

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE，SCIENCE．EDUCATION，AND AGRICULTURE．

## VOLUME XVI．，No． 14

## MONTREAL \＆NEW YORK，JULY 15， 1881

would glide into place with comparative a ease．There liung the great frame，with a crowd of anxious men below straining every muscle，but all in vain．They could neither raise nor lower it，and to fly was instant death
＂Lift，men，for your lives！＂shouted the master－builder，and again they bent to their useless task：The frame was settling instead of rising．
Three men appeared on the brow of the hill，and heard the call for help．But they saw the peril，and passed by on the other side．The women of the place gathered with white and tearful faces，as they watched their
Indian，with stronger teeth，more prominent dorsal spines，and rather darker colors；it is eight inches to a foot long，light brown， marbled with black，and the fins with black lines；the body is covered with a copious viscid secretion ；the mouth very large，and the chin and cheeks with numerous fleshy appendages．It is found from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies， the New England coast usually in pond and lagoons connected with the sea，in muddy shoal water，or under eel grass and stones．The disgusting appearance of this fish，its slimy bedy，goggle eyes and immense mouth，have generally prevented the use o

the sea raven and the toad fish．
its flesh as food though it is said to be deli－ cate，palatable，and wholesome ；it is a savage biter，and capable of inflicting severe wounds． Other species are found in the Indian and African seas，and some larger ones with soft scales on the Brazilian Coast．

HOW THE BENT WAS RATSED．
A great mill was going up in Western New York，and when the last and heaviest ＂bent＂was to be raised，the strength of the men was found to be insufficient．They could not raise it past what the builders call ＂the pinch in the bent．＂After that it
sons and husbands，and when the call came to them to＂help lift，if they would see then alive that evening，＂how eagerly they lent their strength to the work
The giant frame rose inch by inch，the cri－ tical point was passed，and soon a grand shout and hammer－stroke told that all was well． and hammer－stroke tor weeks by that day＇s Some were laid aside for weels rejoiced，because all were saved．
Such moral crisis often comes in a church or comminity．A spiritual＂hent＂seems poised in a balance，and more than human poised in a balance，and more than human nect again．

SEMI－MONTHLY， 30 CTS，per An．，Post－Paid，
awakened souls be saved or lost？Mothers nd sisters，a great deal depends on you． How sad to hear the word，＂You knew your duty，but you did it not．＂And now those dear ones are gone forever．It will not do to trifle or idle when this moment of decision has come．We must put forth every atom of spiritual strength ；we must pray as we would on a burning steamship in mid－ocean ； we must speak earnest，loving，solemn words of entreaty，which show the depth of our feeling for souls in danger of perishing．We must abstain from many things lawful at other times，but which now would lead the soul to cast off its anxiety．A pleasant sleigh－ride，an evening party，and even less diversions，have cost a soul．Walk softly， and be much alone in prayer．Then go forth hopefully about your accustomed duties，and doubtless＂you shall come again with re－ joicing，lringing your sheaves with you．＂－ American Messenger．

## ＂SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES．＂

A gifted lady who devotes herself to Bible study，and who has wonderful power in un－ folding the hidden treasure of the word， tells how new light came to her upon the word search：She was in Sweden，and though she knew but little of the language of that country，yet she liked to read her chapter in Swedish every day．One morn－ ing she came upon the words which stand in our translation，＂Search the Scriptures，＂ and found that the first word in that pas－ sage was one whiah we render in English ＂ransack．＂
Ransack is a very strong word．It means to search up and down，high and low，from right to left，and in the corners and by－ places！It means to search with the purpose places！
to find：and he who searches the Seriptures to find；and he who searches
thus will not fail of his reward．
This is what we all need to do－ransack the Bible！It is full of hidden treasure．We shall not find it if we search with alazy，half－ formed purpose ；but if we set ourselves in earnest to ransack the Bible for our food of life，oh，how it will open to us，and how strong and courateotis we shall become．－ Kind Words．

Dying of Jox．－One of the strongest in－ stances of affection－in dogs is related in the Memoires du Marquess Langallery．The marquess had been two years in the army， when，returning home，a favorite dog which had been left came to meet him in the court yard and recognized him as if hế had only been absent two days，leaped upon his

4

## MARY TATEM'S BROTHER.

Frank Tatern ran up the front stairs two steps at a time, and knocked on a door at the head of them. He was a wide-awake,
handsome boy of fifteen, all aglow at this moment with some new, interesting project. oung girl's voice cried from the room, in a cross tone.
"It's I, and I want to come in. ing. Go away.

He opened the door and went in at that It was a prettily furnished room : but the owner of it, a young girl of seventeen,
looked up with a cross face as her brother looked up
entered.
'I say, Mary "-he began.
"I just wish you'd go down stairs, and leave me alone. I'll tell ma if you don't." "Ah, say, now just listen. I won't bother youlong"very angry,
"It won't "It won't take me a minute to tell you,"
he persisted. "I want you to do something for me,"
"W ell, I won't do it, so there," going back to her book.

Yes, you will. It's for all the boys"-
"I hate boys. I wish you'd go away, and I'd never see your face again." "No, you don't," still good-naturedly.
"We fellows have organized a glee club, and we want you to play the piano for us one night every week! Ma says they may meet here,"
Mary sat erect in her indignation. "I play the piano for a lot of boys.to howl by ? No,
sir. I wonder you dare to insult me with sir. I wonder you
such a proposition."
" But
"But ma"-
"Ma ought to be ashamed of herself to give her consent. Do you think I would
allow them to come here one night every allow them to come here one night every
week? No. I don't care what she would say.
"But there isn't any other place. Not one of the fellows has a sister who can play
except Ben Martin, and she's going out of except Ben Martin, and she's going out of "I wish you'd go out of town for a month, and give mesome peace. I sha'n't do it, and that's the end of it; and you can just go
"He turned and went down without another word, a great deal slower than he came up.
He was not very much surprised that He was not very much surprised that Mary
had refused his reques for she rarely did anything for him, and was always ready to quarrel with him. He knew of other boys who had sisters who did everything for them, and those boys were pretty far on the path of right, while he, he acknowledged
himself going slowly down, had been treading on the broad path lately that leads to destruction; it was all her fault ; if she had been to him what sisters were usually, and made his home life pleasant, he would never have gone into the street to find companions.

## for him at the gate

Frank.
"She says, 'No, ",-very much asif he did not want to talk about it. "Let's go see Emily Martin again. Maybe she'll stay home for awhile.
Emily Martin was called upon, and as she could not stay home herself, promised to see Mary Tatem about it, and try to get her
to consent. She put on her bonnet went right over to see her while the boys Mary
Mary was very pleasant to her and greeted her as she never greeted Frank, but
she positively refused to play for the new society.

Thate boys, and Frank is a perfect nuisance about the house," she said.
But you might be the means of doing them good," Emily argued, "or at least of keeping
them from harm, I always try to keep Ben at home"
"You needn't preach to me," Mary
cried. "I'm older than your cried. "I'm older than you are by
months, and I won't hear one word.
Emily
Emily took a sudden departure and went up the street to her home very angry, and
reported her failure. Frank and Ben and reported her failure. Frank and Ben and
the third boy, Louis Wright, wandered off the third boy, Louis Wright, wandered off
down the street, discussing their plans. They down the street, discussing their plans. They
met Tom Carey, who was supposed to be a bass singer, on the way
". I have it"
"I have it," he cried, when he heard of their failure to get a pianist. "We can have
the hotel piano for a mere song, and Joe the hotel piano for a mere song, and Joe
Muddle will play for us for another song. Muddle will play for us for another song.
The whole expense won't be a dollar a night. The whole expense won't be a dollar a night.
There'll be ten of us, and so it won't come ery heavy on us apiece."
Frank objected to this arrangement a first ; his parents would not like his goin there, but Tom soon convinced him that his
to parents need not be told about it. If he had not been angry with Mary, and rather vexed
at his mother's indifference to his wants, he at his mother's indifference to his wants, he vould not have consented.
Tom made all the necessary arrangements with the hotel-keeper and Joe Muddle, and the new glee club met in the hotel parlor the following evening. Joe was a good player, if he was a man broken down by long years When the singing was over, and they wer going, he invited them to stay to his "little going;
"I'm going to do the square thing by you to-night, boys, he said, as he conducted then was a table in the centre pirlor. Ther whiskey bottles and glasses upon it. "Take seats and make yourselves happy."
Some of the boys, Ben Martin among them refused to accept the musician's treat and went home. But Frank, partly through Louis Wright's influence, and partly bacaus couple of care what he did, remained. A A and Tom Carey, very much worse for the whiskey themselves, led Frank to his father's house. He was too much intoxicated to walk alone. They found the latch-key in his pocket, and opened the door and got him up o his room, and came down very softly an ent out.
Frank was brought home many nights i hat condition before his father found it out and then although he took him from the glee lub, and was very strict with him, the taste for strong drink had taken such a hold o confirmed drunkard. It was Mary's fault he always said, and not his own ; if she had been half as good a sister to him as Emily Martin was to Ben, he would never have fallen. And Mary knew what he said was true, and that a sister's influence on a brother who is younger or older, for good or bad, is
boundless. But she found it out too late. Examiner and Chronicle.

## THE TURNING-POINT.

Travelling last summer through Vermont I chauced to be sitting one evening upon the If a giana little country hotel in the company manufacturer of Massachusetts who walthy native of the town, but had left it years before, and was now returning for a little visit for the first time in nearly forty years.
ect of temperance. He upon the sub ject of lemperance. He spoke of the whose lives were utter failures, present day were wrecks body and soul, through intem were wre
perance.
Deploring this fact, he also spoke of his own decision in the matter as the key to all
the success of his life. Then, pointing to an the success of his life. Then, pointing
old building across the way, he said-

