THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Annual Convention of the Huron S. S. Association.

An Interesting Report- A Synopsis of the Speeches — Useful Hints for Sunday School Workers.

The 12th annual convention of the Huron County S. S. Association commenced its sittings in the Methodist church, Seaforth, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. David Tiplady, Clinton, president, in the chair. After the opening exercises the chairman appointed the several committees. Verbal reports were heard from the following schools:—Seaforth Methodist, W M Gray; Seaforth Presbyterian, D D Wilson; Goderich North St. Methodist, W McKibbon; Clinton Rattenbury St. Methodist, J C Stevenson; Clinton Ontario Methodist, E Hull; Zion, Colborne, Methodist, R Young; Holmesville Methodist, Thos C Pickard; Walton Methodist, A Morrison; Bethany Presbyterian, A McDougall; Exeter James St. Methodist, C Snell; Cole's, Methodist, W Yeo; Bethsaida Methodist, T Harvey; Egmondville Presbyterian, S Carnochan, and as we sum up the various reports we find the following showing:—Progress, because during the year a large number have consecrated their hearts to God. Progress in the temperance department, as there is a large increase of pledged teetotallers, and we were greeted with the cheering news of a whole school being "Scott Acters," and progress in the interests and application shown by teachers in their work.

The subject "How the S. S. should be supported financially, and how its money should be expended," was introduced by Mr. James Scott, jr., Clinton. 1st. The scholar should be made the channel through which the funds come; children should be taught that they are stewards, and that they are only giving back to God his own. By giving the money through the scholars it educates them in the virtue of giving. 2nd. The children should understand that they should give regularly and feel that a definite amount is required. The school should be supported liberally, the money ought first to go for thorough or complete equipment for the carrying one of the school, that it may be inviting and interesting, althought not forgetting the class. We should teach of the mission cause the glorious privilege that God has given us to work for him, and when manhood is is reached they will be prepared. Let estimates be made as to the amount necessary to carry on a school, and get the children interested. The subject was also spoken on by D D Wilson, John Logan, Rev. T M Campbell, R Lumsden, T C Pickard, T Hendrie, S Yates, A Morrison, W M Gray, Rev. J Kenner, Rev. J H Carson, Rev. Mr Fletcher, all agreeing with the speaker in the main, but they would add that if the school cannot be supported, the church should come to its assistance, also that the claims of missions ought regularly to be supported, as well as the maintenance of the school, children should sacrifice for the sake of giving, and parents should see that children are regularly furnished with funds.

Questions and answers were next taken up, and various questions were asked, and answered, in which township or circuit conventions were recommended, also that the promotion of scholars be left with the superintendent in concurrence with the teacher.

The business committee reported programme for evening session.

As we review the session, we regret that more were not present to participate in the opening exercises and share the benefits, and would urge delegates in the future to make it a point to be present at the first session.

SECOND SESSION METHODIST CHURCH, 7.30 P.M.

The president's address consisted of a pleasant anecdote, and he excused himself owing to the lateness of the hour.

