

lotte Home's—I restore it all! Oh, how swiftly and how gladly! All I plead for are those few months."

Wilson was silent. Charlotte suddenly looking at him almost lost her self-control.

"Must I go down on my knees to you, sir? I will if it is necessary. I will here—even here do so, if it is necessary."

"It is not, it is not, my dear Miss Harman. I believe you; from my very soul I pity you! I will do what I can. I can't promise anything without my niece's permission: but I am to see her this evening."

"Oh, if you plead with her, she will have mercy: for I know her—I am sure of her! Oh! how can I thank you!—how can I thank you both?"

Here some tears rose to Charlotte's eyes, and rolled fast and heavily down her cheeks. She put up her handkerchief to wipe them away.

"You asked me to cry yesterday, but I could not; now I believe I shall be able," she said with almost a smile. "God bless you!"

Before Wilson could get in another word she had left him, and, hurrying through the square, was lost to sight.

Wilson gazed after her retreating form; then he went into Somerset House, and once more long and carefully studied Mr. Jarman's will.

(To be Continued.)

ONE BY ONE.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUTLER, D. D.

When a lad I used to join in the apple-gatherings in the ripe month of October. The common fruit, which was destined to the cider-press or the swine, was shaken from the trees, and no amount of bruising did any harm. But the choice pippins and Spitzenbergs, which were destined for the apple-bins, were carefully picked by hand. Those were gathered one by one; we intended that they should keep through the Winter.

This process illustrates the only effectual method for the conversion of souls. "Ye shall be gathered one by one," was the declaration made to God's people in the olden time. The Lord declares that in the time of the purification and restoration of Israel, He would gather in His grain, seed by seed; each seed should be tested, and not a single one overlooked, or one genuine kernel be lost.

A very large portion of Christ's inspired biography is occupied by His personal interviews—with a guilty woman by a well, with a publican by the wayside, with a young ruler, with a blind beggar, or with a Nicodemus in a private room. To the Son of God, as to every faithful Gospel-minister, one soul was a great acquisition. The single extended discourse which Christ delivered, was aimed at every auditor before Him.

No fact is more patent on the face of the Book of Acts than that it is the record, chiefly, of individual labors for the conversion of the spiritual training of individuals. Those first Christians were men and women who understood thoroughly their personal responsibilities and the power of personal effort. Find, if you can, the appointment of a single "committee" in the Book of Acts. Seven men were indeed designated to the work of dispensing charities to the poor; but this was done in order to release the others for personal labor in declaring the Word of Life. Very little is said about Church organizations. Nothing was allowed to keep man from man—the individual believer from the individual sinner. Peter goes right after Cornelius; Philip talks directly to Queen Candace's treasurer; Aquila and Priscilla have a great Bible-class in the person of eloquent Apollus; and Dorcas is a sewing-society in herself. Amid all the conventions and "union meetings" and endless talk about revivals, is there not danger that each Christian may forget that he or she is the bearer of one lamp? And if that lamp be well filled with grace, and its light be lovingly thrown on one sinner's path, more good will be accomplished than by a whole torchlight procession out on parade. A crowd is often in the way when a soul is to be rescued. Christ led a deaf man out of the crowd when He wished to deal with him alone. Those early Christians wrought wonders for God and dying humanity, but they accomplished it by the

simple, direct method—every man to his man. Personal holiness made each man a partner with the Omnipotent Jesus.

As I recall my own ministerial experience, I can testify that nearly all the converting work done has been by personal contact with souls. For example, I once recognized in the congregation a new comer, and at my first visit to his house was strongly drawn to him as a very noble-hearted, manly character. A long talk with him seemed to produce little impression; but before I left he took me up-stairs to see his three or four rosy children in their cribs. As we stood looking at the sleeping cherubs. I said to him, "My friend, what sort of a father are you going to be to these children? Are you going to lead them towards Heaven or the other way?" The arrow lodged. At our next communion season he was at the Master's table and he soon became a most useful officer in the church. There is an unlocked door in about everybody's heart if we will only ask God to show us where to find it.