When I was a young man, that building was a thriving factory, its manufactures the chief industry of the town. There I earned my living. These were the days before the subject of temperance was much agitated; almost everybody drank more or less. It was the custom universally for the
factory-boys to meeton factory-boys to meet on Saturday evening in a certain place, and have a jolly night of it, drinking and making merry to close up the
week. None liked this better than myself week. None liked this better than myself
and my especial crony, Jim Mathers. Jim and I usually led the crowd in stories, songs and drinking toasts.
"But after a while, one day it suddenly dawned upon me that, even as early in the
week as Wednesday, I found myself longing week as Wednesidt.
for Saturday night.
The consequence
me a shock, and, thank God, opened my eyes to a soul, not even to Jim Mathers, but when to a soul, not even to Jim Mathers, but when
Saturday came, I set out as usual for our Saturday came, I set out as usual for our
place of meeting. Between here and the plore - I could set my foot upon the very spot now-I met Jim coming toward me We neither of us spoke. I put out my hand and he his, though it was not a habit with us to extend such form of greeting, but it
seemed as if the same thought was in each seemed
mind.
"' Come, Jim,' said I, 'Let's make a resolution to quit,',
'Agreed,' said Jim.
We kept our pledge-he till his death some ten years after, and I till the present moment ; and whatever success I have had in life, I owe to the resolution of that hour. "I have come back now to the old town them. The theys, but making crowd that ever made an impress on the world, or won even a position of honor."
After this little story from his own life, he told another, which is interesting as showing how times have changed from that day this.
There was another young man, who left the town about the same time as himself, with the idea of educating himself for the work of the ministry; but he found, after a little, that it would be better to change his purpose, and so he abandoned the effort, and Boston for employment
Failing at first to find anything more genial, and unwilling to be idle, he took a position as a butler or steward in one of the first families of the city.
For a time all went well. He found a good home, and his employer a good servant. But the day came when the gentleman gave a great party, and wine and liquors services of the steward were it was over, the as nurse or attendant won morest unable to care for thetelve upon guests unable $t$. city. The idens of the Vermont boy werp dvance of his times ; Ve was a boy were in cate of temperance, and he was filled with disgust that his duties forced him to mingle in such scenes. As soon as the next day dawned, he appeared quietly before his em ployer with a request for a settlement of accounts, and the announcement that he must eave him.
"Why," said the stately gentleman, " have "Y
"Yes."
"Are you not satisfied with your wages?" "Yes."
"Then why do you leave? I am satisfie with you, and would not have you leave in and you will not readily find such another home, I think."
"Well, then," he replied, hesitatingly, "I cannot stay in a place where 1 must mix with drunken men as 1 did last night!
One can hardly tell whether the Boston entleman, who opened his doors to none but the choicest society, was more astonished or amused. But it was in vain that he argued that he must set before his guests what others did, and that it was the custom of society. The youth was determined to free himself rom such custom. No inducement could empt him to remain.
The gifted son of that very household from which for such reason a servant thus went orth forty years ago is to-day one of the most silverv tongued orators of our land and one ot his latest and most brilliant appeals is in behalf of the temperance reform - Youth's Companion

AN ACCOUNT KEPT SOMEWHERE.
Active reformers, whose business it is to persuade men, are commonly very quick $t$ find a text in the most trifling circumstance he connection " "accountability was ingeniously taken up
up and made use of in the following in-

It is related of the celebrated Dr. Jewett hat in the course of his travels he onc entered a country tavern and sat down by the bar-room fire to warm his fingers. His
keenly roving eye soon discovered, prominent over rows of bottles with highly-colore ontents, in large letters the inscription: "N credit given here." Turning to the landlord to whom he was personally unknown), he aid :-

Ah, I see you bring people square up to
"Yes," replied the landlord; "it's no use to "rust rum-customers nowadays. We must get it as we go along or never get it."
Jewett warmed his fingersawhile, and then, turning to the landlord, saic

I think I could add a line or two to your inscription that would make it very
"What would you add ?" enquired the landlord.
"Give me a pen and a piece of paper, and
will show you."
Walk into the bar ; there's a pen and ink help yourself."
The doctor walked into the bar, and, taking up the pen, wrote as follows
"No credit given here,
And yet I've cause to
That there's a day-book kept in heaven,
Laying down the pen and leaving the lines, he walked to the fire, and again sat down, expecting an explesion. The landlord went written. A hat written. A pause of some minutes ensued,
when the doctor, glancing around, was, to when the doctor, glancing around, was, to his great pleasure, and somewhat to his sur-prise-from the intimations of dampness about the eyes of the landlord-convinced
that he had driven a nail in a sure place. "A that he had driven a nail in a sure place. "A
word fitly spoken, how good it is !"-Proword fitly spoke
hibition Advocate.

## SOILED COAT-SLEEVES.

(An extract from an address delivered by
Some years ago I was working in the town of B __, when the post of foreman fell vacant. Of course there was a great talk among the heads as to who would get the place. I confess I was not without hope myself that I might be the fortunate person. Well, one day I overheard two of my mates talking, and catching my own name I stopped to listen. This was what I heard
"won't he do? He's a smart chap enough., "Ay," said the other, "he's smart enough but he won't do, for (speaking slowly) he soils his coat sleeves.

I heard no more, but the words haunted me. Putting on my coat when I leftwork, I glanced at the sleeves and saw they were
dirty, but then it was an old coat. I went dirty, but then it was an old coat. I went
straight home, and took ont and examined each coat I had, one after the other. Sure enough the sleeves were all green, greasy,
soiled. What had soiled them? It was taproom varnish. Though not a drunkard, I liked my glass with the rest. I had begun to stand in the way of sinners.
Those words showed me my danger. I signed the pledge, and by the help of God are clean now. I lost the. My coat-sleeves had no reason to complain of want of promotion since I've been a temperance man.British Worloman.

## "IF I ONLY HAD CAPITAL."

"If I only had capital," we heard a young man say, as he puffed away at a ten-cent "igar, "I would do somethin
"If I only had capital," said another, as he walked away from a dram-shop where he had just paid ten cents for a drink, "I would go into business.
The same remark might have been heard from the young man loafing on the street
corner. Youngman with the cigar, you are corner. Young man with the cigar, you are smoking away your capital. You from the dram-shop are drinking away yours and destroying your body at the same time, and you upon the street corner are wasting yours make dollars. Time is money. Don't wait for a fortune to begin with. If you be por still Our men of power and influence did not start with fortunes. You, too, can make your mark if you will. But you must stop spending your money for time in idleness.-Watchman.
"Why," said the husband to his wife,
"Do you thus murmur and complain
Do you not know that murmuring
"Nay," said the worn wife, "blame not fate The grief I feel would not be felt
Were 't not for that which ' murmur' names Twice o'er when it is backward spelt.

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## FAMILY GOVERNMENT

That is what is the matter with our Amer ican society, there is no order in the family Our children grow up without any prope Thea of obedience and respect for authority
There is a very prevalent notion in America that one person ought not to be restrained by that one person ought not to be restrained by
another. A boy of fifteen is supposed to be another. A boy of fifteen is supposed to be
a competent judge whether he shall use a competent judge whether he shall use
tobacco ; at all events if he chooses to do it he is let alone. The idea of making him behave never occurs. So as to goingout after might; if he is interfered with, there is a re bellion. He believes himself consequently moung men ; calls his father (about forty young mene '"the old man." Of course h is mother's darling, and if the father fire up sometimes at his impertinence, she inter cedes. "Oh, let Augustus alone ; boys wil be boys." Augustus has probably touched off a pack of fire-crackers under his teacher, chair, and mumbled that he would "slap him over" if he said anything to his father about it.
In cities they judge what places of
amusement they shallattend, and how often amusement they shall attend, and how often.
Take a drink when it suits them. Carry a Take a
pistol.
pistol.
Young girls claim tne right to say whether they shall dress according to their own ideas of propriety, or after their mother's views. They decide what they shall study and
how long to stay at school. They learn to sew or not, stay at schoo. their judgment. They determine the question whether they shall dance the round dances or not. Not Veto.
They determine where they shall go to They decide how many dresses they must have for the season.
They claim that the parlor, which in Vir ginia used to be the family "sitting-room," belongs to them and their beaux, and mus e ceared after tea
They will not remain in the room with the At parties no married women are wanted Young ladies an theatre, and from the theatre to the go to the to get hot oysters and wine.
door down if you lock it and tell them that it is too wet to go out.
street if you antaronize theminute on the street if you antagonize them.
Well, what sort
uu trying to make out of them people are you trying to make out of them ? If children
will not defer to their will not defer to their parents and do not like their socicty and conversation, what young maiden does not value the opinion of her mother about the propricty or impropriety of her actions, will she bow to the ad monition of the churcha when she has taken on the vows of religion? By no means; the
church must let her alone if it wants to kee her; because she intimates plainly that she will go somewhere else where they are not so stupid.
school in life affirm that the great training school in life is the nursery and under the parental roof, and if the child does not learn obedience there, he will be an unruly and
turbulent member of society. There is turbulent member of society. There is
nothing more beautiful in life than rever ence for the old, and when the young come to regard their elders as no better than themselves, the very root of social order is struck at
In the matter of marriage, what does a girl of nineteen know about selecting a comtrene is reached; the old people other exall. But here in America they manage it consulted. And hence so many ill-assorted couples and so many divorces. The very young man often make him contemptible in
therl admires a the eyes of men, and in the maturer appraisement of older persons. The quiet, solid world, is no toast at all with the girls ; they
want a fellow that and of course children will be
young people will be young children and cannot expect the reform to commence with of the family-the father who with the head will be readily recomired in this he is a man, his household. Well, we do not write to any great extent for the world at large. . We
address ourselves to Christians, who consti-
tute the body of our readers, Therefore to them we speak ; to Christian fathers first. Gomern speak; to Christian fathers first.
Gour children ; keep them in their Govern your children; keep them in their
places until they leave your roof; establish places until they leave your roof; establish
order and exact obedience at their hands as order and exact obedience at their hands as
the initial principle in your family life The mother, too, should exact respect and obedience, and not have any decision
 years be made to understand that superior years be made to understand that superior ntelligence, guided by love, intends govern in that household, and that the old
have rights which the young are bound to have rig.
respect.
Do you think your children will love yo less, and shrink from you as tyrants? By no means; they will love you more, for no rue love ever yet existed which was no grounded on respect. Your boy will think his boyhood, he will remember yout in his oy hoor, he will remember you with
more reverence when he is a man, and you run great risk of his becoming a worthle member of society if he does not learn obedi-
There is youth.
There is nothing humiliating in obedience It is the rule of the universe. It is the
bounden duty of the inferior to defer to superior. There ine inferior to defer to the hood when the soldier compromise of manofficer. There is rank in heaven, and perhaps about as little of it in the United State of America as in any part of the universe.-
Central Presbyterian.

## CARE OF AN ORGAN.

Those who own a parlor organ may find in the following extract from the Score a hint as to its care which will save them trouble and expense
Most people take fair care of the case of their instruments ; bnt the interior is a fearful mass of dust and dirt. A gentleman called on us in relation to an organ purchased three years since, and said it was "all But bein in something rattled.
But being in the habit of receiving th information that an organ is "all out of tune," when there is a small pieee of dirt stopping
one reed, we sent a friend to look one reed, we sent a friend to look at it.
He reported that it was "outrageousl ut of tune It was "outrageously" room, and on It was sent to our repairing interior was found filled with immense interior
cobwebs.
From underneath the keys was taken a mass of dirt, in which we found one hairpin, three needles and eleven pins, while from out the reed cells we removed thirty-two cake of dust, while the tongue vibrated cake of dust, while the tongue vibrated the tongue altering the pitch, and the dirt on the block changing the tone
After cleaning the dirt from the reeds, nd replacing them in the cells, every one was found to be in perfect tune.
Now, this
the time, and gan had been kept open all there been no "forte" there been no "forte" stops to hold the
swells open, the dirt would have remained comparatively harmless ould have remained But being left harmless on the outer board. stops, the dust and insects had with the other tops, the dust and insects had access to the
most delicate parts of the most delicate parts of the organ, and the organ, when the organ was not in fault.

