The Naughty Litilo Girl.

## uy sable minstales mian.

She is lipr.ely, she is tricky.
 Her hunds are always stirky
With a chocolnte cara:nel lier dolly's battered features ner donk of many al frantic hurl shopathe terror of her teachersThat nnughty lltle girl.
She can whoop llike a Comanche. You can liear her round the squaro Further, like an Indian sho Orten creepes and pulls my hat And mite steals into my study. And sho turns my books a-whirl: And her boots are always muldy-
That naughty Bitlo girl.

She dotes upon bamanas. And slie smears them on my knees: She peppers my Ilavimas, And dellghts to hear me snecze Splte of every tangled curn She a darling. and I love her-
She a darling. and I love her
That naughty attlo girl!
OUR PERIODICALS: per yzab-postage free: The best, the chazapest, the most cntertainngs, the








Whanam naiggs.


## Pleasant Hours:

A PAPER FOR OUR YOUNG FOLK.
Rer. W. H. Withrom, I.D., E.ditor.

## 'TORONTO, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

"SADDLE, SLED AND SNOWSHOE ON THE SASKATCEEWAN"-TALES

## OF THE DIFFICULTIES THAT

BESET THE N.W. PIONEER
Saddle, Sled and Snowshoe, Ploneeris $n$ took of whit Iohn McDoucall. the author, and william Briges, ronto, the publisher. It may be sald at once that it is a most rasrinating book. There is ever an aldy ional fascination about a story in whiel the men and
scenes are old friends we have erown scenns are old friends We have grown
familtar with them and taken a deeper interest in their deeds in the constructhon of a story than it we never met or
read of them before. It goes without read of them before It goess without
Eaying that few boys have read . Forest Lake. and Prairic," who will not welcome the continuation of the adventures of
the nuthor in "Sadde sled and Suowthe nuthor in "Saddle. Sled and Snow-
shoe." The latter takes up the story Where it was left on the last page of the former, and the nrst rew nages conFort Emmonic accoint of a journey
Fith the dog trains.
teams, their slefis loaded with passenteams, thelr sleds loaded with passen-
gers, driven and guided by the rnmmers. set out from the fort on the second day of January.
no snor. the had to fol low the windings of the river
was tate in the day when we go
but both men and dogs were fresh, so wif made good time and ramped for the night some twents-five milles from the into a clump of spruce, and soon the waning lisht of day gave place to the bright slare of our large camp firc. Frozen sround and a tew spruce boughs
were beneath us, and the twinkling stars wererhead."
The cerning by the fire. With the stories and pemmican and tea for sup-
per, is pleasantly described. For the nigat: -The great fre burns down, the stir. $\operatorname{lilter}$ through the crisp, frosts alr, thei aurora dances over our heads and
hashes in brillant colours about our
camp, tho trees and the tce crack with the Intenee cold. but wo sleep on untli between 1 and 2 , when we are ngain its glare awny out through the surrounding trees and tnto the cold night. A hot cus of tea, a small chunk of pemmihot cus of tea, a small chunk of pemmi-
can, a short prayer, and, hitching up our doge, tyIng up our sled loads and wrapplng up our passengers, we aro away ping up our passengers, wo aro away
once nore on the loo of this great inonce more on the river. The yelp of a dog as the
land sharp whip touches him is answered from elther forest-clad bank by numbers of coyotes and wolves, but, regaruless of these, 'Narse' Is tho whe
What healthy boy would not enjog this, and teel a glow of pride in the fast time innde, when the result ras " 120 milles in less than two days
inater on, eager to get the letters from home. Which he had passed inexorably closed from his eager anxicts to possess them by the ofllecal seal of her Majesty's mall, he takes his frst trip alone across the prairio with his fattiful dogs, and
we are Introduced to Draflan, the leader We are introduced to Drafran, the leader
of the team, " a fine, blg black follow, of the team, "a fine, big black pollow,
whose sleck cont had blven him his
nane. name. 'fine cloth, and the three others, noble fellows, that made un the team
which did their hundred miles in one day on that important journeys.
travel boo all sorth of adventures, of perlences with both of interesting exmen. In the saddle, on the great river, both in the flood-time of spring and when lic-b und in winter, of adventures with his dogs. When he controlled them. and again when they in turn controlled their naster's movements. Stories of the Maslikepretoon, and the author's iriend, Kakake, councll mectings, Indian rites and ceremontes, and the exciting buffalo bife of the plonering in that great whe of the plonecring in that great
northern land. The book is more than a story of adventure to delight the boy raders of to day. It is a faithful ple-
ture of $a$ past. never to return, a valuture of a past. never to return, a valu-
able record of days that are historic now the testimony of an eye-witness, tho renort of one who shared in scenes never to be repeated. because the settlement of the country, the clvilization of the Indian, and the exterminating of the bund framework of the life upon the great and framework of the life upon the great
inland river, and a new order of taings has taken their place
"Saddle, Sled and Snowshoe" is very well Mustrated, the drawings are good will attract most interest and appeal to the boy who loves storles of travel and adventure and ro
the book.-Globe.