Every pastor and every successful Sunday school teacher will recall similar experiences of personal interviews that did the business. Harlan Page never attempted any other method than hand-picking. Even Mr. Moody has often told me that his most effective work is done in the inquiry-room, where he deals with souls one by one. The true way to ensure conversions in our congregations is for individual Christians (you for instance) to give themselves afresh to Jesus, and then go after some one soul that is within the reach of their influence. Be on the watch for opportunities. Do a person a kindness, or make a personal visit to open the way to the heart's door. Sometimes a kind, faithful letter is blessed to a soul's awakening. A single sentence, kindly spoken to him in the street, brought one of my neighbors to the Saviour. Heaven has its myriads of saved sinners: but they were gathered there, one by one.—Evangelist.

MR. SMITHIES AND THE DOCTORS.

Dr. Dawson Barns tells the following story of the editor of the "British Workman." I knew him when he was working first as manager of gutta percha works in the City Road; but when he was getting more deeply engaged in his publications it was necessary for him to reduce the strain upon his constitution. A severe illness about this time was a cause of anxiety, and going to York to consult his family doctor he was informed that nothing could save his life but a small quantity of wine per day. When Mr. Smithies admitted that he might take this prescription medicinally, without breaking the pledge, but urged that his action, if known, would be liable to suspicion and weaken his temperance influence, the doctor could only reply that he was very sorry, and that being aware of the facts, he would not have given the order had it not been positively indispensable. Silenced but not convinced—though knowing the doctor to be both able and conscientious—Mr. Smithies came up expressly to London again to consult Sir James Clark, and when assured by him that wine was not necessary, he could scarcely restrain his joy. He thanked God, took Sir James Clark's prescription, and recovered. Had he yielded to his friend at York, and had he survived, he would have added one more to the number of cases where the use of wine in illness has been falsely regarded as the preserver of life and restorer of health.

BOYS WHO SUCCEED.

The head of a large business firm in Boston, who was noted for his keenness in discerning character, was seated at his desk one day, when a young Irish lad came up, took off his hat, and smiling, said: "Do you want a boy, sir?"

"I did not a minute ago. But I do now, and you are the boy," said Mr. J.

He said afterward that he was completely captured by the honest, frank, all-alive face before him. The boy entered his service, rose to be a confidential clerk, and is now a successful merchant.

Thirty years ago, Mr. H., a nurseryman in New York State, left home for a day or two. It was rainy weather, and not the season for sales, but a customer arrived from a distance, tied up his horse and went

into the kitchen of the farm-house, where two lads were cracking nuts.

"Mr. H. at home?"

"No, sir," said the eldest, Joe, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno, sir. Mebbe not for a week." The other boy, Jem, jumped up and followed the man out. "The men are not here, but I can show you the stock," he said, with such a bright, courteous manner that the stranger, who was a little irritated, stopped and followed him through the nursery, examined the trees, and left his order.

"You have sold the largest bill that I have had this season, Jem," his father, greatly pleased, said to him on his return.

"I'm sure," said Joe, "I'm as willing to help as Jem, if I'd thought in time."

A few years afterward, these two boys were left by their father's failure and death with but \$200 or \$300 each. Joe bought an acre or two near home. He has worked hard, but is still a poor discontented man. Jem bought an immigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired as a cattle driver for a couple of years, with his wages bought land at forty cents an acre, built himself a house, and married. His herds of cattle are numbered by the thousand, his land has been cut up for town lots, and he is ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the State.—Springfield Republican.

AUTHORITY.

The changes in character of the growing youth do not justify a suspension of authority. Indeed, authority is never suspended in life. When he passes from under the control of parents, he passes under the control of the State, and is all the while under the control of God. There should be no period of the boy's life, from the dawn of consciousness to the maturity of manhood, when he does not recognize a power underneath and about and above him—to which he is subject.

Authority over a growing boy should be limited, withdrawing, indeed, in certain features, from certain portions of his life. It should be exercised from the beginning in the interest of self culture and self-control. It should be exercised with peculiar care between twelve and eighteen, because of the tendencies of that period of his life.

One must not expect to begin exercising authority at fifteen. It must be an experience from the beginning, and when modifications are made in authority, it should not be a new establishment of it, but a general release from certain phases of it; and the child should grow to see, all the way through his life, the propriety and dignity and fitness of this authority.—S. S. Journal.

WORK AND WIN.

Soon after the great Edmund Burke had been making one of his powerful speeches in Parliament, his brother Richard was found sitting in silent reverie; and when asked by a friend what he was thinking about he replied:

"I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talent in our family. But then I remember that when we were doing nothing, or were at play, he was always at work."