## SCALDED BABIES.

Some babies scream at the sight of a bath No wonder! They perhaps have bee sealded or frozen, and if they have they remember it. That is, the water has been too It may warm.
It may be a foolish idea; but I entertain the old-fashioned notion that mothers ow it to their babies to at least give them their bath, and if that is impossible, to attend to Three-quarte themselves.
Three-quarters of the nurses employed to tend chillaren are without judgement, are thoughtless, and often worse, and no more fit Indeed I I think I would babies than wolves baby with a good, would rather trust my baby with a good, respectable wolf than
with some of the cross nurses I see on the streets and in the parks with some one? darling
I allways give my baby his bath, and he loves it. Yet, through carelessness, I once truned him against it, so that for days he itelled at the sight of the tub; and although it was months ago, and he likes it as well as
ever now, he always aske, "Hot ?" and when

## I say, "N fied tone.

## fied tone.

Let the hot and cold water be thoroughly mingled, and try the temperature in the en farthest from the spigots, remembering that
a child's little body connot bear a heat that would not be uncomfortable for a heat that a child dislikes the bath give him a pair floating ducks, or a little boat, and he will learn to enjoy it, and long for it. Don't
scald the babies nor freeze them will never rebel at the bath.-Christian Union.

AIRING THE BEDS AND ROOM.
The air of a sleeping room should be constantly renewed from without, yet it should not be icy cold. It is quite amazing to see
in otherwise well-informed people the ering prejudice makes them willing to breathe vitiated air all night long. Attention to the airing of it ought to be insisted upon in every house The hurry to have rooms in order early causes the beds to be made up before they have been thoroughly permeated by air and sunlight, and gives them that close, stuffy smell which is a sure index of deficient cleanliness. During the night the body throws off through the invisible pores of the skin much impurity, and to make up a bed sweltering with animal heat is a thing no neat, intelligent housekeeper should ever do under any pressure of hurry. The rest of the room can be dusted and set to rights, and the bedclothing left spread over chairs, with windows open, until a late hour, and nobody will be hurt. Where the bedroom is the common sitting or sewing apartment of a family, it should be thoroughly aired
for a half-hour before dark, everybody vaca for a half-hour before dark, everybody vaca-
ting it for the purpose, and again before its ting it for the purpose, and again b
occupants retire. -Shaker Manifesto.

## THE LITTLE DRAWER.

"Where did you learn your orderly habits?" I asked of a lady who never had to waste a moment in hunting for thing "Which were out of their places.
"When I was only four years old," she to put my clothes in. 'Make at little drawer ness, my dear child,' she said 'to keep that drawer neat and tidy. Let me never find it in disorder.' Once she sent for me to come home from a party of little girls in order to put away a pair of stockings carelessly left on the floor; and I used sometimes to think mother was hard on me; but now I see that I owe my good habits to the care when I was four years old."

To Mare Good Graham Gems :-Two cups Graham flour, two cups sweet milk, or milk and water. Mix with spoon till the flour is all wet, and finish with a Dover egg-beater, which aids the "rising" better than any other method of beating. No other ingredients are needed except "judgment," Have the most requis pining hot onk of the stove, butter them and pour in the batter, which should just fill the twelve cups ; let them stand on the stove till the gems begin to bake around the edges, then carefully set into a hot oven, baking they are done, let them bake five minutes when hot Spread one till another they may be put in a deep covered pan, or time and like them berter six dozen at a We never cut, but break them. For buttering the pans we use a swab made by winding a strip of white flannel around the end little fresh butter always ready for use, The quantity of batter mentioned may be wo dozen gems, which will b hin and crisp, and nice in milk.-Herald of Health.
To Smooth a Rumpled Black Silk Dress.-A little rock ammonia, (bought at the druggist's) and a piece of common soda put into a bottle, and about half a pint of
boiling water poured on to dissolve them; then, when cold, sponge the silk with the then, when coli, sponge the silk with the
liquid on the right side, and iron it on the wrong. This receipt wonderfully improves
anything black, and is quite good for cloth anything black, and is quite good for cloth,
though, of course, that must not be ironed, Fried Bread Puddivg - Take de ironed
of baker's bread ; cut in slices ; beat up six eggs, stir them into a quart of milk; dip the a dish, gne upon another, and let them stand about an hour; then fry them to a light sauce or syrup. It is a famous German dish, and called by them "Poor Knight."
Delicate Apple Sauce.- Pare, halve and quarter a sufficient quantity of nice stewing apples; put them into a baking dish
and cover thickly with sugar-bit of peel may be added if liked. Put a plate over the disk and set it into a pan having a little hot water in the bottom and place in a
hot oven. Bake until the pieces are clear and tender,
Napkins.-A new way of ornamenting
table napkins is by drawing designs them in indelible ink. A clump of reeds with a stork-; a ningling of flowers and vine or a tiny comic figure may be placed in one one corner with very good effect. Embroi-
dery is more artistic but requires more time and does not display any more inventive-
ness.

## PUZZLES

## blank word square.

I once saw a graceful little steamer, not rippling surface of one of the loveliest Swiss commodities, consisted of no coarse commodities, being nothing less than a com-
pany of beautiful children pany of beautiful children, who were out for
a pleasure sail. Gliding along the monna pinousure shail. Gliding along the moun-
tainous of the lake, the children watched the picturesque panorama with the other the points of interest, as they to eassed : now a gray old ruin, now the half-hidden
cell of the cell of the
chamois, leaping from crag to crace as an the from the huntsman, the - crag, as he fled horn came faintly echoing over the water.

## arithmorems.

1.201 ore. 2.1551 orag. 3. 502 nog. 4 .

150 stare. 5.1150 keare 6.50 . | 150 stare. | 5.1150 keare. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 55 a seer. | 8. 1001 roam. |
| 9. 106 seer. | 7 | 550 a yawn.

## LOGOGRIPH.

Whole, I am found in tropical forests. Change my head, I am to perform clumsily Curtail me, I ann tait of I am a thrust respration.
I PROVERB WITHIN PROVERBS-(TWO WORDS

## ROM EACH)

Better is little with the fear of the Lord,
han great ireasure and trouble therewith.
The Toul in fore the pleasant word
The Lord is far from the wicked; but He
The the prayer of the righteous.
The beginning of strife is as when one
etteth out water
He that
He that is void of wisdom despiseth his neighbor; but a manof understandingholdeth is peace

SUBMERGED ARCHIPELAGOE
Mr. Manson's store was opened yesterday he styles are meagre. C. I. and others did not spend a cent, rally them as we might. would mend an alpaca for Mes, Ella caynot mend it well. Ella reads Virgil Gert ahead of her, though, and will keen so if he can.
Change the final letter of a giris name,
Chave the workshop of miners,
Chal's name,
Change the have ret of ame,
Change the final letter of the name of a distinguished revivalist, and have one's
fancies.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JULY 1.
Charade.-Blue-bell.
Double Decapitations. -1 Drill, rill, ill. oat, at. 5. Crash, rash, ash. 6. Grate, Coat, ate. 7. Start, tart, art. 8. Shark, hark, ark. 9. Whelm, helm, alm. 10. Malice, Alice
Charade.-Nay-Pole-lee-on-Napoleon.
Homonyms.-1. Rode, road, Rhode, rowed . Weighed, Wade, wade. 3. Shall, shell. 4 Buried
Buried Furniture.-Clock, wardrobe, chair lamp, stove, table, carpet, candle, rug, piano vase, bed, andirons, divan, stool, glass, mat vase, bed, andirons, fender, range, dresser,
curtain, hatstand.

## SOME BOYS WHO BECAME FAMOUS.

## THE BARBER'S APPRENTICE

A poor boy in a poor barber's shop at Preston, somewhere about the year 1744 , learning the art and mystery of razor-stropping and clean shaving! This is the opening scene in the life of one of the most brilliant examples on record of what patient industry can and will accomplish in the face of every difficulty.

In all England I defy you to produce a more unpromising specimen of a genuine young dunce. He has never been to school, for his parents are too poor, and he is the youngest of thirteen chil dren. The barber's shop was the first employment that offered, and, since beggars must not be choosers, he gladly accepts it. He can neither read nor write. If he has any ideas floating through his brain they are wild and profitless-certainly useless in the business of shaving. He has a determined will of his own, however, and is not easily turned from any purpose,

Now, suppose we allow our imaginations to run riot, and that we attempt to forecast this lad's future. He will in due time learn how to shaye, and will become a barber himself. Yes! Further, he will plod on at his business like his master before him, and grow old, and feeble, and die, a wornout barber, whom nobody knows. No! He will, on the contrary, become a man of much consequence, a High Sheriff of Derbyshire. He will be knighted by his sovereign, and dying, leave a name which all men will honor. Then, to do this he must have some extraordinary good fortune, perhaps some powerful friend. His greatest good fortune was his own industry, and his best friend his own stout heart, which never failed him, but carried him through many and amazing diffieulties. Having said so much by way of introduction, we will now trace briefly the career of one who did much to promote the well-being of his country, and whose labors were carried on under the greatest disadvantages.
Richard ^rkwright was born at Preston on the 23 rd December, 1732. He received positively no education. He never went to school, and to the end of his life he could not master the difficulties of writing. When he had served his time to the barber, he started on his own account in Bolton. He began low-in a cellar! "Come to the subterraneous barber; he shaves for a
penny !" was the invitation which | what the "Philosopher's Stone" he hung in the upper regions in has done for chemistry. Many a sight of the unshorn public, and mind, whilst searching for the customers came to him in fair impossible, has found the practinumbers. "Competition is the cable. It has been like the trealife of trade." The other barbers sure which a farmer said was hid reduced their charge to Ark- in his field and would yield to wright's, upon which he announced the laborious efforts of his sons. that he would give "a clean shave for a halfpenny:" He found, after twelve months' experience, that he could do better as a dealer in hair, wandering over the country and purchasing materials for wigs, which were then much worn. His custom was to attend the Lancashire hiring fairs and buy

