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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JULY 28TH.

ISRAEL ASKING FOR A KING.—I Sam. viii, 4-20.

NOTES.—"*Unto Ramah.*"——Ramah means a high place. No one knows which Ramah this was, for there were many of them. It is probable that this was the birthplace of Samuel (i, 9).——"*Thou art old.*"—Supposing that this is about twenty years after the last lesson, it would make Samuel between sixty and seventy years old; that is too old for active military command.—"*Thy sons walk not in thy ways.*"—A sufficient reason against hereditary authority. His sons Joel and Abijah were too far off for Samuel to control (viii. 2).——"*Like all the nations.*"—Autocratic kingly rule was the popular form of government for all the surrounding nations. Perhaps Israel in her struggle for renewed greatness felt ashamed of being governed by a priest rather than a king. It is not strange that Samuel should feel disgust at being ousted from supreme power after all the triumphs he had achieved as a judge and leader.——The description of the despotic Eastern government is very vivid and applies to Eastern governments of the present day. How fully the prophecy of the verses eleven to eighteen was fulfilled see I Kings, xii, 4-15.

Instruction.—We are surprised at the outset of the lesson to learn that *all the elders* were the ones that demanded a change from the rule of God to the autocracy of man. One would naturally suppose that young men in the heat and blood of youth might be dissatisfied with the apparently stupid reign of an old priest; but that the recognized sages of the people should make such a mistake and be so misled is noteworthy. Old men, in spite of their years and their experience, are not always trustworthy. They can be the worst of tempters. Dissipation that has withstood the onslaught of years is apt to be alluring. We are too often apt to forget our common sense when white hairs, by virtue of their venerable quality, command a mistaken respect. We are always to honor the whiteness of a man's hair; but it does not always follow that a white soul lies beneath them.

It is a well-worn adage that a minister's sons and a deacon's daughter ate not the most exemplary children in the community. Samuel as well as Eli seems to have been unfortunate in his offspring. It is hard to say when the responsibility over one's children ceases. Is it when they come of age, when they are married, or not until their burial? Not the worst custom among the Chinese is the absolute obedience children pay their parents up to the death of either. If Christian parents in this independent age insisted more upon the spiritual training of their children no matter how old these boys and girls grew, their attention might save them a character. The reluctance that even clergymen feel about speaking to their children upon religious subjects is absurd, unmanly and unchristian.

It was the old story of preferring the pomp of some titled man to the power of God. It is a strange wonder that there are still some people in these days and in this democratic country who have the spirit of the old Jewish elders in them, and who demand or wish to age a different form of government because other nations have it.

Samuel was indeed a rare Christian. When he was displeased he prayed unto the Lord. Most of us *have it out* first and then are forced for very shame to pray afterward. One historical way of eluding anger is to count one hundred before a word is spoken. There are many other famous remedies you will easily remember; but the best of them all is Samuel's receipt: *Pray first.* To give a man his way is often the surest method of convincing him of his false position. God uses such wisdom often in his dealings with us. However, it is never right to let a people go wrong without a vigorous protest. If they heed not the warning, their destruction is then on their own heads.

Canned Fruit.

As the season for fruit canning is again at hand, the ladies who read this journal may be interested in the following table:

Fruit	Time for Boiling	Sugar to the quart of Fruit.
Cherries	5 min.	6 ounces.
Raspberries	6 "	4 "
Blackberries	6 "	6 "
Strawberries	8 "	8 "
Plums	10 "	10 "
Whortleberries	5 "	8 "
Pineplant	10 "	8 "
Sour pears (whole)	30 "	4 "
Bart. pears (halves)	20 "	6 "
Peaches (halves)	8 "	4 "
Peaches (whole)	15 "	4 "
Pineapples (sliced)	15 "	6 "
Crab apples	25 "	8 "
Sour apples	10 "	5 "
Ripe currants	6 "	8 "
Wild grapes	10 "	8 "
Gooseberries	8 "	8 "
Quince (sliced)	15 "	10 "
Tomatoes	20 "	No sugar

But one-half teaspoonful of salt.

The Ottawa Journal quotes a prominent lawyer saying as follows: "In my opinion, Mr. Chisholm can sue for the restitution of his conjugal rights and for damages. The law based upon the comity of nations recognises certain acts as justifying a divorce in every nation. Adultery is everywhere, in every land, a justifiable cause, but desertion, cruelty, etc., are not grounds for divorce in many lands, and in fact only a few States. The divorce granted in Chicago on grounds not recognised in Canada as justifying divorce does not hold here and is valueless. I am quite of opinion that Mr. Chisholm has a good action for the restitution of conjugal rights and for heavy damages.

