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DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, TEMPERANCE, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

VULUME AL NO 2 }

STATUE OF LIBERTY.

A fow weeks ago we published ! an sugraving of the great national, municipant to Hermann, the liverator of Germany, which was creeted to consolidate the German l'uton, we now publish a representation of the colomal statue to Liberty to be presented by France to the United States in eron teak and he mointenaments tury of a national existence. The difference between tierran and French character is illustrated by these statues the first bong representative of the old Teston here worship and the latter of the poetic mythology of Southern Europe. The statue of Laborty is to be placed on one of the islands in the magniferent harbor of New lurk. The pedental, which is to te supplied by the United States, is to be one hundred feet high and advened by tax reliefs illus trating the history of the last hundred years above this will be the brunze statue, a hundred feet more, guarding us it were the sarker and country from all who do not enter with friendly intentions. At night the statue will to illuminated by a radiant crown which will be visible from the currounding cetter, wherein dwell stont two milhons of people

#### AN INCIDENTOF THE ORIO CRUSADE

PI XIM T/2T OTLLA

A saloon keeper in Ohio was standing in the done of his elegant saloon, a gin palace as they call them. Playing on the steps of the saloon was a lovely build child shout sax years old, handsomely dressed, with your cheeks, clear white 'rehead, wary hairroa bere in your own home, and lave to fee and carrier. No car would suppose may last a lost spirit could behold such a totely child and device harm for the fatare life.

After leaking at the child for a pent, the salma-keeper with to bu conster, moreng a tempting drink of wine, water and sugar, with a few drops of something servager sorb a drink as he kno well how to propure, and handed it to the little buy The little follow thanked him

and compensed drinking.
A greateness who stood by the who related the racident to "That child did not pay you for the drink?" "Oh," he replied. "I shall get my pay." The gen-tleman cid not understand it What do you mean? The boy does not intend to pay you. How

will you get your pay "I comsider that a safe invest-ament for me. That is money out at interest. That child belongs to one of the wmithing families in the mighborhood.

What was the men a deliberate bridged here books and on moiting at the child, and mixed the drink at the country' it could have born militage obe but to cultivate MONTREAL & NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1876.

SEMI-MONTHLY, SU GIS per Am. West-Paid



STATUE OF LIBERTY.

in the child a taste for the inin the Shild a taste for the li-toxinsting cup, so that when he arew older he would come there-teringing with him his young and equally wealthy computions, and append the wealth of their femil-lies. Nor was that all. We nise the man stool mixed the deint the man stood, mixed the drink, and looked at the child, he could have recalled our after another equally thoughtless of harm, if not so young, who at his scloon took their first glass, and at lest came too often even to suit him getting shabby in personal appearance as they began to go the downward way, until he had shaken them off to second and third-class saloons. He could have recalled those who had died Often he had heard the tell toll for the funerals of those he had nined, and yet, with all this in his mind, that man who was on can we believe it, a little child himself, coos had warm sympathis heating in his bosom, could behold that picture of loveliuse-, and plan just such a life of degra dation for that child ' Can any thing more clearly show the degrading, hardening effects of the traffic on the rum-seller mything better show the neces-sity of closing the august for pro-tection to our num children? Pro-tection to our num children. our shippen, how can we heatered in one own homes with the laws as they are !- The Mernil;

STINTLANDS FOR MINISTERS. Ministers laboring in large critics have been assured by their physicians that they must use stimu lants if they are to accomplish their work satisfactorily and comfortably But there are two things that must be considered here. Ad-mitting that the prescription is a mine one, the stimulants must be regarded as purely medicinal, and abould be need as medicines are used. Now, invalids do not put their easter oil bottle on their bruskfast table or run into every apotheoxry's shop for a draught But when stimulants are pre-scribed, it is amorang to find with what frequency and erice, reliab they are taken and ben-instead of being used as medcines, they become articles of daily dies. But we question the wisdom of the pre-cription alte-gether. It is in ever case a pecilons one, and in the see of ministers it is specially so Re liveing, as stimulants do for the time, the depression and langues which lateriers with mental work they come to be often employed and emploitly railed upon. They thus est into the system, until they have become a dire neces sity, and rain the man they were ment to emining Lear.

To young men the read up the hill may be hard, but at any rate it is open, and they who se shout hearts against a stiff hill shall dimb it yet. If young mea-would dany themselves, work hard, and may in their early days, they need not keep the ir noses to the grind stone all their lives amany do. Let them be testatair . for economy scale, water is the strongest drink it drives mel's It is the drink for home and heres. and Samson perer drank anythers e'se. The beer maney would so n I hatld a boom - C H. Spe ...



# Temperance Department.

FATHER, BRING HOME YOUR MONEY TO-NIGHT.

Ane To persuiz Song and Chorus Mrs M. A. Kidder

til. Father, dear Father, don't stay away late, Come home when your day a work iso er.
For Mother ii be watching for you at the gate,
Don't grieve her poor heart any more.

he's weary with sewing to keep as in bread, And her face is so haggard and white, For you know, Father doar, that we all must be fed.

Then bring home your money w-night!

thokis -- Then bring home your money to night

Oh tring home your money to-night!

I or you know, Father dear, that we all must
he fed,

on bring home your money to-night

the old tavern keeper is rich, I all sure. His neres spread out far and wide, would Father, dear Facher, you know we are

poor,

And needy, and hungry boride.

From t give him your hardly carned dollars, I

pray, for the druks that will madden and blight, that is manliness turn from the tempter away,
And bring home your money to night!

Un Father, dear Father, don a stay away

Twill to Saturnay night as you know. The issuitful Saturth might dawn if you

wait. And had as m somes and so

An trend in the painty, no comfort in store, And nothing to make our home tright, wood-bye now, dear Father, don't drink any

But bring home your money to night

# MAKING - JOT IN HEAVEN" ST ELECTOR EIRE.

- Do look at Bessie Carter Shouldn't you

"Be look at Bessis varier. Shouldn't you think she would be ashamed of herself?"

"Why ashamed enquired Deacon Goodneth, both surprised and shocked at his daughter's strange remerk.

"But just look, pape." Lary Goodrich was standing by the window. "There goes her father, just as drunk as he can be, with ber father, just as drunk as he can be, with twenty or thirty boys hooting after him, and Bessis running for dear life. Now she has got bold of his arm. Oh, pans, isn't it dreadful for a moe girl like Bessie to make such a show

"What would you have Beene do?" the descon asked, in the war and measured tones

which Lucy well understood.
"Why, I would have herstay at hom "Why, I would have her stay at home. As my sa she can't do any good, what is the use

"How do you know she can do no good?"
"Why, paps, that man is perfectly sense-

less."
"So much the more need of his daughter's

"But folks talk droadfally about Be papa, for deeng these things, and the whole town seems to look down on her

own seems to look down on her "

And God tooks down upon her, my child,
and blesses her. Last Sunday, Lacy. Resnie's
salbath-school tessen contained this resus; There is jay in Heaven over one sinns repenteds, more than over ninety-nine just men, who need no repentance. She is the test scholar I have, and I assure you I was not a little surjeted, when it was her turn to recite, that she heutated, and finally lenks down comparing to heretated, and finally looks down comparing "Shall I pass to the next, Here I saked, the no please don't she solded "I will say it in a minute." Then she would

Data she wiped her eyes and commemond, at she hadn't got half through the rece be foreshe was in team again. Finally Oh, Deacon Goodnoh, if this is tra Finally abe said amow it is, bow hard we ought to try to less

"I knew, Lucy, that the poor child was thinking of her father, and was not surprised when we passed out of the testry to have her stend to my side and say." Flence, Dascon recoderly, don't forget to pray for my dest forler."

father."
"What did you say?" enquired Locy, her

rym fall of team

"I told her that I would not, and asked her if she was weeping became of discouragement. hald she "I don't know I am very much dis-

couraged, and I am very happy to; perhaps you can't understand this. It seems to me, Descon Goodrich, I could be willing to die to-morrow if I knew that my father could make such joy in heaven as that we read about to-day."

auch joy in heaven as that we read about day."

"Oh, papa," said Lucy, springing into her father's arms, "I hope you encouraged her."

"I did what I could, you may be sure," was the quiet answer. "And I was very careful to try and make her feel that her father's intemperance could by no possibility diagrace her. She is a brave, whole-sould little girl, and her heart is filled with the love of Cod. It passeth understanding surely; for dear little Bessie could hardly comprehend the reasons for her deep joy in the midst of such great cause for scrow

That afternoon Deaven Goodrich's family went into the woods for a pio-nic. It was a lovely day in midsummer. All nature seemed

went into the woods for a pio-nic. It was a lovely day in midsummer. All nature seemed to rejoice, and Lucy with a number of young friends, was full of the spirit of pleasure. Looy would have invited Bessie had she not known it was impossible for her to accept the invitation; but the conversation of the mora-inc had not a deep impression much beginned. ing had made a deep impression upon her se her wise father had determined it sh

se her wise father had determined it should.
Lucy would not be upt to speak of "diagrace"
again in the connection is which she had used
it in this long-to-be-remembered interview.
The sum was going down behind the trees
in the grand old woods. Ten was over, and
the besletch had all been packed. The twilight would be a long one, and Descon Goodrich proposed that they should enjoy the very last bit of daylight before starting for home. "I wonder who it can be over there in the

"I wonder who it can be over there in the meadow beyond the stone wall?" Lucy had saked from the swing. "They have been there ever since we came. I have seen them lots of times. It looks, pape, as if there was a man sink ever there." The descon strolled: off in the dimension indicated. lots of times. It looks, paps, self there was a man sink ever there." The descen strolled: off in the direction indicated, and Lucy.jumped from the swing and joined him. As they drew mearer, the figure of a man tying on the grass was plainly seen. His head lay in the lap of a young girl, who was so absorbed with her charge that she did not notice their sportsools. proson.
"It is Be

proach.

"It is Bessie and her father, whispered Lney. "Oh, page, isn't it dreading?

The descent put up his finger warningly. Bessie was praying. Descent the dread of a good afterwards that he had listened to a good many propess in his day, but he cought he could safely say what this was a first rest prayer of faith he ever hard.

The value and manner were full of a confidence the value and manner were full of a confidence the value and manner were full of a confidence the confidence that the value and manner were full of a confidence that the value and manner were full of a confidence that the value and manner were full of a confidence that the value and manner were full of a confidence that the value and the confidence that the confi preyer of faith he ever heard. The vector preyer of faith he ever heard manner were fail of a confidence that God would answer, and that immediately. An occurrence alternal grown attented that the subject of the spiritual alive to his spiritual would answer, and that immediately. An oc-cational groan attested that the subject of this petition was beenly alive to his spiritual necessities. The prayer cases: Descon Goodrich's cheery voice rang led a clear Amen, and Bessie locked up into the face of her much loved Sabbath-school teacher.

"Then this is a prayer-meeting, is it, Mr Carter? Glorious place for it? No walls built by men between God and our own con-sciences," and the descon put the sufferer at

"That's just it," grouned the poor man.
"That's just it," grouned the poor man.
"It seems to me that my whole soul is laid
"It seems to me that my whole soul is laid
"The searching gaze. I never felt so bare to His searching gaze. I never felt so strongely before. Bessie has been talking to me about Heaven, trying to describe to me how happy the angels are when a size such as I repeats of his sin."

"And mother is among the angels know," said Bessie softly, as she to carressed the scarred and blosted face.

