

"Ships That Pass In The Night."

WHAT kind are those barks that we hear of—
Those "ships that pass in the night"—
That steal thro' the mist and the darkness
All hid from the keenest of sight?

Whether sail they with what are they laden?
Who pilots while we are asleep?
Do they enter the harbour in safety?
Or submerge in the black watery deep?

Al! those ships that go by in the darkness
Are bound for eternity's shore,
And no mortal meter can measure
The ocean these vessels sail o'er.

We only know darkness surrounds it,
That beyond is a day ever bright,
That the angels are watching and praying
For the "ships that pass in the night"

That the sails which they hoist are immortal;
That the cargoes they carry may be
So infested with moral corruption
They never can leave the dark sea;

That some of them surely are laden
With rubies and diamonds and gold,
And are piloted into the harbour
To remain there for ages untold.

Tho' our eyes may be aching to see them,
And our bosoms all seething with pain,
They never come back with a message
From beyond that most mystical main.

But some time—perhaps 'tis not distant—
The mist shall envelop our sight,
And we shall become, ere we know it,
As "ships that pass in the night."

LESSON NOTES.

THIRD QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.

There hath not failed one word of all his
good promise, which he promised by the hand
of Moses his servant. — 1 Kings 8. 56.

HOME READINGS.

- M. The Ten Commandments. Exod. 120. 1-17.
- 1. The golden calf. — Exod. 32. 1-8.
- B. The report of the spies. — Num. 13. 23-33.
- 1A. The brazen serpent. — Num. 21. 4-9.
- F. The new home in Canaan. — Deut. 6. 3-15.
- S. Crossing the Jordan. — Josh. 3. 5-17.
- Sa. Caleb's reward. — Josh. 14. 5-14.

I. TITLES AND TEXTS.

[Every scholar should become familiar with the Titles and Golden Texts of the lessons. They are as essential to a review as is a frame to a house or a theme to music.]

- 1. The T. C. Thou shalt love the—
- 2. The G. C. Little children keep—
- 3. N. and A. Do not drink wine nor—
- 4. J. to C. Come thou with us—
- 5. The R. of the S. The Lord is with us—
- 6. The B. S. As Moses lifted up—
- 7. The N. H. in C. Thou shalt bless the—
- 8. C. the J. When thou passest—
- 9. The F. of J. By faith the walls—
- 10. C. R. He wholly followed—
- 11. The C. of R. Who have fled for—
- 12. J. R. the C. The Lord our God—

II. LESSON FACTS.

[Drill on these questions until you can answer them from memory.]

- 1. What four duties do we owe to God? What six duties to man? Whose law enforces these duties? What name do we give to the law?
- 2. What did the people demand of Aaron? What demand did Aaron make on the people? What forbidden thing did Aaron make? What did the Lord say about this, and to whom? Who pleaded for the people? With what result?
- 3. What sin did two priests commit? What punishment fell on them? Who were forbidden to mourn for them? What were the priests warned never to do?
- 4. What invitation did Moses give, and to whom? What guide had the Israelites in their journey? What did Moses say when the ark started? What when it stopped?
- 5. Who sent out spies and for what purpose? How long were the spies gone, and what fruits did they bring? What advice did Caleb give? What said the other spies?
- 6. What complaint did the people make against Moses? How were they punished? What confession did the people make? What remedy did the Lord provide?
- 7. What command was given about God's law? What were the people warned not to forget? Whom were they to fear? After what were they not to go, and why?

8. What order of march was observed in crossing the Jordan? What promise of victory did Joshua make? What happened to the waters when the priests entered the river? How did the people get over Jordan?

9. What strange procession went about Jericho? What occurred on the seventh day? What befell the city and the people? Who only were saved, and why?

10. Of what faithful follower does this lesson tell? What promise had been made, and by whom? What now did Caleb ask? What inheritance did he receive, and why?

11. For whom were cities of refuge provided? Where were they located, and what their names? How long must a slayer remain in one? When only was he free?

12. To what choice did Joshua summon the people? What was his own decision? What service did he say was impossible? What decision did the people make?

III. LESSON TEACHINGS.

[Answer each question with a Golden Text.]

What Text warns us against breaking a commandment?

What Text is an invitation to become a Christian?

What Text tells us our whole duty?

What Text tells how to avoid being a drunkard?

What Text points us to Jesus as a Saviour?

What Text promises safety in peril?

beams, and at a distance there appears to be nothing. But at the centre of the great wheel is an immense iron axle 32 inches thick and 45 feet in length. Each of the twin wheels, where the axle passes through it, is provided with a large iron hub 16 feet in diameter. Between these hubs and the inner "crowns" there are no connections except spoke rods 2½ inches in diameter, arranged in pairs 13 feet apart at the crown connection. At a distance they look like mere spider webs, and the wheel seems to be dangerously devoid of substantial support.

HOW PASSENGERS ARE CARRIED.