The gold they never found, but the produce of their husbandry brought them honorable wealth. Arkwright began with little models of what he hoped might prove the solution of perpetual motion. He ended by bestowing upon his country the spinning machine! But the path of the
there must suffer owing to the want of yarn for his looms. A young wig-maker and hair-dealer, known as "Travelling Dick," who has come in to share the gossip and seek for a job at wig-mending, astonishes the company by taking from his pocket a few small sticks and bobbins, and by modestly saying that he believes he could make a machine to spin the yarn if he had the money.
Whenhehad pathis rough model together he explained as best he could the way it was to work, and what marvels it would bring about in the cheapening of calico. He was listened to patiently until he talked of building great mills for his machine, and driving the engine by waterpower like a corn mill, and then, one by one, they all began to laugh and jeer, until poor Dick thrust his model hastily into his pocket and went out crestfallen and disheartened.
Perhaps to console himself for these and other trials, he married a wife, but soon found that instead of improving his position, he made matters worse. The absorbing employment of invention drew off his mind from his business, and he soon began to feel the pressure of poverty. Not that he cared very much for that; but his wife did, and she, perhaps naturally, concluding that a good wigmaker was better than a bad machine-planner, in a fit of passion destroyed all his models. He was by no means the first inventor who had to combat difficulties at home as well as abroad. Nor must we look with too severe an eye upon the anxious wife, who fears that her husband's strange infatuation may beggar them both, and that hopelessly. But she was unwise in her mode of treatment. Love might lead but anger could never drive, and being provoked beyond measure by the loss of his priceless models, he separated from his wife, determined to go his way and beggar himself unhindered if he chose, which he did most effectually: Happening one day to see a piece of redhot iron passed between rollers for the purpose of drawing it out, it occured to him that he could use the idea in making a machine for the spinning of cotton thread. He had made the acquaintance of a clockmaker at Warrington, one Kay by name, who had been useful to him in constructing wheels for his perpetual motion machine, and to him he went, brimful of his new idea. But the watchmaker could not help him, and so he gave up his business altogether, determined to calry out


YOUNG ARKWRIGHT SHOWING HIS MODELS.
women who were willing to part with them for gold. He had also a secret process for dying hair, which brought him in a little-it cannot have been much, for with all his efforts he was only able to subsist. The wig business declined throughout the country, owing to a change in the fashion, and Arkwright had serious thoughts of giving up the business alfogether. He had been gradually led to little mechanical experiments and became bitten with the "Perpetual Motion" craze,

Too frequently it ends in poverty and death. We know very little of his life during this period, but we do catch an occasional glimpse of him, which lets in much light upon his character and difficulties. One will suffice.
In a large old-fashioned farmhouse in the county of Lancashire, on a summer evening, in 1763, a group of the farmer's family and farm servants sits in the best kitchengossiping in the goodolds yle. One of the farmer's sons has come up from Manchester, and is be-
moaning the loss which his uncle
his ideas at any cost. Indeed, his mind was in some degree strengthened by a feeling of confidence in his own powers. He saw that a great need existed for a machine such as he had in his mind, and he believed that he was the man to make it. As to difficulties in the way-well, they were made to be overcome, and he was the man to overcome them.

What was his new machine to do? It was to spin a thread of cotton long enough to enable the weavers to use it as warp, the thread that runs lengthwise in the cloth. Calicoes were, up to this time, a mixture of linen and cotton. The warp was linen because no means had as yet been devised of making cotton threads long enough. The demand for calicoes grew, although they cost more than silk does now, and in the manufacturing districts the weavers had sometimes to scour the country in order that they might collect from the women who carded and spun sufficient weft to serve them for the remainder of the day. So undesirable had this state of things become that, as early as 1738 , a Mr. W yatt, of Birmingham, had taken out a patent for spinning by means of rollers, and his machine had been tried both at Birmingham and Northampton, but without success, and it was at length broken up as a failure,
Just thirty years after Wyatt's Just thirty years after Wyatt's patent was taken out Arkwright
modestly produced the first result of his labors, being the model of a machine constructed by Kay; the watchmaker, under his guidance. This he exhibited in the parlor of the Free Grammar School at Preston, but the exhibition was not as agreeable to the townspeople as to him

We find his condition at tnis time low in the extreme. His clothes were so tattered that when he desired to vote as a burgess of Preston at a contested election, some kind friends were moved with compassion, and subscribed money enough to make him presentable when he went to the poll.

But his spinning machine-upon which he had spent so much precious time and money-instead of awakening curiosity and wonder excited only suspicion and strife. When he went abroad he heard ominous whisperings, and evenoutside the schoolroom angry groups of workpeople discussed the merits of the labor-saving apparatus with no pleasant words. In fact, it was plain that if he wanted to escape a mobbing he must take his model and fly. Other inventors had been treated with scant ceremony. Kay's flyshuttle and Hargreave's spinningjenny had both called forth violent opposition, for the ignorant workpeople believed that the world's progress could be stopped by breaking up the models of the inventors, and pelting those unhappy men with stones.

He took his model to Nottingham, where he found friends with money and influence, who gave him a helping hand. Mr. Strutt, who was a man of great perception and himself an inventor, having been introduced to Arkwright, was much struck with the model, and offered terms of partnership. These having been accepted, a patent was taken out in the same memorable year in which Watt secured the pate, for the steamengine. The new firm set heartily o work, and a cotton mill was erected at Nottingham driven by horses. Another mill, considerably larger and driven by water, was built at Cromfort, in Derbyshire, and this was called the water-frame mill.

To the genuine inventor there is no such thing as idle satisfacton. Although Arkwright had done so much he was by no means satisfied with his efforts, and, although it seemed at first as if he was on the road to fortune, he was on the road to fortune, he tempt was successful, and they
soon discovered to his cost that then set to work to make cotton

much of his labor was profitless |calicoes, such as are used so exand useless. The cost of building the mill was very great, but the profits from the manufacture of the cotton-thread were nil, and so they remained for years.
Nothing could resist the patient industry of the zealous inventor. Step by step he overcame all his difficulties, and the mills proved successful. Now, surely his reward must be near! But no! As soon as the Lancashire manufacturers found that the mills were likely to prove injurious to their interest they set to work to ruin them. A mill near Chorley was wrecked by a mob in the presence of a force composed of military and police. Arkwright was the working-man's enemy and should be suppressed. The material manufactured at the mills must not be purchased. His patent must be questioned in the courts, and, having been questioned, the courts decided against him.
"Well! we have done the old shaver at last!" cried some one, loud enough for Arkwright to hear the remark, as he walked away from the court-house.
"Never mind; I've a razor left that will shave you all," answered the old barber, fearlessly.

And he did it! His mills rose in different parts of the country, and the excellence of his manufactures carried the market with him, until he became the recognized head of the cotton-spinners. Indeed the very opposition he met with seemed to increase his wealth. The employment of the yarn produced in his mills was discouraged by the other mill owners, who clubbed together to prevent the use of cotton-warp, and thus to throw an enormous quantity of useless stock upon the inventor's hands. Arkwright and his partner took counsel together, and decided upon mánufacturing the yarn into stockincrs. The at calicoes, such as are
tensively to this day.

But even here fresh difficulties presented themselves. Every step of the way was bristling with obstacles. The revenue officers discovered, as they thought, reason for charging the firm twice as much duty as other manufacturers paid. It was so evident that a plot was on foot to crush him that Arkwright appealed to Parliament, and had the good fortune to obtain a declaratory Act, authorizing the excise to charge him only the ordinary rate. This seemed to be the turning-point of his history. Such persistent effort could not fail to overcome prejudices, difficulties, fears and factions. He outlived them all and the tide of wealth so long delayed and so richly earned flowed in upon him at last. The man was thorough. We see him toiling in his mills, organizing and directing often from four in the morning till nine at night. At the age of fifty
he snatches a little time each day to learn English grammar and writing. Eighteen years after he first showed his model at Preston he was made High Sherift of the county of Derbyshire. And among the numerous applicants for his new spinning frame was one who twenty years before had laughed at "travelling Dick Arkwright" and his sticks and bobbins in the farmer's kitchen in Lancashire. In 1786 he presented a congratulatory address to George III., and received the honor of knighthood.
Sir Richara Arkwright was a man of whom any country might well be proud. Even in this brief sketch we cannot fail to see the secret of his strength and success. It was his courageous persever-ance-his dauntless energy. No obstacle could frighten him from his purpose; no opposition could turn him. Between the barber's apprentice of Preston and the High Sheriff of Derbyshire there is a wide gulf, but it was no magician's wand that changed the pauper into the knight. It was that noble industry which has so enriched our land, and that brought so many of England's poorest sons from obscurity to sit among princes, and to receive the hornage of the civilized world as its truest benefactors.

From his youth he had been a sufferer from asthma, and his sedentary life, the result of overwhelming business, brought on complications that proved fatal at the comparatively early age of sixty. He died in 1792, leaving behind him for all time an example of industry and courageous perseverance which the poorest may follow with the certainty of benefit to themselves and their genera-tion.-Boy's Own Paper.

## "SÓ BEAUTIFUL!"

To many of the French working classes the Word of God is "so beautiful!"--si belle is their favorite term-it comes to them in all its freshness; it is a new and unknown power.
"Oh, how I cried, how I cried," said a young dressmaker lately to a visitor at the hospital where she lay ill-"oh, how I cried when first I heard the Word of God read at one of the halls-it was so beautiful! I had never heard anything like it before." The girl is now rejoicing in her Saviour.
"Oh, madame, I have such a big Bible at home!" said another woman. "I gave twenty tickets and one franc for it. I could have gained it by forty attendance tickets; but I feared I might die before I earned it: so, though we are very poor, I proferred squeezing out the franc. My husband reads six or eight rerses every night and morning; and there are such beartiful things in it!" - Word and Work.

6
NORTHERN
MESSENGER


The Family Circle．
KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND． giving events in each reign． William o＇ercame slain Harold＇s Saxon band， And brought his Norman followers to the land．
Death stopped Red William＇s arbitrary reign， In the New Forest hunting he was slain．
No right had Henry to the vacant throne， But with his brother＇s wealth he seized the Stephen from Maud the throne of England Wasting our fertile land with civil war．
Imperious Becket at Henry＇s wish was slain， Then he was scourged his pardon to obtain． Returning homeward from his first Crusade
Richard by guile was seized and Richard by guile was seized and prisoner To keep the throne John to the Pope applies
Signs Magna Charta and detested dies Henry＇s want of faith raised wars he not quell，
And forced his warlike barons to rebel， First Edward conquered Wales，with Scot land fought fierce wars，
And gave his country just and useful laws．
Edward the Second let worthless favorites rule his mind
And to his son his ill－kept throne ressgned． battlefield，
And to his arms did warlike Scotland yield． Rebellion troubled Richard＇s early reign， Ry Lancaster deposed，confined and slain．
Usurping Henry proved both wise and brav Increasing England＇s power on the wave
Prudent in council，fearless is the strife，
Fifth Henry thus atoned his mis－spent early fifthe．
Too weak to reign，his Queen received his power．
Sixth Henry died a prisoner in the tower．
Mothers who lost their sons in Edward＇s cause，
Long mourned the rival roses＇fatal wars． To gain the throne his youthful nephew filled，
Ambitious Richard caused him to be killed． Vain Richard＇s crimes，but two years did he reign，
And fell in fight on Bosworth＇s fatal plain．
Seventh Henry two impostors humbled to the ground，
And in his reign America was found．
Eighth Henry，thiough England＇s realm the And fearlessly cast off the Papal yoke． Sixth Edward，wise and good，too soon re－ signed his breath，
And England mourned her youthful mon－ arch＇s death．
Mary lost Calais，long she mourned the deed， And on her subjects forced the Roman creed． Elizabeth with glory long did reign，
But Mary＇s njinst