"And I broke her heart. No, mo, Bessio don't talk nonsense." There may be hope for some drumkards, but there's nesse for me!" and the awakened sinner turned his head sway, and scalding teers fell upon Be

"But, father dest," broke in the faithful daughter, her face all aglow, "this is the way it is the greater the samer, the greater the loy. It seems to me I can hear them singing joj (th' mother, dear mother, bely my poo

"Let me pray," said Descon Goodrich with

onivering voice.

When the good man arcse from his kness
the tettering figure of the drenkard confront

ed him.

"With God's help"—he burst ont, seizing the denous's hand, "I will server touch asother drop of liquor. I never broke a promise yet, Denous Goodrich," and lifting his eyes reversally, "He will help me to keep this one, Bessie," imming to his daughter. "seems to me I can hear your mother's voice too, oh, there he joy in danyen over a sinuse that repeateth."

That victory was complete.

That victory was complete.

The discon and Mr. Carter walled home arm in srm, Besie and Lucy fellowing. Fellowing states at they saw Descen Gookish in such close companisoship with a noted instrict: but wooder turned into consideration, when Mr. Carter took his proper place among remertable sum.

respectable men.
"It was very discouraging," said Bessis to
Lucy, "sometimes; but I believed in ...od,

RENEGADES FROM TEETOTALISM. Those who have been moderate men all their life are often quite content with saying that every man must be fully persuaded in his own mized; and some of them are frank enough own mizd: and some of them are frank enough to own that elatinence is a good thing. But the runegade tectotaler must be controversial, and must prove that shatinence is altogether an error, and that a little wine is really need-ed for the stomach's aske. In his youthful el for the stomach's sake. In his youthful zeal, he says, he played ascetic, but is now reformed, and is living as a sensible man ought to live, in the enjoyment of his creature comforts; and he would advise every testotaler to do as he has done! As a rule, perverts are very zealous propagandists, and especially when interest or appetite is involved. This the anti-tectotal zeal of the renegade is therefore the research who remarks we have

the anti-tectotal zeal of the renegade is there-fore the passion of the pervert, who nomehow or other just seems to think that it is his special mission to destroy what he formerly advocate, and practised. In this way much damage is done to our cause. Many are prevented from joining it, and army are withdrawn from it. But the influence of the example of the renegade, apart from any active effort, operates, and very nonwefully too, in the same direction.

and very powerfully too, in the same direction. Weak-kneed testotalers, and we have such in our ranks, begin to my with themselves, as-pecially when the renegade is a minister, "Look at Mr. or Dr. se and so, a godly man, an able prescher, and a scholar. He has "Look at Mr. or Dr. se and so, a godly man, an able prescher, and a scholar. He has given up his tectothism. We have heard him preach cloquestly on its behalf; and perhaps few men ever spoke more strongly against the dangers of moderate-drinking than he did. And yet there he is again among the mederate drinkers! We may depend upon it that it is not without good reason he hearstermed to them. We are quite sure that no neworthy motive have accused him, and that he is really convinced that moderate drinking is no necessary feeder of intemperance, and that testetalism is not required for its prevention, whatever may be its value in individual cases as a cure." Arguing with themselves in this way, they very malwelly conclude that there is no narticular reason why they, any more than fa, should adhere in their pledge, and accordingly they follow his example, and withdraw from among us.

We are not indulging here in more supposition. We have a case now before me where the withdrawal of a minister from his abstinated all several to follow his example, some of whom such into those very intemperate habits against which their abstinence was their sufeguard. We do not know that he is converent with these facts. It is quite possible that he may be living in the belief that some was thus injured; but there were less eyes watching, and they saw these results.—Lesgue Journel.

#### "IT KEEPS OUT THE COLD."

This is one of the most prevalent of the fal-lacies concerning alcohol. Treassters, soldiers, sailors, travellers and all sorts of people be-lieve this very largely, and practice according-ly. Many a pledge has been broken, many an appetize formed, many a drunkerd made in this way; for the alcohol produces its legiti-mate effects just as surely when used for this purpose, as for any other.

The results of the use of alcohol for this purpose give an excellent illustration of its dessitful effect on the nerves. The rapidity of the sirenistion is increased, and the temper-

densitied effect on the nerves. The improvey of the sireulation is increased, and the temperature at the surface rises alightly, perhaps half a degree. But this is in consequence of throwing out and wasting the vital forces and not from any increase of vital heat. The tenth is that a thermometer properly placed, where a little denotes a decrease in temperature arms a name owners a necrose in temperature of one, two, three, or more degrees, socreting to the amount of vitality wested, down even to death itself, and that requires but a few degrees of reduction.

my or reduction.

But now observe the sensations through the stree. They report the first alight rise in separature with some correctness, hence the ing that alcohol "war not simultaneously wil Almost simulation of warms up the system. Almost simulation of warms up the system. Almost simulation or warms up the system. Almost simulation with this they are bessented by the slookol, and their function suspended to such a degree that they do not report correctly the subsequent condition of the system, and the man cannot tell by his feelings how cold the system is. Besides this Seelings how cold the system is. Besides this it destroys the equilibrium of the circulation, and makes him more liable to freeze than he would without it.

and I was sure if I did my part, just as I was told, that He would do His. Oh! Lucy; over a long period. Sir John Rose, think of the joy there is in Heaven now."

Lucy did think, but she could not speak for her tears.—Congregationalist expections to the security regions was considered indispensable, because so well satisfied that it was injurious that he proposed to his mon to give up the use of alsohol, which they did with great advantage. Dr. Alkin ascrites the failure of several unsuccessful ascrites the failure of several unsuccessful ascrites the failure of several unsuccessful the months of alsoholic constitutions. they did with great advantage. 197. Alter assertles the failure of several massecessful Northern expeditions to the me of alcoholic liquous, while these who drank nothing but water had better health, and were more seccesful. He tells of a Daniah crew of sixty men, well provisioned and supplied with spirits, which attempted to spend the winter in Hudson's Ray, and all but two of them died; while an English crew of twenty-two, doing the same without spirits, all lived but two. In another case eight Englishmen without spirits all survived, while four Russians, left in Spitzbergen without provisions or spirits, all lived for six years, and were eventually restored to their homes. A large proportion of whaling and exploring expeditions are now fitted out without spirit rations.

Three or four years ago a company of twenty-six Americans, travalling on a western plain, were obliged to camp out without a fire

Three or four years ago a company of twenty-six Americans, travelling on a western plain, were obliged to camp out without a fire in very cold weather. They had good supplies of all sorte, and an abundance of whiskey. One of their number, somewhat read up on the subject, cautioned them strongly against the use of the latter. Two of them heeded his words, and with himself drenk no whiskey. They were cold, but did not suffer severely, nor freeze. They all wrapped up, and clustered together in groups as well as they could. Three others drame a little, and suffered much, but did not freeze. Sereu others who drank more, had their toes and fingers frosted. Six drank much, and were so hadly frozen that they never fully recovered. Four drank to booriness, and were so much injured that they died in three or feur weeks afterwards, while the remaining three who drank themselves dead drunk, ware frozen stiff in the apening. They were all men in the prime of life, and were all equally wall provided with blankets and clothing. The experiment was as near conclusive as it could well be made, the greatest difference being in the quantity of liquor used. The suffering was, apparently, in exact proportion to the quantity drank. The details of the case were published at the time in a Giocimati medical journal, being communicated by this member was, apparently, in exact proquentity drank. The details of published at the nime in a Car published at the time in a Cincinsati medical journal, being communicated by this member of the party who warned his associates against the poison. If we had such intelligent men everywhere, to notice facts and results, and press these apon the attention of the people, we would exen get rid of this fallery, and strike a heavy blow at the vitals of King Alcohol.—Zion's Herald. d by this me

REGULAR SOLEIKO WORSE THEN IRREGULAR REGULAR SOLKING WORK TREN IRREGULAR CAROUSLING.—In his recently published Clinical Lectures, referring to the dangers involved in operating upon habitual drinkers, Sir James Paget, an eminent English physician and surgeon, says "One does, indeed, sometimes meet with habitual drunkerds who and surgeon, says "One does, indeed, sometimes meet with habitaal drankards who pass safely through the partis of great operations; but then, are rare exceptions to the rule, according to which one may recion that the risks of all operations increases with the increasing degrees of habitaal intemperance. I think you will find that a habit of slight intemperance is much worse than occasional great \_leeses, that regular scaking is worse than irregular occounting, probably became of the steady impairment of the bloed and of all the textures to which the scaking leads. Of course you will keep your heads of notorious drunkards, unless you are driven by the stress of a strangulated hearis, or a stopped windpips, or strangulated hearis, or a stopped windpips, or accepting leaving you as little choice as these do. But you must be on your guard to detect a good deal of drunksesses of the scaking kind, which is not notorious and not confessed. Be rather similed of operating on those of whatever class, who think they need stimulants before they work, who cannot dise until after wine and bitters; who always have sheary on the sideboard, or who are always stepping brandy-and-water, or are rather proud that, became they can set so little, they must often take some a fine. Many people who pass for highly , sepectable, and who mean no harm, are thus daily demeging their health, and making themselves until to hear any of the storms of life."

—A writer in a recent number of the Louden Freezes mays "A great number of making

—A writer in a recent number of the Loc-den Frances mays "A great number of smokurs seem to have lost night of politoness! Their smoking makes them rade. Why should a macking makes them rude. Why she macket blow his smales in my face, or the dust of his weed to fly in my syes; at ruld he think it not indepent frequen er allow aly to expectants in my presence? I have no much right to contier the strong paper and helf-blind the passwaby or my compenions in a railway carriage. I might masser it pleased mes! I bere no m would without it.

This is a fair specimen of the deceits of alcohol. It is a serve poison, and that fact assessment for meany of the erroneous opinions about its effects. It explains why the popular impression which leads people to drick, conflicts with the results of careful scientific experiments and observations. The latter are but little known to the people. The results of speciments and observations. The results of public smokers, however, break this law, and some of the latest we have given above, in the indications of the thermometer. The observations who hate the most distant times of tobacco."



### TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Speaking of the Des Jardins accident which occurred in 1857, a writer in the last Atlantic Monthly says.—It appears to have been immediately caused by the derailment of a loosmediately caused by the deraument of a 1000-motive, however occasioned, just as it was en-tering on a swing draw-bridge. Thrown from the tracks, there was nothing in the fooring to prevent the derailed domestive from deflectto prevent the derailed locomotive from deflecting from its course until it toppled over the
ends of the ties, nor were the ties and flooring
apparently sufficiently strong to sustain it
even while it held to its course. Under such
circumstances the derailment of a locomotive
upon any bridge can mean only destruction;
it meant it then, it means it now; and yet our
it meant it then, it means it now; and yet our income any range out mean only destruction; it meant it then, it means it now; and yet our country is to day full of bridges constructed in an exactly similar way. A very simple and inexpensive appliance would make recidents from this cause, if not impossible, at least highly improbable. It is only necessary to ingary improbable. It is only necessary to make the ties and flooring of all bridges between the tracks and for three feet on either side of them sufficiently strong to sustain the whole weight of a train off the track and in motion, while a third will be third will be sufficiently strong to sustain the motion, while a third rail, or strong trues of wood, securely fastened, should be laid down midway bets en the rails throughout the enwhich is a property of the bridge and its approaches. With this arrangement, as the flanges of the whoels are on the inside, it must follow that in case of derailment and a divergence to one side or the other of the bridge, the inner side of the flange will come against the central rail or trues just so soon as the divergence amounts to half the space between amounts to half the space between th of the bridge and its approaches rail or truss just so soon as one covergence amounts to half the space between the rails, which in the ordinary gauge is two fest and ten inches. The wheels must then glide along this guard, holding the train from any further divergence from its course, mail it can be cheeled. Meanwhile, as the tree and flooring extend for the space of three feet outside of the track, a sufficient support is furnished by them for the other wheels. A legislistic enactured compelling the construction of all bridges in this way, coupled with additional provisions for the interiocking of draws with their signals in the cases of bridges across navigable waters, would be open to the objection that laws against dangers of acctadent by rail have almost invariably proved inselective wheether was the provision. effective when they were not the probably and all the distributions and the distribution of the distributi der disasters like those at Jardina terrors of the past.

