

exquisite and just delineations of the more peculiar characteristics of women, but when they have attempted to portray them with energy and intellect they have seemed to form no conception of these which were not masculine.

All the finest parts of Portia's character shine forth at the trial scene. All of her richest endowments of heart and intellect were needed to sustain her there and were clearly displayed.

Possessed of that sanguine, confiding spirit peculiar to women, distinguished by intellect of the highest order, she leaves no argument untried that may induce him to turn from his course.

In Portia's character we perceive not only rare mental endowments, but her capacity for generous affection.

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Shakespeare possessed a sympathetic genius. His heart quivered to the touch of every kind of beauty. In his poetry the words which strike our ears are but the smallest fraction of those we hear within.

Harsh critics should remember the Saviour's admonition: "Judge not, that ye be not judged." Connected with the unkind remark which preceded Timothy's exercise, there must have been an amount of stupidity somewhere; but just then, it would not have been thought of, if kindness had characterized all alike.

Six thousand head of cattle stamped below Cotulla, Texas, on the Nueces River, recently. The animals had been five days without water, and when they came in sight of the river, so maddened were they by thirst that in their frantic endeavours to reach the water hundreds were killed and maimed.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. Incidents of Ministerial Life.

A TALE AND SOMETHING MORE.

CHAPTER IV.

Many fall in laudable pursuits, from not knowing, how "to labour and to wait." It is amusing, and often pitiable to see what strange freaks of impatience come over some young men as soon as they discover they can preach.

Timothy cut down his expenses to the lowest degree, and spent all the time he could afford in study; preaching wherever he saw an opportunity.

His college life, at first was not so cheerful as that of most students. He had lived for some time in solitude, and was diffident and reserved in the company of those who, though Christians, were also reckless critics.

The question has often been asked, how it is that "smart" children sometimes become, mentally, dull and heavy before they reach manhood?

Now it is a mistake to suppose, in the depression or collapse of mental powers from these causes, that the intellect is, necessarily, permanently impaired; it may more than recover itself.

"Aethes, I am afraid you will make an ass of yourself this morning." Such were the words which greeted Timothy's ears, as the college assembled to hear and criticize a paper he had written, in turn, on a given subject, a few months after his admission to the institution.

The paper gave perfect satisfaction; and received the greatest eulogy from both professors and students. When, at the close of the exercise, they came to congratulate him, one of the foremost students said: "Aethes, you have made yourself to day; your success in life is sure."

and quizzing to their hearts content, they forthwith say what they think, and give out that they do it all in love. If we could give credit for the love, it would still be needful to request, that love be shown in kindness.

Where men are united in heart and purpose, it is surprising and interesting to observe the variety and contrasts of talent and disposition manifested.

How important that these individuals, with their exuberance or defects, their variety and contrasts, should associate in the class-rooms and halls of our colleges, that they may influence one another, and ultimately go forth as one man to proclaim the truth!

(To be continued.)

For the Christian Messenger.

The Heathen World.

Since the question of the true relation of such men as Chunder Sen and Marcus Aurelius to the kingdom of heaven is so vital and interesting a one to us to-day, it may be well to make one or two quotations from the published sermons of the Rev. Phillips Brooks which bear upon this topic.

Phillips Brooks is perhaps the foremost evangelical divine of America. He is a man of large and rich spiritual experience. He is a man thoroughly consecrated to his work.

1. "You can see at once how all of this must tell upon the whole idea of Christian missions. There may have been a time—though I think more and more that nothing is so delusive as the attempt to realize and restate the religious notions of our fathers—there may perhaps have been a day when, in order to make it seem right for the Christian world to send missionaries to the heathen, it required to be made out that all heathen virtue was a falsehood and a delusion.

There have, beyond all doubt, been glorious self-sacrifices, saintly embodiments of purity, shining instances of spiritual aspirations in classic heathenism and even in barbarian idol-worship.

An inhospitable climate would detract from other advantages and perhaps render them valueless. British Columbia is, however, favored with a wonderful climate.

The intending settler is strongly influenced by the fact that there are excellent public schools and a stable government in B. C. The school system is well defined, with a superintendent, school fund, districts, trustees, &c.

Electric lights have been put in six of the Cunard steamers. The N. Y. superintendent of the line says: "We have every reason to be entirely satisfied with them. All new steamships will be furnished with them. They are economical, give a better light than gas or oil, and best of all give out no heat."

say that he did. History seems to say that he did not. But at least we know that, if we have rightly read his character and story, he made the Christian faith more possible for other men, and he must somewhere, sometime—if not here, then beyond—have come to the Truth and to the Christ Himself.

