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WESLEYAN' ALMANAC JUNE, 1878. First Quarter, 7 day, 11h, 40m, Afternoon. Full Moon, 14 day, 7h, 37m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 22 day, 3h, 1m. Afternoon. New Moon, 30 day, 8h, 16m, Morning.

1 Saturday 4 22 7 33 4 27 A 28 8 29 8 1 2	2 Day of	SUN		MOON.			HTde Hal'x
1 Saturday 4 21 7 34 5 26 1 25 9 24 8 39 3 Monday 4 21 7 35 6 34 2 23 10 12 9 18 4 Tuesday 4 21 7 35 6 34 2 23 10 12 9 18 0 0 0 0 Wednesdy 4 20 7 36 9 3 4 11 19 10 44 19 7 38 A 15 5 5 11 mr m'rn S Saturday 4 19 7 38 A 15 5 5 5 11 mr'rn m'rn S Saturday 4 19 7 38 A 15 5 5 5 11 mr'rn m'rn S Saturday 4 19 7 38 A 22 8 19 0 5 1 2 26 11 Tuesday 4 19 7 40 4 39 9 13 1 16 3 26 11 Tuesday 4 18 7 41 5 56 10 9 1 47 4 36 18 Thursday 4 18 7 41 5 56 10 9 1 47 4 36 18 Thursday 4 18 7 41 7 7 11 9 2 22 5 40 18 Thursday 4 18 7 42 9 1 1 7 6 38 8 20 16 SUNDAY 4 18 7 42 9 1 0 9 4 3 7 32 16 SUNDAY 4 18 7 42 9 41 1 7 5 13 8 20 16 SUNDAY 4 18 7 42 9 41 1 7 5 13 8 20 16 SUNDAY 4 18 7 43 10 36 2 51 7 30 9 48 18 Thursday 4 18 7 43 10 36 2 51 7 30 9 48 18 Thursday 4 18 7 44 10 57 3 37 8 38 10 29 17 Thursday 4 19 7 44 11 34 4 19 9 41 11 7 24 Friday 4 19 7 44 11 14 4 19 9 41 11 7 25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Week.	Rises	Sets	Rises	South	Sets.	EE
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THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing ives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-allia, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, 8t. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes EARLIER than at Halifax. At Charottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 30 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum substract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

EXTRACT OF A REPORT READ BY DR. PUN-SHON, BEFORE THE ANNIVERSARY MIS-SIONARY MEETING, EXETER HALL.

The financial statement and general summary are as follows:

HOME RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Mission House donations, subscip-	F 0	45 17	
tions, &c,	5,6	45 17	6
Home District, in-			
cluding England			
Wales, Scotland,			
and Zetland 87,704 19 6			
Ditto Christmas of-			
ferings 9,068 1 2			
Ditto Juvenile As-			
sociation 9,021 18 4			
	105,79	14 19	0
Hibernian Mission-	,.		
ary society 3,395 7 5			
Ditto Christmas Of-			
ferings 2,837 18 6			
2,001 10 0	6.2	33 5	11
Juvenile Christmas Offerings [B		00 0	
lances of 1876]		5 19	0
		6 16	
Legacies Dividends on Property to secure A		~ 10	**
Dividends on Property to secure A		00 5	10

nuties Interest on Centenary Grant Total Home Receipts FOREIGN RECEIPTS.

906 5 10 450 0 0

Australian Conference and Mission 21,904 1 7

£146.017 5 10 In addition to the above receipts, nearly

£15,000 have been received at the Mission House during the year on account of the Indian Famine Fund, besides numerous amounts contributed by the generosity of the Methodist people to the Mansion House Fund, and in local collections. Further, about £3,250 have been received in aid of the chapels, &c., in St. John, New Brunswick, which were destroyed by fire. PAYMENTS.