PERH AND PERALTY OF SPECIMENT LABOR. PERH AND PERMIT OF STULBER II BOWD Do you think that what are called the lower classes, labor only? There as no greater misches then no in survoces. On the contrary, it cases, more only; take then so to suppose. On the contrary, it is more true to say that, in proportion as you mount higher and higher in the scale of so city, the more you will find that individual has a contract their labor. y, the more saxiety attends their labor, the or, the more saxiety attends their labor, the here they the command of their own time. labor, the more amounted of their own time-less have they the command of their own time-they may have higher rewards, they may not be convexmed by such immediate pressure as to food and raissent but I repeat it, they labor, or they have labored, more severely, and tator, or tasy have lattered, more severely, and they have been subject to more severe checks and disappointments. Who do you think tolk most severely, the clerk in a merchant's resunting-house or the merchant himself? Who has the most time for rest and repose? Who has the heast of that navisty of heart Who has the most time for rest and repose? Who has the least of that anxiety of heart which forbide him to rest, indeed, when he lies down at night? Depend on it, that often and often when the clark elseps soundly, and wakes lightly and refrashed at morn, his master has been wearing out the hours of the night in complicated accounts or toileous correspondence. One naturally turns to what one knows by experience there is no profession so much extried, or I may admit, in some sensos, so well rewarded as my ewa, yet look sion so much envised, or I may admit, in some remon, so well rewarded as my own, yet look at enccessful lawyers, how many full rectimes to the toil and anxiety they undergo, with broken health and shattered constitutions, how many retire from the field, while not a few perish in the prime of membood. It is a common observation that Chief Justices of my now Count are always were sent hefore. common observation that Chief Justices of my even Court are always worn out before their times by the continued labors of their office. It was only a short time ago that in a conversation I had with an officer of the House of Lords, he said to mo, "I have seen now four Lord Chansellers on the Woolsack, and watched the effects of office on their health—every one in turn has felt them—the counter-

too often contemplate our lack of courage or too often contemplate our lack of courage or resolution, we shall become all the more cowardly and vacillating. Perhaps for all a good rule would be, to be careful not to dwell too constantly upon one subject, lest we become as unfortunate as the man who thought so long on the advantages of an erest carriage that at last he firmly believed that stooping caused all the ills that afflict our world, or that schoolmaster who thought all penmanship was absolutely sinful unless the writer worked from his elbows instead of from wrist or finger joints. How many last summer were or finger joints. How many last summer seized with the symptoms of hydronic or finger joints. How many last summer were seized with the symptoms of hydrophobia simply from thinking constantly of the risk they ran of being bitten by a mad dog. We have been acquainted with a lady who having left a room with a lighted candle in her hand, could never resist the temptation of returning at least once in the dark less she had dropped a spark on the floor. And how many there are who feel nervous upon entering their bedroom at night, fearing they may intheir bedroom at night, fearing they may in-advertently come upon a latent burglar. The forms in which such a painful incubus may grow upon one are countless, and gain hold upon us almost with the rapidity and ferocity upon us almost with the rapidity and revolvy of a cuttle-fish seizing its victim with its ten-tacula. It should be guarded against. It may move upon us now only like a train of loaded cars slipping over the top of a down-grade at the rate of a yard a minute, but very grade at the rate of a yard a minute, but very soon they will be, unless checked, rushing at sixty miles an hour.—Phrenological Journal.

Summer. - Whoever has been privileged to ear Professor Youmans' delightful lecture on hear Profesor Youmans' delightful lecture on the chemistry of the sunbeam, cannot have forgotten his computation of the run's great mechanical and chemical power. And any housekeeper who has brought her pale, droop-ing plants from the cellar after their winter's retirement, and has watched them gradually straighten themselves up, and deepen and brighten their color and sond out new growths, must have been impressed ansew with the sun's wonderfully stimulating power. We cannot doubt that human beings are as succeptible as plantes are to the kindly influence of smahine. How the little children thrive in it, and would glidly throwsway hats and of smahine. How the little children thrive in it, and would gledly throwaway hats and bounets that rob them of a share of it, and we know of one motier who found her tmy daughter indulging in a sun-bath, not, of course, because she thought it would be good for her, but from abeer pity for her "petr little feet and legs and body that never had any smahine." A day of hard work in the school-room or the atomore. Michael harms in stred. room or the store or hitchen leaves we tired, and perhaps discouraged abon. our work, and with the feeling files it is a hard, thenkless was the feeling files it is a hard, thankless would without mark, let us to be a word, a sterile may shine fall upon us, and in duo time his may shine fall upon us, and our own place in it the best of all. Happy the woman and happy her household whose carpets and compension do not keep her in the shadow of a false sconomy or a false pride, but whose windows and face and soul are wide open to the sun.—Northampton Jeursel.

The FANT RESERT RESERT DELUX UX.—For farmers

THE EARLY RISING DELCE DX .- FOR ISSE THE EARLY RIBINO DELIK UK.—For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or mise o'clork in the evening, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till ten or sizven or twelve o'clock, and then rises at five or six, because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early to rise," is committing a sin against God and his own soul. There is not one wan in ten thousand who can afford sin against God and his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the stiff written about great men who slept only three or four hours a night is apportyphal and a lie. They have been put upon unch small allowance considually, and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them so neapors, and the insane at lense so populous. If you cannot get to hed till late, then rise sarly. If you cannot get to hed till late, then rise late. It may be as Christian for one man to rise at eight as it is for mother to rise at firs. Let the rossing bell in rung at least thirty ninutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of hed gives irregular motion to the pulses. It is barbarous to expect children insang. It is barbarous to expect children insang.

ratched the effects of office on their health—
every one in turn has felt them—the countemevery one in turn has felt them—the countembecomes clear that nothing but rest or rough
becomes clear that nothing but rest or rough
example in the intervent of the intervent has a chief article of food. The stuplying inframes that it counts over them leads to an
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a notable paper on Iroland's lack of enterprise. cargo on the return-voyage will consist of fresh He took the ground that it was all due to the meat, game, fruit, skins, silk-worms, eggs, and three "P's," "Potatoes, Popery and Pork," such other articles as may serve to thoroughly and there are sound arguments in support of this opinion. We know there are some who this opinion. We know there are some who will accuse the learned Doctor of sacrilege for associating infallible Popery with the grunting porker and the starchy potato, but no such idea can deter the scientist in his search for truth. If Fenian agitator will weigh this subject properly they may find that a mistake has been made in attributing the degradation of Ireland to John Bull, and be led to so change their operations as to make a more or change their operations as to make a move on Potatoes, Popery and Pork as the real enemies of their country.—Ucreland Leader. Potal

THE EMISSION OF CARBONIC ACID FROM ROOTS.—It is generally known that leaves decompose carbonic acid when they are exposed to the action of the sun, and disengage carbonic acid when kept in the shade. This is easily proved by simple apparatus, but it is not so readily shown that carbonic acid is emitted from the roots. An interesting experiment, which evidences the latter fact, may be made by means of a slab of polished marble permeent, which evidences the latter fact, may be made by means of a slab of polished marble placed a few inches beneath the soil and cover-ed with fine sand. Beens are planted in the sand, in which they will grow well for several weeks. When the plants begin to wither they are pulled up, and the marble pirte removed. The surface of the latter over which the roots have ron will be found covered with fine have run will be found covered with fine groove, which indicate the course of the root. Marble is entirely insoluble in pure water . but like all varieties of earbonate of lime, it is soluble in water charged with carbonic acid, so that the grooves show that the roots must have emitted earbonic scid, which thus acted upon the stone.—Scientific American.

NURSING CHILDREN. - The Brutch Median

Journal reports that Dr. Friedinger, the Director of the Vienna Founding Hospital, has lately shows how greatly the mortality of children within the first year may be milinenced by the conduct of those who have the care of them. Until a few years are the Jamishing. Until a few years ago, the Jewish mants were unwillingly received by the numers, none but the most inferior would take charge of them, and the mortality among them was as high as 85 per cent. After consultation with the Jewish occurril, Dr. Friedinger offered a reward of five florins to each nurse who would take charge of a Jew child, and an additional five florins if it were alive at the end of a yelr. The result has been that the mortality all on the first year to 60 per cent, in the search to 60 per cent, and in the third to 22 per centing, among them being destines, and grant the mortality and the consumption of th offered a reward of five floring to each m evil effects of sea-grinking fall with the great-est weight. How many women, who think they cannot "get along a single day without tea, owe to it their cold feet and hands, their liability to frequent colds, their peculiar diffi-culties, especially their weakening ones, and their habitual loss of appetite, rendering them a prey to "dinner-pills," or the absurditier termed "strengthening medicines," so long in request. No wonder that tea-drinkers are so frequently small enters, when their tea has vogue: No wonder that ten-drinkers are so frequently small enters, when their ten has gradually destroyed their appetite! According to Dr. William Alcott, one cause of a scrofulous constitution, by inheritance, is to be found in the use of tas by ancestors, and he reasons out the matter on sound physological principles. Abserting that whatever serofulous remaitintion, by inheritance, is to be found in the use of ten by ancestors, and he reasons out the matter on sound physiological principles, observing that whatever weakens the merus—especially those of the stomach—in a mother, is sure to entail a tendency to disease on her offspring, which will not unfrequently prove to be scrofula, or that diseas! and universal disease—unberculous consumption. There is also reason to infer that much of our modern syn-disease and curdisease is caused by the ten-drinking habit of our populations. The hearing is affected, at least indirectly, by colds—so much more communicate that among our forefathers before the introduction of ten. This is an absolute necessity, and it cannot be explained by any change in the climate for the worse, sayhow, the fact is certain, and it is equally certain that the residen heating produced by ton, as rapidly followed by refriguration or chill, cannot fail to be a perpotual cause of the affection in question—so often the precursor of consumption.

consumption.

—M. Tellier, the inventor of the tes untchine bearing his name, has undertaken to test on a grand scale the possibility of transporting food preserved by cold. With this need in view, he has purchased a mino-hundred one in view, he has purchased a mino-hundred inspected forms of reinigenators, by this means transforming the hall of the visual into an immense icohor. The first trip of the c Frimmense icohor.—for than has the ship been chrisposition—for than has the ship been chrisposition—for than has the ship been chrisposition—for the first energy will consist of wine, beer, butter, cheese, hope, vegetables, for, which, up to the present time, have been conveyed to the tropics with difficulty. The

test the value of the new system of refrigera-tion. In a recent communication to the Academic dee Sciences announcing his purpose.

