JUNE 25, 1884.

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CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

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. Hence they have drawn coarse caricatures, or made their caricatures altogether artificial. Not so with Shakespeare. High mental powers, enthusiasm of temper. ment, are with Portia innate. Her external circumstances could not have been more favorable for the development of these qualities. She is the heroine of a princely name and of countless wealth. From infancy she has had every wish gratified, and has known nothing but pleasure. As one to whom splendor has been familiar from her birth, she possesses a commanding grace, a high-bred elegance and a spirit of magnificence in all that she does and BAYS.

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 herthere and were clearly displayed. She has two objects in view-to deliver her husband's friend, and to maintain Bassanio's honor by the discharge of his just debt, even though paid out of her own wealth ten times over. She begins by a fruitless appeal to the mercy of Shylock :

"The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath ; it is thrice blessed It blesseth him that gives and him that takes: 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it become

Corvesnondence.

For the Christian Messenger. Incidents of Ministerial Life.

A TALE AND SOMETHING MORE. CHAPTER IV.

Many fail 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. The disease is probably epidemic. Timothy Alethes experienced considerable quickening of pulse, when he was convinced that, after all, he was called to preach the gospel but with marvelous self-possession, he waited almost without a murmur, two years to get into college, six for his ordination, and eight for matrimony The Popish dogma of the celibacy of the clergy, no doubt is a fearful error; but young ministers may be excused from entering their protest against it so positively, and so soon as is sometimes done.

Timothy cut down his expenses to the lowest degree, and spent all the time he could afford in study; preaching wher ever he saw an opportunity. Besides a number of other studies before he went to college, such books as "Gill's Body of Divinity," "Calvin's Institutes," "Butler's Analogy" and "Whately's Logic," were read with diligence.

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. From a child he had been a close thinker on almost every subject that had come under his notice; but he was an instance of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties The throned monarch better than his His advantages were not great ; and the precocity of childhood gave way to the She then appeals to his avarice and hi necessity of hard labour and constant plodding in the acquirement of book "Be merciful; learning. The question has often been asked how it is that "smart" children some times become, mentally, dull and heavy before they reach manhood ? The reply is, the precociousness of childhood or youth makes great demands on brain power; if the constitution be equal to the strain, the smartness continues regular, through life ; but usually there comes a reaction, more or less protracted and violent. In this state the mind loses its energy and brightness; the intellect moves heavily; the young student becomes discouraged, and some times gives up in despair; an unintel lectual occupation is chosen, and a fine intellect is buried in oblivion, or (like steam engine and machinery in a factory after a collapse of business,) left to rust out. Unreasonable demands on brain power, in the case of precocious and delicate young people, often lead to fatal consequences; giving currency to the adage, " death likes a shining mark." 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. When there is an insatiable thirst for knowledge, in union with prudence, patience, and perseverence, the mind will gradu-"Why if the gods should play some ally strengthen. Nil desperandum, was the motto of young Alethes ; if he could not have knowledge always ready at the into the texture of his mind. he might not be brilliant, but, for all the purposes of his profession, he would endeavour to be good. With these sentiments he entered college, and soon proceeded. in leaving them to treat him in the same manner. we hear within. They are like sparks an ass of yourself this morning." Such thrown off here and there; the eyes were the words which greeted limothy's catch rare flashes of flame, but the mind ears, as the college assembled to hear alone perceives the vast conflagration and criticise a paper he had written, in of which they are the manifestation. turn, on a given subject, a few months Behind all the creations of the "thouafter his admission to the institution. sand-souled noet," we perceive the poet himself, whose only books were Nature and man; but he communed so closely with the soul of the former, and undercongratulate him, one of the foremost stood so thoroughly the heart of the students said : " Alethes, you have made latter, that he has become the poet of yourself to day; your success in life is mankind. His dramas paint the highest sure." ideal states of happiness among men, Harsh critics should remember the and depict the lowest depths of evil. Saviour's admonition : "Judge not, that They secure sympathy from all grades ye be not judged." Connected with the of mind, as they awaken in all the sense unkind remark which preceded Timo of a common humanity : thy's exercise, there must have been an "One touch of Nature Makes the whole world kin," amount of stupidity somewhere; but just then, it would not have been thought

and quizzing to their hearts content, say that he did. History seems to say they forthwith say what they think, and that he did not. But at least we know give out that they do it all in love. If that, if we have rightly read his characwe could give credit for the love, it ter and story, he made the Christian would still be needful to request, that faith more possible for other men, and love be shown in kindness. It is said he must somewhere, sometime - if not here, then beyond-have come to the that a surgeon, in dealing with the infirmities of the living, should have "a Truth and to the Christ Himself. I lion's heart and a lady's hand :" this wish that I could speak to the Gamaliels may illustrate, also, the qualifications of here to day, men not Christians, but a good critic. men who are earnest, thoughtful, tole-