General Expenditure Richmond College	149,812 4,219		
Italy, Special Expenditure	4,048	Õ	
Ceylon, South, ditto	1,000	0	0
Total	£159,079	3	0
The collection at the M	lissionary M	[eet	,-
ing on Monday week,	at Exeter I	Hall	,
	01 1 1		

amounted to £228 11s. 8d., and it was made up as follows:-

_		
Cheques aud notes	3	125 0 0
Sovereigns	12	12 0 0
Half-sovereigns	31	15 10 0
Half-crowns	91	11 7 6
Florins	135	13 10 0
Shillings	591	29 11 0
Sixpences	650	29 11 0 16 5 0
Fourpennies	39	0 13 0
Threepennies	263	3 5 0
Pennies	313	1 6 1
Half-pennies	78	0 3 3
Farthings	4	0 0 1
	2,210	£228 11 8

From the number of tickets applied for and given out, and the appearance of the hall, 3,000 were probably at the meeting, so 800 must have given nothing, and only 272 persons gave more than a shilling

I am afraid that similar proof of the shabbiness of the people could be obtained after a collection in almost any large congregation. It is amazing to see welldressed men and women, who push to the best seats, permit the plate to pass them without giving a coin. I took note of some cases that were of a very unedifying description; they would, and probably will illustrate, in an interesting manner, someday, the subject of "The Curiosities of Collections."—London Methodist.

Father Hyacinthe will have a heaving in Paris during the Exposition under the most propitious circumstances. The present republican government is very friendly to him. Ha has been offered the great hall of the Exposition for the delivery of

INGONISH.

We winced a little when only seventy-five hours from Bermuda, where a three years sojourn in an almost tropical clime had ill-prepared us for northern hardships, we were informed, at the Book Room, that our destination was Ingonish. We almost felt called upon to exercise the grace of forgiveness. But were we not pledged to accept the direction of Conference? Had we not been taught by

"Many lengthened, sage advices,"

at least, that wire-pulling is a very naughty practice? Verily we had. So mellowing the vision of hardship by hope, actuated, we trust, by some higher, holier motive than mere obedience to human law, we raised not a murmur, but went by railroad and steamer, and a distance of forty miles in an open coalboat, under a dreary rain, on a wild, rough sea, with an intoxicated companion-de-voyage, terminated a journey of of two hundred and seventy miles, and brought us to Ingonish. The fishing boat sent to bring us off grounding on the beach, four stalwart fishermen sprang into the waves and dragged us boat and all to the landing. One of them grasped our hand and said, "You are welcome." We knew he meant it. and it helped us greatly. Having landed we were conducted to the house of our future host by himself. A brief rest. Then some enquiries about the field and the work of Ged here. In brief, the result of our enquiry was-To be informed that the field was large, the people poor, no parsonage, no church, nor any prospect of one, our services being held in an unfinished union (?) building. Our society consisted of fifteen members, divided into groups of nine and six, separated by a distance of thirty miles, the greater part of which was a foot-path through the unbroken wilderness. Our work, then, must be pioneering; and so we have found it.

The circuit is passing through the fourth year of its incumbency. Methodism here has hitherto been an evangelizing agency with little of distinctive disciplinary organization. Under, the ministry of Bro. Purvis, whose name is still as ointment poured forth a gracious revival cheered the little society, and with subsequent ingatherings, raised the membership to thirtythree, with nineteen on trial. Last year the pruning-knife left but fifteen members; on trial, two.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR

has been prosecuted in the face of many discouragements. The toil, the endurance of hardship which the mission demanded contrasted painfully with our sense of physical incapability through enervation by long residence and hard work in Bermuda. Unavoidable exposure laid us aside from the regular services for a time, and special work, in which we longed to engage, and from which we had reason to hope for good results, closed with the third meeting. Assembly.

Next to the baptism of the "Holy Ghost and fire," places of worship form fourths of the estimated cost was raised | aware of the nearness of the Assembly, broad Atlantic, and will be an ornahardy "toilers of the sea." And if our | tauqua. willing people receive the sympathy in financial aid which their own liberality merits and which they deeply need, the top-stone will soon be laid with rejoic-

On the 8th inst. we laid the cornerstone of a new church at Asby Bay. As previously indicated, this appointment is distant thirty miles from Ingo-In winter it is only reached by a snow-shoe track through the wilderness; at other seasons the journey may be made on horse-back. Four visits. being one in excess of any previous year, have been made; at each we remained ten days, and in all preached twenty-eight sermons and regularly with our congregation.