Rev. T. M. Campbell, of Goderich, then spoke on the topic, "The Sabbath School as a Safeguard Against Infidelity." A farmer was once asked, "How do you get so good a flock?" and he replied, "By taking care of the lambs." The church is now being filled up from the ranks of preserved children. By the term *Infidelity*, we mean all that assails or antagonizes Christianity—all, whether refined or vulgar, that is opposed to God's word. The Sunday school is one department of the church's work to fortify itself against the inroads of infidelity. Infidelity now puts itself before us in several ways. It is open, it is vaunting; it flaunts itself before the world: in these days we find it bare and rampant. It is a questioning, in the language and style of Col. Ingersoll, of the word of God. We find it sometimes in secret—secretly working as well as openly. Subtle forms of infidelity are presented to us in literature. Then we have it disguised, going under false colors, It comes to us in the form of rationalism. It tells us that secularism is the best thing to improve the masses. The speaker instanced the secular association of Toronto. Under the name of secularism and intellectualism, and rationalism, infidelity comes to us, and thus disguised, would make an inroad into our hearts. Infidelity antagonizes the Christian religion. It is openly and secretly, publicly as well as privately, an avowed enemy of Christianity. It antagonizes the only hope and happiness of man. The only hope and happiness of man is that which the Gospel brings into his heart. Infidelity is the enemy of man, because it thus antagonizes his best interests. Any man who is sincere and truthful will have the welfare of his fellows at heart. But what are infidels doing to bless the world today? They promulgate their views, but what do they do to help humanity? Do they furnish asylums for the insane? Do they do anything to mitigate the sufferings of humanity? If infidelity comes to us with these negations in the face of the work of Christianity today, we ask of it, Have you really any sympathy with us that we should have any with you? From the first the church has been on the track of the Master, going about doing good. But where is infidelity? It has never blessed humanity anywhere, but it has cursed it in many places. A skeptic whose wife and family were Christians, was once asked by another why he did not speak to them about it. He replied that their Christianity gave them happiness, and he could not do anything to take that happiness away. The dying words and looks and actions of the most noted infidels of the century was a proof that their unbelief brought them no comfort or hope. The speaker had not found one man who could say he felt the better for hearing Col. Bob. Ingersoll lecture. Infidels are for the most part negative men. The Christian world may today say with all fairness, if you are going to take away all that the Gospel gives us, what are you going to give us in return? Infidelity has come to us in these latter days with a pitiable whine. It says in effect: "I wish I could believe but I cannot. I would like to be a Christian, for Christianity is moral and good and helpful, but I cannot believe." Find the foundations of infidelity. Search them out, and you will find that as a rule viciousness is at the bottom. Their life is the father of their creed—or rather of their negations. Infidelity is on the track of human life everywhere, and must be met by the church. We have a form of infidelity that may not be charged with vileness. God is even now removing much of the opposition of scientific men towards divine revelation. God is bringing learned men to have a better understanding of the truth. He cited the spontaneous life-germ test of Huxley and others, showing that the mistakes of scientific men only confirmed the soundness of the philosophy of the scriptures. Infidelity must be met by the church. The church meets it in the Christian home, in the Christian pulpit, meets it in our Christian society, meets it in public life, meets it in the fact of our Christian civilization. The Sunday school is God's safe-guard by preoccupying the minds of the children. Infidelity says that is not fair. It says keep everything back from them until they are old enough to think for themselves. God takes pity on children not responsible for their ignorance of him. The children are ours, and we claim them for God. Possession is nine points of the law, and if we take the nine points we can afford to let infidels try for the tenth part. The Sunday school is a place where Bible doctrine is taught, from the Scriptures, from the catechisms, etc. The mind is thus early drilled and moulded in Christian principles. Cardinal Manning had said: Give me the first six years of a child's life, and I don't care who may have it after. Six years at home and six in the Sunday school, and there will not be much chance for infidelity. The Sunday school is doing a good work in building up the children in doctrinal truths. It helps the church by bringing children more directly into an experience of salvation. Let a child's heart know the saving power of God, and that child can never live and die in infidelity. He instanced the case of a minister who had apostatized, but who afterwards came back to his first belief—the religion of his boyhood. The Sunday school is becoming more and more a growing power, gathering momentum as it grows, and the prevailing sentiment in the church now is, we want the children converted. We are losing sight of denominationalism, and are endeavoring to have the children brought to Christ. We are not waiting until they grow old, but to children—to the little ones—we new come and endeavor to have them know Christ. If they are converted to God and know the bliss of salvation, infidelity in whatever guise will not be able to get hold of our children and draw them away from God.