Discovery of an Assyrian Library 3,500 Years Old.

PROFESSOR SAYCE'S DESCRIPTION OF IT.

The Victoria Institute of London held its annual meeting at Adelphi Terrace on July 1st. An immense audience crowded the Hall in every part, the President, Sir George Stokes, President of the Royal Society, took the chair. The proceedings were commenced by mentioning that the Emperor of Brazil had sent a message expressing special interest in the Institute's Journal, and desired to obtain it regularly for translation. The report for the past year was then read by Captain Francis Petrie, the honorary Secretary, by which it appeared that the number of home, foreign, and Colonial members had increased to over 1,800, and there had been an important advance in the practical work of the Institute in investigating philosophical and scientific questions, especially any questions used by those who unhappily sought to attack religion in the name of science.

The adoption of the report was moved by Sir Henry Barkly, G. C. B., F.R.S., after which it was announced that family matters, consequent on the death of his father, prevented Professor Sayce's presence, and he had chosen the Rev. Dr. Wright, author of "The Hittites," to read the address. It gave an historical description of what has become known in regard to the conquests of Amenophis III., as shown by the archives of his palace, which have only lately been discovered, and which the Professor went last winter to investigate on the spot before writing the address for the Victoria Institute. Of the tablets and inscriptions he said:—"From them we learn that in the fifteenth century before our era,—a century before the Exodus,—active literary intercourse was going on throughout the civilized world of Western Asia, between Babylon and Egypt and the smaller states of Palestine, of Syria, of Mesopotamia, and even of Kappadokia. And this intercourse was carried on by means of the Babylonian language, and the complicated Babylonian script. This implies that, all over the civilized East, there were libraries and schools where the Babylonian language and literature were taught and learned. Babylonian appeared to have been as much the language of diplomacy and cultivated society as French has become in modern times, with the difference that, whereas it does not take long to learn to read French, the cuneiform syllabary required years of hard labor and attention before it could be acquired. We can now understand the meaning of the name of the Canaanitish city which stood near Hebron, and which seems to have been one of the most important of the town of Southern Palestine. Kirjath Sepher, or "Book-town," must have been the seat of the famous library, consisting mainly, if not altogether, of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets inform us, of clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters. As the city also bore the name of Debir, or "Sanctuary," we may conclude that the tablets were stored in its chief temple, like the libraries of Assyria and Babylonia. It may be that they are still lying under the soil, awaiting the day when the spade of the excavator shall restore them to the light. The literary influence of Babylonia in the age before the Israelitish conquest of Palestine explains the occurrence of the names of Babylonian deities among the inhabitants of the West. Moses died on the summit of Mount Nebo, which received its name from the Babylonian god of literature, to whom the great temple of Borsippi was dedicated; and Sinai itself, the mountain "of Sin," testifies to a worship of the Babylonian Moon-god, Sin, amid the solitude of the desert. Moloch or Malik, was a Babylonian divinity like Rimmon, the Air-god, after whom more than one locality in Palestine was named, and Anat, the wife of Anu, the Sky-god, gave her name to the Palestinian Anath, as well as to Anathoth, the city of "the Anat-goddess."

In a careful reading of the tablets Canon Sayce cams upon many ancient names and incidents known up to the present only from their appearance in the Bible. All these he carefully described, as well as several references in the tablets to the Hittites.

In regard to another point, he said: "Ever since the progress of Egyptology made it clear that Rameses II. was the Pharaoh of the oppression, it was difficult to understand how so long an interval of time as the whole period of the 18th Dynasty could lie between him and the 'new king' whose rise seems to have been followed almost immediately by the servitude and oppression of the Hebrews. The tablets of Tel-el-Amarna now show that the difficulty does not exist. Up to the death of Khu-en-Aten, the Semite had greater influence than the native in the land of Mizraim.

Referring to those who have formed opinions as to the non-historical character of the Pentateuch, Professor Sayce said:—"The Tel-el-Amarna tablets have already overthrown the primary foundation on which much of this criticism has been built."