And these last strong and valiant words of Mr. Brooks receive confirmation in the declaration of the Christ: "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled."

Very respectfully, E. M. CHEBLEY.

Boston, June 16th.

For the Christian Messenger.

Some Facts Regarding British Columbia.

Mr. Walter Bars has sent us the following brief paper on British Columbia, which will interest many of our readers:—

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In these, although as yet little developed, British Columbia bids fair to outstrip every other Province of our Dominion. Gold—From the Cariboo diggings, a yearly average of over \$2,000,000 has been mined.

There are also many oil yielding fishes and fur seals captured. In a circular lately received, I counted the names of twenty-five salmon canning establishments. Agriculture—The soil generally is very fertile, and the yield, especially in the delta lands of the Fraser River, is remarkable.

Government and Educational Facilities. The intending settler is strongly influenced by the fact that there are excellent public schools and a stable government in B. C.

These are some of the many facts that appeal to those who turn their eyes westward, and are causing a tide of human beings to flow into our Pacific Province.

What is being done for this region religiously? In this vast country, with 400,000 square miles of area, with 7,000 miles of sea coast, and 60,000 inhabitants there is not a Baptist minister giving his time to the salvation of dying men!

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The Christian Messenger.

Bible Lessons for 1884. THIRD QUARTER.

Lesson I.—JULY 6, 1884.

DAVID, KING OVER ALL ISRAEL.

Samuel v. 1-12.

COMMIT TO MEMORY: Vs. 10-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I have found David my servant; with my holy oil have I anointed him."—Psalm lxxxix. 20.

The closing lesson in the Old Testament, last year, told of the death of Saul and his sons on Mount Gilboa. This left Israel in confusion.

REFERENCES.—(1) Chron. xi. 1; xii. 23; Gen. xxix. 14. (2) 1 Sam. xviii. 13; 1 Sam. xvi. 1, 12; Isa. lv. 4. (3) 2 Kings xi. 17. (4) 1 Chron. xxix. 27. (5) Josh. xv. 63. (6) 1 Kings viii. 1. (7) 1 Kings v. 1.

DAILY HOME READINGS.

W. The Lesson.

T. Parallel Account.—1 Chron. xi. 1-9.

W. David's First Anointing.—1 Sam. xvi. 1-13.

T. David as a Warrior.—1 Sam. xviii. 5-8, 13, 14.

F. David's Army Gathered at Hebron.—1 Chron. xii. 23-39.

S. David's Conquests and Greatness.—2 Sam. viii. 1-15.

S. David Gives the Glory to God.—Psalm ix.

ANALYSIS.—I. Anointed King of all Israel, Vs. 1-5. II. A Capital Secured, Vs. 6-9. III. The Kingdom Established, Vs. 10-12.

QUESTIONS.—What was the theme of our last Old Testament lesson? What was the state of Israel when Saul was slain? Who contended with David for the throne? With what success?

Vs. 1-5.—Where was David at the opening of this lesson? Who came to him there? For what purpose? What three arguments did they use? Who were the elders of Israel? What league did King David make with them? What made the league of special force? What did the elders do to David? What number of anointings had David? When was the first? The second? How old was David when he began to reign? How long did he reign? How long over Judah alone? How over all Israel?

Vs. 6-9.—Who are meant by his men in verse 6? Where did they go? For what purpose? What fitted Jerusalem to be the capital of the whole nation? Who occupied Jerusalem at that time? Who stronghold did David first take? How did the men enter the city? Who was chief of the successful band?

Vs. 10-12.—What is said of David's prosperity? How may we have the Lord with us? What neighboring king is spoken of? Where is Tyre? What did Hiram send to David? How is David's piety shown in verse 12?

PROVINGS.—Where, in this lesson, do we find—1. The reward of patient waiting on the Lord? 2. The secret of true growth and success? 3. An instance of humility and gratitude in high places? 4. An illustration of what God can do for those that trust in him? 5. An illustration of the care which the Lord has for his people?

NOTES.—Vs. 1.—All the tribes: showing unity and enthusiasm in choosing David king. Hebron: David's capital as king of his own tribe, Judah. And spake: asking him to be king over all Israel, and giving the reasons for it. Thy bone and thy flesh: this is the first reason—he was not a stranger of another nation, but an Israelite; and thus fulfilled the condition spoken of in Deut. xvii. 15.

Vs. 2.—Leddest us out, etc.: a second reason—his military ability, and Israel's confidence in him. The Lord said, etc.: a third reason—he was the Lord's choice. 1 Sam. xvi. 12.