The subject, "The Bible, the World's Light and Guide," was owing to illness of Mr. R D Bayley, taken up by Messrs. J C Stevenson and W M Gray. How dark our lands would be were it not for the Bible? We should follow the example of Paul, for as soon as God's light fell on him he taught and imparted the same unto others. This glorious light shows us our imperfections. The Bible is a guide that is understood, it reveals sin man, and comes to us with a pardon. It is a guide to the man in business, and tells that godliness is profitable above all things. The Bible is a guide to us in presence of danger, and provides a refuge. This guide is infallible.

"Temperance teaching a part of S. S. work," assigned to Rev. G B Taylor, was, in his absence, spoken on by D D Wilson and S Yates. The Bible teaches total abstinence. Intemperance is a national crime. This temperance teaching is right and in accordance with social and political economy, and we should begin in the Sabbath School. Mr. Yates said that temperance teaching is the question of questions; we should commence now, and especially seek out the young men, and if possible, rescue them. The S S must persistently teach temperance as a truth.

THIRD SESSION—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"Music in the S.S." was introduced by Rev. A E Smith, Varna. 1st. Its importance is admitted by all. An organ is necessary to lead and keep all the parts together; an active and proper person to take the lead. The music should be cheerful, and the words properly enunciated, so that children will understand what they are singing; freshness and variety are essential. The question was spoken to T McGillicuddy, W M Gray, and S Yates.

On subject "Mode of maintaining regular attendance in the S. S." an able paper was prepared by Mr. Horace Foster, Clinton, and in his absence was read by A H Manning, Clinton. The teacher should become thoroughly acquainted with the scholar, and see that regularity and interest are kept up. The teacher should seek the absent and know the cause of such absence. The separation of teacher and scholar breaks the interest. The invitation should be scattered broadcast, and canvassing committees appointed, aided by the pastor. The excellent paper was emphasized by T McGillicuddy, S Yates, W M Gray, Mr. Armstrong, T C Pickard, John Logan, R Young, A Morrison, Rev J Kenner.

"Illustrative Aids in Teaching Primary Classes," was introduced by Thos. McGillicuddy, of Goderich. Illustrations (1) Attract attention, (2) Hold attention, (3) Help the understanding, (4) Aid the memory, (5) Associate thought with tangible things. He classed illustrative aids as follows: Blackboards, maps, pictures in books, mottoes, and word pictures, such as anecdotes, allegories and hymns. He especially urged object teaching for infant classes. All nature is at hand for the teacher. Things terrestrial, things celestial, stars, clouds, birds, animals, art, manufactures, the home, the shop, war, agriculture, flowers, stones. For illustrative teaching we should appropriate that assurance of scripture, "All things are yours." The great poet had beautifully put it:

There are tongues in trees,
Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones,
And good in everything.

There are good illustrations in everything. See how the Master taught. He relied on objects to enforce and illustrate thought. He used the flowers of the field, the birds of the air, the wine bottles, patches, lost money, the Roman penny (a lecture on political economy concisely put), playing children, the hungry household, the vine, door, sheep, sheepfold. And when he wanted to show the jealous disciples who was the greatest man, he placed a little child in their midst (gloryfying childhood and object teaching) and said, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter the king dom of God." [The intensely cold weather having prevented a class of little ones from coming out, Mr. McGillicuddy resolved the convention into a vast primary class, and gave them some practical teaching as *little boys and girls.*] He pointed to the window, and asked why it existed. The class replied to let in the light. Where does the light come from? From the sun. Jesus is called the Sun of righteousness, why? Because He was the Light of the world And so on. He then showed a key, and drew lessons from it. Then some biscuits of various shapes, and the thought was brought out that as the shape had been given while the biscuit was yet soft, so the heart gets its lasting impressions early in life. A book also came in for use as an illustrative aid. The class of "children" were very good for their age, and appeared to enjoy the work.

Illustrative aids in intermediate classes were exhibited by J C Stevenson, to the delight and profit of all, and many persons desired the genius and ability of using such illustrations, and some good points grew out of the discussion.

