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DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, SGIENCE, EDUCATION, AND LITERATURE,
VOLUME XXIX., NO. 9

MONTREAL \& NEW YORI, APIRIL 27, 1894.
30 cts. Per An. Post-Paid.
SAFETY IN SPEED. $\begin{aligned} & \text { her lips; and, thiat was just what, Chist }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { himself down and snid, 'I have simned, you }\end{aligned}$
 in extreme speed on railiways. Arecent English paper tells how the Great Wostern express, one of the fastest trains in England, came upon the trunk of a tree fifty feet long which had slid down from the embankment. A timid engine-driver, seeing such a formidable obstacle as a trunk 5 ft .6 in. in circum. ference before him, might have shut of steam and put on the brakes, when $n$ catastrophe would have been inevitable. Fortunately they do not employ timid drivers on the Great Western, and the engine, at a speed of sixty miles an hour, cut clean through the trunk with no worse results than a slight jolting to the passengers and some damage to the engineguards and steam-pipe.

N 0 CONDEMNA. TION.
Suppose a child does wrong and goes to the mother and lays the head in tho mother's lap and says, 'Oh, mother, I am so condemned; it is all so wrong, mother!' She will lay that loving mother-hand on the head of that cliild, and, do you know,, she will not condemn it? The lips will be like the lips of the blessed Son of God, they will be unaccusing. lips. Not that she is not sorry that the wrong has been done; oh, no. Not that she is not infinitoly desirous that it should not continue; oh, no ! all that. But if sheis an ideal mother (and there are many mothers that are not ideal mothers), if she is an ideal mother she will just simply lay her hand, there will bo
 we will never come to Life. We may come to profession, we may come to everything elsc, but Life is a won. derful thing, and when we come to that Life there will be no trouble then about walking in the Spirit, we will follow the Spirit. Of course, we will follow where we love and where we know we are loved. How hard it has been for some of us not to follow where we knew we were loved. It is a very hard thing not to follow the person that you know loves you, and there cam come times in human life when one camnot follow the ono that one knows loves him. It may not be much to you, it is a great deal to me to think that there is One that will never, never find fault with me. I cannot tell you how much it is to me. When I henr of nuybody who finds fnult with me in these days, since I have seen this, I turn my tired face to the One who will never, never condemn me. I renember a girl once who came to sec what I am trying to have you see ; I will never forget it.
Do you know we will never come, dear friends, to see sin and give it up, turn from it, until this love has become real to us? We have to be pretty wicked to $\sin$ against love; of course, we can, we are sinning against it, but people do not see that God loves them. Certainly, the need in human souls, somehow or other, is not met beciuse they do not believe it. I remember a person once saying to me, I shall love no condemnation from exciming inchent on the ghead western hallway: a maed across the line. you, no matter what
you do, no matter what you don't do, no matter whether you ever love me or not, I
never can help loving you. Now, that was never can help loving gou. Now, that was a human being who said that to me once. If, then, thiat is the huinan, whero is the sometime or other that He cannot help loving the creatures Ho has made. It seems to me theier has been a great deal of wrong teaching, that I shall always insist has been wrong, that God loves only grod people, that you havo to be
He loves you: it is not true !
And now let me say a word about be lieving. There is a great deal said about believing that is no believing at all. You will never believe until a truth has taken such a grasp upon you that you will act it. Only what you live you believe, so that a great deal of the talk about believing tho not amount to anything. You never benot amount to anything. You never be-
lieve what you do not live. You may hold lieve what you do notlive. Youmay hoh
an opinion, an intelligent opinion of the an opinion, an inteligent opimion of the
truth, but that is not life at all. What we neod is to see the love of God. I heard of a mother who had an idiot child, and he grew up to eighteen years of ase, and he mother could larnsome th cure for him and when she was asked how she could stand it, she said: 'If he only gives me one look of recognition before he dies that I an his mother, it will more than pay me yens, lhave done for him in eighteen yenrs. And think of God, with all his idiotic children that He oves, waiting for
i look of recognition that Ho is their Father. No condemnation! Oh, wil yout take it this morning? I. wonder if you will go out from here this morning saying, 'It does not matter now who condemms me, it does not mitter how much I have condemned myself, there is no condemuation from the lips of the unaccusing Christ.' Then self condemnation will be gin to pass away, and you will come out into life, into the joy of littlo children yarct Bottome.

UNCONSCIOUS SELTF-CONSCIOUS
dy rev. james L . hill, d.d
There is a humility that is very oppres-
ive. Saul had it when ho hid sive. Siul had it when he hid among the stuff. His very cffort to be humble be-
trays his absorption in self. So is it with trays his absorption in self. So is it with
the man who keeps exclaiming: 'Do no the man who keeps exclaming: 'Do not
bring me into prominence. Do not keep dragging me before the public. If you do not desist pushing me to the front, I shall
rotire from view altogether. I nm not hungering after so much notoriety.
His tenderness on the sole mintter of con spicuousness rereals where his thoughts are. The very effort that a man is often first evido making to obscure himself is the thought that process, necessary, and it is suggestive to notice who it is that feels that everybody is thinking of him.
Nothing was said about prominence or publicity. A sorvice of a useful character was asked, but the thought of prominence came not from the thing to be done, nor
from the usefulness of it, but from the recollection of self. The very effort that it is deemed necessary to make to secure concealment tells its own egotistic tale.
Do not think that every one who drop into a back seat is oblivious of self. 'Let them find me.' He is sometimes as consoious as a man sitting for his picture

One may even attract attention to him self by his efforts to be huinble. He seems to enjoy hearing what others say of him, while he is protesting his lack of conse quence. Even self-reproach is often the most subtle form of vanity. The man does it so self-respectfully that he slows that in
doing it he fecls himself to be verily blacking a statue.
The carcfulness sometimes employed to make sure that no flowers will be sent to a funcral in the family often makes the impression that in many a case one overestitheir devotion. Some men begin early in life to restrain expression in the matter of a monument on occasion of their death They seem to feel that if things were settled by their merits or according to
public expectation, or with a just regard to one's prominence, something heroic would certninly be done.

A man will sometimes boast as to the in frequency with which he has used the pro-
nouns of the first person singulai- ' $I$, mine, and 'me'-in his addresses ; whereis this very omission, seeng it was done aguinst such odds on his own
the finest and purest egotisn
Now a morbid absorption
never bo overcone by cun self will reatment of it and its worst that it impedes one's heartiest efficiency. An enthusinst is not thus trammelled, for his whole attention is centred upon his ob ject. Jolm the Baptist did not conduct his mission as if he felt chiefly that others were looking at him. An athlete cannot perform his most difficult feits, requiring poise mal
himiself.
It is unconscious self-consciousmess that makes many Christinns resist the divine Spiritwhen he incites them to parcicipate nat go over to the point. of view of the
noting not go over to the point of view of the
Spinit, who is urging a duty, or the stindpoint of the leader of the meeting who wishes and needs theit atid?
Such persons are weighted down with self. Let go of yourself, 'All joy in serChrist that dwolleth in me Cultivato simplicity and naturalness.-Golden Rute.

## IS SHE NOT A HERUINE?

## by the nev, john in: rumsey.

(A True Narrative.)
Heroism is not merely standing bravely for the right in the face of some threntened danger. It is also a noble devotion to a creat ciuse in spite of many difficulties. It is self-devotion to a worthy object miniasting itself in action
According to this delinition, wo believe the subject of our skotech is a heroine. Although not her name, we will call her Miss Divis.
Miss Divis lives in the western part of Wisconsin. Her home is in the country, some distance from any vilhare. She is not strong physicielly, having been obliged to give up hor desire to secure an education on account of ill-health, but she is a conscerated Christian young woman.
About three and a half miles from Miss Davis's home is a country school-house on the bank of the Mississippi river. Here,
seven years ago, Miss Davis and a Chrisseven years ago, Miss Davis and a Chris-
ian friend organized a Sunday-school. For nearly a year they carried on the school together, and then. the friend had to leave.
Did Miss Davis give up the school ? Not tall. Alone, she hats bravely carried on the school ever since. With no Christian helpers, with no Christian to consult with, with no Christian to call on to pray, she has faithfully kept up the work. The road the school-house is through a dark yet over this lonely road, summer and yet over this loney road, summer and
winter, for seven yenrs, Miss Davis has travelled three miles and a half every Sunday, and held the Sunday-school. Occasionally sho has had some help from a visitng Christian friend or when a Christian would happen in the neighborhood, or from some of her own family, but usually shehas een alone with her school.
Instead of being discouraged in her work, Miss Divis has desired to do more, and about a year ago she organized a young people's society. Tho Sunday-school meets in the morning, the society in the evening. As in the Suntiny school, so in the socicty she is the only Christian. No one else to pray, no one else to give testimony, no one else to lead, yet she fiithfully keeps up the society, and some twenty-five young people gither with her, with whom she studies the Bible, and to whom she reads sermons and Christian stories. Is she not a heroine? Is hers not a noble self-devotion to a great cause? Has she not the spirit of sacrifice for the good of others? Is she not winning tho Misterer's 'well done?
Deir Sunday-school workers, before this true heroine, should we give up or hesitate because of tho lack of helpers, or other discouragements? Think of this young voman going three and a half miles over nely rond every Sunday, for seven years, hold Sunday-schnol without a Christian helper I Think of her duxing the lastyear making a second journey at night, and leadng a young people's meeting, with not single Christian present to help!
We do not wonder that the members
the schiol and society surprised Miss Davis at Chisistmas time, and presented her with handsome gold watcl.
Last fall $a$ fow Christin young men twenty-five miles away from the school house visited the Sunday-school. So impressed were they with the young teacher's devotion, that all the fall, as lons as the weather and ronds perminitted, they drove nearly every Sunday the twenty-five miles, assisted in the Sunday-school, nud afterwards held a prayer-meeting. Thus Miss Divis's heroism inspired others; and w do not doubt that her prayers will soon be answered, and her devotion and faith wil be rewarded by a harvest of souls and an abundance of Christim helpers.
May this recital of the devotion of Christian heroine with no more tham or dinary inbility, with poor health but strong faith in God, inspire and incito others to go and carry the gospel to the needy districts bout thein! Such heroism would star and maintain a Sundiy-school fund young people's society in every district school-
house in our lind.-Sunday-School I'imes.