-Prof. C H. Hitchcock has found distinct traces of glacial at on upon the summit of Mount Washington, 6,293 feet above mean tidewater. Boulders not over six inches long, consisting of gneiss, have been transported more than a dozen miles, and have the pecu shape and arrangement of glaciated

— Most of the thirst which calls for so much water-drinking, and all of the thirst which demands artificial beverages, is abnormal, and is occasioned by improper aliments and sea-sonings. Those who use a pure dietary and somings. Inose who use a pure divisity and little or no seasonings, require comparatively very little water, while if their exercises are moderate and their other habits hygienic, they make the season at all makes despite as all can do very well without drinking at all. Science of Health.

## DOMESTIC.

About Butter.—While some dishes are improved for most tastes, by the judicious use of good butter, a vastly greater number are spoiled by its injudicious use of bad butter. And here I wish to say, emphatically, that I know of no judicious use to which had butter can be applied by a housewife, except making it into soan. To but had butter into paster. can be applied by a housewife, except making it into soap. To put had butter into pastry, puddings and vegetables, does not make the butter good. It simply spoils the pastry, pud-dings and vegetables. Many dishes are over-done with sweet butter. while others in which it is usually found are much better without it. American cooks have entirely to with 6 American cooks have entirely too much faith in the virtue and potency of gream. - Half a lournal of Health.

GEARAX GENS. -At our broasfast table we

GEASIAN GENS. At our breakfast table we consider Graham gams inderpensable. This is our recipe. Two teacropfuls of buttermilk, a little salt, three even cupfuls of Graham flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Sur well and bake in iron gem pans, which should be not on the store before filling, put them into a very het oven and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. If you want them of extra quality, take me teacupful of buttermilk, one egg. two teacupfuls of the flour, with soda and salt, as before. Very good gems are made by taking one teacupful of sweet milk or water, one and helf united.—In booking meat The Science of Bouring.—In booking meat for soup, ould water should be used at first, so The Science of Foursia.—In boiling most for soup, cold water should be used at first, so as to extract as much of the nutrient juices as possible, and the heat be raised gradually. But if the mest be wanted in a boiled state for itself, and not for its soup, then it should be plunged at once into boiling water and kept boiling for a few minutes, so that all the outer albumes may be congulated, in order to imprison the sapid and nutritive juices then cold water should be added till the temperature is reduced to 160, at which it should be kept till the cooking is completed, because that beat is necessary for the congulation of the coloring matter of the blood. In all cases no much host than is sufficient should be employed in cooking. Thus, in making soup, all the firs in the world will not make the water hotter than its boiling temperature, at which point it can be retained at a very moderate expenditure of fuel. Violent obnilition, such as we see cooks often practice, while it does no good, does much harm, not only by wasting coal, but also by carrying off in the steam much of the storastic and rolatile ingredients of the food.—Fref. Lyen Planfar for soup, cold water should be used at of the food.—Fref. Lyon Picufair

decorp. Hard Furniture.—The rule in buying second-hand furniture is, I'se common sense. Don't buy snything whetever merely became it is cheap. If you don't need it, don't buy it at all. If you do need it, buy either the new or the second-hand, whicherer, upon examination, appears to be the best. All things being equal, of course one would naturally give the preference to the article that costs the least. If a lady can procure accord-hand furniture without too great an expenditure of time at suctions and the like if the draft made upon her patience and temper is not too arrong, and if she makes no sacrifice of refinement to economy if the furniture has been well kept, and is tolerably fresh and reasonably pood-looking, and if a proper reduction is made in the perior, it is a decided advantage to buy it. If you are so fortunate as to be able to purchase the termiture you desire from some triend, you may buy without fear but echorwise three are certain articles that cannot be bought without running great risks. Indeed, we might say they should SECOND-HAND FURNITURE - The rule in buyfeer but cohorwise there are certain articles that cannot be bought without running great risks. Indeed, we might say they should move be beeght at artifoux, of from the regular dealers in second-hand ware. These articles are bridding, bedatesda, carpeta, off-clotha, and upheldstored farmium.—Novaker a Martin. Mesitin

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From the Sandan M. Joseph

The child made no answer to

young to take much heed to the pet cat. once to watch two butterflies promise you, I'd let her go fluttering round a bush; she saw cheap. the first half-opened rose-bud, and stopped to gather it. Poor Westbridg, nor anybody else, was little Janet! As she held the willing to take poor little Janet; half-burst flower in her hand nobody probably, even so much some thought came to her, and as thought of taking her. When her lips began to quiver, and then her uncle came up to his brother's the tears rushed to her eyes "I fu teral he looked a well-to-do took the first one to him last year" man, and everybour said, "Of she had remembered; and all at course, Janet will go to live with once the day that was gone for him;" and so the thing got to be ever came back to the child's assumed from the very first. She mind, and her hips trembled, and would go to London, and live he burst out crying.

turthest end of the garden, so far balf-a-dozen children, or even from the house that no one in it only three or four, people no ould see her, and she dropped doubt would have begun to perdown on a little ring of grass that ceive that there might be a diffilittle heap and sobbed.

God had let me die too.

She sat for a long time sobbing this speech. Mr. Mason had and crying. She had lost all deposited himself in his brother's that she loved in the world, and his walk, had begun to mop his was breaking. She did not know tace with his pocket-handker- how to bear her loneliness. She · hief. Big and stout and rosy, was little more than seven years he looked far more like a liver old, and at that age one gets the country than the pale-quickly to forget most sorrows, cheeked child who stood at fix however sharp, when something steps distance from him, contemelse is left to us, or given to us. Plating him with sad grey eyes. to make us happy. But Janet Perhaps that poor little heart Mason, with her father dead, had was thinking sorrowfully of the nothing left her,-nothing, exdifferent figure that had been cept perhaps her pet white cat used to occupy that chair. She that found her out presently as may have been thinking that; or she sat here under the apple-tree, be may only have been feeling and came and rubbed his sides desolate and bewildered, as if, against her for a few minutes, even while the old familiar things with his tail high in the air, and were still all round her, she had then daintily stepped into her lap, she can, and I am sure that is mehow got lost and gone astray. and coiled himself round and fell what she will try to do, and to grow up a comfort to everybody, and don't stand doing nothing white pass was Janet's sole rethere." Mr. Mason said after a maining possession. A possestion of Janet, and patted the little few moments shence. "You'll sion not of much use perhaps, one child, who tried to smile at her child. not have a garden like this to might think, in the way of conplay in much longer, so you'd solation; but the child put her better make the most of it. I can arms about it, and laid her cheek business of it; for, one by one, tell you, while you've got it down on its soft head; and I were not all her old friends leavily, if you weren't silly you'd think after a few moments greed ing her? was she not losing all be out enjoying yourself all day.", the less bitterly from feeling some the had ever loved in the world?

Again the child "said nothing, living warmth beside her? even the steed beside her with her

But, alas, neither the man from with her uncle, and he very com-She had got almost to the fortable. If Mr. Mason had left Janet-

TROU- "Oh, what shall I do?" she "Why, she will be quite a bit cried to herself. "What shall of sunshine in the house to you," the kind rector's wife said cheer-I do all my life without papa? the kind rector's wife said cheer-up with Oh, I wish I was dead! I wish ily when, the night before they usual. started, she came to bid good-bye 'You'll have somebody else to to the little girl. "If you have do this for you to-morrow night, you will make quite a pet of Ja-I had a great regard for your what I'd like to be in your shoes, brother; but I can't tell you how will love her and look after her."

"Well, ma'am, we must do the see the Queen at all." best we can," Mr. Mason answered a little grimly to this hopeful coming to London. Oh, Lizzie, speech.

us can say, Mr. Mason. But let answered, and the little face us all do the best we can, and flushed as she put it up to kiss there need be no fear for us. Here is Janet must do the best what she will try to do, and to said Mrs. Jessop, and she turned |ing about it." to Janet, and patted the little thin cheek, and smiled at the child, who tried to smile at her in return, but made rather a poor

had always been so kind to her. wording of her uncle's speech; "I'm sure I'm bothered enough when she kissed her to-night for she only thought of doing what about the whole concern," Mr. he was told, and so she quietly Mason had already written a left the room, and put on her hat couple of days ago to his wife. I'm sure I'm bothered enough when she kissed her to-night for the last time, the child's arms went round her neck, and she trembled and clung to her. She in the passage and went out into "As for the things here, I don't was a timid little thing, and the was a timid little thing, and the maze of dingy streets, and Janet the sunny garden to "enjoy her-believe they will fetch twenty thought of the new life before was sitting bolt upright, looking walked along the familiar paths, at Westbridge, and he is to come and looked at the flowers she and take a look at them, and say the dark upon a new road, with perhaps, indeed, that she had no hand we loved on trusted to

> grave. "Oh, papa, if you could marky, and the wind had a touch come back to me!" the poor little of east in it, and Camden Town lips had sobbed out. She had was looking its shabbiest and felt half terrified as she made her dullest. whispered moan, with the shrink-

ing that she had done this, and est dreams had never before conhad been set round the root of an culty in disposing of them; but an hour afterwards, when the sun ceived of.
old apple-tree, and sat there in a when there was only little had set, she went to bed for the "Now then," said Mr. Mason, last time in her little room. Liz-" jump out."

"Why, she will be quite a bit zie, the country girl, who had been their only servant, had come up with hor to undress her as

"You'll have somebody else to nothing but bors of your own, Janet," the girl said cheerfully. as she proceeded with the operanet. I am very sorry to lose tion. It seemed to Lizzie rather her, for my own part; for I am a nice thing to be going up to her, for my own part; for I am a nice thing to be going up to fond of the dear little thing, and London. "I don't know but she said, "going away to live glad I am that she has a kind where the Queen does. But luck home to go to, and friends who never comes my way. I daresny I shall live and die, and never

eech.

"And that is all that any of be a servant at uncle's!" Janet the girl.

"Well, it wouldn't be bad. she can, and I am sure that is but - ob, no! mother would never let me go," said Lizzie with a sigh, "so we needn't think noth-

> And then Janet said her prayers, was tucked up in bed, after a little while turned her face to the wall, and began to weep sorrowful tears that never ceased till the tired eye-lids dropped at last.

> > CHAPTER III.

"Well, Janet you never saw Mr. Mason, complacently.

Mr. Mason and Janet were in a cab together, and the cab was went round her neck, and she taking them from Euston Square trembled and clung to her. She to Camden Town, through a knew so well as they grew on what he'll give for the whole lot, no hand we loved or trusted to never seen anything like it before either side of her; she stood still I wish he'd take the child too. I guide us on it. in all her life-wondering per-She cried herself to sleep on haps when the houses would this last night that she spent in cease—when the wheels would the house she knew so well. She stop clattering over the noise had stolen away by herself in the roads. It was a summer day, evening and had gone to the but not a bright day here. They churchvard, and laid her face up- had left sunshing behind them, on the grass over her father but to-day in London the air was

> "We're close at home now. ing fear that a child naturally He'll take the next turning has of death and the nearness to That's it! No. 56, on the right what is dead, and yet she clung hand," said Mr. Mason, and the to the little green mound, because cabman drew up before a small all that was left of her father lay house in a long line of houses all alike-such a line of brick and It was in the sunny June even- mortar as Janet even in her wild-

So Janet jumped out, and had ! just gained the pavement when the house door was opened by a lean, sharp-featured woman, who stood still on the threshold, and looked at them for a few moments so exactly as she might have looked at two people of whom she had never so much as heard before, that Janet thought the cabman must have drawn up before some stranger's door. But Janet was wrong, for Mr. Mason, who was engaged for a few seconds in disputing the driver's fare, turned round when that business was accomplished, and gave the woman a nod of recognition.