Professor Sayce closed his paper with a peroration of passing eloquence as to the duty of searching for the rich libraries that must lie buried beneath the sands of Syria and Palestine, a matter the importance of which has been urged in the Victoria Institute's Journal more than once, especially in the last volume, presented to all its supporters. A vote of thanks was passed to Professor Sayce for his splendid address, and to Dr. Wright for reading it. This was moved by the Lord Chancellor in a speech of great interest, in which he said there was nothing more interesting in the literary history of mankind than such discoveries as those alluded to in the address, which he considered a perfect mine of wealth. M. Naville, the Egyptian discoverer, having expressed his admiration of the labors of Professor Sayce, and declared the discovery the greatest one of the present century, a vote of thanks to the President was then moved by Sir Risdon Bennett, F. R. S., seconded by Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, F.R.S., and conveyed to the President by Captain Creak, F. R.S. This closed the proceedings, and the members and their guests adjourned to the Museum, where refreshments were served.

Sam Jones has done a good deal in his time to degrade the pulpit and his influence seemingly has not been lost. Out in Nebraska they have a preacher who can slang-whang Jones out of sight, and talk to sinners in their own language without any trouble. Here is how the State Journal reports him. Yes [biting a large chew from a plug of black tobacco and expectorating with marvellous accuracy into the eye of a slumbering dog], I've been a-getting there with both feet lately. The last town I stopped at I raked in twenty converts in one night, and you bet that's big work. I get right down to 'em and let 'em know that if they don't waltz up to the mourners' bench and get religion they'll be everlastingly in the soup, and I generally fetch 'em.'

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ALCOHOL IN FEVER.

SUSTAINING MEASURES IMPORTANT.

On rational grounds sustaining measures are important in the treatment of fever. About forty years ago Dr. Graves of Dublin, who afterwards 'fed fevers,' was advised by a 'shrewd county physician' never to let his patients die of starvation. A man at work makes more heat than in repose and needs more food. In a case of fever, although the patient does no work, he makes an excessive quantity of heat and this involves of necessity an oxidation of matter. If this matter be not supplied by food or some oxidizable material the tissues must be consumed. Precisely in so far as the fever feeds on food the tissues are saved and convalescence is promoted after the disease shall have run its course; but the condition of the organs of digestion and assimilation renders the introduction of food a problem requiring the greatest judgment and skill on the part of the physician.

The question of the administration of alcohol in fever is one that cannot be avoided. In my judgment this question should be discussed from a scientific stand-point only. In the face of the difficulty which exists in supplying matter for oxidation in the body to feed the exaggerated calorific processes, the use of any agent which will meet this want cannot logically be condemned on sentimental grounds alone. Even if alcohol be regarded as a poison it must be remembered that poisons are often used in medicine to save life. From a purely scientific point of view it may be admitted that in perfect health alcohol is not useful and is deleterious. As a physician study the poisonous action of certain remedies in learning how to use them with happy effect, so what may be called the physiological effect of alcohol may be studied as a preparation for its use in disease.

The symptoms of alcoholic intoxication are due to certain peculiar effects upon the nerve centers, of actual alcohol circulating in the blood. In perfect health a very small quantity of alcohol will produce some effect of this kind; but this passes away when the alcohol is eliminated by the breath or otherwise or when it is oxidized. In certain diseases, particularly in fevers, it is well known that very large quantities are tolerated; and this is because the alcohol is promptly oxidized and makes no impression as alcohol on the nervous system. In diseases as well as in health even a slight development of alcoholic intoxication is followed by a reaction which is more or less injurious.

Alcohol is by no means to be used indiscriminately in fevers. It is indicated only when there is a persistence of very high temperature with great feebleness, rapid pulse, etc., showing intense and alarming general depression. Its value depends not upon its stimulating effects upon the nervous system, but upon its rapid oxidation. It is promptly taken up by the blood, requires no preparation by digestion and is oxidized even more readily in fever than in health. In so far as it is oxidized it supplies material for combustion and saves the tissues from degeneration and destruction. There is a theory that the carbohydrates of food, starches and sugars, are deposited in the liver, discharged into the blood as required, in the form of a substance called gylcogen, which is converted it to alcohol and then oxidized. There are many strong facts and arguments in favor of this view; and if it be true, the administration of alcohol in fever is simply the induction of a carbohydrate in such a form that it can be promptly used in supplying material for heat, the digestion of other carbohydrates being difficult and slow. A calculation of the heat value of alcohol shows that one quart of French brandy when oxidized produces as many heat units as a man of ordinary size would make in 24 hours. As a matter of actual observation a quart or even more brandy has been given in cases of fever in 24 hours without any indications of alcoholic intoxication and with the effect of actually reducing the temperature.