HELPS FOR JUNIOR WOREERS. A Bhele Story.-Mr. Thomas Wainwright suggests, in the Illinois Endeatorer this excellent plan: 'Appoint a child to rand a Bible story during the week, suitable to the topic, if possible. At the next meeting the story is to be told in the child's ranguage, omitting the names of all persons mentioned. When the story is finished the other children are to supply the names of tho chamacters of tlie story. While all are interested tho superintendent will have opportunity to bring out the truths taught in the story. Appoint a boy one week and
in girl the next, ind you will be surprised a girl the next, nnd you w,
at the interust taken in it.,

A Missionalix Portrolio.-'This,' says the Youny Pcople's Standerd, 'is something that our Juniors will enjoy, and something that will greatly aid the missionary com mittec. Cut from illustrited papers and magrazines pictures of our missionaries, the churches and schools in which they work,
and the houses in which they live; ilso pictures of natives of heathen lands, thei home lifo, etc. Paste theso smoothly on back-grounds of heavy white cirdbonrd place then in at largo maniila envelope such as editors use for newspreper clippings and trice upon the envelope, with a small "Mish and vermillion paint, the words "Missionary Portfolio." Such a set o pictures can be added to from time to time, old ones.'

SCHOLAR'S NOTES.
(From Westminstcr Question Book.)
Lesson Vi-may c. 1891.
JUSBPH'S LAS'T DAYS.-Gen. 50:14.26. GOLDEN TEXT.
The path of the just is ns thic shining light
nit shincth more nnd more unto the perfec
come readings.


Time-b.c. 10850-1635, from the death of Jacob
Placke- Hecliopolis. or nerhaps Goshen, whero OPENING WORDS


 the cavo of Macpelah.

HELPS IN STUDYing.
11. Toseph recturncl-nfter ho had buried his


INTropucrory--Howlongnn intervalbetween
the lasti lesson and this? Give an

practical lessons learned.

1. It is gond for men to confess hicir sins, n. itho ovil comess from man; the good follow4. Mhildren's chilidren are tho joy of old people. Review questions.
2. What did Josephis brothers fenr after their finh her's death Ans. They ferred that he would
hite them, and pay them back for the ovil hley 2. What did they entreat from Joseph? Ans. 3. How did Josch rimemove thin fears? Ho said unto them, Fear not. And he comforted 4. What dye kingly unto them. Ans. He took anonth from them that wo them ? returned to the promised land they would take 5. Was this promise fulfilled? Ans. The Tsracl-
tes bore the remains of Jospl will Cas bore the remains of Joseph wilh them to
Canann, nnu fmally buried them at Shechem.
Ex. 13 :19; Josh. 2132 .

LESSON TII.-MAY 13: 1891.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT,-EEx, 1:1-14
mant to memony vs. 8-10.
golmen riext.
'Our help is in the name of the Lord.'-Psalm
HOME READINGS.
 PLace Goshen in
Place.--Goshen in Egypt.
OPENING WORDS.
Tho book of Exadus continues tho history of writton by Moses. It, means o $a$ going out, It was so called because it tells us of the departure of he Israclites from Igypt.

HELPS IN STUDYING.

Introductory. - What is the menning of the
word Exodus? Of what is the book of Nxodhs
an accountl By whom was it writen? Why an account 1 By whom was it written? Why
did Jacob and his fanily go to Nryt? How whs the way prepared for theirgoing? Tille? Golden
Text,
Lesson Plan? Dime? Dace? Memory verses?
I. Rapid Increase.s.s. 1-7.- Who was Isracl ?
What were his sons names? How many of his What were his sons' names? How many of his
family went to Egypt How many are men.
tioned in Acts $7: 14$ ? How did they increase in faminy went to Egypt? How many aro men-
tioned in Acs 7 It Itow did they increne in
Egypt? Of what promise was this a fulfilment? II. Crums Enslaveament. Ws. 8.12 .-What
change took place in Eryptit What did this new change took place in Lerypt? What did this new
king fenr? Inow did he renson? What did ho
detcrmino to do? Who were placed over tho
Israclites? What citics did they buildp What as the result? Who was their Helper? III. Sone Oprression. vs. 13, 14.-How wero quired to do? What slavery and oppression aro
moro bitter than theso? John 8:34. How may
wo we bo freed from them? John 8:30; Gal. 5

PRACTICAL LESSONS LIEARNED.

1. Men often forget their benefactors.
2. God never forrets his promises.
3. He never forsakes his people in trouble.
4. Wicked men ennnot defent God'splans. 5. Nobondnge is so bitter as thatof ofin. alone can free us from it.
REVIEW QUESTIONS.
5. What was thic number of the Israelites when oy Wow long did they romain in Egyprsons. Until the ling did thes 3. Did they incrcase or decrense in numbars?
ans. They increased abundnntly. Ans. They increased abundantly.
6. What change took placo in Egyt.? Ans.
chere nrosennew king, whoo knew not Joseph.
7. How did he treat tho Tsraclitos? - Ans. He

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY IN HOUSEKEEPING.
Sho was fifty or thereabouts, gray,
rinkled, severe-looking. . with hands as wrinkled, severe-looking, with hands as
knotty and harsh as the stalk of a twisted knotty and harsh as the stalk of a twisted
sapling. Her hair was sparse and had a dead-gray look that betokened little or no vitality either of its own or its owner.
She wore a.plain cashmero dress that fitted the angles and angularities of her figure only too well. The entire effect, as she sat there, was ruggedness; weariness and the absence of all of the sweet and tender graces and sentiments of life. We
wondered white she would say if once she wondered whit she would say if once she
opened her mouth. Then somebody suropened her mouth. Then sonebody sur--
gested-and it was an man, too, that made gested-and it was a nan, the remark-that she probably would talle about her houselold aiftairs and boast thit she never had a hired girl in her life. This sime man got the credit' of being good reader of chatacter when, after while, this frugment of feminine angularity was drawn into conversation. She recounted the years that she had worked,
the things she had done and tho hard times sho hatd had. Her washing was always out before breakfast on Monday morning. The clothes were dried and in
the basket by midday, the baskee by midday, barring rain-storms
and sleet that she could not keep away, and sleet that she could not keep away,
and then it was her custom to bring them and then it was her custom to bring then
into the kitchen and finish them on chairs, clothes-horses, lines, hooks and in every othor available way, in order to keep up
her rigid, iron-clad notion of having all the her rigid, iron-elad notion of having all the
clothes dry by noon. The fact that the clothes dry by noon. The fact that the count in the leist. The not altogether suppressed belief among her neighbors that her widow's weeds might have been longer in coming but for an extria spasm of ambition in this cirection was not even touched
upon. The rheumatic fever that made her one boy a hopeless invalid never. stood in one boy a hopeless mevalid never stood in
the way of using the house as a laund iy the way of using the house as a hundiry
drying-lield nor did any of the minor ills of life occurring cither to herself or my of the members of her fanily retard the reipid revolutions of the many and complicated wheels of her domestic machinery.
There were a fow ohs nud chis and a little, a very little enthuaiasm over such to expect, and tho conversation fell rather flat, when somebody coolly asked her if she thouglit such untiring and exhaustless energy was woll directed. Sho wis simply
astounded. Tho idea that aiybody should astounded. Tho idea that anybody shougd
think that kind of thing wasn't all right think that kind of thing wasn't all right
was chite too much for her intelligenco. The face of the invalid son seemed to rise before some of the members of that com-
piny, ind the pathetic wailing of the sick pany, and the pathetic wailing of the sick
child who cried hour after hour: 'Oh, mamma, please shut the door, I'm so cold,' ind the curt refusal with tho remark: - Ifow do you suppose I'm going to do my work if I havo to run and shut the door all
the time? lingered with a repronchful in tensity in the cars of some of the persons present.