James the weak pedant sat on Scotland＇s And to the real
And to the realm of England joined his own． And on the fatal sceffont his forces led And on the fatal scaffold lost his head．
His conquering arms to Moor did Cro
bringering arms to Moor did Cromwell bring，
In all except the crown he led as king．
To pleasure prone yet strictly To pleasure prone yet strictly did he re
England rejoiced to see her king again． England rejoiced，to see her king again．
James the Pope＇s power tried to make
His people rose and drove him from the
throne． throne．
William was called to guide the vacant helm And with his consort jointly ruled the realm． Throughout Anne＇s reign resounded war＇s
alarms，
And great but barren victories graced her
The exiled Stuarts in first King George＇s reign，
Sought to retrieve the English crown in vain． To George the Second＇s power the Stuarts yield，
Lost their last hope on Culloden＇s field．

In good king George＇s long and glorious reign We end our wars and lasting peace regain．
Under Fourth George＇s sway commerce and Under Fourth George＇s
wealth increased
The arts they flourished，and all discord ceased．
To all his subjects Fourth William was en－ deared，
As a good king his memory is revered．
Victoria reigns，may that Almighty power，
Who rules the hearts of kings，his blessing Who rules the hearts of kings，his blessings Upon hhower hearth and home，guard her through cares，
for her welfare hear her subjects＇ And for her
－Selected．
AUNT MARGARET＇S PRAYER－CURE． by mrs．s．b．titterington．
＂Aunt Margaret，are you in the mood for helping a poor，perplexed mortal this morning ？＂
So said Marion Ellis，as coming in to her aunt＇s cosy sitting－room one snowy morn－ ing and flinging aside her wrappings，she
drew up a low chair at the elder lady＇s feet． drew up a low chair at the elder lady＇s feet．
＂What is it this time，Marion ？＂asked her aunt，with the sweet，cheery smile that Marion declared always did her good like a medicine．
＂Well Aunt－Margaret，I should be ashamed to tell any one but you，but if you are to help me any，I suppose I must con－ fess all．＂
＂A good physician must know symptoms， in order to diagnose correctly，Marion．＂
＂I am so perplexed about Harry and as brother and sister ought to do ；it is just contention all the while．I try to reason with them，but I lose my temper generally， and say things which I am sorry for at once， and which of course only make matters ten－ fold worse．＂
yielding dight Edith，was of a very sweet， ＂So she is naturally and when she is
herself．But you know she is delicate，and of late she has seemed so nervously irritable that 1 have to manage her carefully，and cause of her fretfulness，and is not consid－ erate．＂
＂H
＂Harry is ten，is he not？＂
＂Nearly eleven．He has a tender，loving heart，when you reach it，for whenever I have a sick day，he is one of the most thoughtful， sympathetic children 1 ever knew．But he
comes in from school so full of life and noise， comes in from schoolso ful of life and noise，
and cannot understand why his little sister must be humored and managed．Can you advise me what to do ？＂
＂Have you tried the prayer－cure，Mar－ on ？＂
＂
＂
＂What do you mean，auntie？＂
＂Have you gone to God in hourly de－
pendence upon him for grace to restrain the pendence upon him for grace to restrain the
impatient，irritable words，and do you try to impress upon the children the fact that they too may have help to be good，loving children， from their Father in heaven ？＂
Marion＇s cheek crimsoned．
course，I pray every day，aunty，but I never thought of asking God for help to resist every little temptation to be cross and irri－ table．＂
＂May I tell you of a little of my own ex－ perience，Marion？When my children were small I was an invalid，and the constant，daily intense nervousness．Our means were lim－ ited，so that I very often had to depend upon inefficient help，and we had to practise the strictest economy．The are and after were not very far apart， ity had become almost a disease．There were many days when s seemed as ir drive
sound of the children＇s voices would me utterly frantic，and indeed I think that I was very near to insanity at times．One
day when my little May was standing by me， day when my little May was standing by me，
talking in her simple childish fashion， 1 turned with a savage word and look，and
raised my hand as if to strike her，and for the moment I felt as if I wanted to do some terrible thing．Oh，Marion！I would give all
I possess to blot out the memory of that mo－ ment！I never can forget the expression of terror that came into the childs＇s eyes，and
he took her little brother Ray by the hand，saying，＇Come Ray， 1 am afraid
of mamma．＇I rushed to my own room in of mamma．1rushed to ny own room in an agony of shame and remorse，and pros－
trated myself on my face before God． $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { trated myself on my face before God．} \\ & \text { asked that I might die，that he would take }\end{aligned}\right.$
me away for doing such deadly work in the hearts of my little ones．How long l lay
there I knew not，but at last，above the wild storm of despair，I heard a soft whisper，＇My grace is sufficient for thee．＇I never realized the depth of the meaning in this verse before， and there，in my deep humiliation and pen－ itence，I promised the Lord，that if he would so guard my lips thal－suffcient grace， 1 would or angershould pass them again．This mean a hard，hard battle，Marion，for sick nerves are very unreasonable oftentimes，and noth－ ing but infinite power aiding the weak， human will can give the victory．
May look how May looked up，the fear not yet gone out of her eyes．The baby had wakened and cried during my long absence，and she had hushed
and soothed it to slumber again，like the little mother she was．I took her in my arms，and told her that with God＇s help， mamma was never，going to frighten her so
again．We talked together until at last her soft arms wound lovingly about my neck，and I knew that all was right between
us，and the memory must remain as my us，and the
punishment
＂Ray，my little four－year－old，was fast developing a wilful，imperious temper．My impatient way had－increased the difficulty，
and now with my eyes opened，I realized what the end of such a course must bea．My own helplessness and utter dependence upon Divine help to conquer my besetting sin
helped me to realize that there was the only helped me to realize that there was the only path of safety for my little ones．
＂The mental conflict of this day brought on utter nervous prostration for two or three
days．I arose from my sick bed with my plans for the management of the children quite revolutionized．My first work was to orm in them the habit of always kneeling in the early morning，and asking God to help them to be good and obedient through the day．I made no secret of the fact that God was helping me never to say sharp words any more，even when headache made it hard to be patient．They saw the tightly shut
lips，when the sudden temptation came，and lips，when the sudden temptation came，and
my sorrow when my sorrow when overcome by the tempta－
tion，for I failed often at first．When Ray would find temper getting the better of him I would remind him that Jesus would be grieved if he was naughty．After tea was usually the most trying time．The children were restless and tired．So after putting infancy ins crib to sleep the sweet sloop o time our＇visit＇together．Very soon that hour was the brightest and best loved，and great were the lamentations when sickness or other hinderance came to debar them from their nightly hour of enjoment．Sunday afternoons，when possible，I always gave
entirely to the children．Their papa was entirely to whe chindren．Their papa was
sometimes with us，but being a busy physi－ some，we enjoyed little of his society．I
cian， cian，we enjoyed
always chose strictly religious reading，such as was calculated to lead their thoughts Christward．In the twilight we sung sweet hymns together，and as the bed－time hour drew on，the older children and I knelt to－
gether，and had what we called our＇little prayer－meeting，＇each child putting up a simple petition to the throne，while I tried to present the especial need of each to the listening Saviour．
＂Years passed on in this way．Baby Jamie soon learned to lisp，＇Pease，dear Desus，bess Damie，too，＇and then we laid
him away in the sleep that knows no earthly waking
Aunt Margaret＇s voice trembled a little jast here，while Marion was weeping sid
Presently she lifted her head and said
＂Auntie，I can＇t talk now，but I thank you so much for what you have said．I an that prayer－cure．＂
The two parted，Marion going homeward pose in her heart．－Advocate and new pur－

## A WEDDING FEAST IN ASSAM．

The young man whose wedding feast w attended last evening，and of which I will attempt to give a little description，has been Charles，the native pastor He was married by here according to pastor of our little chureh monly observed in America．He was then too poor to give a wedding feast，and instead of borrowing money and going into debt to give a feast at the time，he was sensibl nough to put off the feast till he could afford

I find it difficult to describe this occasion， because everything is so different from what you are accustomed to see in America，that be misleading．So I must ask you to put aside all your present ideas of such an occa－ ion and try to imagine the scene，remember－ ing that we are in a tropical climate－in Assam instead of America．
In the first place，the houses here are quite too small to entertain a wedding party，so a place must be prepared out of doors．You would hardly expect to sit down and eat a meal comfortably out of January．But here the grass is green，
here are scarcely less leaves on the trees than in June，the lirds sing every day of the year， and if one walks out in the middle of day， even now，he finds it well to carry an um－ even now，he finds it well to carry an um－
brella．So we can have our feast out of doors even in mid－winter．
The house is about twenty feet long by ten feet broad．The floor is only a raised bed of earth packed down hard．The walls are long strips of bamboo，like the warp and voor in cho－ ing to the warp，and being about one foot and are as closely crowded to tether as possi－ ble．The partitions which divide the house into the rooms are made the sario way and of the same materials．The roof is made of thatch and the eaves of the house are just
about as high as a man＇s head，so that he about as high as a man＇s head，so that he
must stoop every time he enters the door． must stoop every time he enters the doore
By the side of the house is a smooth，level pot of earth，like a good croquet ground， about thirty feet square．This spot is pre－ pared for the feast．
In the first place fresh living plantain trees are cut and brought and set up on each of the four sides of the square－six trees on each side，making them about five feet apart．
These trees are not set in the ground，like These trees are not set in the ground，like posts，but are kept in place by arches，made
of strips of bamboo bent like half of a harrel hoop，and tied to the trees，just high enough to make an for a man to pass under， and each of these arches is ornamented with paper cut into a fanciful trimming．The only those who have not seen one is tre that t is like a corn－stalk，grown to be from six nches to a foot in diameter，and having no oints，and no leaves lower than ten feet from the ground．At the top are from six o ten leaves．They are similar to the leaves of the corn－stalk，only the largest of them are two feet wide or more．
The spot enclosed by these trees is covered with an awning of white cloth，and in the entre was a ittle spot，especially prepared
for the missionaries by spreading down mats and setting up at each of the four corners a plantain－tree post ；the posts being fastened by the strips of bamboo ornamented by the fanciful cut－paper hangings．In the centre of this little square a table was spread for us． On two of the posts and at various places at the roof of the canopy lights were hung，and the whole scene presented a very festive and picturesque appearance
The eatables are the leading feature of the feast．We went 6 answer to our invitation， poople and their families were Christian people and their families were invited，at
least all who live near enough to come．The guests had nearly all assembled when we arrived，and the low murmur of the voices of the older people engaged in conversation mingled with the shouts and laughter of the children enjoying their various sports．When
it was time to serve the dinner，the women and girls retired serve the dinner，the women men and boys sat down on mats spread on the ground，close to the edge，but within the enclosure of trees．
There was much excitement among the children ；each one was intent on his own pleasure，and it was as difficult to preserve course the plates were brought round，and such plates as a great many of your readers such prave mey readers the plantain tree．Take a leaf of a corn－ the plantainake it grow two feet wide then split it in two at the middle of the stem，and cut it into strips fifteen of whes for use．Each person is iven plates all ready these plates．Then the boiled rice istwo of in，ep piates． in，a busher basket far on leaves，and the same indispensable plantain to keen it wa of rice around wa men carry this basket or with their hands dish out a liberal supply
or
of it to each of the guests. Close behind
them follow two them follow two other men carrying a large
iron pot, from which they give to each one iron pot, from whic
his portion of curry.
They are ready to eat now, and Charles,
our pastor, rises and asks our pastor, rises and asks our Father's bless-
ing on the feast; then each one rinses his ing on the feast; then each one rinses his
hands with a little water, and all begin to eat hands with a little water, and all begin to eat
as though their appetites were good. Preas though their appetites were good. Pre-
sently two more men come carrying a large iron pot between them. At the sight of them each feaster begins with his fingers to make a little cavity in his pile of rice, like the crater of a volcano. Into each of these cavities
these men pour a quantity of boiled dail (a these men pour a quantity of boiled dail (a
vegetable looking like a y ellow pea split into vegetable looking like a y yllow pea split into
halves). After this a large dish full of curdled milk, prepared in such a way as to be considered a great delicacy by the people here,
was carried round and a little was poured was carried round and a little was poured
into each one's plate. After they had finished eating, each one gathered up his plantain-leaf plate and whatever fragments plantained on it, and carried it away a little
remaine
distance and threw it away. Then the remained ond threw it away. Then the dogs,
distance and
who the been anxiously waiting their turn, who had been anxiously waiting their turn, impatience at having to wait so long, began their feast. On returning from throwing away his plate, each person washed his
hands, small pots of water heing provided hands, small pots of water heing provided
for the purpose. I forgot to say that they all ate with their fingers, not a spoon or knife or fork being used by any of them.
Then came the tea, which was served from Then came the tea, which was served from
one large dish, each of the guests being proone large dish, each of the guests being pro-
vided with a bowl-shaped metal cup, into which his tea
ended the feast.