Our little society there has been much quickened and a truly hopeful I was at leisure to look around me. enthusiasm has marked their effort to

vious to this year but little has been done at Asby Bay for the support of our cause. They now agree that if favonred with a quarter of the missionary's labor, they will bear a corresponding portion of his salary. It is a most encouraging section of the field, and will well repay faithful toil.

of the circuit is decidedly encouraging. Our work in its operations now meets the requirements of Discipline as far as is possible with the material at our disposal. Our usual means of grace are a'l in operation, and for the most part, well sustained. The young people have a very interesting bible-class, and our Sabbath-school, recently furnished with a new library, has zeal enough to keep it alive through the winter. But the laborer here must learn not to despise the day of small things. Here he needs a strong frame, a brave heart, a sublime, dauntless faith. We have sometimes painfully felt the need of these by their absence. Imbuing our soul in the spirit of prayer, our inner life has reached out in its ardent longings to gather new strength in heaven; and though spiritually there is here a quietness unstirred to that extent we have looked and longed and labored for, yet are we moving onward and upward, nor shall we leave the field without a sheaf for the Master.

In conclusion, we would humbly and most earnestly urge upan every reader of the WESLEYAN, and every friend of God's cause the circuit's financial need. Ingonish is but a fishing village: and with but a few exceptions our people are poor. Some are not strangers to the anxiety of want. The missionary gets but meagre assistance to live, this year notably so, as last autumn the fisheries were less remunerative than usual. We have two churches to build, each equally, and both absolutely necessary, if the souls of the people are to be cared for.

Let those who have the disposal of our connexional funds, and those whom God hath blessed with greater riches than we, regard our appeal. Our need will abound to the blessing of those who help us, for we remember the words of the Lord Jesus. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." We are struggling to help ourselves and unblushingly ask for aid. Any contributions will be thankfully received by the subscriber, at the coming N. S. Conference, or by the future missionary on the circuit.

J. M. FISHER. Ingonish, May, 1878.

WHAT I SAW AT CHAUTAUQUA.

On a bright morning in the beginning of August last, having spent the previous night in a half-sleeping state in the berth of a Pullman car, I arrived in the city of Buffalo, en route for Lake Chautaugua, and its Sabbath School his best for me, he directed me to that

vators, I purchased a return ticket with the great need of this isolated mission. a half-yard of coupons atttached and can make up a cot for you in the bar-To the supply of this need we have took my seat for the last stage of my ber's shop, and give you the first room bent our energies; and for a people journey. It was a charming ride, cer- vacated, if you like." It was Hobson's financially so weak, great results have tainly. The road wound along the choice, so the Barber's shop I shared financially so weak, great results have tainly. The road wound along the choice, so the Barber's shop I shared towers thereof as you walk along the followed the effort. On the 24th April shores of Lake Erie; and from the car that night with three others,—sleeping, raised circulated platform enclosing the we laid the corner-stone of a Methodist | window I could catch, ever and anon, however, soundly and safely till the Church at Ingonish; and on the fol. charming glimpses of the sloping undu- coming of the sable artist in the early lowing day the frame was raised, now lations trending down to the blue water, morning roused my companions and partly boarded in. True enthusiasm rippling under the rays of the afternoon myself from our comfortable cots. and unity mark the efforts of the con- sun. Changing cars, after an hours' gregation. In a short time nearly three. | ride from Buffalo, I immediately became by subscriptions. These are payable in for from the bits of talk that reached

discourses during the months of May and The site was given by Mr. W. Gwinn. around with pretty cottages, balconied enter another handsome avenue. A June. He will speak to such audiences as The building committee will be busy and gabled and heavy-eaved, and with short walk brings us to an ornamental man, Norse and old German. Him- the fall through the short walk brings us to an ornamental in the woods; but ne man broad avenues leading from it. flanked garden-plot, charmingly laid out, while difficult places in his life—there are the strength of the

terior completed by June, 1879. Pre- miniature. In the centre of this square a structure for the most part covered with canvas, indeed an arrange of the square with the were some lofty and wide spreading with canvas, indeed an enormous tent trees, and beneath them row upon row or combination of tents—a curiosity in of seats in semi-circle, radiating from a itself. Constructed last year, for use raised and canopied platform. This, as at the Centennial Exposition, it does ditorium, Chautauguas' chief speaking place; and often during the sessions did I see it crowded with andiences of three, four, and five thousand eager listeners, as some eloquent preacher or deep reasoner, or brilliant experiments made it the focus point of attraction and interest.