In the absence of Mr. Jas Mitchell, the topic, "The teacher's preparation," was thrown open to the convention for three minute speeches, W Armstrong, J Logan, R Lumsden, E Cash, S Yates, A Morrison, and T McGillicuddy taking part therein. Prepare practical teaching, and aim at the one great object of salvation through Christ. Read the lesson first, study well its contexts, and trace references. The study should be made daily, and not left until the last hour.

Report of the nominating committee for the ensuing year was as follows:—President, Robt Lumsden, Seaforth; Vice Presidents, D D Wilson, T McGillicuddy, Jas Thompson, D Tiplady, C Snell; Executive Committee, W M Gray, H Foster, S Yates, W B Hutton, H McQuarrie, and all resident ministers of Wingham; General Secretary, J C Stevenson and A H Manning; Minute Secretary, W J Clarke.

FOURTH SESSION—METHODIST CHURCH

2 p. m. Opening exercises.

"The Teacher's Responsibility' was introduced by Rev C Fletcher, Thames road. The speaker wished to show the difference between responsibility and obligation, and wished all to look at it as a response, and that response should be willing. God is laying obligations upon every teacher in the Sabbath School, and asking for response. The tendency of the world is to leave Jesus out, and the response comes from the S S. We will put Jesus in. The obligation is very binding, because of the age in which children are entrusted to our care, therefore we assume a great responsibility. The time given the teacher is very short. The success of the S S depends upon the teachers.

The subject was discussed by S Yates, T McGillicuddy, John Logan and R Lumsden.

Owing to the delay in the trains, the General Secretary's report was read by Mr A H Manning, which was adopted, and appears elsewhere.

The report of the Treasurer, showing a balance on hand of $5 32, was adopted.

Mr J C Stevenson, the delegate appointed to the World's International S S Convention, at Louisville, Ky, in June last, gave a brief account of his visit, and some extracts from the convention, one of which we may note as something extraordinary. That the most interesting meeting was addressed by ladies.

"The Incentives to Earnestness in S. S. Work," was introduced by Rev. J. H. Carson, of Goderich. The first incentive was the worth of the soul of a Sabbath school child. The highest point in S. S. teaching is the salvation of the scholar. We are taught: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" That implies the great value of a single soul. No S. S. teacher should confront his class if he fails to bring before them the truth of Christ. The future welfare of the soul of a child is largely in the hands of his Sunday school teacher. Secondly, the dangers to the child's soul, the dangers surrounding life. There is in the child's heart the seeds of sin. There is in the world the counterpart of that evil. How it corrupts the soul? There are enemies within—there are enemies without as well. In the heart of the child there is a tendency to sin. Can he overcome it unaided? The temptation to infidelity and other evils is great in the world, and if these are not counteracted by religious training, he must go down. The third point was the fact that life was very brief. Go into the cemeteries today, and you will find more short graves than long ones. If the children are to be saved, it will be largely as the result of the labors of the teachers in the Sunday school. The child must early be taught in these truths that will fortify him against the temptations of the world. The teacher has a child before him that may not be permitted to reach the age of twenty. In the fourth place the brevity of time at the teacher's disposal should be an incentive to earnest and faithful work. Seven years was a large average for the attendance of a child at Sunday school—perhaps five years would be nearer it. What does this suggest to our minds? We have the child brought daily in contact with those things that tend to destroy his moral character, with but one hour a week is given to the teacher to counteract the evil. If there is any lesson taught us, it should be this: to be earnest in our speech and actions. The fifth and last point was, the teachers work with the child was the foundation of the future of the child's life. We are now laying the foundation on which the child shall build. We must be careful that these committed to our care do not build on a sandy foundation. We must aim to have them build on the Rock of Ages, that they may afterwards be with the angels to sing the glories and praises of the Lamb around the throne of God.

The following persons spoke on the subject: T. T. Pickard, John Logan, Rev. J. Kenner, S. Yates and Rev. J. Broley. Another incentive was added, love to Christ and working for the Lord always brings reward.