## ended the feast. After dinper

After dinner the band struck up a native air. The band consisted of one fiddle and
two small drums, which were benten with the two small drums, which were benten with the
fingers instead of drum-sticks. I neglected fingers instead of drum-sticks. I neglected
to mention that the band was playing when to mention that the band was playing when
we first arrived at the feast. Later in the evening the band played accompaniments to several native songs sung by the young peo-
ple and the children. All I can say for this ple and the children. All I can say for this
native music is that it was as inimitable and indescribable as the most peculiar plantation songs of the colored people of the South, and yet wholly different from them.
After the music came fireworks. About one hundred guests were present, and all
seemed to enjoy the occasion with keenest seemed to enjoy the occasion with keenest
relish. At 8 o'clock we gave our salaams to our host and returned to our bungalow,
hoping that the wedding feast would prove hoping that the wedding feast would prove
not merely a time of pleasure, but also of profit to all, by binding together our little
band of Christians into closer fellowship of love and good will.-P. H. Moore, in

## Standard

## SOMETHING NELLIE LEARNED.

"Nellie," said her mother one day, "I really believe 1 have forgotten to seal up
your furs for the summer, and it should have your furs for the summer, and it should have
been done before. Will you lay them in the sun?
Nelly went to her little room, climbed
upon a chair, took the box from the shelf placed it on the bed where she opened it and took out her pretty white furs, smoothing
them as she carried them out. After a while them as she carried them out. After a while
her mother finding them free from moths, asked Nellie to bring the box. She lifted it from the bed and imagine her surprise when she found crawling under and arounditdozens
of green worms, each nearly an inch in length. of green worms, each nearly an inchin length.
She called her mother to come to see them. Where could they have come from? The box was examined and neai the top where the cover came over it, were found little streaks of mud.
"I have found out," said her mother.
"We have broken to pieces the house of a little brown wasp. She gathers these worms from the rosebushes and other places for her baby-wasps to eat." said Nellie.
"I should think they would soon die shut up in such little clay prisons, but many of these are alive, and that is a young wasp,"
added her mother, pointing to a fat, white, added her mother, pointing to a fat, white,
worm-like looking thing.
"That thing!", said Nellie rolling it over.
"I That thing!" said Nellie rolling it over. legs or head."
"It must have a head-and mouth to eat such worms as these, but it has no need of legs, for
it has no journeys to make." it has no journeys to make.
"What will it do ""
"There is but one
"There is but one wasp in each cell and
its food with it. When done eating it appears to go to sleep, and during the winter,
it changes so that in the spring it wakes up
with legs and wings, a real live wasp, just like with legs and wings, a real ive wasp, as out of
its mother. Then it is ready to break out of its shell and make a nest like this.'
"But is it really alive all winter?" asked Nellie, wondering more and more.

Yes, God never forgets one of his creatures, however small it may be. And now I will tell you something to think about every
time you see a wasp. It is this: If God time you see a wasp. It is this: If God
can keep this tiny worm alive, and make it so much more beautiful, surely he can keep our spirits alive when our bodies die. When
we die, it is like the worm going to sleep for winter. When it comes out in the spring, it leaves behind it a little brown shell, which had been a part of itself, but which it does not now need. So our bodies die ; and our
spirits that part of us which thinks and loves spirits that part of us which thinks and loves, leaves them as the wasp left the little brown
shell. You remember Jesus said, 'I go to prepare a place for you,' and so, when our bodies die, our souls are made more beauti-
ful, and go to this home where Jesus is. All ful, and go to this home where Jesus is. All
those that love him will be gathered there. We need have no fears if we trust Christ fully. I never see one of these insects but I remember that it has awakened from a deathlike sleep. Then I remember that Christ love him and trust in him and keep his com mandments."
The furs were now securely put away, and there was also put into Nellie's little heart Mrs. J. M. West, in The Advance.

TRIBUTES OF THE WORLD TO RELIGION. BY N. s.
The three narratives that follow are well worthy of permanent record, as the names and dates alluded to can be given for each. Some thirty years ago a young man from Southern Pennsylvania was on his way to college, and entering the stage-coach he found was chiefly in ridicule of religion and the Bible. He himself was not a Christian, but was of a Christian family, and he reverenced his father and mother and their faithful piety, which he felt were both the strength and beauty of his early home. Pained and provoked by the blasphemies of his fellow-
travellers, he was silent till he could bear it navellers, he was silent till he could bear no longer, and then he contradicted their
statements and denied and opposed their assertions. Amused at his unexpected boldassertions. Amused at his unexpected bold-
mess, and thinking to make short work of he youk, they became more reckless and the keen and practised debater he afterward became, but by the Christian teaching of his home and church he had been well informed, and with his spirit roused and speaking on and with his spirit roused and speaking on
the side of truth, he gave them blow for blow and facts for arguments, till soon
they weresilenced and gave up the discussion. At the end of the stage-route they all entered the steamboat which was in waiting, and had not keen long on board when one
who had been foremost in opposing and ridiculing religion came to the young man
and asked, nd asked,
"Have you a stateroom ?"
"I have.
"Will you let me share it with you?" "Why?"
"Because I have a large amount of money with me, and I am afrail to sleep with any one I do not know lest I should be murdered for my money. If you will let me have
one of the two berths I shall esteem it a great favor."
His request was granted. But what a com-
entary on his previous words and his ridicule of the Bible and Christians !
Some fifty years ago a gentleman from one of the Southern States was obliged, on a journey, to pass through the then wila He was an avowed infidel, often saying that Christianity was false, and would ultimately lose its influence and die out. He his journey by day, as at night the region spoken of was way through this very region when night overtook him. Approaching a small cabin and enquiring where he was, he found to his dismay that he was in the very neighbor-
hood he had been warned to avoid; but thinking it as dangerous to go back as forward, he determined to stop where he was. So he entered the hut, in which there wa saw knives that to his eyes looked very
large and guns enough for many assailants. rough mountaineer, and in a frank but, uncouth manner welcomed the stranger, who quietly took a seat. When supper was ready they asked him to draw up and eat
vith them ; butas his appetite was spoiled by with them ; but as his appetite was spoiled by anxiety and fear, he declined, saying he was
not hungry. After supper and a long silence as hungry. After supper and a dongsed a desire to rest the cottager rephed,
You can lie down wherever you like on the floor there. I am sorry I haven't any-
thing better to offer you. But we always thing better to offer you. But we always, before we go to sleep, read a chapter in this
book," taking down a Bible, "and ask God to take care of us through the night."
The stranger's relief from anxiety and ear was instantaneous. The book which he had often ridiculed and opposed he a
once felt was the guarantee of his safety during the silent watches of the night, and he lay do wn as securely and quietly to his
rest as if he had been in his own home, and with a lesson to his conscience and sober judgment that made him a wiser and better
man.
The third case is that of a well-known judge in one of the Southern States, a memoir of
whose life has lately been published. The judge himself, speaking of his younger days, says that at this time (some seventy Mr. H., a noble, whole-souled man, whom he revered almost as a father, but who was a confirmed Deist, though he had a Christian wife, soon found him out and endea-
voured to instil into his mind his own deistical notions.
"But he charged me," says the judge, not to let his wife know that he was a To which he replied that if he was to marry a hundred times he would marry only a pious woman. Again I asked why. 'Be-
cause,' he said, 'if she is a Christian it makes her a better wife, a better mother, a better mistress and a better neighbor. If she is poor it enables her to bear adversity with patience and fortitude. If she is rich and prosperous it lessens her desire for mere
show. And when she comes to die, if she is in error, she is as well off as you and I ; and if we are in error she is a thousand times
better off than we can be,' I asked him better off than we can be,' I asked him if he knew of any other error, or system of His reply was evasive. But what he had said led me to examine the subject for my self. And I often look back to that con versation as one of the most importan incidents of my life, and to it I trace my determination to study the Bible carefully and to examine the evidences of the Christian religion for myself, the result of which has led me
Similar facts and testimonies might be multiplied by the score, but these three are most striking tributes from the world to Christian Weekly.

