loitered about the toy-shop and streets, and picked up a few sprigs of evergreen to carry home with him and then, with a heavy heart. that grew heavier, he went up the dark, narrow, steep stairs that led to their room. He felt like turning back and running away, when he heard Jessie coming out quickly to meet him. She opened the door and called:

"O Jun where have you been all this time?"

"I haven't found them Jess," said Jim sadly.

" Come in, and we will tell you what has happened since you went out," exclaimed his mother. Only think, Jim. after you went out, a young lady came to see the little boy who lost his pennies vesterday; she called to you she said."

"I thought they were sending me off." said Jim.

"They found the pennies under the tree where you were sitting. And never say the poor are always forgotten Jim." "She sent us a Christmas dinner." said Jessie, peeping in a basket.

" And left me this to help us through the winter," continued his mother, alnote. "It is a great help. God must have put it in her heart to think of the widow and and fatherless. Isn't this a

"I could sing hallelujth easy enough

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

No. 5-48 LETTERS.

24. 34, 14. a priest 3, 12 16, 2, 11, one of the Jewish months 38, 10, 17, 23, 5, 19, a woman of high rank, wo, out of self respect refused to obey her husband

8, 31, 28, 26, that which hath torment 25, 21, 43, 35, 18, 29, 42, 27, 32, 4, 15, 37, what the Pharisees loved to display. 1, 7, 25, 21, 37, 36, the father of one of the men sent to spy out the land of Ca-

13, 39, 32, 22, 33, 40, one of an ambassy sent from the king of Assyria to the king of Judah.

4, 9, 39, 21, a city which the king of Agsyria boasted of having been destroyed by his fathers. The whole is a saying of a very wise man.

ANSWERS RECEIVED. From E A. M.,

Victoria Crossing, P.E.L. to No. 2, and from Windsor, to No. 3, "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging."

MR. JAY GOULD'S PERSONAL HABITS.

Mr. Gould's millions are now close to those of Vanderbilt. He is a man of finer texture than the old Commodore's son. He doesn't run to fine houses; "Go away!" cried Jim faintly, very costly stables, and blooded steeds. At from the telegraph offices in his own Fritz paid no attention to him, but ran house in Fitth avenue, and enters up There's a luminous gist on the mountains, toward the house wagging his tail, when in a little book the telegraphic records the same sharp-voiced servant called of the receipts of the various railroads him off, and said to Jun: "Run home which be owns, he does not go to a club nov, little boy; you have been hanging to carouse, to a banquet to steam up with champagne, or to a theatre; he Jam ran away very fast after Fritz re- retires to the recesses of a peaceful leased him, and soon the great gate cos-library, and with his young sons about ed with a bing upon him; He heard other him, reads the Latin classics, the world voices calling him; but this made him forgetting but not by the world forgot run laster down the road, and he did -- by a large majority. The next mornnot slacked his steps until he reached ingearly he has the telegraph doing the already brilliantly lighted toy shop. Lightning service, and he is sending an Then he thought of Jessie and the doll, electric shock through Wall street as and opening his numb fingers, found soon as the bulls and the bears come the money had slipped from his hand, into the field for pasture. Mr Gould and, in his burry and fright, he had not is a liberal man, although when he noticed that it was gone, Poor Jim! makes a bequest he does not have the it was too late that night to find them. information written in manifold and How bright and gay everything in the sent to all the newspapers. The first window seemed! There were the doils news New York had of the gift to the -those he could have bought-and Memphis suff rers of \$5000 came from

their losses with their fi-ts, and are into a convenient area. Accordingly, stout Irishman, who prevents the intrusion of visitors, and he has usually a private way to get out into the street. He has, too, it is said, a big Italian book-keeper who accompanies him on many of his business trips about town,

The importance and value of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to a family connot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is both