"Well, here we are," he said.
"So I see," she answered,

"And this is Janet."
"Humph," she said, grimly.

"Just bring that box in, will you, and stand it in the lobby. There, that'll do. In with you, way. There-make yourself small." Janet. Don't stand in people's

"Well, she's a puny thing to he a country child," exclaimed the woman, contemptuously.

"Yes, ain't she?" said Mr. Mason. "Feel her; she ain't got an ounce of fiesh on her bones.

"If you're not fatter than that with living in the country, I don't know what you'll be now you've come to town But, mind, we've no room for sickly people here," said Mrs. Mason, severely. "You'll have to carry up that trunk, Mason."

"I'll carry it up."

"And the sooner you do it the better; for I can't have it lumbering about the place here Now then, child, go up-stairs, and she turned to Janet, and gave her a push in the direction of the staircase.

face and hands before you come And then Mrs. Mason turned to dinner, for you look pretty round and went away deaving weil a black as a sweep; I don't the child too dazed and bewilderknow what you may have been ed to be able to think, or de any to the seat to which her uncle used to, but you'll aced to be thing but mechanically obey the called her; when he spoke to her neat and clean if you live here, I orders that had been given her, she tried to answer his question, can tell you—and to look sharp

She washed her face and hands but she could not do it. Her about you too." shout you, too.

suppose. And now mind you gaged in eating it.



make yourself tidy. You don't With a heart that was beating want a looking-glass. The less very fast the child went up to the you look in a glass the better. kitchen-door. For a moment or dinner. You've brought some lifted up, and a young voice gave commoner frocks than this one, a shout,
I hope?" and she twitched a bit I "Oh, I say!—look at her!"
of Janet's black frock between oried this welcoming voice, and her fingers and thumb.

timidly.

"Then you'll have to keep it "Oh, yes," said Mr. Mason, for Sundays. I've got no money to be buying more black frocks for you. You must wear colored frocks on week-days. You've

got some of them, I hope?"
"Oh, yes," said Janet.

"Well, then, get your things off now, and don't be an hour over it. You can come down to "You'll have to wash your the kitchen when you're ready"

and brushed her hair, and then cousins were still all staring at Mrs. Mason led the way up she retraced her steps down-stairs. two flights of stairs, till their the house had been quiet when them—no doubt in the way of corner of which a bed had been she first entered it, but now it was filled with a Babel of sounds and up upon the floor, and all coming from the direction of her leg and when, unprepared whose only other furniture continued the kitchen—voices, and the sisted of a basin and jug that had clattering of britant and for the chair a season one of the clattering of britant and for the chair a season of the chair a sea said Mrs. Mason. "I shall have dinner had begun, and that "Now, Jack, stop that, I say," to lend you a brush and comb, I Janets three cousins were en- cried her uncle in an angry voice.

When you've made yourself neat two nobody saw her as she stood you can come down and eat your there; then a young head was

instantly five pairs of eyes were Bill your ligo without the rest of "Mrs. Jessop got this made all looking at her, and then your dinner," said Mr Mason. It—it's the only black one Fre different creatures have different "I don't care if I do," answer-(different creatures have different got at all," answered Janet, ways of showing courtesy, you kown) Janet's three cousins all together burst into a roar of laughter.

> " Now, bors, hold your noise," cried their father. "Here, Janet," he said, "here's a place for you. Come along, and sit down by Jack. This is Jack, and those two are Bill and Dick. Move your chair, Jack, can't you? Now then, are you hangry for your dinner?"

> The color had sprung up to the child's face; she came in silence her. As she sat down one of

but Jack only went on giggling,

and then Mrs. Mason turned sharply to her husband.

"What harm's the boy doing? Can't you let him alone?" she said. "There, Dick-pass that plate, and then eat your victuals and be quiet."

So the boys began to cat their victuals, obeying that part of their mother's command with great good-will; and Mr. Mason, who had apparently, before Janet's entrance, been telling his wife something of his journey, proceeded for a few moments with his discourse.

"Well, it's a pretty enough sort of country round about," he said, "if you care for that sort of thing; but as for the village, why, there ain't three good houses in it. I should call it as beggarly a place as—Now, Bill, I say!" for just as Mr. Mason had reached this point a leaden spoon went flying past his face, and alighted on the head of Dick, who was scated next in order to him. Dick caught the spoon dexterously before it fell to the ground, and hurled it back, and then Mr. Mason took a grip of Dick's Shoulders, and gave him a shake.

"Will you sit quiet, sir, or will you not?" said Mr. Mason.

"I ain't going to sit quiet when he shies spoons at me," answered Dick, not unreasonably.

"If you shy any more spoons,

"I don't care if I do," answered Bill with contempt.

"If you don't stop your impudence, I'll make you sing another tune sir," said his father.

Oh!" cried Janet suddenly at this instant, and gave a little gasp and start, for just as she was lifting up a spoonful of broth to her mouth one of these playfal spirits at her side tipped up her elbow, and in a moment the contents of her spoon lav spattered all about her lap.

"There now!—there's your frock spoiled!" exclaimed Mrs. Mason, augrily; but Janet's three cousins, agrecably diverted from their personal differences by this little incident, grinned and giggled in keen delight over it; and Jack, who had been the happy cause of the accident, winked to his brothers. and chuckled till he began to choke.

"Well, grease-spots like those are sure to leave a mark sisted of a basin and jug that had clattering of knives and forks, in her chair, a second titter burst wipe them up—that's all you been based upon a chair.

This is where you're to sleep, bare floor. It was evident that first made her can do. You've been used to finsh hotter than at first get new frocks whenever you said her based with them. I suppose, said want them, I suppose, Mrs. Masor, ironically

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



### The Family Circle.

#### A TEXT A DAY

A father taught his child to see A text at broakfast every day. And ere at night he went to best, Again the little text wa, said

Friend, have you tried this simple ; i in If not, now do, I'm sure you can The youngest child will like to learn, And say its little text in turn.

Regin betimes to sow good steels. Or soon you il see the noisome use is How easy thus to teach a shild Io be like Jesus, meck and no'd.

While you are telling "God is bac, He'll pour His blessing from above And while you thus your children train, He'll send His grace like early rain.

Tis easy work if you begin In early days to wean from sin Then teach your children every day At least one little text to say - Mother's Friend.

#### A LONDON CITY MISSION HISTOVAL

An unusually large and lufty scheedroom in ornwall Road has been prepared for the or-asion. Suitable texts adorn the walls, and asion. Suitable texts adorn the walls, and suspended above the small platform or deck, is a picture of one of the cidest gyjey families, named Hearn. This picture portrays them, from grandfather to grand hild, picture squely grouped around the time-hou-red kettle in the forest, and not, as to-day, treoping in from a streethesh to a red careful program of the contractions.

specture of one of the cidest gyjey families, named Hearn. This peture portrays them, from grandfather to grand hild, petu equely grouped around the time-heaved kettle in the forest and not, as to-day, treoping in from a city suburb to a well-appenited med in a cultidant two hundred, and as they arrive singly, in pairs, or families, they seal themselves at limit, and von'll be happy through about two hundred, and as they arrive singly, in pairs, or families, they seal themselves at limit, and von'll be happy through all your trables. It each appetites, plenty of time, and ample space, make our feast theory full and brisk. It lasts a good hour, and is further delayed by late arrivals for a few this have mistaken the time, and have come at air.

These are so well waited on that they have perhaps the best of it and we hear one say.

I'd a been in toime if I'd knowed but this lady is taking care on us famous. We resonance to seek and to save the last the world as and in the laws of God is in my heart, and I wants you all to have it, with a toler of the lord's sake, go to commend those who are satisted with secret. lady is taking care on us famous." We re- Christ is for us. For the Lord's sake, go to commend those who are satisted with screen; Him at once. Him at once we regain their taste for it, to give "I m coom up here to noight to tell the of substantial party as this, and to "compel" the God's love, and to call ye out o' the world," guests to "come in" from the "highways and cays another. "There was a toime when I hadges." They will assuredly enjoy life once didn't believe nothing. I was so would and wicked that I didn't care what I did. I went

When tolerable quiet as i order are scented we have time to note the partures que nature of the scene. There is apparently neither a blue eye nor a brown head in the assembly, except amongst the missionaries or the height colors and ornaments light up the kalendescope-like figures, and lend cheerfulness to what might observe assembly and the colors are described in the colors and the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors are the colors and the colors are the colors ar therwise seem sad.

Attention is seen turned from the rowd and Attention is seen turned from one crows and oncentrated in the individual. Heads are reverently bent, and a voice is raised in prayer somewhere at the bottom of the room. I gypsy asks fod's blessing on the words that shall be said this evening, and when he has ounleded his short suppir stron another addition potation that the meeting may be for the executed which व्याप्त के प्रवृत

Vhen the applause that succeeds the cherus dies away, a gypsy from the cr wd in outs the desk. He is followed by others, male and female. They are asked to speak "short, sharp and well," and they obey. The men are mostly dark, lank, and sallow, with the words "labor" and "want" impressed on their faces; but they are neat and chan. The women are tidity dressed in that, with white caps under their bouncis, and white aprons. They are of the gypsy class, and tell their ownstories simply. They have something to say, and they say it. have something to say, and they say it. They deliver their message in the brogue of different counties, with a strong massl, in plant language, and without rank. The message is from God to man, and of life and death. It is, "Believe in the Lord Jeeus Christ, and thou shalt be szved."

"Hen't be asbamed of Him, my dear friends,"
"Hen't be asbamed of Him, my dear friends,"
"systone man. "I wants to tell you of how I
seeked Him, and never seeked Him in vain
I went to a co-meeting to make game on Him,
as some of you may to-night. God grant you
may be converted, as I was. After I came
away, I held u, my hand to be prayed for, and
found that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanmuch from all sin. And now I'smoothy sorre seth from all sin. And now I'am only sarry that I didn't love him sconer, for I've only knowed Him six years of all my life. With all my faults and failings, I've new a hope beyind the grave. Oh' if we meet no more on earth, may we meet in heaven.

ore. They will assuredly enjoy life once then to barrie noth by I was as with and ore.

I worked that I didn't care what I did. I went to a meeting looke this, and before I coom out it the orange-peel that atrews the floor. I fell on my knees. Oh, my doar frienda ye When the fountains fail, and little remains to a meeting looke this, and before I coom out to the evange-peel that strews the floor arise is again therrily sung, and a short space is again therrily sung, and a short space is didwed while the room is cleared and preparation for hear cheerful comments on the meal which is seems to have given satisfaction.

"We looks forward to it all the year sage a comely, foreign-looking weman in tidy appared. "I've been to eighteen and I wouldn't does in all good, my lady. Oh yes I hawks about. They calls in gypeles, but we den't mother before me. We speaks linglish, and mothing else."

It is said that they now ansider Remain's winched language."

When the room is rearranged, they troop in again, and noisily fill the exits pieced pipeatic the deak.