Where men are united in heart and | rant and sure of God, pure and sincere purpose, it is surprising and interesting and ready for the light which God shall to observe the variety and contrasts of show them. Be sure, so I would say to talent and disposition manifested. Some them, be sure that no man in this world are sensitive to the most delicate touch, can be earnest and sure of God without as though their hearts were pinned to helping the world to faith, often to a their coat sleeve ; others are impervious faith clearer than bis own, or, without in spirit, as though clad in steele, as himself going on to a completer and comshopkeepers with a small stock will pleter faith, and certainly at last somesometimes put all their goods in the where coming to the perfect faith himself. window, in like manner much of little Therefore be earnest and keep sure of is often made of mental acquirement; God! Be earnest and keep sure of and, on the other hand, inexhaustible God ! We who believe in Christ dare treasures are sometimes hid for a while to be confident and say that we know under an uncouth exterior. that to every such soul, the Way, the Truth, the Life must show Himself at How important that these individuals,

with their exuberance or defects, their last !" 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 ! be filled." "Blessed are the pure in

(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. Philips Brooks which bear upon this topic. Phillips Brooks is perhaps the foremost evangelical divine of America. He He is a man of large and rich spiritual experience. He is a man thoroughly consecrated to his work. In connection with marked intellectual power, he has also a deep and abiding faith in Christianity. His words will help us : 1. "You can see at once how all of The bituminous coal of Vancouver's 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 bays, rivers and lakes, swarm with a delusion. That day is past, if it ever existed. But one of the first results of a cordial acceptance of the idea that human nature, even in the depths of Pagan darkness, does feel the power of twenty-five salmon canning establish. God and send forth noble lives, has been to stir the question, whether, if that is very fertile, and the yield, especially were so, we need, or even whether we ought, to send them Christianity. There is remarkable. In the interior, the soil have, beyond all doubt, been glorious is better fitted for grazing, the famous self-sacrifices, saintly embodiments of bunch-grass being excellent for fattening purity, shining instances of spiritual stock. aspirations in classic heathenism and even in barbarian idol-worship. Shall we to systems out of which such lives can come, offer our Christianity as their necessary hope, their one complete salvation? Is there not light upon this question in our thoughts of this morning? May not the Christian world tip of his tongue, he would weave it stand glorying in every outbreak of the heathen's goodness as a sign of the power with which his Christ, even un known, may fill a human life which in further north than New York, its average the very darkness of its ignorance is obedient to whatever best spiritual force (51.77 degrees.) quietly, to take the dimensions of his it feels? May not that very sight reveal GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES. XVII. 15. to him what that aspiring heathenism might become if it could be made aware of the Christ whom it is in its unconsci-"Alethes, I am afraid you will make ousness obeying-as the very sight of the dim beauty in which the earth lies be fore the sunrise fills us with hopes and visions of what it will be when the glory of the noon is all ablaze upon it? May not the Christian, even while he goes out to tell the heathen the complete The paper gave perfect satisfaction ; gospel, be filled with an inspiring shame and received the greatest eulogy from at his own poor use and exhibition of both professors and students. When, at the power of that gospel which he offers the close of the exercise, they came to to the heathen world? This is the true attitude of Christendom to paganism. It is not arrogant ; it brings no insult ; it comes like brother to brother, full of honour for the nature to which it offers the larger knowledge of the Fathers' life. To such broad missionary impulse as that let us be sure that the increase of rational and spiritual Chris tianity will only add ever new and stronger impulse and inspiration." 2. "The final glory of Gamaliel lies of, if kindness had characterised all here. He believed that God was the only alike. There is an old word-" loving. life of this world, that all which did not kindness," which is not in very great live in Him must die. We do not know whether Gamaliel ever became a it quite obsolete, even in pastoral life. Christian, before he died, whether, in this life, he ever saw that the true light very much as an anatomist goes to the which these prisoners adored was true dissection of a dead body. After cutting and gave himself to Christ. The legends or oil, and best of all give out no heat. Vs. 7.-Stronghold of Zion : the for-

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 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. Abner, the chief captain, proclaimed Saul's surviving son Ishbosheth, king; but the dominant tribe of Judah anointed David as their king. This brought on civil war, in which David finally prevailed; and in our lesson he is made king over all Israel.

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. (6) Josh. xv. 63. (7) 1 Kings viii. 1. (11) 1 Kings

v. 1. DAILY HOME READINGS.

M. 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

tress 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 : waterspouts 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: Joab 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, inwhich 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 haid 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 Quarterly.

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pity:

Take thrice thy money, bid me tear the bond."