## A MONKEY BRIDGE.

There is a funny story in one of C. H. Holder's books on natural history, in Which he describes a living bridge across one of the ilttle streams which empty asleep in his chalr on the vessels deck, but nas anakened by a violont blow on his face. Looking up, he saw, in the dim light of early morn, what appeared like a gigantic rope suspended appeared the trees and moving away into the gloom. He continues:

As morning was approaching I could plan was to have three or four of the strongest and stoutest monkeys at the end. just as you have these firm granite pillars here. These fellows grasped the branches of the palm with feet, talls, and hands, then two others grasped them In the same way, and lowered themselver several more, and they in turn others. watil tnally a rope or swinging column of monkeys hung from the branch.

- Others now attached themselves here and there. until they were perhaps three
or even four ieet deep. and the column or even four iect deep. and the column
thirty feet long. It then hung against the trunk of the tree. but as it became complete, the last monkes, that was held began to push agalnst the tree and so began to push against the tree. and so
moved tiae llving rope a little. Another push was followed by others. until the column began to swing with a long movements it was during ono of these morements that I had been struck.
- But the monkeys apparently
what they were dolng, and seemed to rely en:ircly on the end one who did all a fitle, the pendulum sming they gained and further over the water unt th finalls it went so near a branch on the othy stale that the leader grasped $4 t$, and the bridge was completed.

That this was eminently satistactory came all along the line; but thera was io undro heste, and as soon-as the was
monkoy had obtalned a good hold, two others trom the other side crossed rary
quickly, and then placed themselves by him to help securo the hold.
am then the word was eviden
that the bridge wes open, for over given a chattering. screaming troop-some on all fours, others standing uprlght, warIng thelr talls, while the mothers carried the fitio oneg-nil in a hurry now to get over and relleve the bridge.
"A very anclent-looking monkoy was the last to cross, and he picked his way over in sucil a dellberate manner that I laughed aloud, whereupon ensued a curlous scene. The old fellow nearly lost
his balance, for tho monkeys nt the end released thelr hold, and the entiro bridge swung over holdo moment it cleared the water, each monkey seemed to release hls grasp. dropping here and there, and scampering or among tre trec-tons, with loud chatter ags and and I and know, but somo probably would havo gone overboard."

## A NEW BOY AT BOZOOL IN OHINA

Every one knows the absurd character -to Occldentals-of Chinese formal conversation, but overy fresh account of a whom etiquette must be observed is a new entertalument. A gentleman who was for a long time at the head of a school in China, which was patronized by Chinesc. has contributed to an exchange an account of the usual Intervies which took place between him and the father of a boy brought to the scinool. Tho Chinese gentleman is escorted to the reception-room, and both he and the teacher shake thelr own hands and bow protoundly. Then the teacher asks:

What is your honourable rame "My.
Wong."
Tea and a water-pipe are sent for, and the teacher says, " Please use tea." The of an hour sips and pulfs tor a quarter: What is your honourable name?
""My mean, insignificant name is Pott."
" What is your honourable kingdom?", come is the United States of America." This comes hard, but etiquette requires the teacher to say it.

How many hitte stems have you you?"
have vainly spent thirty years." is the honourable and great man of
houschold living ?" Me is asking the houschold living ?

The old man is well.
How many preclous ittle ones have sou

I have two little dogs." These are he teacher's own children.