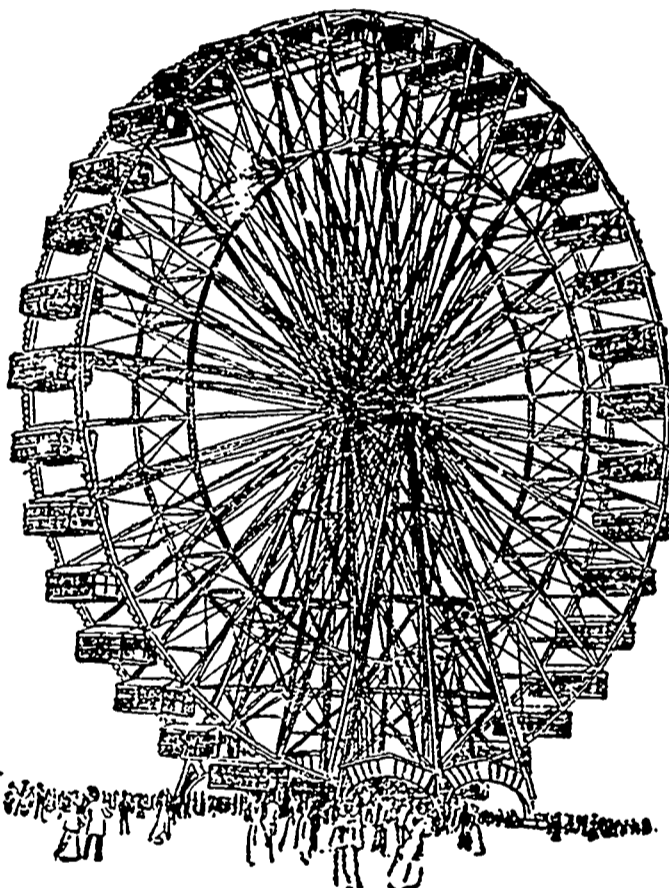
The great wheel has thirty-six carriages for passengers hung on its periphery at equal intervals. Each car is twenty-seven feet long, thirteen feet wide, and nine feet high. It has a heavy frame of iron, but is covered externally with wood. It has a door and five broad plate-glass windows on each side. It contains forty revolving chairs, made of wire and screwed to the floor. It weighs thirteen tons, and with its forty passengers weighs three tons more. It is suspended to the periphery of the wheel by an iron axle six and one-half inches in diameter, which runs through the roof. It is provided with a conductor to

is a 1,000 horse-power reversible Blooming train engine, is located under the east half of it, and sunk four feet in the ground. The machinery is very similar to that used in the power-houses of the cable-car companies, and runs with the same hoarse roar that they do. It operates a north-and-south iron shaft, twelve inches in diameter, with great cog-wheels at each end, by means of which the power is applied at each side of the wheel.

In the construction of this great wheel every conceivable danger has been calculated and provided for. Windage was the thing of greatest importance, for, although the wheel itself is all open work, the cars present an immense resisting surface. But Mr. Rice points to his two towers, with their bases fifty feet north and south of the wheel, and bolted into twenty feet of concrete, and says that a gale of 100 miles an hour would have no effect. He says that all the frost and snow that could adhere to the wheel in winter would not affect it; and that if struck by lightning it would absorb and dissipate the thunderbolt so that it would not be felt.

EIGHT LIVES SAVED BY A DOG.

SOME years ago a vessel was driven on the beach of Lydd, in Kent, England. The sea was rolling furiously. Eight poor fellows were crying for help; but a boat could not be got off, through the storm, to their assistance, and they were in constant peril, for any moment the ship was in danger of sinking. At length a gentleman came along the beach accompanied by his Newfoundland dog. He directed the animal's attention to the vessel, and put a short stick in his mouth. The intelligent and courageous dog at once understood his meaning, sprang into the sea, and fought his way through the angry waves towards the vessel. He could not, however, get close enough to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew understood what was meant, and they made fast a rope to another piece of wood, and throw it towards him. The noble animal at once dropped his own piece of wood, and immediately seized that which had been thrown to him; and then, with a degree of strength and determination scarcely credible—for he was again and again lost under the waves—he dragged it through the surge, and delivered it to his master. A line of communication was thus formed with the vessel, and every man on board was rescued.



THE GREAT FERRIS WHEEL, CHICAGO.

What Text is an encouragement against enemies?
What Text tells us to be thankful?
What Text tells us of a great victory won by faith?
What Text tells us who only are saved?
What Text tells of a hearted service?
What Text shows a pledge of service?
What is the Review for this quarter?

THE GREAT FERRIS WHEEL, CHICAGO.

The great wheel is 250 feet in diameter, 825 feet in circumference, and thirty feet in width. As it is elevated fifteen feet above the ground a spectator on the top of it will look out upon the landscape at an elevation of 265 feet.

The wheel is composed of two wheels of the same size connected and held together with rods and struts, which, however, do not approach closer than twenty feet to the periphery. Each wheel has for its outline a curved, hollow, square iron beam 25½ by 19 inches. At a distance of forty feet within this circle is another circle of a lighter beam. These beams are called crowns and are connected and held together by an elaborate trusswork.

Within this smaller circle there are no

open the doors, preserve order, and give information. All the cars together will carry 1,400 people. To avoid accidents from panics and to prevent insane people from jumping out the windows are covered with an iron grating.

FOUNDATION OF CONCRETE AND STEEL.

The wheel, with its cars and passengers, weigh about 1,200 tons, and therefore needs something substantial to hold it up. Its axis is supported therefore on two skeleton iron towers, pyramidal in form, one at each end of it. They are 40 by 50 feet at the bottom, and six feet square at the top, and about 140 feet high, the side next to the wheel being perpendicular, and the other sides slanting. Each tower has four great feet, and each foot rests on an underground concrete foundation 20 by 20 by 20 feet. Crossbars of steel are laid at the bottom of the concrete, and the feet of the tower are connected with and bolted to them with iron rods.

As to passengers, Mr. Rice says that the 1,400 passengers have no more effect on the movements of the speed than if they were so many flies.

The wheel, however, is never left to itself, but is always directly and constantly controlled by a steam engine. The wheel points east and west, and the engine, which

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