When tolerable quiet as lorder are weared we have time to note the pasture-que nature of the scene. There is apparently neither a blue amounts the missionaries of the largers who

alight note a of the earnestness of the and we cannot attempt the concluding gypsyand we examine attempt the concluding gypsyaddress at all, because it is too long, and too
elaborate for conventration. It is given by
Mrs Simpson, originally of the Lee family,
and who is evidently a remarkable woman.
Some years ago she was a professed fortuneteller, and in high repute, not only amongst
the ignorant, but with what is called the
educated class. Sie a said to have made hir
two guiness a week, it more, and her engagements were sometimes so numerous that she ments were sometimes so numerous that she could not fulfil them. the has, us also would saving of scale could not fulfit them. The has, as she would Then a safe, a missionary's w.ie, stall is up say, "given up all for c'hrist," and is combeneath the reading-dask, and quietly begins to sing "Josus loves mo." All rise simultane-her lischthoid, and to be a missionary an diget ously, and every eye is rived on the singer, his own peopa, rather than a southsayer to while, in a fine clear voice of remarkable combines the fishionable unbeliever. She is noticeable even it her near black gown and bonnes—she of music is felt rather than in dersteen. It is must have been still more so when in the cos-

ommpotent, whether sacred or secular, and the most antatored seem to know when it is really good. Tours gleam in many eyes, and all evince profound interest as the concluding words rise to the raftered roof, "Jesus loves me". At the request of a mission-try most of the assembly join in the chorus repeated for them, and the result is truly affecting. With then eyes still fixed on their heif-the-pired loader, those poor outcasts put forth the most blossed truth that either they are the more 'respectable' outer world an become as a little child," to choose the better and higher of "two homes," is its purport, and to jurge from the faces of her listeners it is not ineffectual. We are told by a gypsy from the result is not chorus dies away, a gypsy from the result makes a way, a gypsy from the result is not considered the house blossed truth that either they herris and earlier and higher of the Bible by heart, and repeats them to all who will listed. It is followed by others, male and female. They are asked to speak "short, sharp and wall," and they obey. The men are mostly dark, lank, and sallow, and they obey. The men are mostly dark, lank, and sallow of the words "labor" and "want" instinction of her manner quict and earnest, and in disguise, seeing for himself how ordinary mortals fared.

It is farleady. To be fixed each, the special and become as a little child, to so duity, he had grasped the dusty facing of the more seen mostly dark land on their head out of the more than on their seeds the bester and higher of "two homes," is its purport, and to jurge from the faces of her listeners it is not ineffectual. We are told by a gypsy from the result is not ineffectual. We are told by a gypsy from the result is not ineffectual. We are told by a gypsy from the result is not the faces of the Bible by heart, and repeats them to all who will listed. Here of the over which "Telegraph" is painted to the more than an election of the makes as going for himself how ordinary mortals fared.

The area of the manner quict and e

falls to believe that good has aprung from the Citypey Mission.

City missionaries and friends conclude the entertainment by a few short and kindly speeches—I Park at Sunday Magnetic.

#### A RAHAWAY STORY

It was a third class carriage. She pleasant-faced young woman, going, I think, for the first time after her marriage, to visit her parents in her old home, to show them their two fine grandchildren.

The youngest child was an infent of about

The youngest child was an infant of about three or four months old, very quiet and good, and the other was a pretty, restless little girl of three, who could not be still a single moment, and kept the careful mother busy by her questions and wants and childish prattle.

When we had been travelling together for two hours, and began to feel like old acquaintances, while the train was going at full speed, the mother halt rose from her seat to put the little girl, who had left her place, again on the opposite seat. How it happened, I have never understood; it was now of those accidents which seem impossible, and, in fact, only happened once in a hundred the usand times, but just as she stood half erect, holding her alsoping babe upon one arm, and her little frolicsome maiden somewhat wakwardly on the other, the little girl made one of her sudden, quick movements, and in an instant she was gone from our eyes.

instant she was gone from our eyes.

What a moment: The poor mother stood fixed and rigid, in exactly the same attitude, her arm still bent as though around her child, gazing with wide-upon fixed operat the place whence she vanished. She seemed literally turned to stone, with the rost of us the case turned to stome, with the rost of us the case was almost the same. How long this lasted, I do not know, doubtless it everned to us much longer than it really was. Then the young mother seemed to come to herself, and made a suddon movement as if she would spring through the window after her vanished darling, now far away. I caught her quickly and held her fast, while the kind removed the window as the characteristic to the kind with the window as the state of the window as the window quickly and held her fast, while the kind young lady who at opposite to the took the baby from her arms, and we all began to talk together, no one listening to the other, about what was to be done for her. Somehow we managed in our excitement to do all that was possible the guasa came, the train was stopped, and the mother, without speaking to one of us, or even looking at us, left the train, supporting berself on one arm of the sympa-thizing guard, while he held the sleeping babe fast in the other.

Of course the train must go with increased speed, to make up for the moment of de'ay, so there was no chance for us to see more of the bereaved mother. "Telegraph to us at the next station," anid one of the railroad functionaries to the guard. "Tes, yes, he sure to do it immediately," said a dozen voices; for in some mysterious way the news of the accordent had run through the train as if by electronity, and a long row of sympathizing faces matched from the carriage the disapparant faces of the mother and the guard.

"It will take her half an hour to reach the Of course the train must go with increased

"It will take her half an hour to reach the spot, and it is just thirty-five minutes now to the next station," said the stout gentleman in the corner, taking out his watch and holding it open in his band, his eyes "red upon it. He had atruck me as one of the most selfah and disagrosable old gentlemen possible, scarcely answaring a pedite question from a neighbor, and then in the shortest and gruff ert manner possible, he had seemed completely absorbed by his newspaper and his anuffbor, not having noticed the hitle fairy in any way, except to glance at her now and then with a awage expression, as her clear, child-ish laugh disturbed his reading. Now his whole soul seemed to be fixed on the watch before him, and he "chided the tardy flight of time," again and again, 'n words more formble It will take her half an hour to reach the again and again, 'n words more formble

than ornamental

There was a young, would be dandy in one will come and to their visitor,—

"Come, Alice, wool down with us, and say, or ingle an infant monatoche, and an ope-glass for the come of their monatoche, and an ope-glass is for the come of their monatoche, and an ope-glass is for the come of their monatoche, and an ope-glass is for the come of their monatoche, and in sponion, them of their visit under words and knowing stitude, answered, of the child, bewildered by "more words and knowing stitude, answered, or I do not know what 'Our Father' is."

To the child, bewildered by "more words and knowing stitude, answered, or I do not know what 'Our Father' is."

"Well, Alice, won't you learn it?" said one.

"Oh, yes" said Alice; and she soon commutated the prayer to memory

mortals fared.

What a change had come over him now the speciase hung dengling inther and thither, with the kid gloves, of which he had been so dainty, he had grasped the dusty facing of the door, and was straining his gare, first backward until the poor mother was no longer to be seen, then forward to the next station where news was to meet us. Now at hat we are there, 'he tran halts, and one of the grards runs quarky into the

and one of the guards runs quickly into the little office over which "Telegraph" is point-

and one of the guards runs quickly into the little office over which "Telegraph" is painted. Everybody who can possibly get his or her head out of the window on that side, thrusts it out. There is a moment of intense suspense here comes the guard again with a despatch in his hands, he stands midway between the ends of the train and begins to read it out in his clear, loud, official tones. "Child perfectly sound, alighted on a pileof straw in a field, not two feet from a stone wall."

Then what a vene! Every man at the train windows in his hat off in a moment and is waving i, and cheering as if he would split his throat overy woman is buried in her pocket-handkerelief, crying and laughing together. The stout old egotist and the vain young dandy have thrown their arms around each other, and are ombraving with that hearthness that belongs to the sons of the Vaterland, although they never met before this morning. The stiff old maid in the corner has shaken my hands in here so matey times that I feel that they are quite sore.

All the inhabitants of the little village came running around the train. "What is it

All the inhabitants of the little village came running around the train. "What is it Where is he: Is it the Käiser himself, or is it the kroupring?" they asked in bewildered excitement at the night of ours.

citement at the eight of ours.

But all the Kubers and Kronprinces in burope put together could not have aroused the flood of feeding that surged through that train. It was sympathy with a sentiment far older than loyalty—older than the kings to whom loyalty is due—which was stirring every heart. It was sympathy with a mather a love?—Chuman.

#### A CHILD'S DEATHBED

In one of our western towns a minister was one merning told by his wife that a little boy, the son of a near neighbor, was very sick, near to death, and asked if he should not go in and

to death, and asked if he should not go in and see him
"I hardly know what to do," said the good man, "his parents, you know, do not belong to my congregation, and are greatly opposed to the doctrines I preach I fear my visit will not be well received."
"But," rejoined the wife, "when you were ill, a short time since, the mother of the little boy sent in kindly every day to enquire how you were, and I think they will expect you to come and see their son"

This was sufficient inducement, and he was soon on his way to the dwelling of sorrow

soon on his way to the dwelling of sorrow The mother was hanging in angulah erer her precious and beautiful child, who was tossing rom side to side un the delirium of a brain from ano to statistic the destribution of the in-fever. The minister, after watching him for a few moments, turned to the lady, and said, "This poor little fellow abould be kept per-fectly quiet maker, he should not be excited in any way." "Sir," said she, " will you offer a prayer:

At first he heatsted, fearing the effect on the child, but, on second thoughts, knelt at the hedside, and offered a few positions in His name who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me." The moment he communicate speaking, the little sufferer, who till now had seemed unconscious of his presence, coased his means, lay still upon the bed, and, fixing his large dark eyes upon him, listened intently to word

every word

The minister rose from his knrs, said a few words to the mother, and went home, tearing the child perfectly tranquil.

The next morning the first intelligence that greated him was that little Frank had died during the night.

He had become extremely interested, and

He had become extremely interested, and the apparent effect of the voice of prayer on the dying child had surprised him. He wint again to vinit the family, attended the funeral, and at length learned from the mother the following facts.
She had two children. Frank was the elder.

She had two children. Frank was the elder, and the second was a daughter of fire years. A few roomts before, little Alice had gone to spend the night with some companions in the neighborhood, whose parents were Christians, and were training their children to follow in their steps. As they were about retiring to rest, these little once said to their risitor,—"Coma, Alica and down with us, and say. Our Father, before we go to bed."

The child, bewildered by "how words and knowing stitude, ansa reed, "I do not know what 'Our Father' is."

The next morning she returned home, and the moment her brother appeared from school she began to tell him all about her visit, and begged him to learn "Our Father," and say it with her. From that time, kneeling toge-ther, they had daily repeated the Lord's prayer with carnestness and delight, and had also learned other prayers, in which they seemed much interested.

A few days before he was taken sick, Frank had come to her with a book lu his hand, and said, "Oh, mother! here is a boautiful prayer. Let me read it to you."

It was the remembrance of this which in It was the remembrance of this which in-duced her to make the request that the minis-ter would pray by the side of her dying boy, and this was the secret of the calming influ-ence which that prayer exerted. He continued thus tranquil a long time, but at length his distress returned, and the hour of death drew

About midnight, suffering and agonized, he begged of his mother to send for the good minister to pray again. He must have somebody to pray. The parents disliked to call him at that hour of the night, and knew not what to do. At last the mother went upstairs and, taking the little sleeping Alice fr hed, brought her to her brother's bedside, and told her what he wanted. Immediately told her what he wanted. Immediately and knelt down, and slowly and solemnly repeated the prayer they had so much loved. The first words southed the sufferer, and with the last his spirit fled.—Mother's Friend.