A grod housekecper is extremely good in her way, but with all her industry and hard work and self-sicrifice, it might be
well if she sometinos remembers that abWell if she sometinos remembers that ab-
solute cleanliness, the strict observance of certain diays for cortain branchos of domestic workand rigid adherence to system are
ouly a small pirtt of her duty. It would be much better to put the washing over one week or two, to let dust accumulate and forget the rigorous serubbing that the
back-foor stens and cellar-kitchen some times receives, in order to bestow a little extria ittention on some suffering member of the family, and to keep the dampness that is often the very road of death itself out of the dwelling.
The world is full of women whose constant boast is the amount of housowork they accomplish. That a great doal of it is
umnecessiny, sensiflo poople havo comic to unnecessity, sensiblo poople havo comic to
lnow very well. It is quite as creditiblo to put wash-diy. off until Wedinesday, and cuddle little Will or to put awiy the duster
and serub-brush, and bathe poor Daisy's and scrub-brush, and bathe poor Daisy's
head as to let the little ones suffer while head as to let the little ones suffer while
the regular round of domestic duties is gone over: Good housekeeping is good in
the abstract, but when it menns the neglecting or ignoring of the tender graces of humanity, when it means steam and suqu-suds in tho invalid's room, when it
means noise nnd confusion that rasp tired
nerves, it is not good houselceping at all, but is the invasion of the sanctuary of home by the spirit of order, which howover usoful it may be in its place, is like many other of the good things of life, an excellent servint but an exacting and intolerant master.-Exchucuge

## RESTING THE BACK.

' It nover seems to me,' said an energetic, nervous, worrisome woman, 'that I an doing anything, at least anything worth
while, when $I$ an leaning back in is chair. while, when I am leaning back in a chair.
There is a suggestion of idleness, of loung There is a suggestion of idleness, of lounging, about it that always struck me as incompatible with the proper performance duty, and I have never indulged in it.
The friend to whom she spoke, a wer preserved woman of sixty, remarked :

You are making a very great mistake. There is neither idleness nor lounging in doing that which saves your strength. I proper kind of a back to my chair. I proper kind of a back to my chair. were compelled to sit bolt upright in what poople might consider an energetic atticude ; and, as for leaning over at my work, I long ayo found out thit that is one very nice and convenient little form of suicide. Most of my work is done in a large chair with wide, flat arms, across which is placed good-sized lap-board. Tuderaut or this height. Beforo I tried this I was unable to use my arms more than an hour at a time without great suffering and frequently without great suffering and frequently board and all materinls at hand I can work hours on a stretch. Some of my oflicious friends used to criticise and gently hint that indolence had something to do with it, but all the same I find I can accomplish nore than double the work with fir less fatigue than formerly. It seems to me to matiter very little to know just the how and why of cloing things if one can by the adoption of some fabor or strength-saving is a subject of wonder to me why anybody slaould think it necessary to worry aboitit it. The lap-bourd and arm-chnir would bo a menns of grace to many an over-taxed womnn. were it not that she is ifraid that some one may think that slee is lazy.'

## What Little ones can do.

Children from five to ten years of ag can open and air the beds in the morning can wash and wipe dishes, can bring from the cellar all the coal and wood to be used in the other parts of the house, by repat-
ing the journey many times with light loads ing the journey many times with light loads
each timo. They cin wash the inside of each time. 'They can wash the inside of windows; can clean silver; can sow on buttons. They enn sweep the back stair oi any bare floor, not it heavy carpet ; and a large room may be divided into soctions
to be swept by small hands. They can tend a baby-not by lifting; no growing cake a baby to ride in its carriage. They ann cut out, after the mother has mixed it 2 batch of cookies or doughmuts, and if al lowed to use their fancy somewhat in tho figures, will consider this a most deloctable employment. They can stone raisins, sort over beans, pick vegetables, paro potatoes, break macaroni. They can set and clear away the dining-table. They can dust the iiving-rooms, wipe the mop-bonds with
damp cloth. hing out the small pieces of washing, bring them in when dry, iron the hamdkerchiefs; naplins and towels. The boys cain learn to use a needle, the girls to handlo a hammer. It is eminently girls to handlo a hammer. and eminentyy
fit and desirablo that boys and girs. should fit and desirable that oovs and girls.siould
understand something of each other's traditional tools.
Tasks should be made easy to the chil dren ; when done in workminlike manne it should be recognized and commended If a child not maturally lazy slows a special
distaste for any particular duty it is right distasto for any particular duty, it is righ
to relievo him from that task, if possible to relieve him from that task, if possible something else can generally be substituted be allowed to surgest part of the bill of fare sometimes. In performing a task, it should not be considered completed until the inplements that may hnvo been required are

THE TREATMENT OF PINE FLOORS
When it is such an easy matter to make an ordinary pine floor it lenst decently presentable, it-seems strange that more peoplo do not give attention to this portion
of their dwelling, especially as bare Hoors iro univerling, especially as bare floors much moro eas acimitted to bo hygenic that are covered and, all things taken into consideration, quite as comfortable.
The general complaint is that the floor is not good enough to leave uncovered, but this objection is readily overcome by a little newly covering the floor with thin matched boards, which if properly put down will entail but little expense and pay for themselves in salving of work and in comfort every year. Thin flooring carefully planed and matched and fut down with a mixture of putty and paint will last for many years, if well treated. The boards should be tained with a preparation of logwood Apply this hot to the boards, being careful that it is even, and not splashed and potted. By going over with a second coant anter the frrst is dry, and using a brush, and produce more or less variety in the wood. After the logwood is thoroughly dried in-and this will take some days, possibly some weeks, if the weather is il -go over the boarts with hot himseed rom which the oil flows freely. How many coats of oil are to be used, and how requently it is to be put on, are matters lependent liargely on the time and strength of the operator. The more conts, howver, the better the floor for durability he beathy. One may wax the floor after the oil has thoroughly penetrated the boards, or it may bo left with the oil-coant
and occasionally rubbed over where thore and occasionally. rubbed over where thore are spots or where
sink into the wood.
Treated in this way floors often grow eally benutiful, the grain of the wood is brought out, and the polish is sometimes ilmost :

## ENGLISH MUFFINS.

One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a cake of compressed yeast or one-third of a cupful of liquid yeast, one cupful and a half of water. Hiavo tho water blood warm. Dissolvo the
yeast in one third of a cupful of cold water. yeast in one third of a cupfur of cold water, gradually stir in tho flour. Beat the dough thoroughly, cover, and let it rise in in warm 1 lace until it is spongy (about five
hours). Sprinkle the bread board with hour. Shapo the dough into balls about twice the size of an egg, and drop them on the floured board. When all the dough has been shaped, roll the balls into calkes these on $a$ warm griddle which has been lightly greased, and put the griddle on the back of the stove, where there is not much heat. When the cales havo risen a littlo, draw the gridde forward and conk them
slowly, turning often to keep the flit shape. slowly, turning often to keep the fiat shape. It will take nbout twenty minutes for them
to rise on the griddle and fifteen to cook. Tear them apart, butter them and serve.

## A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Do not always be a drudge in your own household. Rest in little whenever you can, and allow some of the younger menn-
bers to do some of tho wonk. Hive chair by tho stove and when you peep into.the oven sit while you look, yea, even into.thenent after; you will work ill the faster for a short change of posturc. While mending have your chair in the cosiest corner, where good light will como in, and let the sum strixe upon you, if possible, so
that you may get the strengthening, healtigiving influence of it. Drop your hands occasionally and let them rest. Let your eyes wander out through the window glas as far as possible and rest your eyes by looking at something interesting out of
drop the reins of houshold govdoors. Drop the reins of housplaold gov
crnment for a little while, unbend yourself and sit down on the rug and play with the children and, as it were, becono ngain: a when you' can.. ${ }^{\text {che }}$ Do not hold the baby
its crib. By resting when you cain, by planning the work to be done, and by being systematic and oiderly in all things, a oman's work nt hone is more easily done - New York Weelily

## FRIED DOUGHNUTS

Here are directions how to make and fry a good doughnut: Two large eggs, one and one-half cups granulated sugar, two cups sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls sweet cream, or two of melted butter, one mised teaspomnful of soda dissolved in three teareamus sweet milk, two tenspoonfuls of ginger, one-third of a grated nutmeg, a pinch of salt, flour enough for a dough just sufficiently stiff to handle without sticking. First, put to lieating the frying fit, containing a cup sized lump of sweet beef tallow to cvery two quarts of lard. Roll the ough one-fourth of an inch thick, and cut with a cutter three inches in diameter, with an imer cutter of one and one-half inches.
This gives a gencrous-sized douglinut, and lso cuts littlenerous-sized doughnut, and hage for frying saving the re-kneading of cores of diminutive circles, whioh makes needless work and over-stiffens the dough. See that the edges of your cutter are slarp and true, and with smoothly-welded seams, clse the fried cakes will be 'wobbly' and ragged. Heat the fat as neir smoking hot as it can be and not smoke. Turn the as it can be and not smoke. Turn the
cakes but once is my rule; we think if cakes but once is my rule; we think if
both sides of a frying doughnut nre prematurely crusted over it prevents it from rising so light as it otherwise would. Fry the little pan-cakes by themselves, saving time by hiting them from the kettle win nuts sideways as you suerr them from the fat. If to be dusted with sugar shake them about in it as soon as taken from the kettle.-Arthur Home Magazine.