some one addressing an audience, and turning in the direction whence it came, I found myself at the door of an enclosure roofed with canvas, and with seats capable of holding some two hundred persons. Entering, I discovered very soon that the subject under discussion was the Normal Class, and that a vivacious interchange of opinion and experience on the difficulties connected with Normal Class working, was going on. Some one hundred and twenty or thirty people were present, and the interest of all in the subject was manifest from the keenness with which points were noted, and hints jotted on the note books in the hands of nearly all. On the platform was a gentleman-the leader of the meeting-energetically shaping and directing the discussionas it were sorting and weaving the loose threads of thought. Who he was I did not then know, but I could see that he was thoroughly at home in his position. As soon as the meeting was over I called at the tent of Dr. Vincent, to present my credentials, but not finding him in, followed a throng to a canvas roofed amphitheatre, I afterwards knew as the Pavilion, and listened for an hour to a charming talk on "What the Primary Class may learn from the Kindergarten," by Mrs. W. F. Crafts, a lady whose name is well known to all S. S. Journal readers from her articles on the conduct and work of Primary Classes. Yielding to my inclinations and the influence of a crowd like minded, I next wended my way to the boarding hall—a huge shed built of rough boards and canvas, and fitted up with tables and benches in keeping with its build, where amid a clatter of cups and a chatter of voices, some hundreds were energetically partaking of their evening meal. While seated at its discussion, I noticed passing out of the shed, the gentleman whom I had seen an hour or two before conducting the Normal Class discussion, and enquired Dr. Warren or some other learned and of my next neighbor, who it was. "That is Dr. Vincent," was the reply. In a few minutes I had presented my credentials, and was heartily welcomed to Chautauqua. "Where are you staying," was the Dr.'s first question. I had made no arrangements as yet, I told him. "Every place is crowded," he remarked, "but we must get you a bed somewhere;"-so, armed with his card, requesting the hotel proprietor to do important personage. "Crowded-After a few hours in the city of ele- every room full-several disappointed" -this was the report at the hotel. "We

To give your readers a clearer

DESCRIPTION OF CHAUTAUQUA

than I could, perhaps, in any other way instalments, and so arranged that to a my ears from the passengers around I will ask them to accompany me in limited extent the subscribers can pay me, I could gather that many of them | thought, on a tour around the place, in material or labor. The people pre- were bound to the same destination as and will do my best to act as an intelpared all the timber, and it is an inci. myself. And now the bright and far ligible cicerone. Wending our way up dent worthy of remark that some of it off horizon bounded a wondrously va. the broad avenue at the rear of the was garded in the forest by the aid of ried landscape. High among the hills, Auditorium before described, we pass Newfoundland dogs. Beautiful for the road ran-shewing rich slopes of on our left the huge dining shed, with situation will our temple be, and we meadow interspersed with stretches of the wherewithal and waiters to feed know it will be a joy to this whole peo- woodland, and single clumps of trees thousands daily, and find a few steps ple. Standing bg a pleasant grove, on that made the country look like some further to the right, a sectional model an elevated site, the generous gift of J. vast park. At length we reached a lake of the Great Pyramid, giving a capital W. Burke, Esq., it looks out on the embosomed in the hills, and halted at a idea both of its exterior and its interior. village on its nearer shore. This was A little further to the right, passing a ment to the village, a landmark to the Mayville, and the lake was Lake Chau- tree that poor Bliss planted only at the they came to the narrow bridge over last Assembly, and we stand before an the brook?" Affew minutes more, and my fellow enclosure with a tent in its centre, alpassengers and I, (with those packages | together unlike any other, in this city of various shapes and sizes generally of tents. We are standing by a half known as baggage,) were transferred to size model of the Mosaic Tabernacle, just those two loose planks laid across, the waiting steamboat, and speeding up and its enclosure. Let us enter. Here the lake. In a short time we were at are the altar of burnt-offering, and the Fairpoint, the scene and seat of the As- priest's laver, and as we lift the cover- fallen into the water." sembly. And now, how shall I describe ing and Enter the Holy place, we find my first bewildered sensation when, the seven branched candlestick, and the having first paid my two dollars for a table with the shew-bread, while before ticket admitting me to the grounds for us the vail hides the Holy of Holies. the "Full Course," I entered the gates Drawing it aside and passing in, we and looked around me? Here were hun- stand before the ark with its brooding dreds of people,-young men and cherubim. How strangely still and maidens, old men and children, seated solemn it seems. The natural impulse is in quiet under shady trees, chatting in to bare the head, and stand as in the of my hand.' And her father looked so of my hand.' And her father looked so vivacious groups, rambling in incessant very presence of the Deity, so intensely visited thirty three families; most of streams by the side of the sunlit lake, realistic is the impression. But we whom are now in settled connection and through the green trees. Proceed- must hasten on, for we have much to him." ing to the office, and leaving my lug- see. Retracing our steps, and just gage, for the nonce, under its counter, pausing on our way to glance at the butchers' shop and general store, well Now a feature of the place struck patronised apparently, we cross the upprovide a place of worship. About one- me. I was no longer on the lawn like per end of the Auditorium square, passhalf the estimated cost has been raised. point, but in a sort of square, built ing the Telegraph and Post Office, and