## LED BY THE SAME HAND.

Divine mercy follows human souls and shapes their history. Sometimes it seems as
if it separated friends who are no benefit to if it separated friends who are no benefit to
each other, for their own good, to bring them each other, for their own
together again purified.
A soldier in the Confederate army, J. H. Reed, by name, was taken prisoner in 1862 and lodged in the barracks on Johnson's Is land. As he was of a social nature, he was
soon on intimate terms with the other prissoon on intimate terms with the other pris-
oners, but there was one among them for oners, but there was one among
whom he conceived a particular liking. The whom he conceived a par
two became fast friends.
Their identity of political sentiments, and the similarity of their tastes, habits, and view of life, made them congenial companions.
When the order for their release finally came, though freedom was welcome indeed, they

## were sorry to separate.

After celebrating their liberty as soldiers too often do, they went their different ways. The world, was wide. They lost sight of each other. Though friends still in heart
and memory, they were enemies to themselves. But divine love had not lost sight of
For ten years Reed neither saw his old prison companion, nor heard from him. By the end of that time his appetite for strong drink had obtained such control over him for Inebriates in Chicago.
One of the first persons he met there was his friend of Johnson's Island. Both men

There under treatment for delirium tremens. They had survived to renew under pitiful they separated, to pass years without mutual
note or sign.
Neither of them kept his promise of re-
formation, for neither had pledged himself formation, for neither had pledged himself by a higher strength than his own.
Reed pursued a downward course, till one day in Chicago, happening in at one of Mr. Moody's meetings he heard the message of Christ, and was led to love Him in whose love alone he could find help and resolution to overcome his insatiable appetite.
He the
He then obtained employment as a travelling salesman. Called occasionally, by his business to Boston, healways sought the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association
that city, and attended their meetings. At one of these meetings he saw a familiar face, and at the close greeted with joy his old friend.

Are you a Christian ?" was the first question.
a Christian six months old."
"And I, two years ago, accepted Christ as my Master," and as the two men embraced each other, Mr , Reed told to the surprised bystanders the story of himself and his friend
-now book-keeper in a St. Louis wholesale house.
"When we first saw each other," said he, "we were in prison together; then, after
ten years apart, we were in delirium tremens together; and after nine years' separation again, now we are bound together by a new
tie, that I trust no temptations of earth can sunder, and that will find its blessed fruition where all temptation and sin shall have passed away forever."-Youth's Com-

Question Corner.-No. 14.
bible questions.
157. How many books are there in the Bible?
158. How many in the Old and the New
Testaments respectively? Testaments respectively?
159. How many years intervened between the Old and the New Testaments?
160. When, and by whom, was the first English version of the whole Bible published ?
161. What high priest anointed Solomon to be king.
162. Who was Adam's third son and how many years did he live?
163. Who was the father of Methuselah
164. To what patriarch was a famine the means of restoring his lost son?
165. Which two of Jacob's grandsons took the places of Levi and Joseph as
representatives of two of the tribes of represen
Israel?
166. Who was the first Judge of Israel?
167. Who called his armour-bearer to slay him with a sword that it might not
be said of him, "A woman slew be said
I68. Which of the judges of Israel is better known as a high priest ?
解 133. Kirjath-arba. Joshua xiv. 15
134. For Arba the father of Anak from Joshua xiv. $15 ; \mathrm{xv} .13$.
135. Gibeon,Chephirah,Beeroth,and Kirjathjearim. Joshua ix. 17.
136. Jericho. Joshua vi.
137. On the Mount of Olives. Luke xxi. 37. 138. At Paphos in the island of Cyprus. Acts Proverbs
140. Luke viii. 24 ; Jonah. i. 5
141. Cursed be the man before the Lord that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho: he shall lay the foundation thereof in his firstborn, and in his yourgest son shall he set up the gates. Josh. vi. 26.
142. Isaiah lv. 7 . 144. One thousand. Judges xv. 15.

## biblical enigma.

H-elam. O-bed, L-aban. I-thamar, Nisroch. E-zri. S-himei. S-amaria. T-abset. O-both. T-admor. H-eadbands. E-glon. L-
aver. O-zem. R-ehoboth. D-aniel.-Holiness to the Lord.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.
To No. $12,-$ Annie D. Burr, 12 ac; Maude Arme-
strong, 11.1 . ${ }^{\text {To }}$ Naud Armstrong,
MeDonaid, 10 ; Samuel
Mgnes Aurdoch, 8 :
'SCHOLARS' NOTES. (From the International Lessons for 1881, by Edwin
W Rice, as issued by American Sunday-School LESSON

MOSES AND THE MAGICIANS
Exod. 7: 8-17.
Comat romenory vs. 16,17
8. And the Lord spake unto Moses and unto
Aaron, saying 9 When Pharaoh shall speak unto you, say-
ng , Shew a miracle for yout then thou shattsay uno Aaron,Take thy rod, and cast it before Pha-
raoh and it shall become a serpent. 10. And Moses and Aaron went in unto Pha-
raoh, and they did so as the Lord had command rod and areon cast down his hord rad boemmone Pha-
ed and
raoh, and before his servants, and it beeame a serpent.
11. Then Pharaoh called the wise men and the arcerers: now the magicians of Egypt, they
also did in like manner with their enchant-
ments
12. For they cast down every man his rod, and
they beeame serpents; but Aaron's rod swallow-
ed up their rods. 13. And he hardened Pharaoh's heart, that he
hearkened not unto them : as the Lord had said. 14. And the EDrd said unto Moses, Pharaon's
heart is hardened, he refuseth to let the people go. 15. Get theo unto Pharaoh in the morning: lo,
1e goeth out unto the water: and thon shat
he stand by tho river's brink against he comod and
the rod which was turned to a serpent shalt thou
take in thine hand. 16. And thou shatt say unto him, The Lord God
of the Hebrews hath sent me unto thee, saying, Let my people go. that they man servee me in the
wilderness: and, behold, hitherto thou wouldest
wother not hear.
17. Thus saith the Lord, In this tho shait
know that 1 am the Lord ; behold, I will smite With the rod that is 1n mine hand upon the
withers wrich are in the river, and they shall be
wate GOLDEN TEXT.-They showed hissigns among
them, and wenders in the land of Ham.-PSA. CENTRAL TRUTH.
Introductory.-Atter Moses' and Aaron's first interview with Pharaor, the Israelites were op-
prevsed even more cruelly than betore. Moses
expostulates impetuously with God expostulates impetuously with God, who renews
his promise of delliveranee, and meeting hss
ate

 demand tho oliteratation
force it by judgments.
NOTES.-W ISE MIEN, "those whoknow things,'
i. e, curious hidden arts,-SORCERERS, conjur1. e, curious, hidden arts, -SORGERERS, conjur-
ors, especialy those Who preta to charm and
drive out noxious animals and reptiles by super-
and human powers, and who sometimes have an in-
fluence over the butespecies.- MAGICANS, "in terpreters" of secret things; Here probably a
general term for both "wise men" and "sorcer-
 EXPLANATIONS.
Lessson topics.-(I.) THE Rods turned To
SERPENTS. (II.) THE RIVER TVRNED To

1. TAE RODS TURNED TO SERPENTS -
 4:1-14, probably given him by Moses, a long staff
carried by skepherds $;$ SERPENT, not same word
ns in $4: 3$ but mer as in $4: 3$, , but a more general name for any large
reptile, often applifed tot the crocodile ; SERV ATS,
officers, his magicians could do the same, and that Aa-
ron's power was not peculiar and divine Ton's powe was not peculiar and divine; EN-
CHANTMENT, a deceptive appearance, a tick
SHW ALOWED, a proot that Moses' God and reli. gion were superior to those of Egypt HE HARD,
ENED, better "Pharoah's heart was hardened." 1I. RIVER TURNED TO BLOOD. - (14-17.) GO

 BLood, the mimele consisted in its immediate
changeat the com mand of Moses, and so that the fish in the river died and became a nuisance in
itself,vs. 20, 21. Aug. 7.1

## LESSON VI. <br> Exod. 12: 1-14.

Commit to Memory Vs. 12, 13 ,

1. And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron
in the land of Egypt, saying, 2. This month shall be unto you the beginning
of months; it shall be the iirst month of the
year to you. 3. Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel
sayng, In the tenth day of this month they shall
lake to them every take to them every man a lamb, according to
the house of their fathers, a lamb for an honse: 4. And if the household be too little for the
amb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the
souls: every man according to his eating shall
make yourcount for of the first year: ye shall take it out from the 6. And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth or the congregation or Israel shall kill it in the evening.
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { it on the two side posts and on the upper doo } \\ & \text { post of the houses, wherein they shall eat it. }\end{aligned}\right.$ 8. And they shall eat the flesh in that night
roast with fire, and culleavened bread : and with bitter herbs they shall eat it
2. Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with
water, but roast with fre :his head with his legs
wad with the wither and with the purtenance thereor. 10. And ye shall let nothing of it remain until
the morning: and that which remaineth of it the morning: and that which remaineth of it
until the morning ye shall burn with fire. 11. And thus shall ye eat it: with your loins
girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand ; nd yes shall eat it in haste: it is the
Lord's passover. 12. For I will pass through the land of Egypt
this night, and will smiteall the first born in the land of Egyt, both man and beast; and agains
all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment : 13. And the blood shall be to you for a token the blood, 1 will pass over you, and the plague
shall not be upon you to destroy you, when shalt the land of Egypt.
smite
3. And this day shall be unto you for a memor ial; and ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord
throughout your generations; ye shall keep it a
feast by an ordinance for eyer

GOLDEN TEXT.-Christ our passover is sacri-
CENTRAL TRUTH.-Christ our deliverer.
INTRODUCTORY.-Nine terrible plagues had up God, because Pharaoh and his people refused to goo and serve the Lord, The tenth and most terrible of all had to be endured in the visitation of the destroying angel to cut down the firstborn
of all the Egyptians, "the chief of all their strength." Then "Egypt was glad when they
departed," Ps. 105:38. In order that the angel might pass over the houses of the Israelites, ed in our lesson, and in whatever house that mark of the blood of the lamb on the lintel and posts of the outer door.

