VoL. XIV.]
TORONTO, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

## October

Thr yellow and red
And the Are dancing o'erhead. with the leave that are dead;
And a low monotone
In the bare, silent nests whence have flown.

With ruatlinga and stirs
Of grey, glancing furs,
The squirrels are nibbling the ripe chestnut urrs;
And they chatter and cheep
As they pile up the heap
Of the glosay brown harvest so easy to reap.
Each day in the tree
One shy bird I see,
Belated and left by its winged company. Oh, why did he stay
When the rest flew awa
To the land of the rose and the long Souther day?

## OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

## true story.

In its report of the Fulton Street prayermeeting, the New York Observer says: In this great city the sea of human sorrow is deep and dark, and its un its Waters never rest. Ever and anon its Waves toss themselves tempestuoususe the their roar be not heard, it is because ear has become indifferent to the sound, or that sound has become less defined amid the dini and the roar of absorbing business life. A brother who labours for souls all uight pictured a sad scene. He sees many asd scenes, but is often permitted to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the lowest of the lost. He says there is no place so bad in the city that he cannot enter it and find someone willing to listen to the readstug God's wis promise to stages, from the delusive the bitter fruit of anguish, shame, and despair. A few days previously he visited a dying young woman in a small room that made indeed a grim gateway to the grave. The girl lay on an old, uncomfortable sofa, loug void of any upholstery. She was in the last stage of consumption. Three Ita lians occupied another corner of the room playing cards. Still another corner was occu pied by two persons who were quarrelling

Amid such surroundings the man of Goist. 0ssayed to point the dying
He had to bend his head low $^{\text {en }}$ He had to bend his head low to enable her to hear him as he sung a sweet hymn and read some of the four teenth chapter of the Gos pel of St. John

Do you think," said the poor girl in a whisper, "that Jesus has a mansion for such a wretch as me?"

That was the wail of a broken, bleeding heart; but there is balm in Gilead, there is a good Physician there. There is One who can bind up the wounded broken heart, and the good hews of his grace gave peace and joy to the dying sin her. At peace with God the feared death no more but ere she died she had one favour to ask.
"You have been very kind to me," she said to her visitor; "you have known my story and kep $m_{y}$ secret. Now I shall soon be buried in the potor's field. Will you do to one favour? My mothor has not heard from $m$ for five years. Will you

sea of galilee, from safed.
write to her, and tell her that her poor girl died saved, and is burien be g:ad to know that further trouble and harm."

## THAT RED LION.

by w. H. anderson, d.d
Is a thriving town on the banks of the Missouri River was a noted sign on which whose door swung a large sign there are was painted a red lion. Though there are was the woods of Africa or of Asia no red in the woods was very properly painted the colour of blood, for his history was connected with much suffering and many cruel

One day the attention of the writer was called to an old man staggering out of the tavern under the sign of the red lion. The poor reeling wretch was a doctor. Once he ad been a man of reputation, a surgeon in the British navy. He had spent a large fortune, and now in his gray hairs was disgraced and a beggar. He even had to beg his liquor from those he had known in better days, and who had helped to ruin him. He had often tried to reform, but he could not keep away from his old haunts, habits, and companions. This was but one of the many who had been ruined by this bloodthirsty red lion.
Children, there are some excellent lesson f warning for you. We cannot cure evil tempers or habits by painting something over them. We may change the name, but if the evil practice continues we are no better. The red lion will make his appear ance when we least expect it, and we may be torn by his claws or teeth when we ar not dreaming of any danger.
The best way is to take down the sign and quit the evil habit. The heart must be changed by the blood of Jesus and the Spirit of God, if we would get rid of the red lion. Mere outward morality cannot ave us from others or from ourselves, or from sinful tempers and habits.
If we would not be torn by the red lion of intemperance, let us avoid the company that patronize the saloons. Beware ore us appetite for strong drink "Thakes desire to visit the red lion. taste not, handle not the unclean thing.

## FETICH.

Said Tom to his father, "I don't quite understand all about this 'fetich' business." No wonder," was the reply; "very few do. You see, the natives believe only in witcheraft. Everything bad that happens is in their opinion brought about by witchery or fetiches; In such cases they consult a 'fetich-man,' who lays the blame on some unfortunate wretch, who is sacrificed by being killed or sold into slavery. Oftentimes the man's whole family is forced to undergo the same punishment. At other times the accused is made to drink 'casca, which is a preparation of poisonous bark.
If it does not kill him he is declared inThe The fetich-man, if paid enough, nocent. The casca so weak as not to produce fatal results.
" In almost every native $t$ wn there is a fetich-house, uuder the care of a fetichman. Ho prepares charms against sickness and mis fortune, with which every man woman and child is provided; and it is quite remarkable that while the art of reading and writing has been in some cases handed down from father to son since the time of the first missionaries, and al though many of the customs taught by those good men are still retained, the belief in fetiches never leaves them. Those natives who can write preserve all the paper they find. They make pens of quills, and ink of groundnuts, and then derive greatsatisfaction from writing to each other."-Harper's Young People.
-" Though I spesk but one language I know many tongues," said a dootor.