good service now at Fair Point. Entering, we find ourselves in a circular but tolerably spacious Gent's Winning Room, with a fountain playing in its centre, and passing from this into a sort of vestibule, we see two long canvas roofed corridors, with bed rooms on each side, walled with sheeting and screened with chintz. You lock your bed room door by pinning the screen Just as I entered the square, I heard together, and lie down, if you retire late, the sound of a voice—evidently that of not in silence, but amid the snores, or, at least, the plainly audible breathings of a score or two of sleepers. Two hundred guests occupy these cotton dormitories. Very tasteful and ingenious are the arrangements, and very con-fortable, despite its novelty, the logings. The Hotel commands pretty view of the lake, and the lady's sitting room neatly furnished and supplied with piano, looks directly out upon the shady lawn leading down to the water. Just below the Hotel a tiny jetty runs out into the lake, where pleasure boats can be hired for a trifle, and at a little distance some comfortable bathing houses invite to the luxury of a cooling plunge. Leaving the Hotel, and taking a road skirting the lake, passing by the way the huge two storied tent built for the accommodation of the guests of the Association, and dubbed by its occupants Noah's Ark, we approach one of the most interesting and certainly the most unique sight in the place. This is

> close by the lake side, a considerable piece of ground has been scooped into valleys and heaped into hills formed to scale with admirable accuracy, so as to represent the surface configuration of the Holy Land. Water is laid on by hidden conduits to supply the various seas and rivers, and plastern models of the cities dot the plains and hillsides.

THE PARK OF PALESTINE,

The blue lake represents the Mediteranean. Thus one may land at Jaffa and travel through the ancient land of Promise, from Dan to Beersheba, without payment for dragoman or dromedary, without dread of backsheesh or Bedouin. Standing on Lebanon, co if he likes on Nebo, he may "view the landscape o'er," and fix in his "mind's eye" a very accurate impression of the country. Very vivid and perfect is the impression left, and the next best thing to a visit to the Lord's Land itself. probably is to accompany Dr. Strong or

the Palestine Park of Chautaugua. THE ORIBNTAL HOUSE

next comes into view as the Park is left, and with its flat roof, gaily painted walls and open windows invites and repays an inspection-especially as a good collection of eastern costumes, utensile and other curiosities is to be found its upper rooms. We finish our town if you please by a glance at the

far travelled man, on a tour through

MODEL OF THE CITY OF JERUSELEM one three hundreth of natural size, and giving a very vivid idea of the general appearance of the ancient and renowned city as it appears to-day. You may literally go about Zion and tell the model.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TRUST IN GOD.

"Mother," said a little girl, "what did David mean when he said, 'Preserve me, O God, for in Thee do I put

"Do you remember," said her mother, "the little girl we saw walking with her father in the woods yester day?"

"Oh yes, mother. Wasn't she beat

tiful?" "She was a gentle, loving little thing, and her father was very kind to her. Do you remember what she said when

"I don't like to think about that bridge, mother; it makes me giddy. Don't you think it is very dangerous, and no railing? If she had stepped a little on either side, she would have

"Do you remember what she said?"

asked the mother. "Yes, mamma; she stopped a mintile as if afraid to go over, and then looked up into her father's face and asked him to take hold of her hand, and said, 'You will take hold of me, dear father I don't feel afraid when you have hold lovingly upon her and took tight hold of her hand, as if she were very precious "Well, my child," said the mother,

I think David felt just like that little girl whan he wrote these words you have asked me about." "Was David going over a bridge

" Not such a bridge as the one we saw in the woods; but he had come to some