## SPRAINS.

A sprain is always serious. Even light one miny be followed by grave re-
sults.
Perfect
rest for the injured joint should be obtained. If the injury be in the upper extrenity, the limb must be placed on a pillow or in a sling, or possibly upon $n$ straight board or sphime. When must be kept in bed. In addition, the injured part must bo wrapped with cloths which lave been souked in simplo cold or hot water, as the sufferer may find most agreeable, or arnica, witchhazel, equal
parts of alcohol and water, or lead water parts of alcohol and water, or lead water
and laudanum may bo used after the pain and swelling have been relieved; the joint must be moved for a short time euch day to prevent stiffness.

## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

A fever patient onn be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water.

Consumptive night sweats may be nrwater.

One in a faint should be laid low on his bick, then loosen his clothes and let.him alone.
Nearly one-half the population aro more or less aflicted with nemalgic pains. Instend of sending for the doctor, who will probably prescribe a plaster and a dose of medicine, wo advise the sufferer to heat a flat-iron, put a double fold of flamel on fro paintul part then mo puin will cense almost impiediately. We have scen the mosi painful cases of neuralgiarelieved in less than ten minutes.
: Sprains are among the most severe accidents to which wo are liable. When a joint is sprolined, swolling comes on giadually. In dislocation, the swelling and loss fter the of the joint happens inmodiately be kept perfectly quiet. To prevent' inflimmation, use

As Lova as the devil can find a church nember who will get up a parlor dance or vival neeting; he will: be ablo to hold up his head.--Ram's Lorru.

## SOAP-BUBBLES,

AND THE FORCES WHCI MOULD ThEM ByC.V. Boys A. R.S. M. F.R.S. of the Royal (Continued.)
We have found that the pressure in i short cylinder gets less if it begin's to develop a waist, ind greater if je begins to bulge. Let us therefore try to balance


Fic. 32.
one with a bulge against another with a waist. Immediately that I open the tap and let the air pass, the one with a bulge blows air round to the one with in waist and they both become straight. In Fig. 32 tho direction of the movement of the anr and of the sides of the bubble is indicated by arrows. Let us next try the same experiment with i pair of rather longer cylinders, say about twice as long as they are wide. They are now ready, one with a bulgo and one with a waist. Directly I open the trp, and let the air pass from one to the other, the one with a waist blows out-the other still more (Fig. 33), until at last it has shat
itself up. It therefore belaves exactly in the opposite way that the short cylinder did. If you try pairs of cylinders of different lengths you will find that the chango occurs when they are just over one and a half times as long as they aro wide. Now if you imagine one of these tubes joined on to the end of the other, you will sed that a cylinder more than about threc times as long as it is wide cannot list more than $n$ moment; because if one end were to contract ever so little the pressure there would increase, and the narrow end would blow


Fig. 33.
sir into the wider end (Fig. 34), : fintil the sides of the narrow end met one another. The exact length of the longest cylinder that is stable, is a little moro thin threo dianeters. The cylinder just becones unstable when its length is equal to its cir-
cuinference, and this is $31-7$ dimeters almost exactly.
I will gradually separato these rings koeping up in supply' of air. and you will see that when the tube gets nearly three. times as long as it is wide it is getting very difficult to manage, and then suddenly it grows a waist neaver ane end than the other, and breaks off forming a pair of sepurate and unequal bubbles.
If now jou have a cylinder of liquid of great length suddenly formed and left to itself, it clearly camot retain that form. It must break up into a series of drops. Unfortunately the changes go on so quickly. in a falling stroam of water that no one by merely looking it it could follow the movements of the separate drops, but I hoje to be able to show to you in two or three wiys exactly what is happening. You may remember that wo were able to make a large drop of one liquid in another, because in this way the effect of the weight wias neutralized, and as large drops osci slowly than small, it is more easy to see what is hapening it is more ensy to see box water colored blue on which is floating box water colored blue on which is foat it paratin, made heaviar by mixing with and dangerous lifid called bisulphide of carbon.

The water is only a very little hoavier than the mixture. If I now dip a pipe into the water and let it fill, I can then


Fig. 34.
raise it and allow drops to slowly form Drops as large as a slilling are how form ng, ind when ench one has reached its full size, a neek forms aboveit, which is draw out by the falling dropinto a little cylinder Fou will notice that the liquid of the neck has gathered itself into a little drop which falls awiy just after the large drop. The action is now going on so slowly that you cam follow it. If I again fill the pipe-with water, and this time draw it rapidly out of the liquid, I shall leave behind a cylinder which will break up into balls, as you can easily sce (Fig. 36). I should like now to show you, is I have this apparatus in its place, that you can blow bubbles of water containing paraffin in the paraffin mixture, and you will see some which have other bubbles and drops of one or other liquid inside arain. One of these conmpound bubble drops is now resting stationary on a heavier layer of liquid, so that you can see it ull the better (Fis. 3T). If I rapidly see it all the better (Fig. 3f). If I rapida a long cylindrical bubble of water contain long lin aud thi as with the water-cylinder, slowly breaks up into suherical bubbles.

Faving now shown that a very large


liquid cylinder breaks up regularly into drops, I shall next go to the other extreme,


FIG. 37.
and take as an example an excessively finc cylinder.

## (To luc Continuci.)

## LIKE SOMTE PEOPLT

Toddles. 'Papa, don't you think people talk very croolied sometimes?'
Pipia. 'Crookedly, you mean. Vell, I don't know. IIow 's'
Toddle. Why, for one thing, they say the wind roars through the trees, nud it docsn't. I'vobeen watehing, and tho wind goes along quietly fill it gets to the trees, and then they begin to fight it and try to keep it from gomg through. They make nll the fuss.'
Papa. "jut how about the trees, my.
boy $t$ Weren't they very still and quiet too, before the wind came? The wind I lins to me to be like a great many peopla I know, and even some simale boys. long as it has things its own way, but just as soon as it meets any opposition there is trouble.'
I'an stopped here and looked at Toddles, oxpecting im answer, but the little boy seomed to be thinking.-Harper's Yound Pcople.

GRASS.
The rose is praised for its beaming face, Whe lily for saintly whiteness; We Jove this for its languid grace
And that for its niry lightness.
We say of the mak, 'How grand of ginth! And yot, of the soft grass, clothing earth How slight is the praise we render!
But the grass knows well, in her secret heart How we love her cool green raiment; So she plays in silenen her jovely par
And cares nolit ati for payment.

Each year her buttercups nod and drowso
With wweot dows brimming over: With swect dows brimming over: Each yenr she pleases tho greedy cows
With occaus of honeyed clover !