And the force of this anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard was always considered by those who knew him best, to be superior in natural talent to his brother; yet the one rose to greatness, while the other lived and died in comparative obscurity. The lesson to all is, if you would succeed in life, be diligent; improve your time; work. "Seest thou a man?" says Solomon, "diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men."—Exchange.

LIQUORDOM IN NEW YORK.

FOOD versus LIQUOR.

Food.—Butchers, 2,098; Bakers, 1,110; Grocers, 4,118; Total, 7,326.

Liquor.—Hotel Keepers, 4,819; Beer Sellers, 3,732; Storekeepers, 534; Illicit Dealers, 1,000; Total, 10,075.

The above startling facts show that the sellers of Liquor outnumber the sellers of Food by 2,749.—Episcopal Recorder.

PUZZLES.

AN EASY GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

Two princely youths, who knew no—, Arose one morn to chase the deer. 'Twas in the blossoming month of May. And every bird on verdant spray. Greeting the sun's forthcoming—, Poured out a merry roundelay. Though early dawn, the sky was—, 'Haste, oh! haste, my brother dear, Let something suddenly appear, Bringing the floating clouds together, To spoil for us this bright—."

"I'd ride," said—to the—, "Just for the joy one shot to send." "And I," the other said, "am able To hunt the otter and the—; But to the desert some will hie, Though somewhat—, just to try Their luck where green cases lie. It well-befitted noble— To excel in every manly grace, Fearless though pent in busy town, To roam the meads and moorlands brown, To know each turn of mountain path, Nor shun the wild beast's fiercest—"

This was a speech for boys quite spicy. They knelt to quaff the water—; The elder gazed upon the— Cut short the horses' grassy feast, "—" cried he, "we'll hasten forth, And turn us to the breezy—, For there the deer was seen at morn, We'll wake the echoes with our— With noble quarry hunters cope, To bring him down they have—; Up and away with wild halloo, The dogs have rushed the thicket through; Up and away o'er bosk and dell. And till we meet we'll say—"

(Fill the blanks with the names of capes.)

HIDDEN CITIES.

- 1. The shell is bone color.
2. Far is not always the real value.
3. They went to bathe at the seashore.
4. He is a very pert Harry, is he not?
5. We went to the hall, every one of us.
6. Mr. Pot's dam is very deep.
7. It was on ice all day.

WORD CHANGES.

Change the first letter of close by and make back; change again and make a rent; again and make a period of time; again and make to listen; again and make a fruit; again and make an animal; again and make terror; again and make dry; again and make to have on; again and make beloved; again and make harsh.

ENIGMA.

My first is an adverb of negation, My second is an exclamation, My whole is a man who lived many years ago.

SARA BELL MCKINNON.

BEHEADINGS AND CURTAILINGS.

Behead and curtail a domestic animal, and leave a part of the verb to be. Behead and curtail tardy, and leave by. Behead and curtail gone by, and leave in like manner. Behead and curtail a rope for catching animals, and leave a donkey. Behead and curtail ground, and leave one. Behead and curtail ire, and leave a small animal.

SANS TETES ET SANS PIEDS.

- 1. Behead a d curtail a small, light musket, leave to make use of.
2. Custom, and leave to cause to bend.
3. A hotel, and leave to assert.
4. Good-bye, and leave a stamp.
5. An empty show, and leave part of a circle.
6. Perverse, and leave anything.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.—A rhinoceros. NAMES OF BIRDS.—1. Black-cap; 2. Goose; 3. Starling; 4. Blue-jay; 5. Kite; 6. Crow; 7. Linnets; 8. Wood-lark; 9. Night-in-gale; 10. Dove; 11. Parrot; 12. Hawk-bill; 13. Yellow; 14. Bower-bird; 15. Red-breast; 16. Sand-piper; 17. Wag-tail; 18. Yellow-hammer; 19. Wry-neck; 20. Whip-poor-will; 21. Partridge; 22. Kite-wake; 23. Cardinal.

HIDDEN ISLANDS.

- 1. Iceland; 2. Bahama; 3. Antilles; 4. Bermuda; 5. Porto Rico; 6. Lipari; 7. Hebrides; 8. Sumatra; 9. Ceylon; 10. Nicobar; 11. Singapore; 12. Faroe; 13. Crete; 14. Van Dieman's Land; 15. Fire; 16. Canary.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Gillian A. Greene and Ann J. Phoenix.