How many chlldren have you in your "T have a hundred
Then the Chinared little brothers." Then the Chinaman comes to business. brought my little dog here, and worshipbrougat my little dog here, and
fully entrust him to your charge."
The litle fellow; who has been standing in the corner of the room, comes forward at this, kneels before the teacher, puts his hands on the floor and knocks his head against it. The teacher ralses while arrangements are on to school. sleeping-room, and so forth. At last the Chinese gentieman rises to take his leave.
"I have tormented you exceediagly o-day." he says.
"Oh, no. I have dishonoured you!" As he goes toward the door he keens saying. "I am goze: I am gone." And as long as the is in hearing $"$ Go slowty co slowly."

## BE YE ALSO READY.

A few months ago. at the recuest of an aged man, I went to see a lltte girl who lay at the point of death. Though her suffering was very great. she was forward to the time when the Lord Jesus would call her to himself.
"Yes. mother," she would say, "I shall soon go to Jesus; but you and father must come too: yon have only to Jove
the Lord Jesus Christ, and then you will meet me in heaven.'
Shortly before her death. the little one raised her hand. and counting ber thin
Angers. sald. "One. two, three, four, fivo Angers, sald, "One. two, three, Your. fivo be with Jesur"
She lay quite still for a fer minutes. and then joyfully exclalmed,
heaven for me and his angets gates of oning to to con'" and thus are becka sign of fear, the jittle chlld entered the

Reader, how would it bo with you if you had only five minutes to live? should you, like this inttle girl, long to bo whith Jesus, or "Would you say. "I am not read to dlo !" Do not, I beseech
you, put ofr your soul's galvation any longer, but come to tho Savlour just as you pre knowing he is wallng to as celve you. "God bo loved the work. that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever belloveth in hiln should not perish, but have everlasting life."-John

## A REAT SAVIOUR.

Is Christ a reallty to you? Do you look on him as a personal Friend? or so far as you are concerned? Let me cell you an anecdote which.whli illustrate wha I rnean. By tbe bedside of a dylng gir! In one of our London hospltals eat a gentleman who had come to speak to her of Jesus. After a Yew momenta conversation, he soon discovered that sho had known him longer than he had himself: and instead of helping the sufferer, she taught him lessons never to be forgo throughout the renalnder of his 1 ore. asked: "Do you not feel very lonely in thls ward all by yourself?
"Oh, no"" the girl replied, "It is sweet to have him all by one's self; he's
so real to me!" Then came tho ques. tion: " Isn't ho to you ?"
Isitor: "for I know his," not assered her He is my saynow him not as you do. visiting terma. and you and he seem to be on 'speakiug terms' all the day long."
Just so, mady of God's people are half frat to thetr Father in heazen, and anl to have that freedom of love in his degrees of intimacy between the Chrlstlan and Christ. Some have gained wondrous gllmpses into the depths of his heart, and after a life-long intercourse love his will

## A Life of Liberty.

irlers beset my every path,
Which call for patient care
Phere is a cross in every lot,
But a lowly heart that leans on thee Is happy everywhere.
In service which thy love appoints There are no bonds for me:
Iy secret heart is taught " the truth That makes thy chliden free": life of self-renouncling love
is a lite of liberty.

## JUNIOR EPDORTH IEAGUE. <br> PRATER-MEETING TOPIC. NOVEMBER 8, 1896.

Watchfulness.-Romans 14. 12.
" Arm ine with fealous care."-Hymn 30, terse 3, Epworth League Hymnal.
The Apostle Paul insists upon dillsence in the work of personal salvation, from the fact that the season of life will soon be gone, and that therefore we should be up and doing, not like a person who is asleep, but rather like one who is mide-awake, becouse it is only such a one that can work and toil. Time is passing ariay, the sands in the glass of lime will soon be run out, hence all kinds of Wickedness, here called
of darkness," should be put away.
of darkness," should be put
Hymn 130, verses 3 and 4.
Hymn 130, verses 3 and 4.
Commit these rerses to memory. They are pppropriate to the lesson. The author of he hymn. Rev. Charies for divine care. "Arm me ey, prays for divine care. Arm me stantly on the watch-tower, we will be stantly on the watch-tover, we will be
almost sure to be taken captive by the anemy of souls. The fourth verse is of the same import, "Help me to patch the same import, "Help me
and pray, and on thyself rely !"
We are apt to rely upon ourselves, or upon the arm of some friend, and whenFer ree do so re lose strength, and bring ourselves into condemnation. We honld "cast all cur care upon God." He carcth for us. Parents are not more heavenly Father is concerning his children.

## ncournging exayples

The Biblo abounds with the names of those who hare put their trust in hin.