Each jear on the carth's wide brenst sho Fromspring 'til bleak November And then sho remenbers so many graves That no one else will remember!
And while she serves us with goodness mute, In return for such sweet dealings, We trend her carelessly under foot-

Herces a lesson that he whoruns may read: Thic best roward of a find ly won itThe best roward of a kindyy deed, it

EDGAR Fawchtio

## NORTHERNMESSENGER

THE MONKEY TEMPLE OF BENARES.
Among the thousand or more temples and shrines with which the holy Findoo city of Benares is endowed visitors generally find the great temple dedicated to the worship of the goddess Durga one of the most interesting. It is known to Europeans as the monkey temple because in and around its precmets many hundreds of sucred monkeys rom about without interference. The temple is situated in the southern extremity of the city, It was erected during the jist century by the - Raneo Bhawani of Natre in honor of Shiva's wife, the tervific goddess who is supposed to delight in death and slaughter, and of whom the poor believers in the various atHindoo Pantheon stand in the greatest dread.
'The Durga Kund is conspicuous in this city of temples for the grace and simplicity of its architecture, writes a correspondent of the London Grajuic. It adjoins a tank which is the finest in Benares, and occupies the central portion of a quadrangle, the
walls being stimed red with ochre. The walls being stained red with ochre. The
sacred portion of the temple consists of sacred portion of the temple consists of
twelve finely carved pillius standing on a marble platform, and supporting a heavy roof. This platform is about four feet from the ground, and is ascended by a flight of low stops on ench side of the square. The temple is well provided with the necessiny instrumonts for creating the frightful noises which emanate from these
abodes of idolatry all abodes ofidolatry all
over India. Drums over Indil. Drums
of hure dimensions, of huge dimensions, gongs, bells, and tom-toms are all at the service of the priests in performing the rites required of them. But the mlics of the monkeys which malie this temple their home mo, mext to its architecture, the most attractive feature of the place. Tho goat's blood with Which the walls are
sprinkled, and the sprinkled, and the
sacrifices that are known to take place known to take place
here to appease the here to appease the
wrath of Shiva and wrath of Shiva and
histerrifying spouse, re rather rowning to a Christinn ; but
the grotesque play of the grotesque phay of the monkeys, their
importuinate beg-importuinate beg-ging, the pranks
they emact on one they enact on one
another, and the graceful agility they are constantly displaying supply it perpetual soures of amusement $w$ hich one is apt to think must prove zather
distracting to the devout Hindoos who ing tho battle, Laura Secord was obliged come here to worship. These sacred with the assistance of two young slives, to come here to worship. These sacred
monkeys are of the genus semonothecus the assistance of two young slives, to
convey her wounded husband, fivo small monkeys aro of the genus semnopethocuts Indian monkey. A few years, ago, as no Indian monkey, A few years, ago, as no one dared molost these anmans, they not growing to be exceedingly hold, developed alarming thieving propensities. The annoynnce they caused amounted to a public nuisnnce, for no house in the place was safe from their depredations. At last the trouble grew so serious that some reduction in the number of these adept thieves became a necessity, although the prejudices of the people were against any such steps wis taken. In the end the Government aside all other considerations but that of aublic polity, the authorities had many Chundreds-report says thousnads-captured and sent away. Nevertheless, there
are plenty of them left, and they certainly are plenty of them left, and they certainly probably in many respects the most inter. probably in many
esting in the world.
The Most Foolise of all foolishness is to fool with'sin,-Ram's Horn.
children, and all their household belong Thgs, to $a$ farm about a mile distant Through the long and dreary winter that followed, she nursed her husband back to comparative health, though he was never
again fit for ractive service. With the spring como renewed hostilities, and tho little household was often forced, under thrent of pillage, to give entertaimment to much surprise when, it the close of it Juno day, some of Dearborm's soldiers demanded vould boper. Knowing thati, remonstince the best fare the house afforded should bo set before them, while she busied herself in an adjoining room.
After a time the loud voices of the soldiers, who had partaken too freely of thein host's cider, attracted har attention. What that they were discussing an attack to be made by the American force, of five hundred nut Fitzgibbon, stationed at Benver Dams,

the moniey thaple of emares
at St. David's helped her to pass the remining two sentries that she encomntered before reaching that phace.
Here she had to resist the entreaties of her friends, who begged her not to risk her life in so perilous an undertaking. But she would not turn back now ; and so, after a little rest and direction as to the way to take, sho plunged at once into the forest, not daring to keep to the more open

## ad

Few of us at the present day can have any idea of what that nineteen-mile walk menit to Laura Secord. On and on through the pathless woods, stumbling over fallen trees, wading through stienms swollen with the spring rains, often slipping on the moist clay soil. Nor were these the only perils of the way, for now and again would be hoard in the distance the ery of some wild amimal, or a mittlesnake would glide across her path. Still, with the all the heat of that Jumo day ; still on through the gathering sladows, for she well knows t
Suddenly there falls on her enr some
human ingenuity.
human ingenuity. flor prizes for the largest academies eggs, and packages containing dozens of specimens; are forced upon the markets at cheap prices, or thrown in as premiums with popular joumals for youths. No wonder the parks grow still and the flocks disappear to the detriment both of the bird-lover and the husbandman.
All this wanton and artificial pursuit is sanctioned in the mame of science. We doubt, however, whether it is necessary that the size, shape, color and spots of every egg should bo known to the young ornithologist. Mimy of our very best ledrers on birds have ganed therr knowdonestic arrangemants among the boighs. The fines imposed by lav are laughed at But it strong sentiment against the practice, with a clear understanding of the ruin that it is cansiner, would soon check the pro rress of this ovommia. It is none too early now to begin the crusade.

Josir Bilitinas snys, 'I'will never purchase a lottery ticket so long ns I can hire
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { with o } \\ \text { post ! }\end{array}\right.$
ost!
Beaver Dams was nearly twenty miles away, and the attack was to be made on the next day butone. How was Fitrgibbon to be warned in time? Her husband was a too weak in condition to think of under all too young. There wis only one alter antive. Could she leave lier husband children, and all that her heme held denrest, whilst she, perchance, perished in the vainattempt to give the warning? But slie loved her country too much to desert it in his hour of trial. No, sho would do her duty at whatever cost, leaviner the result in the hands of an all-wise Fither.
Her plans wero soon made. One mile distant, at St. Divid's, her brother lay ill. This would serve as an excuse for her ald sence to the chilaren and neighbors, with dawn Laura Secord set forth. For fear of arousing the suspicions of the sentries, she wore only the usual cotton house-gown and woollen slippers in which she was customed to do her morning's milking
She had gone but a short distance when she was challenged by in American sentry She replied that one of her cows, which was fortunately near by at the time, had strayed from home, and she had come to milk it. Reaching the cow, she managed to drive it before her till out of sight of
thing moro terrible even than the biying
of wolves, -an Indian war-whoop, whilst of wolves, -an Indian war-whoop, whilst
she sees a band of Indians with uplifted she sees a band of Indians with uplifted
tomathaws advancing towards her. With difficulty she made them understand that she was tho hearer of important news to Fitagibbon. On hearing this, the Indians, who were Mohawks and British allies, projourney.
After
After reaching Decan's farmhouse at Benver Dinns, where. Fitzgibbon and his men were stationed, and telling her story, she was SO completely exlinusted that two hammek were obliged to carry her in a mamock to a place of safoty: But her ourney was not in van, for Fitzgibbon, warned in time, and assisted by the Indian allies, was able to place his men in such it position that Colonel Boerstler and his force, imagining that Fitzgibbon had received re-enforcements, surrendered after slıort skirmish.
Lauma Secord was soon able to return o the home she loved so mach; but, although living to the nge of ninety-three, sidering that sho had simply done herduty wher country by it.-Golden hitle.

## BIRDS AND BOYS.

Mrs. Olive Thorn Miller tells us that ofther beast more destructive to birds thinn any beak and the shot gurare feeble exter minators compared ber's stealthy hand. It is just in the coming montlis that these young destroyers get in thei deadliest work.
We are blessed with birds of plamago and song as fair as could be desired. That thoy prefer tho society of man, when hospitably treated, is clear. The deey forestsaresilent, but the groves of every
village are Gud's own aviaries in the months of spring. The love and study of these visitors, with other woodland denzens, and of na-
ture in general,' is one of our finest and truest passions.
What a pity that it should be shadowed with thoughtless cruelty!
As if the feathered creatures hat not matural foes c nough-smake, squirrel and hawkwe must encourage our lads to pursue them with all tho fatal precision of

