The Company Who Try. BY MARGARET E. BANGSTER.

Yes, I love the little winner. With the medal and the mark He has gained the prize he sought for, He is joyous as a lark. Every one will haste to praise him, He is on the honour list ,-

I've a tender thought, my darlings, For the one who tried, and missed.

One? Ah, me! They count by thougands-

Those who have not gained the race, Though they did their best and fairest, Striving for the win-ner's place,

Only few can reach the laurel.

Many see their chance nit by:
ve a tender thought, my

darlings, For the earnest band who try.

ris the trying that is

noble ; made of you're

sterner stuff the laggards who are daunted When the bit of road is

rough. All will praise the happy

winners; But, when they have hurried by, ve a song to cheer my darlings,

The great c mpany who try.

THE ORUSADERS.

BY THE EDITOR.

A great and permanent impetus was given to civilization by that vast movement of the Middle Ages, whereby, in the words of the Byzantine Princess, Anna Comiena, all Europe was pre-cipitated on Asia. These religious wars united the nations of the West in a grand political league long before any similar union could otherwise have taken place. They also greatly improved, or. indeed. almost created, the military organization of Europe, and inspired and fostered the spirit of chivalry in her populations. They led to the abolition of serfdom by the substitution of mar-tial service instead of abject vassalage to the which the masses had been accustomed. By been enforcing the so-called Truce of God they pre-vented the pernicious practice of private warfare, and turned the arms of Christendom against common foe. its multitudes were led to

visit Italy, Constantinople, and the East—the seats of 2a- from Ireland to Hungary, from the crosses | had perished in the field. Vast numbers, the habits of civilized life, the thrilling earning, and the scenes of splene

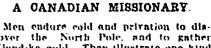
cient learning, and the scenes of splendid opulence.
Extended travel enlarged their knowledge of the geography, literature, natural history, and productions of foreign lands. In the East still lingered the remains of the science of the palmy days of the Caliphate. The rustic manners of the Crusaders became polished by contact with the more refined oriental races. To the British or German knight, who had never stirred farther from his ancestral eastle than a boar hunt or a stag chase led him, what a wonder-land must Italy and the East have been, with their great and the East have been, with their great cities, their marble palaces, porphyry pil-turg, and jasper domes! The Crusaders, ears, and jasper domes! The Crusaders, becoming acquainted with the laxuries of the Orient, discovered new wants, felt

new desires, and brought home a knowledge of arts and elegances before unknown.

The result was seen in the greater splendour of the Western courts, in their more gorgeous pomp and ceremonial, and in the more refined taste in pleasure, dress and ornaments. The miracles and treasures of ancient art and architecture in Greece and Italy, far more numerous then than now, did much to create and develop a taste for the beautiful, and to enlarge the sphere of human enjoyment. The refining influences of the East and South have left their mark in every corner of Europe, from Gibraltar to Norway,

But there were grave and serious evila resulting from the Crusades, which went far to counterbalance all these advan-The lives and labours of mil-

lions were lost to Europe, and buried anoth the souds of Syria. Many nobic families became extinguished by the fortunes of war, or impoverished by the sale or mortgaging of their estates to furnish the means for military equip-ment. The influence of the Pope, as the organizer of the Crusades, and common father of Christendom, was greatly aug-mented. The opulence of religious orders possession of many estates whose heirs



cover the North Pole, and to gather Klondike gold. They illustrate one kind of fortitude and daring. There are other men who endure the same trying conditions in a better cause brave adventure is more inspiring, not to say entertaining, than that of the English missionaries of the Hudson Bay region of the great Northwest

Bishop Horden has travelled over nearly the whole of British America in was increased by the reversion to their reindeer and dog-sledges, in canoes, and spodswork go Archdencon Kirby has

crossed the continent twice, on foot, from the

Atlantic to the Pacific In 1868 Rev Egerton Young resigned his pleasant pastorate in Hamilton, Ontario to 80. with his wife, among the Creo and Saulteau In-dians who lived north of Manitoba, and he has been there ever since He and Mrs. Young have no home but a log hut plastered with mud, and their principal food is fish and wild animals. The "field" covered by the hardy missionary in his yearly labours is five hundred and fifty miles long and three hundred miles wide.

Often his courageous wife accompanies him on his long trins through this Arctic parish, when the thermometer is forty degrees helds seen and their ones Alam it. R places at hight are bules dug in the snow With his Indian Bible the work of Mr Evans, au earlier apostle, who reduced the syllabic language of the northern tribes to written form Mr. Young taught the Crees for five years, and gathered congregations numbering a thousand natives, som of whom would travel many miles to hear him preach

The Saulteaux, a distant 'ribe, were a cruel race. Degradedly savage, they not only killed but sometimes are each other. But they heard in some way favourable comments upon the Christian minister, and sent for him. Finding a substitute to stay and preach to the Crees, he and Mrs. Young left the locality and the Indians that had grown dear to them and plinged again into the lcy wilderness.

The record of this faithful man's success there for twenty-five years, and of his church of hundreds of barbarians who had professed Chris-

week fourney Ookemasquasis, a female chief, to see him, and of his long, adventurous sledgeride to visit her far-away people cannot be told here. It is like a new chapter in the Acts of the Apostles.

The above helef outline is enough to prove that mines of gold, or even scientifle discoveries, are not the only, nor the highest, ends of intrepid labour in in-clement lands - Youth's Companion.

"Look, Robbie!" said a little girl pointing to a street-sprinkler. Weil, don't you think he knows it? said Rob-bie. "He does it to keep the boys from riding on behind."



THE CRUSADERS.

in cathedrals and castles.

It is not wonderful that these great and stirring events, with their combined religious enthusiasm and military splendour, awoke the imaginations of the poets. They gave a new impulse to thought, and a greater depth and strength to feeling. They inspired the muse of Tasso and many a lesser bard, and supplied the theme of the great Christian only Christian and Christian Christian epic, Gierusalemme Liberata.

The Crusaders, moreover, made several commercial settlements in the East, the trade of which survived their military occupation by the Latins. Thus a valuable commerce sprang up, which con-tributed greatly to enrich the resources and increase the comforts of the West.

and absurd, became objects of idolatrous worship Many corruptions of the Greek Church were imitated, many Syrian and Greek saints introduced into the calendar, and many Eastern legends and superstitions acquired currency.

Little Pearl listened attentively to her mother, while she tried to explain to her the ninth commandment. After a mo-ment she seemed to catch the meaning, and looked up with a twinkle in her eye as she said, "Mamma, Cousin Ada bared false wilness against the rats when sho said they nibbled your cake, and it was