#### A WORD FOR THE GIRLS.

A girl who has a happy disposition is not unduly sensitive. It is one thing to have a thick skinned insensibility to the world around, on that one cannot feel anything very deeply, and quite another to be ever ready to receive wounds and slights. The quality of sympathy is one of the most womanly and lovely features in feminine character. To be truly tures in feminine character. To be truly sympathetic, either in the joya or griefs of others, one must possess quick feelings, responsive to the tonches of the hour, as the keys of the plane answer to the flashing fingers of the performer. But there is a mock sentimentalism which is always in danger of getting itself hurt. There is a morbid and discased yearning for notice in some young girls which keeps them forever just on the verge of tears. You jar upon them, when to do so is farthest from your intention. They see much that their friends do and say through a false medium and in broken, distorted lights, and they are contantly taking blame to themselves when no one desires them to, or mourning over unkindness which was not meant or dreamed of. amed of

not be too sensitive. Do not fancy yourselves rudely repulsed, when nothing was yourselves rudely repulsed, when nothing was really offered or intended but courtesy. Another thing which in some girls lives prevents them from being glad and gay, is a feeling which might be expressed as having nothing to look forward to. It is not only the young lady of leisure, with too much time on her hands, who suffers from this distressful state of mind, nameless in English, but aptly conversed by the French term case. Girls in conveyed by the French term ensus. Girls in every degree of social standing, new and then, are depressed by a wretched weariness of the monotomy of their daily lives. They grow tired of the lack of excitement, and of the thought that they are living to little purpose bought that they are living to little purpose. Often, when they really are living to very high usefulness, and comforting and blessing all about them, they are conscious of this vague discontent, this anxious yearning to be vages discontent, this anxious yearning to be other than they are. Much of the current reading of the day feeds and stimulates this restless and undesirable temper of spirit. It is not uncommon for a bright, eager, happily-situated young woman, the darling of her father's house, to cultivate in herself a resituated young woman, the darling of hor father's house, to cultivate in herself a romantic admiration for suffering. She idealizes pain and yearns to have the common-place comfort of her lot broken up by some ploughshere of adversity, some rough, bitter wind of sorrow and privation. Dear garls, let me urge you not to be ungrateful for the smooth, sweet, safe abatter of year youthful years. Trisks and troubles will find you out soon enough. There is nothing in them to long for; though when they come to you, as God's massengers, you must try to accept them in the strength that is given from above.

I think we can hardly overrate the importance of a uniform pleasantness of temper in a woman. It is more enduring than beauty, it is more charming than uniture, it is more

is mo. is more charming than culture, it precious in a household than rub is more charming than culture, it is more precious in a household than rubies. The little frictions and attritions of life, in a circle composed of a number of people of different ages and occupations, are wonderfully softened and composed by the daughter or sister who has the gift of being appreciative and of being easily and often pleased. With unering tast also diverts conversation from the track where it will probably sheer off into contention; with her sunboum of a smile and her self tender word the charms away the depression that is settling

face, coming into a room, and in conferring merning.

The secret of being happy is in conferring happiness. It is not what we get, but what we give, that makes us rich. Think deeply of that verse—"Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." No true, solid rewarding jay in this world comes of self-seeking in little things, or in great. We must spend of our-four-onins, and of what things, or in great. We must spend of our-selves, of our love, of our gains, and of what is most transured by our hearts, if we would tasto the dearest and best delights that are possible upon earth .- S. S. Times.

#### AN INSECT IN THE CLASS-ROOM. BY ANNIE TOLMAN SETTH.

Captain Bryant, United States Superintent dent of the Seal Island, undertook the education of the rative Aleutes. Their first want was the English language, but in supplying this an unexpected obstacle arose. Planted on an Arctic island, removed from the mainland, they saw few objects, and their ideas partook of the limitations of their sight hence a large proportion of our words were symbol of things never beheld by them and consequently inconceivable. The problem, so forcibly presented on this island, is one continually springing upon teachers, and with

forcibly presented on this island, is one continually springing upon teachers, and with peculiar complications in girls' schools, particularly in the study of physics.

To girls the terms of schence—of elementary science—are symbols of the unknown. The difference between the cases is merely that, while the Alentes have nothing to observation.

while the Aferica nave no tendency to observation. They will gaze, wildly enthusiastic, upon a cabinet without marking a single characteristic of a single specimen. Their power of istic of a single specimen. Their power of memorizing, combined with a wonderful passion for memorizing, makes it almost impossible to induce them to substitute an object for a text-book. How shall we lead back their

a text-book. How skall we lead book their mind to natural processes, in which sense-perceptions bear an important part, and remite, in their education, nature and mental activity, now so long divorced?

I had lately a great desire to give a claus in zoology a blas toward experimental study. They were young ladies who had taken the branch as a paztime, and would drop it the moment it proved iskeome. It was midwinter; we were absolutely destitute of material, and suparently removed from the possiwinter; we were apsolutely destitute of material, and apparently removed from the possibility of procuring any. I had a tolerably good microscope, and managed to obtain a dead, dried Cicada, which I brought into the class. Of the young ladies who had recited; to me the day before, without blunder or

hesitation, all the peculiarities of the divisions and subdivisions of the animal kingdom, not one recognized the department to which this

belonge

I took off the lower ring, and in an instant the mystery of articulation fizahed through the mystery of articulation fishhod through the class; every stroke of the knile vivified the printed word, they saw the skeleton case, with its singular processes of filmy wings and jointed leas; they saw the gift coelli studding the head like a curious Masonic sign, and the compound crass in relief mounting. one need like a curious Masonic sign, and the compound opes in relief mounting; they saw the traches piercing the segments at the sides—the significant index of a peculiar respiratory apparatus, and when the little subject was fairly open, they comprehended the single cavity forming at marked a contrast with the vertebrates.

This objective leason was for every member of that class the beginning of a new mental era. A volume could not have impressed upon them so for ably the relations between obser-vation and knowledge. It set nature and ration and knowledge. It set nature and books in their true relative positions: the former as the great source of truth, the latter merely an auxiliary in its pursuit.

Every toscher of natural science who has allowed herself to break from the routine of truth profit in the second second who has allowed herself to break from the routine of the contract of the second seco

sllowed herself to break from the routine of text-book recitations will agree that a most important problem in modern education, is how to bring animated nature into girls class rooms. To teachers watching anxiously for its solution, this single experience may give ascurance that a very little material will produce large results, that we need neither wait for cablusts, nor covet Penikese, but wherever we can lay our hands upon the "unassuming we can lay our hands upon the commonplace of nature, there may we begin the work of practical instruction, leading through "Nature up to Nature's God."—N.E. Journal of Education

#### A REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE

A poor woman who had been washing for A poor woman who had been washing for presions in a household than rubies. The little frictions and attritions of life in a circle direct ways to reach people's feeling some some series of people of different agreement agreemen

face, coming into a room, lights it up like the | Seems to me I never was so hungry for taters before. After they were all usleep, I lay there tossing over my hard bed, and wondering what I would do next. All at once the sweetest peace and rest rame over me, and I sweetest peace and rest rame over me, and I sank into such a good sleep. Next morning I was planning that I would make the tinful of real into much and fry it in a greasy frying pan in which our last meat had been fried. As I opened the door to go down to the brock to wash, I saw something new There on the bench, beside the door, stood two There on the bench, beside the door, stood two wooden palls and a sack. One pail was full of meat, the other full of potatoes, and the sack filled with flour. I brought my hands together in my joy, and just hurrahed for the children to come. Little dears' They didn't think of trousers and freeks then, but rame out all of a flutter, like a flock of qualis. Their joy was supreme. They knew the Lord had sent one of His angels with the sack and pails. Oh, it was such a precious jitt' I washed the empty pails and put the enapty sack in one of them and at night I stood them out the bench where I had found them, and the next morning they were gone. I tried and next morning they were gone. I tried and tried to find out who had befriended us, but I never could. The Lord never seemed so far off after that time," said the poor woman, looking down with tearful eyes.—Arthu's Magazine.

#### THE LITTLE STREET SWEEPER

THE LITTLE STREET SWEEPIR.

Be polite, boys! Some boys forget to say "Yes sir," or "No, sir," when spoken to.

Many a lad has lost a good place from his want of courtesy and politeness. The little crossing-sweeper whom Mrs. S. C. Hail writes about was not a lad of this cort. The gentleran who saked him the way to a friend's house was so pleased with him that he sent him to school, then got him a good situation, and afterwards he was so prospered by God's and afterwards he was so prospered by God's good providence that he was able to help many other poor lade to rise in life. Again I say to my dear young friends, "Be polite, be polite". Rand of Hope Review.

#### LET NOTHING BE LOST.

A little child once gently reproved his nurse-maid for shaking the tablecloth into the fire-place. "Oh, Charlotte," said he, "don't you know that God takes care of sparrows? The Bible says so, and God will be displeased at your wasting those crumbs which would have served the sparrows for breakfast."

Sugar: - No man ever makes " apologies Shoor: No man ever makes "apologies, "introductions," or "personal explanations" to a duck before shooting him. No huntsmar, after he has fired, goes whanging away with stones, sticks, or brick-bata. When a man's heart is bursting full of his audience and his subject, he spends no time on words. Look at the almost inspiration of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Look at the quiet inspiration in every address or prayer in the Bible. Shoot: "I's address or prayer in the Bible. Shoot: "Use not vain repetitions as the heathen do, for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking." When a man prays over two minutes at a puryor-meeting, or speaks over free, or presches in the pulpit ordinarily over twenty, let him go home and ponder well that saying, "How long!" Twenty minutes, less rather than more. Sam Weller sayz. "She'll vish there was more, and that's the great art o' letter writin,." Oh, oh, oh, when will our speakers and writers catch the spirit! We hearvery few sermons where every thought hearvery few sermons where every thought could not be better put in ten minutes. Everything said after twenty-five minutes, comes on any effect already made "like a continual dropping in a very rainy day." When the squire turns round to locu at the clock, it is all over with; you have said enough - Com pregationalist.

Ever Communications - Would you admit third to your exhibit of jewels ' Would you thief to your echinet of jewels a third to your exhinet of jewels. Would you invite a beap profligate to your society. Nay, the question itself pains you. In friendship I deal frankly. Listen, then, to the statement. If you are an indiscriminate novel reader, you If you are an indiscriminate novel reador, you admit both thieves and profligates, not merely to your society, but to your most intimate companionship—yes, into the palace of your soul. Novels rob you of a higher pleasure than they afford, since the same attention to solid reading would procare you a lotter, purrar pleasure, becaue they are thieves that would rob you of real delight. Them what are their heroes chiefly but villains, robbers, profligates, and murderes? These you take to your fellowship, listen to their Isnguage, grow interested in their adventures, and imbibe a portion of their spirit. for all this is necessarily implied in the devotion with which your tossed and excused mind follows them in the windings of their history. Can your soul be

## - ---SCHOLAR'S NOTES.

- -

Trough International In the my 1978 by Edicar W. Raman and the Language Sunday School

springer to distinct - the last lessons in the fild fee tament were on had closed house and hampel's address to Israel on giving up the government to Saul, the first king. After this came the defeat of the Philistines by Jountham, the Lord's command to Saul to destroy. Amb lek Soul - disabedience and rive this as klos

#### 118808 (

Sall hite tre, your lots it of Bear I Satu as 10.00 Received 22 ut

territories that When he would have inhesited the identify, he was reowied which we 17 CENTRAL 1867H -- total line in phasite in them that fare back 

DAILA READINGS DE L'AMB XX 10/20 / Ringues, 19 00% tuke xxxx 9/11 7A -2 ton 7/18 00% xxxx 1/130 Na Dec vol/17/28 De Mical . . 1 S

on Hund book, but the p fide and read the bistory of the war with the full store and Jonathan's miracontous steen thanks schope 14, 17, then motice why Sant was servited.