The popular interest in the question of alcohol seems to render it desirable that the position of physicians who use this agent in disease should be clearly defined. Taking fever as an example, physicians give alcohol simply as a readily oxidizable carbohydrate and not for what is commonly known as an alcoholic stimulant effect. Although in certain cases it may be given very largely, it is stopped or the dose is diminished whenever the slightest indication of alcoholic intoxication is apparent. It would be difficult to find an instance to the alcoholic habit directly referable of the alcohol in fever; and indeed so far as habit is concerned it would be much more logical to condem opium than alcohol. No physician would be willing to eliminate opium from his materia medica. Those who refuse to administer alcohol under any circumstances deprive themselves of an agent that is often most potent for good, and must occasionally sacrifice life to what the majority of intelligent physicians regard as a prejudice.—*Dr. Austin Flint in July Forum.*

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do	6 months	15 00
do	3 "	10 00
do	1 year	15 00
do	6 months	10 00

Business Cards of ten lines or less $5.00 per annum.

The number of lines to be reckoned by the space they occupy, measured by a scale of solid Nonpareil.

Advertisements without special instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the publishers will not be responsible.

☞ Special Notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual, association, or fund, will be considered in the nature of an advertisement, and charged accordingly.

No special notice of any kind admitted among the reading matter at less than 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of births, deaths, and marriages, 25 cents each.

Transient advertisements ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Those of lost, strayed, stolen, and wanted, which will be inserted at 50 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Cash must accompany order in every case to secure insertion.

Terms for job work strictly cash.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—No paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. A post-office notice to discontinue is not sufficient.

LEGAL.

D. DEWAR, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Office—Dewar Block, cor. Main and Martin streets, Milton. Also agent for Sun Life, and Queen of London Fire Insurance Companies.

D. MCGIBBON, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office—Bank of Hamilton.

THOMAS G. MATHESON, Queen's Crown Attorney, Barrister, Notary Public, &c. Office—In Court House, Milton. 38-tf

J. W. ELLIOTT, B. A., Barrister, &c., Notary Public. Office—In rooms occupied by Duncan Ross, Esq., (upstairs) Dewar's Block. ☞ MONEY TO LOAN. 42-tf.

M. E. MITCHELL, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Office—Town Hall, Milton. Money to loan at 6 per cent.

VICTOR CHISHOLM Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Notary Public. MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. Office—Next door to Bank of Hamilton.

BAIN, LAIDLAW & Co. Barristers & Solicitors. Office—over Imperial Bank, 34 Wellington Street, East. Entrance, Exchange Alley, Toronto. JOHN BAIN, Q.C. WILLIAM LAIDLAW. C. A. MASTEN. GEORGE KAPPELE.

DENTAL.

H. A. THOMAS, L. D. S., Dentist Licentiate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario, will be in Milton on the last Tuesday of every month. Office at the Thompson House he may be consulted by persons wishing dental services.

J. H. CARRIQUE, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE: MAIN ST., MILTON.

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN, DENTIST, HAMILTON, ONT. Corner King & McNab Streets. 18-

VETERINARY.

A. JOHNSTONE, V. S., G. O. V. O., (Graduate to Dr. J. H. Harrison.) Treatment of the domesticated animals. Office—Next door to J. H. McCollum's. Horses shod and promptly attended to.

JOHN R. CAMPBELL, V. S., Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Specialty of Domestic Animals. Office—Next door to Thompson House, Milton. Horses promptly attended to. 46-3mos.

W. H. ALTON, V. S., Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office—MILTON, ONT. Horses promptly attended to. 46-3mos.

HOTELS.

PALACE HOUSE, MAIN ST., MILTON, JOHN HOTEL IN TOWN, T. WALLACE, PROP.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, COMMERCIAL STREET, MILTON, ONTARIO. Choice Liquors and Cigars. Attentive hostler. $1 PER DAY. 14-1y.

☞ DEPARTMENT THE Union Advocate, in this district, Office, offers first-class facilities to correspond with it. Advertising Agency, 17 Toronto St., Toronto. 41-