STAR PICTURES AND STAR LESSONS.
ix.

Now we come to one of the most beru tiful and clearest of the sky pictures.
Look at the thirteen stars of the dia-gram-three for the head-three for the sword-three for the belt, and then one at each log and arm. First place these and then an outline supplied will show yon how clearly it resembles the figure of a
man. For jts place in the sky, you must man. For its place in the sky, you must
look south of Capella and westward of the look
Bull.
There is one especially benutiful object connected with Orion which we must notice. You have ilready placed three stars for the sword of Orion. Now the middle star of those three is sometimes in appearance misty and hazy.

Long years ago, an astronomer turned his telescope to the spot, and found the supposed star consisted of a nebuln-that is, a faint, misty spot of light, not moving is, a finin, misty spot of light, not moving like a silvery cloud would do, but fixed
and self-luminous. Seen by $\pi$ very powerand self-luminous. Seen by $\pi$ very power-
ful telescope; the centre star of the sword ful telescope; the centre star of the sword
itsolf is seen to be, not onc, but several itself is seen to be, not one, but several
stars. These stars seem to be surrounded stars. These stars seem to be surrounded
by a constant light of a bluish color ; and much thoughtand care has been given to try and learn of what this light is formed. There is nnother nebula in Lyra, but this you would scarcely find without looking through a telescope. This curious nebula takes the form of a circle with a fringe of much whiter light at the actua edge.

You see we are only touching on the very border-land of wonders. As you grow up, I hope this little peep at "the


Fis. 15.
stars and their courses," will make you long to read more, and scarch out more for yourself, of these mighty henvens which show forth the glory of Cod.

We have only two more lessons, and then we shall have described some of the most readily seen of the sky pictures; but these will help us to trace out so many o :hers, that by degrees I houe we slall get to know all the chief groups in the sky, and the names of the brightest stars in those constellations.
I think we will take now the twin stars called Castor and Pollux, in the group of Gemini which contains about eighty stars. Castor looks a very bright, benutiful star, and if you look it it through a telescopo and if you look at it through $\Omega$ telescope you will see that it is really a double star.
Pollux lies to the south of it.
An easy way of finding these will be to
An easy way of finding these will be to use the pointers of the Plough as the point
ar apoz of $a$ trimgle. Capellia will be away


Fig. 16.
at the end of one long side of the triangle and Pollux at the othor; while just orer Pollux shines out tho bright double star of Cistor.
The stars we speak of as fixed, because on account of their immense distince we camnot see any movement, that is to say, the figures or groups remain the sime and unchanged for ages; but sometimes you will see a star appear in one of your wollknown groups which is quite a stranger to
you. It comes under the list of the planet "wanderers."
You can tell a planet from a star by its steady light. The stars twinkle, the plinets have an even; steady shining. You remember a star is a sun ; now a planet
only shines because light falls upon it, not only shines because light falls upo
because of the light which is in it. because of the light which is in it.
Beautifully bright wanderers many o these planets are; and it is by getting quite


Fig. 17.
used to the sturs in their groups that yon will be better able to judge which is : stranger to the group and therefore it winderer.
Our imasginations must naturally be overwhelmed with the thought of the possible existence of all these millions of separate worlds, created by the Almighty power of God for some wise purpose, but unrevealed as yet to the inhabitants of our comparatively little Harth. Meanwhile, we may well rest content with the Divina knowledge contained in the words of the Psalmst:"He telleth the number of the stars and calleth them all by their names."

## NEVER TO BE OPENED.

A hundred years ago there lived in the the town of Hamburgin Germany a young countess. She was known by all her friends to be one who declared the Bible to be alie, and who believed in no God-no be in he, and who believed in no God-no
future life-no resurrection. This counfuture ife-no resurrection.
tess died when about thirty years of age, and before her death she give very minute orders about her grave.
She was so anxious to show that she believed in no life after this, that she determined to be buried in a grave which could never be opened either by God or man. It was to be covered with a massive slab of granite, and all round it were to be placed heavy solid blocks of stone. The corners of these stones were to be fastened to ench other and to the granite slab with hugo iron clamps.

Who then could ever open the countess' grave?-So she thought; and as a challenge she directed this inscription to be lenge she directed this inscription to be
engured on the granite slab, "This burial placo, purchased to all aternity, must never blaco, purch
be opened.'
The grive
All the grive was made as she desired. All that. man's power could do was done to make the opening of the grave an impossibility. Many visited the strange tomb, and read the bolid defiance which was engraved upon it.
And yet, of nll the graves in that churehyard, it is the only one that now lies open ? And yet man has never touched it: God opened it. How did he do it? Was it by an earthquake? No. Did he send a mighty angel to open it? No. 'His agent wis something exceedingly small and insigfound its way in with tho soil, and it soon sent up a tiny shoot which gradually forced its way between the side stone and the its way between the side stone and the
upper slab. Slowly but steadily it inupper sinb. Slowly but steation in size, until at last the iron climps were torn asumder, and the massive lid was were torn asunder, and the massive lid was
raised up; and this day the grave may be seen with the granite lid and side stones resting against tha trunk of a largo tree which grows up from the midst. of the open tomb!
So much for tho grave that was never to be opened to all eternity! Surely a new inscription might be engraved on that grauite slab, and what better could be found than this, "The weakness of God is stronger than mon!" Could a more insignificant instrument havo been found than a tiny seed rotting in the soil? And woman's mans of it God shatters that foolish woman's mightiest
And yet how many thero are who set themselves against God! They laugh at
his word, they actually go so far as to blot him out of his own universe, and deny that he exists:-Octavius Walton, in Friendly Greetings.

## ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH

## arranged in alphabeticat

## RRV. DR. MACKAY

At the recent Presbyteriam General As sembly in Muntreal the Rev. Dr. Mackay in the report of the committee on the state of religion, gave the following novel suin mary of the causes which uprate agains spiritual progress and the development o Christian character.
A. Ambition to be on an equal footing with others in style of living and dress, and it possible outstrip them. Adventism.
B. Blaining the church for coldness and apathy after giving strengtll to organizations outside the church
O. Covetousness. Card playing. Craze after novelties in the pulpit and chureh services.
D. Debt. Divisions amongst Christians. Duncing parties. Dyspepsia of spirit, so that neither the milk nor the meat of the word can be assimilatod.
E. Erroneous viows of God's Word. "Ego," or self, in its wenkness and strength not known.
F. Frivolity, Formality. False doc-
G. Gambling. Gossip. Gaiety and frivolity among women.
II. Hasto to be rich. Homes scarce. Horse racing.
I. Intemperance. Immorality. Indifference. Inconsistencies of professing Christians.
J. Jealousy among Christian workers.
K. Kneo drill neglected.
L. Light literature. Lumber camp life. Lotterics. Love of gain. Low moral tone in politics
M. Mimnonism. Mistaking meins of grace for griace.
N. Neglect of family religion.
O. Ordinances irregularly ittended.
P. Plensure-seeking. Political enrupism.

## Q. Quick evangelists.

Ir. Rivalry between denominations.
S. Sabbath desecration. Subordination of God's word to so-called religious books. Scepticism among adherents. Slander. Shebcens.
T. The trinity of evil-the world, the devil, and the flesh. Theatre going as the worship of this trinity.
U. Uncharitableness. Universilism.
V. Vanity in individuals and congrega-
tions.
W. Worldliness. Want of good women.
X. Extravaganco. So much money spent on self that no money is left for good objects. Exodus of many familics.
Y. Younc and old dominited by the principle " Finjoy yourself and don't get phurt.'
Z.
h.
Z. Zeal fur the glory of God and the salvation of souls-wanting.

## CONCENTRATION

The late Dr. Liddon in preaching his last sermon in St. Piaul's Cathedral, referred to John Howard, the philanthropist. Speaking of the rigid unity of purpose which distinguished the prison-reformer, the canon said: "Mhis was the secret of his prison system, not only of England but of Rurone, so that punishments wero univer sally recognized is remedial as well as penal throughout the civilized world. The absence in our day of concentration of thought and effort is the reason why promising lives, bright thoughts, and good ro solves lead to little or nothing. The clissipation of intellect is greater than a hun dred yens ago, owing to the facilitios of trivel, the number of books and pryers, and men, through their breadth of interest and various occupations, do notaccomplish one-twentioth part of what John Howard did. Let young mon and women, whatover they take up, dovote their whole henrt to it , whether it be the most unshowy and unromantic way of doing good, such as holping in a night school, setting on foot a Sunday breakfast, or keeping the accounts of $n$ charity; and they may in tho eyes of the Infinite Mercy be doing better
service than by disposing of immense resources, or being great rulers and teachors in the Church, if only by unity of purpose, springing fruin disinterostedness, they lay the feet of the greatest Philanthropist their hearts' truest affections and noblest efforts."—The Young.Man.

CURIOUS LAWS.
An English paper says that last year 1,356 people died of deliriuni tremens in England. In the sime year twenty-five people died of hydrophobin. Because of the cleath of the twenty-five by hydrothe cleath. of the twenty-five by hydro-
phobin, thousands of dogs were killed and phobia, thousinds of dogs were killed and all kept alive hach to wear inmuzale. - Bu the rum business and the rumsellers who caused the death of the 1,356 were not only not imprisoned, but were iathorized and protected by law in their deadly work.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Our subscribers throughout the United States where International moncy orders cannot bo procured can remit by money order, payable at Rouses Point Post Onice, N. Y. State, or secur Montrent Express Co. order, payable a Montren.

NEW CLUB RATES.
The following are the New Ciun Rates for the Messenger, which are considerablyreduced.


NGVIER DISAPPOINTED WHEN LACTTATED FOUD IS USED.

Parents are usually very chary and cantious regarding the introduction of artificial foidsing the home for the babies and young children. The large majority of the foods now offered for sule are totally unfit for infantile nutrition, and are often a source of dancer.

Thousinds of mothers in Cinada havo discarded the common foods, and are now using the pure Lactated Food, with grand results. No other food has saved so many babies' lives, and noother is so well spoken of in every section.
A recent letter from a Toronto gentleman, Mr. H. Lovelock, dealer in badges, regalia, etc., No. 100 Bellevuc avenue, says:-
"I desire to substantiate what is said one year picture of henlth and contentment our den Iittle pet girl does; and she owes it all to your Lactated Food. Sho has never known the luxury of a mother's breast. For the first three weeks of her existence we were at a loss to know what to give her, as she could keep nothing on her stomach. A kind friend suggested your Food, and from kind friend suggested your Food, and from
that time to the present, we have constantly used it, and now desire to thank you for your life-giving food.

I cannot speak ton highly of it, and have thought it only just that I should drop you a line oi two in apprecintion of your efforts on behalf of our darlings.

Yours very thankfully,
H. Loverock.

## A BIG OFFER.-Your namo on 20 now and pretty Agent's Samp'e Case, $\Omega$ valuable nomery nating present  Address HALL 13ROS. \& CO., Boltor Centre, P. Qil. <br> BABY'S OWN言

THE NORTHERN MESSENGBR is printed and pulb lished cvery fortnight at Nos. 321 nad 323 St. James st., Montreal, ly John Redpath Dougall, of Montrent. Doustll \& Son, ' anulall letters to the Editor should bo adidressel "Editor of the 'Northern Messenger.'"