## EXPLANATIONS.

Lesson Topics.- (1.) The Time. (II.) The
Rite. (Hi.) ITS MeANing.
I. THE TIME-(1-4.) THis month, called Abib, 13: 4, later called also Nisan, corresponding to
our March or April ; FIRST MONTH, not only in time, but in importance. Tisri, our september
or October, had formerly been the first month of the year. It remained first of the secular, while
Abib became first of the religious, year ; conGREGATION, assembly, iteraly "a aathering to-
gether"; TENTH DAY, 1. ., the fourth be fore the
Passover; ACCORDING.....FATHERS, i. e., for Passover;
each family.
11. THE RITE. $(5-10$.$) Wrrhoot Bhemish, per-$
feet, Lev. $22: 20-24$, comp. 1 Pet. $1: 19 ;$ MALE The First YEAR, "son of a year," not over a nocence of Christ; KEEP IT UP, i, $e_{\text {, prote }}$ ing carefully ; FOURTEENTH DAY, Christ was cruci-
fied on that day ; KILL IT, all the families of the fied on that day; KILL IT, all the families of the
Israelites at the same time; IN THE EVENING, "between the evenings," i. e, between early afBLOOD, regarded as the life, or seat of life ; STRIKE
IT, i.e., sprinkle, it was done with hyssop, or kind of marjoram having a thymelike odor; IN THAT NIGHT, after sunset, there-
fore the 15 th Abib; AND UNLEA VENED BREAD "with unleavened cakes," comp. $\frac{1}{}$ Cor. $5: 7,8$, therefore more quickly prepared, Deut. $16: 3 ;$
Exod. 12:39; BITTER HERBS, no particular kind past participle of seethe, a mode of preparing
meat for food, Gen. $25: 29 ;$ Lev. $6: 28$; FIRE. Was always used in sacrifice, signifying the divine
presence; PURTENANCE, "intestines." "This entire consumption of the lamb constitutes one
marked difference between the Passover and all marked difference between the Passover and all
other sacrifices." The blood alone was sprinkled
III. ITS MEANIN
III. ITS MEANING.-(11-14.) LOINS GIRDED, the long outer garment tucked up under the gir-
die; SHOES ON YOUR FEET, or sandals, ordinarily taken off while in the house, and at a meal
STAFF, \&CC, as ifto set out on a journey, there fore also the girding of the loins, and wearing of sandals; Lord's PAsSoyer, explains the feast,
is God's; He mercifully passes over, or by the is the Egyptians He will pass througi, in judgment and with destruction; sMITE, strike Gons, "chief ones," "great ones," both men and idols, the latter being worshipped in the form of
almost every animal; ToKEN, mark, sign and
ind pledge; mMMORIAL, commemoration past, and areshadowing of his future mercy ; FEAST, festival of joy and thankgiving; ORDIN Teachings:
(1.) Christ our Lamb has been slain for us.
(2.) His blood when sprinkled on us secures
(3.) We must partake of his nature and right-
(4.) Accept of the mean
(4.) Accept of $\qquad$

## LESSON VII

THE RED SEA Exod. 14: 19-27.
Commit to Memory vs. $19-20$
10. And the angel of God, which went before
the camp of Israel, removed and went behind them; and the pillar of the cloud went from be-
fore their face, and stood behind them: 20. And it came between the carnp of the cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light by
night to these; so that the one came not near the other all the night,
sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a
strong list wind all the strong enst wind all that night, and made
sea dry land, and the waters were divided.
midst of the sea upon the dry ground: and the
waters were a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left.
23. And the Egyptians pursued, and went in
after them to the midst of the sea, even all Phaafter them to the midst of the sea, even all Pha-
raoh's horses, his chariots, and his horsemen. 24. And it came to pass that in the morning watch the Lord looked unto the host of the
Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the
cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians. 25. And took off their chariot wheels, tha hey drave them heavily: so that the Egyptian
said. Let us flee from the face of Israel: for the Lord fighteth for them against the Egyptians. 26. And the Lord sald unto Moses, Stretch ou come again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots, and upon their horsemen
27. And Moses stretched forth his hand over
the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared; and the Egyptians fled against it; and the Lord ov
Egyptians in the midst of the sea.
GOLDEN TEXT.- Speak unto the childre CENTRAL TRUTH
Introductory.-At the urgent soltcitation of
the Egyptians, Ex. 12: $29-33$, the Israelites leav
then Rameses, taking with them many valuable gif previous oppressors. If the reader will look at
the map, he will find the journey to the Red Se indicated. The Lord himself led the way
in a piliar of cloud by day and a pilla
of fire by night, Ex. 13:21, 22. Pharaoh, re gretting his permission, pursues with a grea army, Ex. 14: 7, and overtakes them as they are
encamped on the shores of the sea. The Israel-
ites are filled with terror, and forget ful of the hand are filled with terror, and forgetful of the
hand which was leading, them, they again re
proach Moses, who replies proach Moses, who replies, "The Lord shal
tght for you, and ye shall hold your peace," Go
saying to him the words in the Golden Text or ur lesson.
NOTES.-THE PILLAR OF THE CLOUD, manithe angel, or messenger of Good, cf. 3: $2 ;$ Ps, 104
$4 ;$ Josh. 5: $13-15$. It wan the Shekinah that after4; Josh. 5: 13-15. It Wan the Shekinah that after-
ward rested on the Tabernacle, 38:9-14; 40:34-38 ward rested on the rabernacle, sas 9 , the flamin
By day the cloud waseen; by night the
fire.-CHARIOTs, 600 went' in pursuit of Israel 14:7, each had two wheels and was drawn by
two horses, and carrying two soldiers, the one
driv drive carrying a shield, the otber to
spear and bow. For fuller description see
SCHAFr'g EXPLANATIONS.
Legson Topics.-The Sea (1.) Crossed By
the lskaehites. (II.) Destroys the Egyp tiANs.
I. CROSSED BY THE ISRAELITES.-(19-22 AN. $13: 21,22 ;$ FACE, from the front or van to the
rear, 0 that while it was a light othe Israelites rear, sid them from the Egyptians; STRETCHEI ing, or even before midnight ; EAST wiND GO WATERS WERE DIVIDED, i. .e., there was a separ those north; A wall, a protection on each side
so that they could not be attacked, see Nahum
II. DESTROYS THE EGYPTIANS.-(23-27 PURSUED.....WENT IN AFTER THEM, thinkin
they too might cross before the waters would re turn ;ALL PHARAOH'S HORSES, ETC., SNe Notes
i. e.,all that had come in pursuit, verse 7 ; MORNING WATCH, about 6 a.m.; LOOKED ONTO, no
only beheld, but manifested himself in judg ment, cf., Ps. 77: 16-20: THROUGH, by means of
the pillar; TROUBLED, threw into confusion the pillar ; TROUBLED, threw into confusion
Took orf...WHEEL, in the heavy sand and mud into which they sank. For "took of an we recognized the hand of Jehovah in it; WATERS hay come AgAIN, that the waters may tow
back and be as before; To HIS sTrengrit its
usual depth; MORNING APPEARED, When it be came day; FLED AGAANST IT, or through the off,', i. e., from their charlots, washing them of
by the waves, overturning them and the whole by the waves, ove
host in confusion.

## Teachings:

(1.) The Lord is with those who trust him
(2.) All things "work together for good" to
(3.) Not human power and skill, but obedi-
4.) God's presence is comfort an
to the believer, and confusiou and des
5.) How much better to have God as a frien than a foe.
Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea
Jehovah hat riumph'd-his people are free
Sing. for the pride of the tyrapt is broken.
His ehariot, his horsemen, all splendid and brave-
How vain was their boast, for the Lord hath but spoken
And chariots and And chariots and horsemen the Lord hath bunk in the spoke
Anave.
Sond the loud timprel er Egypts dark seal
Jehovah has triumph'd, his people are frem
Praise to the Conqueror, praise to the Lordl
His word was our arrow, his breath was our swo
 as triumpht'd, his Eeople are free.
-Trosas Moork.

We Would Regommend to the attention of readers of the Messenger, the Weerif Witness, a newspaper which is generally commended for the quantity and value of price is but $\$ 1.10$ a year, while subscribers to it have the opportunity of obtaining the beautiful picture of "Christ Leaving the
Prætorium" for 25 cents additional. It has
special departments devoted to Agriculture Veterinary, Legal and other subjects, and is just such a paper as should be in every family.

The Club Rates for the "Messexger," When sent to one address, are as follows :-
copy 30 c . 10 copies $\$ 2.50 ; 25$ copies, 86 1 copy, 30 c ; 10 copies, $\$ 2.50 ; 25$ copies, $86 ;$
50 copies, $\$ 11.50 ; 100$ copies, $\$ 22 ; 1,000$ copies, $\$ 200$. John Dougall \& Sos, Pub-
lishers, Montreal.

Montreal Daily Witness $\$ 3.00$ a year, post-paid.
Montrea
Montreal Weekly Witness, $\$ 1.10$ year, post-paid.

John Dotanlu \& Son
Publishers, Montreal, Q.
SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.
There will be no doubt a great desire on the
part of the public to receive the Revised Verpart of the public to receive the Revised Ver-
sion of the New Testament, and, to give our
prize workers an opportunity of receiving it, we it as a prize to great adyantage.
This edition is not advertised to be ready to be issued till the 15th of May, and on account of the very great demand there may be delays
in its delivery, and we, therefore, only guarantee
to deliver the Testaments to those who gain to deliver the Testaments to those who gain
them in the order in which the names are re-

REVISED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTA -
Nonpariel 32 mo . Edition.
Cloth Flush, Red Edges, price 30c, for ONE
new subscriber to the WEEKIY WITNESS at 1.10, or FIVE new subscribers to the NorthERN MESSENGER at 30 cents. \$1.50, for FIVE
Turkey Morocco Limp, price
new subscribers to the WEEKLY WITNESS at T1.10 each.
Turkey Moroceo Circuit, price $\$ 2$, for SEV EN
subscribers to the W EEKLY WITNESS at new subscribers to the
$\$ 1.10$ each.
Brevier 16 mo . Edition.
Cloth Boards, Red Edges, price 75c, for THREE
new subscribers to the W EEKLY WITNESS at new subscribers to the
$\$ 110$ each.
Turkey Morocco Circuit, price $\$ 3$, for TEN new subscribers to the WEEKLY Witness at

Long Primer Crown Svo. Edition.
Cloth Boards, Red Edges, price $\$ 1.35$, for
FOUR new subscribers to the WEEKLY W ITTurkey Morocco Circuit, price $\$ 4.25$, for
FOURTEEN new subscribers to the W EEKLY Witness at \$1.10.

Pica Demy Svo. Edition.
Cloth, Bevelled, Red Edges, price $\$ 2.40$, for
EIGHT new subscribers to the W EEKLIY W IT EIGHT new
NESS at $\$ 1.10$.

> Pica Royal 8vo. Edition.

Cloth, Bevelled, Red Edges, price $\$ 4.50$, for WITNEss at $\$ 1.10$.
In these and all our prize schemes it must be anderstood that any person who sends in his but it must be sent in by some one who has Borked thW subscribers are meant those who
By NEW
do not take the paper and in whose household it is not taken.
If any person subscribing for the WITNESS LeAVING TIE PRATORRUM, he mnst pay 25c in
Lddition to the $\$ 1.10$, or $\$ 1.35$ in all.

JOHN DOUGALLL \& SON,
40 CARDS, entirely new, with copyright, ARDS, entirely new, with copyright,
no twoalike, with name, 18, or 20 for
flowers, name and language of every pack. stamps taked.
J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.
 "Uncle Tom's Story of His Life" the heroot
Unele Tom's Cabin, only \$1.25. Circulars
giving full particulars on application.

SCHUYLER, SMITH \& CO., London, Ont.

## EPPS'S COCOA. <br> GRITEFUL AND COMFORTING.