NORTHERN MESSENGER

MR. RICHARD STEDMAN AND THE GIRLS.
by Mairy h. FLeLD.
Mrs. Bradford sat alone on her broad piaza, in the twilight of a June dny, and, looking up, saw her tall, good-looking young nephew approaching. She rose and
held out her hand cordialy. held out her hand cordially.
'Well, Dick,' she said, in her pleasant, motherly voice, 'you may come and sit beside me, provided you are in a properly repentant frume of mind, and are randy to tell me why you didn't put in an n
'Yes, Aint Eunice, answered $\mathrm{Mr}_{1}$. Richard Stedman, taking. the proffered hand and seat
be scolded.?
be scolded.
'You ir
hen,' sho doomed to disappointment natured old siunty 'Wher treat your good ing? I meruly over treat you to a scold ing I merely asked for an explanation. twe of his highly polished boot with his walking-stick, and twisting his handsome moustaclie with his disengaged hand during a few seconds of meditation. Then ho said:
'Well, Aunt Eunice, I think I'll continue my boyish custom of making a clean breast wero always bound to find me outany way. werc always bound to mand me outany way
Tho reason I did not come was this,-I don't get on well with the ginls nowadays. Thoy're all so confoundedly clever, and so sharp onall the new booksand things, and a man who hasn't a head for that kind o business can't keep up his ond of the game.
I'm no literary fellow, you know, and I T'm no literary fellow, you know, and I
don't like that kind of girl. I lnew you'd don't like that kind of girl. I knew you'd
lave the Spauldings and the Clarks, and that Miss whitney who seems to think in Gireek,-all of the college girls,-and I knew they'd trip me up on something or other ; so, instend of putting on iny dress suit, and making a baokground for these brillimint young women's pyrotechnics, stiayed in our back office, and mado semomo for booming old Sear's lots; and
I'm gring to do it, I reckon. Just you in gring to do it, I reckon. Jus:
wait, and watch the developinents.
Mrs. Eradfurd smiled indulgently, bu sho could not help saying, 'Alh, Dick dear hat a pity you did not go to collego ton!
Maybe so,' he answered, n little gloomily ; 'but I didn't feel that way a
cighteen, and I fancied father needed my cighteen, and I fancied father needed
help then more than I needed Greek.'
'Yes, I know all about it,' snid aunt; ' and thero was a good deal to linder. Forgive me if my words hadd a tone of reproach. Business men are needed -of course, they are-just as much as professional men, and if you are not a classical scholur, it doesn't at all follow that you must go throughl life bemoaning The act. Let us go back to the girls, The ones of whom you have spoken surely disagreeable; and then there were plenty disagreeable; and then there were plenty
of girls at my tea who hadn't had such in of girls at my tea who
claborate education.'
Stedman slook his head forlornly. 'I've had several Waterloos lately,' he said, 'and I con't seem to mally my forces Now, I went to tho Moulton reception liss spring, -felt as if $I$ must, because the girls have nlways been so nice to me; and, good gracious, if they didn't spring some sort of
a book gane on me! I went round for a book game on me! I went round for half au hour with the title of a book pinied on my back,-book I'd never lienrd of, by some author of whose existence I was only
dimly aware, -that old crank that lived dimly aware,-that old orank that lived hut he built for himself, and worked the cost of hisliving down to a few mills a day -I've hunted up his history since. Well I let the girls chaff me nearly to death about the infamous old wretelh, and then I pleaded an engagement aud went down town and wrote jetters to men who aren'
ccupied weighing thesnlt in theirporridge.
Mrs. Bradford was now hrushing away Mrs. Bradford was now hrushing, away ter, but which sho declared were purely sympathetic
Her nephew went on ; 'That isn't tho worst of it, eithor, Aunt Eunico. You
know how friendly Sue Taylor and I have always been. It only seems a year or two since I was drawing her to school on my sled, and she had half a cooky in her pocket for me. Well, I've been in the habit of
falling back on her for some common-place enjoyment at picnics and parties ; and now
my last prop has fillen. I overtook her night before last hurrying along the street, and haled her with", "Chereare you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going to the Circle, sir, she said." And if she didn't
go on to tell me how she and her inother go on to tell me how she and her mother
were both Chautauquans, and reading about urt and scicnce mad history readitengou and Heaven knows what. She had Greek book under her arm, and pretende it was interesting, -the little humbug. I just groaned, and then burst into frantic expostulation. Don't, Sue,' I begged "don't. You'll be like all the rest. sha'n't have a friend left in the world."
'And then,' said Mrs. Bradforc, 'sle aughed, and called you a ridiculous boy ind, I hope, asked you to join the Circle next fall.

Oh, yes ! that was nbout it, I grant.'
And you said you didn't want to be bothered with any literary nonsense,
hadn't time to go to sehool if you did.

## 'Yes, - what else did we say?

'Oh, nothing I care to repent ; though course, I might, if I chose, give it ver batim report. But I'll tell you what aach of you thought afterward
'Pray, do.'
'You thought you never saw Suc look prettier, nor seem more charming, even if sho was turning blue-stocking. And she thought, "Poor Dick; what a pity he will stay out in the cold! I like him vastly better than I do Professor Dinn, with his ong hair. Dick might know everything f he only had a mind to. What ails the boys, any way, to let about half their
faculties die of atrophy ?". The truth is, she thought about you, Dick, all the way to the Circle, and off and on through the whole evening, although Professor Dana had a wonderfully good paper. I know, for I heard it myself. You needn't fancy I'm going to spy on her maiden meditations my more, howerer-not even for you benofit, sir.'
Dick was tugging at his moustache hardor than over. Thank you, Aun Eunico,' ho said. 'T'vo not tho least daub of tho accuracy of your knowledgo ; butit is
al little hird on. Sue to be so exposed.' Ho a little hard ou, Suc to be so exposed.' He
resumed : 'I toll you, Aunt Eunico, I liko resumed: 'I toll you, Aunt Eunico, I liko
old-fishioned girls, girls that just sew and cook and frolic, and the prettier the better. 'Oh! you do $?$ ' inquired Mrs. Bradford You like girls that in a dozen years or so grow into such women as -Mrs. Sears, for nstance.
Faugl!' ho answered. 'That stupid
'Well, Mrs. Horten, then. Sho isn't eavy nor dull, I'm sure.
'The' vixen!' ejaculated the young mam.
'Mrs. Driscoll, possibly?'
Dick held up both hands in protest.
tre a woman who is good and gentle and higniked, and who keens her charmo when Eun hase, gray hair. In said, quito simply and frankly 'Ah, you rogue !'-do you think I'll let ou off now?' she asked, reaching for his hand. 'But you know I fairly revel i
ooks,-always have and always shall.'
'Well, you know how to make everybody ave a good time,' ho persisted.
Thank you, Dick, T'm afraid you won't quite enjoy what I'm going to say ; but nsten now. Your tastes are all right.
 good common-sense, and whose spirit grows Many beatiful as her rose-hues fade however,-yes, ind a good many after that ndvanced age,-are deceived by mere surface prettiness. They mistake bright eyes face prettiness. They mistake bright eyes high color for brilliancy. My memery oes back to the time when ench of the adies whom I have just instanced was con sidered a remarkably pretty and pleasing girl. I toll you, Dick, a young fellow needs to look ahead a little. He ought to ask a shall I bo at fifty? What woll she be at fifty? Now, you do not want to be jus a machine for making figures, like poor old Mr . Remington. Neither do you wish your wifo to be a dull mass of flesh and blood like that famous cook, Mrs. Sears nor a nervous, exasperating scold, like that laborious houstwife, Mrs. Horton ; nori a Driscoll. I I trow not. But, as you very Driscoll. I trow, mature mon and women are the results of their youth. Habits are like the
old man of the sen on poor Sindbad's back. Start right in now, my boy, to keep all
your powers in play. Have $a$ variety of your powers in play, Have a variecty of not a bookish boy that you can never like books. Most of us don't mature very young. You are ten times as capable as you were at sixteen in a dozen differing lines. Now, join Sue's Circle. You will be interester in all these studies before you know it ; but make a fight for it, if need be. It is tremendously worth while. You need a knowledge of bouks to make you feel at home in the best society, as you've just acknowledged. You need it to make your own intelligence manysided mand symmetrical. You need it for sided and symmetrica. You need it for your own self-respect. You need it to winh You can never " get on," as you siry, without it.
Now, here is a course of reading all mipped out for you. Here are the very lines of study you noed. Here is a circle of pleasint friends, ready to read with you and help you in a hundred ways. Here is a dear girl holding out her hand to you in old schoolmate fashion. Why not go with her? Why let her drift a way into this lovely world of art and literature, and have at birper built up betwe
It had grown quite dark. Toung Sted man bent over his nunt's hand and kissed it.

You have nlways been like a mother to ne, Aunt Eunice,' he snid. 'I am. yoing right over to sce. Sue, and to join her
Chautauqua Circle.'-Sunday-Schooll'imes.

## LITTLLE CROSSES.

## dy emita $L$. burnemt.

You appear to bo in low spirits,' reMarked Grace Burling to her friend, Agnes fialeoth, as they were on their way to What's tho matter?
'I'vo hatd bidd nows to dhay,' Agnes roolied, ploomily. Threo of my musio upils havo stopper thuir lessons for the season, When I anjectod man, to go until but thie loss of just that numount menins no ütumer outing for me.

Oh !' exclaimed Grace, in profound symarthy. She knew of all tho demands on Agnes's slender purso, and how brief and cheap theso much-needed outings had to bo t any time.
'It is a bitter disnppointment,' Agnes pursued. 'I'm perfectly willing to do nusic lessons between tives, of tho year, if I can only get two solit weeks of seashore, or of green fields. But this year I shall haive to do without.
Both girls sighed. Then Grace snid
'I'm not looking forward to a very plensant summer either. Aunt Jane has come to spend sevenal months with us.
Your Aunt Jane! What in the world brought her back again?'Agnes demanded in consternation, being fully a ware of Aunt anc's disagreeable peculiarities.
'That's what l'd like to know. I can' imagine why she should loave Uncle John's, where there is plenty of room, and wedge herself in our small house, where there ard so many of us we cim scarcely turn around. Of course I have to share my room with arourd, to bo handy, that it is never fit to o seen.
T'oo bad!' murmured Agnes, whocould ensily imagine what martyrdom this would o to a person of Grace's neat, dainty whys.
Then she is in and out of the room fifty times a day, so that I can't have it to myolf hive minates at a time,' said Grace, bustling family like ours, one needs a quiet phe to retire to occasionally. Well, ${ }^{3}$ she dded half humorously, and not meaniug ny irreverence, 'if I ever get to heaven I nyself, where I can go when I get tired of an other saints, and the angels.
No tiredness thore,' siiid Agnes. 'No botherations or disuppoiutments either But what's going on at Immanuel?' she asked, as turning a corner, they ciume in ghted church, into which groups of poople were going.
' Oh, I forgot to tell you. The choir and some other good singers, are giving a con cert this ovening ; something in the way
of an oratorio, I believe. It is free to the public, too.