The topic, "The S. S., its outfit, arrangement and conduct," assigned to W. B. Hutton, was, in his absence, taken up by R. Irwin, Clinton, and T. McGillicuddy. We should seek to make our school room attractive. Introduce good literature. Sociability is necessary; blackboard exercises are effective; teachers' meetings are helpful; we must be warm hearted and kind.

FIFTH SESSION—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Evening session commenced at 7 o'clock, with prayer by Rev. A. D. McDonald. The body of the church was occupied by the S. S. children of the town, who had turned out in large numbers. There was also a large number of delegates and others present. The singing was led by Mr. Kent, and Miss Wilson presided at the organ. The singing by the children was hearty and melodious.

The following addresses were delivered:—Mr. W. S. Clarke, of Exeter, on "Doing good, the best way of getting good," and pointed out that we must first "get good" and that should be "now." A great many ways of doing good arise every day, and willing hands can constantly find something to do. We should always be good Samaritans, watching for opportunities of doing good.

Rev. G. F. Salton, on "What we should expect from the scholars in the home." First, to study the lessons on catechism at home, mark all the difficult passages at home and ask the teacher to explain them; second, show yourself in the home to be true Sunday school scholars; third, teachers expect you to remember in the home and obey what your S. S. teacher tells you.

Rev Mr. Musgrave, "What is expected of the scholars in the school." First, children should be reverent; 2nd, should unite heartily in the S. S. work; 3rd, children should help to maintain order, and be attentive, ask questions; 4th, we want all the boys to be Christian gentlemen, and girls, Christian ladies.

The President elect, Mr R. Lumsden, (Seaforth,) was introduced, and thanked the convention for electing him to the honorable position, and asked for hearty co-operation in the responsible work.

An essay, "Preparation for the S. S." was read by Rev. J. Broley. The object is important, as many persons become converted through the instrumentality of the teacher. The teacher must be a pious man, a Bible student. There must be practical Christianity. The teacher should endeavor to thoroughly master the lesson. The teacher should also cultivate a spirit of cheerfulness, and should be converted and devoted to the church. The world never needed a living church more than it does today. Personal appearance should be neat and sensible.

Farewell addresses were indulged in by W. M. Gray, Revs. C. Fletcher, A. D. Mc-Donald, and J. Broley and Mr. T. McGillicuddy.

The next convention will be held in Wingham, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in Feb., 1886.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the President, officers and delegates of the twelfth annual convention of the county of Huron Sunday School Association:—

The returns which have been received from the different Sunday Schools of the county, for the year 1884, show that substantial progress has been made in the grand work in which we are engaged, and give abundant reason for thankfulness, and the inspiration of fresh courage. The three essentials of S. S. work, as given by a famous American worker, Dr Vincent, are the three Gs—Grace, Grit and Greenbacks. God has given the first to our county workers, even beyond their requests; the second has been displayed in many instances where amidst much discouragement, in sparse settlements, and in places where too great indifference reigned, the S. S. worker has patiently toiled for the Master: and the last have, on the whole, been very liberally given by the patrons and friends of S. S. work.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

A larger response has been made to the circulars issued by your Secretaries soliciting the general S S statistics of the county than in any previous year, but we are convinced that a large number still remain unreported. A summary of the returns give the following results:—

No. of schools reporting	120
No. of scholars	10,163
No. of teachers and officers	1,153
Total membership	11,316
Total average attendance	7,196
Increase during the year	903
Volumes in library	19,367
No. rec'd from school into church.	327
No. having temp'ce organizations	30
No. pledged	2,070
Amount raised for missions	$806.20
Amount raised for the school	$3,797.40

SPECIAL REMARKS.

In answer to the question as to a temperance organization, the superintendent of Dashwood school says that the whole school is a temperance organization.

James Street, Exeter, Methodist school, reports a Band of Hope of 210 pledged members.