Vs. 3.—Elders: the chief men of the tribes. Made a league: something like a charter of rights. The king promising to rule according to the laws, and the people promising obedience. Before the Lord: a religious ceremony. They sought God's blessing, as we should, in everything. Anointed David: his third anointing. See 1 Sam. xvi. 13; 2 Sam. ii. 4.

Vs. 5.—Israel and Judah: the whole twelve tribes as one nation. After years of discipline and patient waiting, David came to his kingdom.

Vs. 6.—His men: soldiers, fighting men. Jerusalem: Hebron was too far south for the capital of the whole nation; and Jerusalem was further fitted for the capital because it was naturally a stronghold, and was, besides, well fortified. The Lord chose it for David.

Vs. 7.—Stronghold of Zion: the fortress of the southern and loftiest mountain on which Jerusalem was built. City of David: a name afterwards given to it.

ress of the southern and loftiest mountain on which Jerusalem was built. City of David: a name afterwards given to it.

Vs. 8.—This verse tells how this fortress was captured. Gutter: water-spouts or water-pipes. See Psa. xlii. 7. Some think this refers to a subterranean aqueduct; others to pipes by which they climbed into the city. Chief: Job was the leader of the band that took the city, and hence was made commander-in-chief. 1 Chron. xi. 6. The blind and the lame, etc.: a proverb, in which blind and lame are put for the whole of the Jebusites. No intercourse with such people.

Vs. 9.—Millo: The Millo. Some fortification already existing, from which David started other fortifications.

Vs. 10.—The Lord God of hosts was with them: the secret of his greatness and prosperity.

Vs. 11.—Hiram: See Bible Dictionary. Tyre: See Bible Dictionary. Cedar trees: from Lebanon. Carpenters and masons: the Israelites had not as yet given much attention to fine buildings.

Vs. 12.—The Lord had established: David gave God the glory. For his people Israel's sake: the kingdom and prosperity of Israel was not simply for one man, but that God might have a people, and through them give the truth to the world.—Adv. Quarterly.

The Lesson for the little Ones.

You have not forgotten about Saul, the first king of Israel, and how God took the kingdom from him, because he would not obey. You know that God chose in his stead David, the shepherd boy. Try this week to remember all of the story of David that you can; how he killed the great giant, Goliath; how King Saul envied and hated David, who had to fly for his life and hide in caves among the rocks; and then of the dreadful death of Saul in battle.

But even when Saul died, it was not yet God's time for David to be king. The people of Israel were divided into twelve parts, called "tribes." Only one of these tribes, that of Judah, made David their king. He moved to Hebron, the largest city in that tribe. A son of Saul reigned over all the others. But when David had been king of Judah seven years and a half, Saul's son was dead, and the chief men of all the tribes came to David in Hebron, and asked him to be king over all Israel.

Now that David was king, just as God had said he should be, he needed a great city, in which the business of the kingdom should be done. So he led his army against the strong city of Jerusalem, which was built on a high rock, called Mount Zion. The enemies of God, who lived there, boasted that no one was strong enough to take it from them. But the Lord was stronger than they, and gave David the victory. He built him a palace to live in, and made the city of Jerusalem large and beautiful. He went on and became great, for the Lord God was with him.—Primary Quarterly.

Bouth's Department.

Original and Selected.

Bible Enigma.

No. 283.

Find the answers to the following questions and their initials will give the name of the weeping prophet:

- 1. Who was the youngest son of Isaac?
2. Who did Abimelech marry?
3. Who was the mother of Esau and Jacob?
4. Out of what land did the Lord deliver the children of Israel?
5. The land in which Moses died.
6. Who was the son of Abraham and Sarah?
7. Who was the first high priest?
8. Who was the mother of Samuel?

Find answers to the above—write them down—and see how they agree with the answers to be given next week.

Answer to Bible Enigma.

No. 282.

- 1. M orro w.....Matt. vi. 34.
2. I tta i.....2 Sam. xxiii. 29.
3. L io n.....Judges xiv. 5, 6.
4. K' in e.....1 Sam. vi. 12.

MILK AND WINE.—Isa. lv. 1;

ANSWERS TO CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

No. 259.

N O A H
O M R I
A R A D
H I D E

No. 260. As he joined with two of them on their way to Emmaus after his resurrection.

No. 261. Joshua x. 13; Habakkuk iii. 11;

No. 262. Abimelech, Judges ix. 53.

No. 263. Jerubbaal, Judges vii. 1.

No. 264. Madam, I'm Adam. No. 265. Manslaughter, Man's laughter.