Do let ús go in,' urged Agnes, an ardent nusic-lover. 'We oin ga to see Kate some other evening

Just as you say,' Grace agreed. 'I should like to go in, for though I shan't be able to cujoy the music as you will, the form and coloring of this church are a feast to the eyes.'
However, if she did not fully appreciate the musical setting, the subject was one hat appaled just as forcibly to her as to Dudey ine audience, the work given, being hundreds pithered there for the church was speedily filled to its utmost capacity, listened with intense interest to the finc rendition of the beatiful, touching owtorio. There were wet eyes here and there long befure the final song was reached and, no doubt many thought what a lady, nenr our girls. softly breathed

I never felt so near heaven before!'
That all presentlonged for some vent for their pent up feelings, was shown when, by a happy inspiration, the pastur of the church, at the close of the concert, asked the assenbly to xise and join in singing ' Nearer my God to Thee.' Probably that favorite hym, the prayer of so many hearts, has seldom been sung with greater unction. In all that throng apparently no voice was silent. So great was the volume of sound that the organist, to guide it, was abliged to put on almost the full organ

## F"en though it be a cross

Agnes softly sang, on their homeward way, Wrough that quiet pirt of the town. While we sang,' she said, 'I could nut help looking at some people whom I know are carrying heavy crosses. There was
Mrs. Thylor, whose darling baby died in the winter ; and Mr. Suder, whose wife died so suddenly about tho same time, and that mado mo think of others who havo living troubles. Old Mr. Stovons, Wono sons aro such scapegraces, and tho s, with their defornid and of other peoplo. $P$ Oon sufferers!
'Still, don't you think those great crosses are becter for people than tho innumerablo little ones that we have a share of ? Bocause great sorrows often do lead persons enrer to God'

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Out of my ston grice?, } \\
\text { Bethel IM rise }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Bethel IMI rise, } \\
\text { Still iur mo wos to be } \\
\text { Nearer to 'Wheo,' }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

quoted Agnes.
Yes ; but these little troubles and riaks, ire such insignificmit things, one hardly likes to dignify them by the mane crosses; I don't see how they do us any
cond. They only irritate us.
Thero was silence a few moments, and Ag Agnes broke out with
But we ought to allow them to do us nod-theso little crosses ; that's what they re sent for. They may be "made steps up to hoaven. Seems to me tho wholo
drift of that hymn is, that every thing drift of that hymn is, that every thing
should lead us nearer to God. Joys as should lead us nearer to God. Joys as
well as sorrows. Little crosses as well as reat

Aunt Jane's visitations, and no summer trips, interrupted Grace.

## In mercy given.'

That just reminds me of something I (aw in "puper the other day, Grace exBrooks. If I can find it Inll send it round May all that Thou sendest us bring us to Thee." '
The next day one of the numerous little Burlings brought Agnes a newspaper with he following passacre marked:

Oh, Lord, by all Thy dealings with us whether of joy or pain, of light or darkness, let us be brought to Thee. Let us value no treatment of Thy graco simply because it makes us happy, or because it makes us sad, because it gives us or denies us what we want, but may all that Thou sendest us bring us to Thee, that, knowing Thy perfectness, we may be sure in every disappointment that Thou art still loving us, and in every darkness that Thou art till enlightening us, and in every enforced dleness that Thou art still using us-yen in every death that Thou art giving us life as in His denth Thou didst give life to Thy arian Observer:

HOW MIS-MIS WAS SAVED.
by rev. Egeiton r . youna.
Several years ago, in one of the Indian tribes in the far North-West of Anerica, the buffaloes, that havo now ontirely disap peared, kept so far away that the Indian hunters found a great denl of dificulty in killing sufficient numbors of them to keep the people supplied with food.
In those days they did not cultivate tne land, and so had no grain or vegetables. Instead of being extra industrious and endeavoring to kill other kinds of game to take the place of the buffalo, the disheartened, wicked men of the tribe, resolved to get rid of some of the old people, who had outlived their ability to hunt or fish as well as in their more youthful days.
This cruel custom of putting to death the aged and feeble existed among many of the tribes until a very recent date.
Ono old man especially was singled out in this tribe, to which we have referred, to be killed and sent to the happy huntinggrounds immediately on the return of a large lunting party, if they should be unsuccessful in a great hunting excursion on successful in a great hunting ex
which they were about starting.
In some way or other, Mis-mis, for that was his name, and it is the Indian for grandfather, got hold of this information and was not at all pleased with the news of what was in store for him.
Had he not been for years tho mughty hunter and brave warrior? Had henotbeen able to shoot the arrow clean through the body of the buffalo, and had not, in yenrs past, the war-whoop rung out from him as, ever in the fore-front of the battlo, he pushed on with the bravest of the brave? And now for him to be basely strangled with a rope or lasso! The thought was with a rope or lasso! The thought was
humiliating. Why had he not died in battlo humiliating. Why had he not died in battlo
long ago rathor than come to this? So, long ago rathor than come to this ? So,
instead of sitting down in sullon indifforence and stoicaliy awniting his fate, he determined that, as ho ras to dio, ho rould die in a manner worthy of his record ns a brave warrior and a great hunter. Ho rosolved that he must dio in mortal combat with some enemy of a hostile tribe, or in battle with some savage beast.
While brooding over this resolve and wondering how ho could best carry it out while the able-bodied hunters were all away), the opportunity one day suddenly presented itself.
Back of the village in which he lived were some large, deep ravines, in which great quantities of sweet berries grow on tall bushes. The Indians call these berries Sas-ke-too-me-nuh-nah-Menisuk. They are like our bilberries. The bears are as fond of them as are the Indims
One day, as Mis-mis sat gloomily in his tent, a party of boys came rushing in with the news that while they were out in one of the ravines, pickiag berries, they say not mis sprang up with joy. Here was his opmis sprang up with joy. Here was his np-
portunity. He. would die fighting that portunity. He would die fighting that
great beir. So, divesting himself of all his great beur. So, divesting himself of an his
clothes but a pair of leather pants, which were scant and torn, and taking his tomahawk, he sallied out to the conflict. He stuck in his hair as many engle feathers as he had slain enemies in battle, and as he marched forth he began to sing his death song.
Of course, he expected nothing but denth from this monster, as the killing of a fullgrown grizzly by a hunter is ever considered a feat equal to that of slaying a warrior of another tribe'in a hand-to-hand
conflict.
He had not far to go ere he caught signs of the enormous brute that had been quietly feasting on the berries. Every species of bears seems fond of berries. On the rivers of the far North I have watched the black bears, through a telescope, eating with great relish the wild berries which grow there.
As Mis-mis hurried on, still singing his city and enraged at being interrupted in his feast, at once came to meet him. Black bears are generally timid and run away when thus disturbed, but not so the grizzlios.
When within striking distance, the Indian, who, as a brave hunter, had resolved
to sell his life as dearly as possible, raised to sell his life as dearly as possible, raised his sharp tomahawk and amed a terrible on his haunches.