Mr R Hicks reports a temperance organization in connection with Centralia S S, which does outside work, and has a membership of 260, although the school only numbers 75

The Holmesville Methodsit school reports a Gospel Temperance Society of 150 members, doing good work.

Mr. Robert McLaren, of Rodgerville Presbyterian S S, in answer to the question, says: "The whole school in favor of the Scott Act."

ONE GOOD BROTHER WRITES:—

"Our school has been very well attended through the past year. The order and attention of the young people attending has also been very good. Our most apparent difficulty during the winter months, is in the matter of time. As we are much scattered, around the bounds of the congregation, it is difficult to be on time these short winter mornings, and this new standard time is not in our favor. Still the average attendance has been well kept up, and all concerned are faithfully endeavoring to keep to the work, and we hope needed blessing will not fail."

The following in substance was received last year, and applied then as well as to this year's work. It is from the Superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath school at Wingham:—"In connection with our school we have a mission band, called the Willing Workers Foreign Mission Band. We have over 100 members, and the meetings are held monthly. We are paying for the education of a heathen boy and girl in India, out of the monies raised by the band. The interest taken in mission work by the members is very great, and much good is being done. We expect this year to raise $100 for missions. Ever since our organization God has been with us and richly blessed our efforts. I hope the time will soon arrive when every Baptist Sabbath School in the land will have a mission band organized."

THE BANNER SCHOOL

of the county is the one at Crediton, belonging to the Evangelical Association, and under the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Schmidt. The superintendent is Mr. C Brown, and the following is its report in full:—

Total No. of scholars	350
Total No. of teachers	42
Total	392
Average attendance	322
Mission money raised	$ 65
S. S. expenses	$174
No. of pledged teetotallers	190

The next seven highest schools in order are as follows:—

	Scholars.	Teachers.	Total.	Avg. att.
Clinton M., Rattenbury St.	273	38	311	225
Exeter M., James St.	324	27	351	259
Seaforth Presbyterian	297	30	327	238
Clinton Presbyterian	292	29	321	196
Wingham Methodist	294	26	320	185
Gode.ich North St. Meth.	278	32	310	190
*Goderich Presbyterian	243	35	278	213

*By mistake, the attendance of the Bible Class of Knox Church, Goderich, was omitted. It has a membership of over 100, and an average attendance of 70, making it much larger than appears in this report.

COMPARISONS.

Your secretaries have thought that it might not be uninteresting, and perhaps afford food for reflection if they made some few comparisons between the attendance at the various Public Schools in the county and the Sunday Schools.

The total number of persons attending the Public Schools in the county is 17,536.

The total number attending the S. S. from the returns made and computing the unreported is 17,500.

The total number of persons in the county under 16 years of age is 17,148.

It will thus be seen that if an allowance is made for a considerable number of elderly people who attend the S. S., and who certainly do not come within the Public School census, there is a large number of children—certainly some thousands—who are not in the Sabbath school. We require once more to have sounded out to us the Master's command "Go ye out into the highways and the hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be full."

Carrying our comparison a little further we find that in the four towns of which we are able to get complete returns, the Sunday School population considerably exceeds that of the Public Schools in three:—

	P. S. attendance.	S. S. attendance.
Goderich,	1215	816
Clinton,	776	1197
Seaforth,	761	706
Wingham,	605	640
Exeter,	—	798
Brussels,	—	514

There can be no doubt that the number of schools has decreased slightly during the year, owing to the union in several localities of the different Methodist churches with one school. Taking this into account, and making the best computation which the data we have enables us to do, we have concluded that there are in the whole county of Huron about 150 Sunday schools, with a membership of scholars, teachers and officers of about 17,500.