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. All she says is premeditated and tends to the object she has in view. At length the crisis arrives, for patience and womanhood can endure no longer. Shylock must now take the consequences of his obstinacy. The smothered scorn and indignation burst forth, but are soon repressed. The "Daniel come to judgment" has accomplished her purpose. A woman has outwitted the cunning Jew and the learned judges of the land.

In Portia's character we perceive not only rare mental endowments, but her capacity for generous affection. Mrs. Jamieson says: "The affections are to the intellect what the forge is to the metal; it is they which temper and shape it to all good purposes, and soften and strengthen and purify it." In the words of Shakespeare himself we would 88y:

heavenly match, And in the wager lay two earthly women,

And Portia one, then must be something Pawned with the other; for the poor

rude world Hath not her equal."

Shakespeare possessed a sympathetic genius. His heart quivered to the touch of every kind of beauty. In his fellow students; and was more amused poetry the words which strike our ears are but the smallest fraction of those

Some Facts Regarding British Columbia.

For the Christian Messenger.

E. M. CHESLEY.

And these last strong and valiant

words of Mr. Brooks receive confirma-

tion in the declaration of the Christ:

"Blessed are they who hunger and

thirst after righteousness ; for they shall

Very respectfully,

heart ; for they shall see God."

Boston, June 16th.

Mr. Walter Barss 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. Coal-Island is the best quality on the Pacific coast, and in 1881 there was shipped from the Nanaimo mines more than 228,000 tons. Timber-The timber sup ply is practically inexhaustible, and especially valuable are the vast forests of Douglas Pine. In 1881 there was exported from two mills on Burrard Inlet some 30,000,000 feet of timber. Fisheries-The whole of the seas, gulfsprodigious number of fine food fishes There are also many oil yielding fishes and fur seals captured. In a circular lately received, I counted the names of ments. Agriculture-The soil generally in the delta lands of the Frazer River.

CLIMATE.

An inhospitable climate would detract from other advantages and perhaps render them valueless. British Colum. bia is, however, favored with a wonderful climate. Surgeon Rathway, of the English navy at Esquimalt, reported (in 1860-61,) that in Victoria snow fell on 12 days only and the thermometer fell the year; and, although some 556 miles year's warmth is greater than that city

Vs. 2.-Leddest us out, etc. : a second

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 aneintings 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? What 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 the city of Jerusalem large and beautiis spoken of? Where is Tyre? What ful. He went on and became great, for did Hiram send to David? How is the Lord God was with him.-Primary 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 : show. ing unity and enthusiasm in choosing David king. Hebron: David's capital as king of his own tribe, Ju tah. And spake: asking him to be king over all only 11 times below freezing during 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.



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 Abasuerus 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?

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d world hant,and , "If all die." iliet was e cup of sorrows

other of uty of its can poscharacter touches. riance of ' careless ould fain ad lived y and in-

al atmoshest type is in the men that the most given us

2,000 are missing.

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 demand among students. Some think came in sight of the river, so maddened were they by thirst that in their frantic Students often approach their fellows endeavours to reach the water hundreds were killed and maimed. Altogether

The intending settler is strongly influ enced by the fact that there are excellent public schools and and a stable government in B. C. The school system is well defined, with a superintendent, school fund, districts, trustees, &c. This present year, over \$75,000 was voted for public education.

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. Already some 60,000 souls everything. Anointed David : his third have entered, and when the C. P. R. R. is completed, which will no doubt be within two years, we may expect a surging stream of emigration thither. What is being done for this region of discipline and patient waiting, David 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.!

Electric lights have been put in six economical, give a better light than gas the lame could defend it.

reason-his military ability, and Israel's confidence in it. 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 anointing. See 1 Sam. xvi. 13; 2 Sam.

Vs. 5.—Israel and Judah : the whole twelve tribes as one nation. After years c me to his kingdom.

ii. 4.

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. of the Cunard steamers. The N. Y. 1 Kings xi. 36. Jebusites : a part of superintendent of the line says: "We the Canaanites, the original inhabitants have every reason to be entirely satis- of the land. Except . . . blind and the fied with them. All new steamships lame, etc. : meaning that the place was will be furnished with them. They are naturally so strong, that the blind and

Find answers to the above—write them lown—and see how they agree with the inswers to be given next week.
Answer to Bible Enigma.
No. 282.
1. M orro wMatt. vi. 34. 2. I tta i2 Sam. xxiii. 29. 3. L io nJudges xiv. 5, 6. 4. K in e1 Sam. vi. 12. MILK AND WINE.—Isa. lv. 1;
ANSWERS TO CURIOUS QUESTIONS.
No, 259. NOAH OMRI ARAD HIDE
No. 260.
As he joined with two of them on their way to Emmaus after his resurrec- tion.
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.