Bears are, perhaps, the most skilful boxDears are, perhaps, the most skiful box-
ers in the world, and this enormous old fellow was no exception. He easily parried the blow aimed at his laed by Mis-mis, ind
did it so effectually that he knocked the did it so effectually that he knocked the
gititering tomalawk oult-of his hand with grittering tomahawk oult-of his hand with
such force that it wen terying through the nir and landed on the prairie-grass, yairds away.
Poor old Mis-mis wasira n sad plight now. There he stood before thee grizzly, without a weapon and nearly milsed. But he had come out to dio, and weile sorry that he had not been able to al Jenst draw blood, or wound the enemy that was to kill him, he stood his ground brevely, and waited to receive the terrible sitroke of the paw that would fairly tear him to picces.
Grizzly bears do not lag or squeeze therr victim to denth, like solico other kinds of benrs do Their metliod, when they get
close to their foe or close to their foe or phom; is, to strike out with their fore-paw as they rise upon their
hind legs. Their bony claws -are: often hind legs. Their bonf claws -are: often anger than at mins strike down a hone or a buffilo.
Fancy, if you cint, thooldIndian's amazenent, when the terribli paw that was to
capture. He explained that this old fellow had broken off all his claws by turning over heavy rocks and stones looking for
slugs and worms, on whioh slugs and worms, on which the grizzlie
feed, and of which they are very fond.
The boys entered eagerly into the sport for were they not the sons of warriors and hunters, and were they not longing for the time when they would be able to emulate the deeds of the bravest of their tribe?
What an Indian boy loves most of all is his bow and arrows. Next to these is his lasso. This is made of strong, green hide, nd is fixed with a running noose o1 8 lip ties to his belt, or holds in his hand.
They become very skilful in throwing the open noose over the heads of dogs and their colts and horses, and evein buffiloes.
Mis-mis got about a dozen of the biggest boys to accompany him with their lassos, and as quietly as possible they surrounded the bear. Almost before he knew where he was, the lassos began to fall over his head and tightened on his neek. He plunged this way and that way, but an his had lost moys held him tight, and as ha had lost most of his teeth in addition to

thene he grood befone the grizzly, without a weapon.
fairly tear him open, callee down across his his claws, he could not cut off the tough naked chest, ind did not even scratch or leather lassos.
injure him. The clawswere all gone, and the blow he had receivel was as though he had been struck willm a great ball of fur. He quickly put hingsolf in a boxing attitude and struck bager and then the bear hit him again, but it did him no serious harm. And so theylad quite a battle. Fists agninst an old bears paws robbed of thei" claws !
Soon another thougle came into old aupture this big bear, and thus show the hunters that I am worth something yot. So he jumped back, and zan as fast as he could from the bear to tio village. The bear did not follow far, buet retiurned to the berries.
The old man told theboys to get their assos ready, and to como with hinin. He , with an Indian's quick limsight, told them
that here was an old bay that they, could

He growled and struggled, but all in in. Old grandfather and the boys had him captured. After a good deal of trouble mind excitement, they got him to the Indian
village. They drove down some strong stakes on different sides of him, and tied him so securely to them that he could not possibly get away.
Great was the excitement of the men when they returned from their hunting expedition. Here was a foat never equalled in the history of their tribe A live grizeny anptured and tethered with lassos in the camp !
A great council was called. Mis-mis was voted to be, as he had ever been, a brave man. Mis-mis was not to dio. The threat to kill him was removed.' As long as there was food in the camp ho was to have his Share.
and the people became Christians. And now the old and feeble are all kindly cared or, and there will never be a return to those days when it was such a risky thing to get old and feeble.

## A WATCH'S WONDERS.

## the mechanisit of the most common

 article of attireOpen your watch and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. Notice the busy little balunce Wheel as it flies to an fro unceasingly, day and night, year in and year out. This wonderful little machine is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment. The watch carried by the ayerage man is composed of ninety-eight pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinot and separate operations. Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eye camnot distinguish them from steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-1000 of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth $\$ 1,580$. The hair-spring is a strip of the finest steel, about $9 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1-100 inch wide and $27-10,000$ inch thick. It is coiled up in a spiral form and finely tempered. The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the fow fortunate ones possessing it, and even now inotgeneraly facture requires great skill and carc. The strip is gauged to $20-1000$ of an inch, but no
measuring instrument has as yet been demeasuring instrument has as yet been de-
vised capable of tine onough gauging to determine beforehand by tho size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A $1,20,000$ part of an inch difference in tho thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes per hour.
Tho value of these springs, when finished and placed in watches, is enormous in proportion to tho material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good iden. A ton of steel mado up into hair springs when in watches is worth more than twelvo and one-lialf times the value of the same weight of pure gold. Hairspring wire weighs one-twentieth of a grain
to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less
than half a pound. The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, and $157,680,000$ every yenr. At each vibration it rotates about one and one-fourth times, which makes 197,100,000 revolutions unders year. In order that we may better performed by these tiny workers let us make a few comparisons. Take, for illustration, a locomotive with six-foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of rovathons that $a$ watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to twenty-eight complete circuits of the earth. All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every twenty-four hours.

MOTHER'S RULES.
A place for ench thing rou can roin the dirk place And cach article trace
Whaterer is worth doing
Is worth doint well: Take time fory your working,
Your work will excel.

Be quictand steady, Haste only makes wasto; Steps hurriedly taken
Must necds be retraced.
$A$ bad habitcured Is a good one begun;
What your should do to day You minst never postpone; Deliny steals your moments
And makes you dronc.

## Never say 'I cannot,'

 Let this be at all ames Your cheorful refrain.Bocontent with your lot. Be kind and be true-
All wickedness shum.
Love God and your neighbor, Walk daily with Jesus.

## A ROYAL PROMISE.

Some time ago a clergyman was nsked to visit a very poor woman who was dying of slow. consumption. She was a true child of God, but appeared to have no earthly friends who were in a position to hélp her in time of need.
The thought of the workhouse infirmary appalled her, and she refused to dio within its walls. The authorities declined to grant her any help while she objected to enter the union.

You are totally unfit to do anything for yourself,' said the clergynian who was visiting her ; 'an you think of no friend who could assist you just now?
'Not one,' replied the poor woman, sor rowfully.
'Think agnin-there may be one,' urged her visitor.
'Yes, yes, sir ; you are right!' exclained the poor widow, sudden faith and joy illuminating her wasted features. 'Yes, I have one friend, of whom God has just reminded one
me.'
" 'And who is this friend?' asked the clergyman.
'It is Her Majesty the Queen,' replied the poor widow. The clergyman started, he thought the poor, friendless creature's mind was in a wenk state - that it was giving way under the pressure of adverse cir-cumstances-that she was raving.
By way of humoring her, he asked her kindly,

- And how is it you are able to count the Queen your friend?
In reply, the invalid snid othat Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and staying jesty, when Princess ,ietoria, and staying in a yacht, or cutter-boat, of which her son (the widow's), a very delicate lad, was helmsman. She proceeded:-
'The Princess often came and spoke to him, and when he was absent for some days from his post she noticed it, and inquired as to the cause. Hearing that my boy was ill Her Royal Highness graciously asked my permission to visit him. Need less to sny, it was given, and when the
Royal visitor came to see him she found Royal visitor came
him in bed very iil.
'After remaining with him for söme time, and comforting him with many Divine and gracious words, she ordered that delicacies, such us would tempt the capricious apperite of an invalid, were to be sent dnily from her own table.' (This yeminds us of the 'duily provision of the king's ment' spoken of in Dim. i. 5 , only that in the present case the royal kindness could begladly yecepted.) 'Then,' resumed the widow, 'after' kind words to me and my son, she always left some little remembrance of her visit in the shape of money.
'And what of your son ?' asked the clergyman.

After much suffering he died, and the Princess, with gentle sympathy, called upon me in my humble home, and did her best to console and comfort me in my grief.'
The Princess, upon leaving the sorrowing mother, kindly said:
-If you ever need a friend, npply to me; and for his sake-your'boy's-I will assist you as you may need.
But the widow allowed the years to roll on, and theugh she was often in the sorest straits, she never took the Queen at her word-never applied to her for the help she knew she would receive if sle did so. She possibly felt it would be presumption in possibly felt it would the promise of the one so obscure to cl.
Queen of England.

Now, in her last extremity, she felt she must remind the royal lady of her promise made years ago ; she was the only one on earth to whoin she could apply, as she had told the clergyman. He at once wrote to the Quecm, stating the facts of the case, and asking if it were true. An answer came almost immediately, saying it was all true, and that Her Majesty was so pleased sho would, according to that promise, provide for the comfort of the poor woman during the remainder of her life. What a truly royal answer? This is $a$ benutiful story, but it is to the lesson it tenches that our hearts must turn. A greater than our Queen, oven the King of kings Himself, has promised, 'for his sake,' the sike of his Divine and only Son, to provide for us in our need. 'And this is the confictence that wo have in Him, that, if we ask anything according to his will, He heareth us.' The Christian.

## SHUN EVIL.

Whether the dance, the theatre, or the card-table are intrinsically evil or not, the world has tiken them for her own and in the estimate of the worldling they are the signs and tokens of conformity to things earthly. A young lady said to the write not lang since,' 'I do not believe I ough to be considered a Christian any longer. 'Why?' 'Because I have become addicted to theatre-going and I love it more than I do the church.' A frank and honorable way of putting it. Certain Christians are just now endeavoring to prove this state ment incorrect: They propose to partici pate in worldly anusements and still re main Cluristians. Will they have any other than Lot's experience in Sodom? At the best, Lot never won a soul for God. Have you ever heird of a dancing, a theatre-going Christion who was at the same time genuine soul-saver?

THE HARM OF CIDER.
A speaker was once addressing an audionce of boys and girls, and told, anons other things, that cider started the appetite for stronger drinks. At the close of the meeting a poor, besotted, broken-down $\operatorname{man}$ cime up and said to the speaker: 'You did right in warning tho boys and girls against using cider. Just look at what I ami! It was the cider on my father's farm that made me a drunkard!'

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