The international convention at Louisville, gave an opportunity to once more make a compilation of the S. S. statistics of the world, which summarized are as follows:—

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

	Scholars.	Teachers.
Great Britian	4,615,453	500,369
United States	6,820,835	932,283
British North America	381,330	45,412
Europe	717,360	49,632
Asia	38,000	1,772
Africa	152,745	8,355
South America	150,000	3,008
Australia and the Pacific Isles	181,800	19,000
Totals	13,963,523	1,559,823

These totals form a Sunday School army in the world of 14,673,346 teachers and scholars.

CONCLUSION.

Your secretaries rejoice to know that there has been a steadily increasing respect for and appreciation of the Sunday School, not only in the church—where the value of bible study by young and old is more fully appreciated than before—but among thinking men outside the church it is recognized as the agency on which more than any other we are to depend for the bible loving citizens, who are to stand for the defence of protestantism and the dearest institutions of our country. The Sunday School workers have responded to this increased appreciation of their work by greater faithfulness and zeal; their higher conceptions of the dignity and responsibility of the office have led to advanced plans, and their ever enlarging views of its possibilities have developed more thoughtfulness and efficiency in school management, and of careful, systematic and intelligent bible study, than has ever before been known in this or any other land.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. STEVENSON, } Joint
A. H. MANNING, } Secy's.

Home Testimony.

Many hundred recommendations similar in character to the one given below have been received, and give proof of the great value of Polson's Nerviline as a pain remedy. Try it.

ATHOL, Feb. 20.—We hereby certify that we have used Nerviline in our families, and have found it a most reliable remedy for cramps in the stomach, also for headache, and externally for rheumatic pains. No house should be without this invaluable remedy.—LUKE COLE, ELISHA COLE, J.P.

Buy a 10 cent sample bottle at Wilson's drug store. Large bottles 25 cents, by all druggists.

A Railway Story.

"It's been hard weather for railroading," remarked an Illinois Central Railroad conductor yesterday, "but we have some fun, all the same. Was you ever on a train that had a snow-plow in front, goin' through drifts? Well, if you wasn't, you have no 'dea the way that snow flies when the weather is cold. The engineer can no more see than he could in a grave. That flying snow goes everywhere In the cab the engineer and fireman are completely blinded and covered. That stuff will go anywhere. I've found snow inside a bull's eye lantern, which is mighty near air-tight. That driving stuff, coming off the plow and flying in the wind, will go through glass, wood, or anything. Last Friday we had a dude on my train. 'The hewwid weathah' gave no end of uneasiness. He found fault with the railroad company and with the employes. Nothing suited him, and he made a nuisance of himself with his growl. Pretty soon he walked to the front end of the car and stood looking out the door. Just then we went into a drift in a cut. Through the cracks of that door came two drifting sheets of snow that struck Mr. Dude one on either cheek, When he turned around he was an object. He looked like a snow man. You couldn't see the dude at all—nothin' but snow. His mouth and ears were full. It was in his hair, down the back of his neck, his pockets were full, and his shoes. We was seven hours behind time then, and kept on gettin' more behind at about the rate of five minutes to an hour, but we heard no more complaints from that chap. It was a terrible day, but, as I went up and down the car humming 'The snow, the beautiful snow,' where he could hear me, I thought to myself that it was the happiest day that I had had since the day I collected full fare from one of the directors who had forgotten his pass."

A Total Wreck.

Many a strong frame has been totally wrecked by rheumatism. D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, was cured of chronic rheumatism by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all blood impurities. 2

Woolen dresses of one color are trimmed with a rolling collar, turned-back cuffs, belt and vest, or revers of the material, ornamented with self-colored embroidery.

For nettle rash, itching piles, ringworm eruptions and all skin diseases use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. 1m.

A BANKER'S TESTIMONY. — For a Cough, Cold or any Bronchical affection. "Pectoria," in my opinion, is just the thing. I have used it in my family for Coughs and Colds for the past four years with the most unvaried success, and today my opinion of it is that I continue to think still more of that which I began thinking well of.

GEO. KEPP, Manager Ontario Bank, Pickering.

Price 25 cents at all druggists. m

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always* cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.