NOTES -t armet a town in Juden tun mitter south NOTES -to ned a low in Judes tou miles south cast of thebron now extend Karmut. Amoutel, a wander log nation of tribe in the region of Sina, defeated by is rarel under Joshua († x xi.i.) the torious over Israel as Hormah (Nam 21 45, but mail) destroyed by Dartia Isam xix 17. 4500 the common little of the kings of Amalel as Pharaula assort those in Egypt. Gilgal, a townsopposed to be 25 miles from Ramah. Lengthey Soul's Reson Josephus and Arts xill. 21 are commonts during Samuel's life and 22 after his death. But this court a stellar would make listld less than eight pears old when anothe ed by Samuel with the nut probable. Drs. Doddridge and Hodson say the true reading of Josephus is the venmafter his testh. for field-ridge also thinks that very after my testh. In specially and thinks that Acts will I become all every of samuels rule, and from the lattle at Mighel. learning only 20 years for Sant a reign. This is the time given by Dr. E. if and other later written also. "See helt on lindgen."

#### EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

Lenson Toulen, - A., Sacra Nev. All, Sacra be

SALLS SIN the Then, after Saut had abare. Ages, crime the word, the ford sent the word. (11.) repenteth me, the Lord did not change his mind, has his mode of dealing with heal, turned back, at first Saulobjed : d. grieved Samuel good men are pained by the sau of others cried . . . Lord . . . att night. Samuel jessed all night. (12) a place, or a hand' -that is a monument with the figure of a leand on the top to note his rictory over Amalel. (13.) Thave performed only is part not fully brace Sant tolds lie perturned on a part out taily indee and rotate (14. blenting leaving the sheep and oren betray ed Saul. (15.) the people spared, a peorand false excuse real interly destroyed, another talsebood for Agar was spared, r %, (16. mag, stop. no more falseboods) (17.) west little. See I Sam. iz. 21. (18.) utterly destroy, Saul to spare nothing (184; fly upon the apoll, seize the spoil eagerly and contrary to God s commends sight of the Lord, the faint saw Saul sig though Samuel did not.

I. Ourstings -What name was Saul to destroy Who required high it destroy Amalek I stree the chief facts is the history of Amalek flow did Sani disober 400% community. What prophet was told of Sani's ain. Hr whom ! How did Samuel mend the night! What did San put up at Carmel t What faise hood did San tell.

13. How did Samuel expose him? What other lies
did San tell to cover up the first one v t Li State how Kampel jointed out faul s ...

H. SAULS EXCUSE - 130 | brought Ages but he was to destroy him destroyed the Amalek iten but no wholt. See next verse (21) prople took but he helped them (see a 2), to sacrifice or offering when God has been disaberat

II Questions—What ciaim did Sani make et 20 How far had he obeyed e How far disobeyed wolf Whom did he biams for his since What were they proposing to do with the spoils. Who was this do exceed for Saul's muser 1

III SALLS REJECTION (22 . na in obering. interings to the Lord Implied abelience to the Lord.
It ishout an abelient heart no tree offering could be made. the Lord delighted first, therefore in obedience, (22), rebellion, disolering food, whicheraft, seeing eri-spling, and not the Lord, slubborunces, continued and willed disoledisnee, iniquity and so a iniquity of and kines that is, sin of tholety, rejected the word, refused to ober floot rejected thee, floot rejects rou as Dag

III. Questions. - How did Sampel answer Sant's ex With what feelings should a sacrifice to God be made: Will would Saul's offering be refused! Why was faut rejected as ting ! Br whom was he Por what similar sin will the Lord reject to !

Hintration.—Lying. "Oh." thought a linis girl who had told her mother saile...."oh that lie! I must either find it and bring it to Calvary to be washed away in Jesus's blood or it will cause me to be punished forever."
rested not until she knew her six was foreven.

MARTIN S

Quis

converge History - Samuel awared Saul that God had real the Lingdom from him but Saul's corror was a seed by a tear of punishment and not be a west to turn tie at hie rie Henri r Samuel atter tilling teng atm Stut o borre, but anothred haved as king or feract

LESSON II

DAVAD ANOINTED KING, About B C 1067. Red 1 Same van 1 12 Bechen 7

GOI DEN HVI - And the Spirit desired on empon book from that des forward -1 Sam axis 1.6 I I NTRAL TREER -- Care to the core of

4th 1210 15 27L

to the Schoolek "Pature to conseil in 25% prophet very sad because of his worked king represent to the Less, and ordered to anomianother king. Imagine sam The feast to be zer, the seven some pasting before assumed fixed some or and amounted to the counter of all his familian

on a bigh hiti six m les south of Jerusalem. On the sides of this topy innection into or ridge protected based which collisisters exhere it has used the print in some think the same which was easily treak a way a sign of Saul's short reign while the strong tions and have diluvid's more fasting power. Insolated, Power and our a person was a common ancent mode on appearance, then to a high public. other sacrises, I common act of a prophet, fied did other sacrises, I common act of a prophet, fied did not wish to have Samuel surveys and was by setting op-leaste as Saul's rival, bence the secrety of his act. It was not deception. Notice that secrety and to volume are not the same as deception, and tatechood.

#### EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

Resnon Topics.— (1) Sacrifick of Retribudes 1) Seven Sons Rejected (11th) Shkenend no

L-SACRIFICE AT BETHLERENCE ( mours. services and the material provided (those is seef four) had made a metake provided (those is seef four) that made this show a Namuel's rear and suits white deputs, amerifice, offer an offering as a priess, (3.) where there, and monte thy fear, amount (see Notes.)

14.9 did, and not like Jonah, who ran away elders,
whet men: peaceanly, peace to us or panishment from

150 amounts. See ha, xix. 10 Let. 2144

8. Quentions. Forwhat did the Lord relute Samael' Why should not flammel mourn over Saul. To whom was he to not. Why was he sent! What extinuid Samuel make! Why would find which to till aim. How was same! In a relit this danger! Whom was he to call to the sacrifice. State how he was me. his answer and

SEVEN SONS REJECTED. (A) LUAD whom Golds father" the eldest son the appearing stall surely, he is the cue man chooses. (7, on the heart, we have xv. 25, (2) Abinidah father of noble-cess. (9) Shammah, or Shineah inmer. (10.) Peren including the three attract named Irace had eight sons. See chapt gril. I'm

11. Questions - Which was did samuel think the level had chosen? Why? How o'd he had out his miniske? How does man judge to, what does the Lord leak? Give the names of the three sons next rejected? How many more were received? Why

311. SHEPERD-BOY CHOSES, (11) here all-sethereten had been receist Samuel thought there must be more youngest be seem not to have been thought of before, heepeak the abeep, a helpful hor thought of before, herepoly the absence, a brighol but and trul chuse bim. (12 raddy or goldenbarred beaustint countemance or beautint eye "good, by, Fx.11 2, ten.xxxii to (11) in the midag, his bruthers booking on in wo the apirix See Judg. (ii) 10 x.24 1 Sam. x 6

111. Questions.—Who did Named ask for an eighth one of Jesse? Where was the youngest? What where ther to do with him? Describe his appearance. What was samelto do to him? How was he applained? What tien came upon basid! Han up tiatul employed when

STREETER AT RETRIEREN PURES SONS EDJECTED HEPHERD BOY CHOSEN

and and the bar has a manufactured the same of the sam o regal, inflide spice and the tigator starres old bay based the harp, to cheer the king, and Italid became the king's armost bearer. The Philmines arona began a war with lorses, and the gast coloribehallenged and warrior of Is raes to stayle combat. David more and elegathe giant Lksstly III. Jewenn IG.

DAVID AND GOLLATH About B. C. 1062 Rato 1 Sam. Ren 28 51 Recept v. 45.

diath: REadistis.-W-1 Ramarin DASI, 7.-Pa. r retuin 1-11

ti O I 10 b N T I NT . -I can do all things through Christ which strength coeth inc -Phil Iv 12

CENTRAL TRUTH CHETTER

For this schoolsh, "Fry to picture this scene beyone oil, the plain, two great armes, the gust warred the territoof facast, the offer of the lad David, the worde, of his triends, the battle, and David's victory. Notice that he gained the victory because is trusted in tend,

NOTE ... teas remitting dress including his word, bow und girdle. See that with t. Our of neal, a metal cost under at plates of breas overlapping each other as the acales of a tish. Such coats may now be seen in the 2 tish Museum. They weighted about 5000 shekeis (150 ten ancount. There weighed about 6000 shekeis (150) or 150) journels. Ming, o'very ancient use in war in Egyps. Assyra. and Fersia. The Benjaminites were very skilful in using the sling. Judg. xx. 16. Cubit, the distance from the chlow to the end of the middle finger, called about 15 futher span, the distance from the end of the middle tis ger to the end of the thumb when stretched spart, counted almout Hinches.

#### EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

Lessen Topics.-(L)lesser's Chaurion all a fine

1 ISRAELS CHAMPION (39) arm t 18 KURL'S CREMITED CG.) armed, or clottled 'armed robe, that aviil 4, the Notes, helmet, a brane cap covering the head, and tome-lines the face and mattag below for the eyes and month (see justice) (39), anonyed, endeavored, tried to go not proved in serviced med armor. (40) atmilishephists stand chance... atomes here carefully selector the atmiss.

I. Quentions.—What nation inside war again upon Israel? Where? Which of Jesse a some joined the army of Israel? Which one was sent to the army with provisional state the challenge of the Phillippe champles sion I State the emission of the Principle Company, the State the American Who proposed to light thin ! To whom did be make the oder! How did Saul arm Basht for the battle ' thun and David prefer to go

II THE PHILISTINES CHAMPION.



Philintine, Goliation which, or "jarclin." lunted with ac content in mode.

content in made.

cont. 12. Bresco if

fill mayers of a

berd's staff; emerging

wisted a war i ste giast (44.) field a. fawls, bearing words, (40.) which sweed, etc., Phili-tine trusted to fiv arms and strength, I came . . B.ord. Build's trust was in God . deflect, dared God , deflect, dared to a fight, (46.) Lord deliver, not David's,

il find's power would destrot the giant. (det.) hunted, eager to win for Ood (28,) his forebend perhaps on the eyes, which were exposed. (50.) prevailed, was rictorops. (51.) his tword, giant's heat out off with the very award in which he proudly boxsied champion thoses warrier

II. Questions
-Describe the Prot
intines' champion
Who was with
him I Howdid he regard David! Niau bis question to Its tid. By whom be cursed him His proud-bonst, Relate her barid replied. tanbardulf-olists trust? In whom did thereit trust? Describe the mee



champions lies thatil games the virting. feet on two trains. In whose name may we gain the vio

GOOD WORDS.

A friend from Keedy, Cat., writes: -" As I have been a reader of your Mreskner for some time, and finding it a paper of value, I have accordingly got up a club of twenty-one subscribers for the coming year." Most of our subscriptions are ablained in this meaner, those who find it "of value" to themselves trying also to do good to others.

The following letter from London, Menroe Co., Michigan, U.S., is one set of a large number of the same kind ... Tou will please ton's most. 78.-1 Kings zz. 5.21. continue the thirty copies of the Mr. envora to my address. We do not want to be without

them in our school and our time expires this month." This is agood example to these who renew their subscription, just a little too late.

The following is from Ayr., Out -" Eaches ed find stamps for the MESSENGER for another year. Am very much pleased with it, find it the best and cheapest little paper in the Dominion-to my taste, at least.

OUR CALENDAR.-We enclose in every copy of this issue of the Mrssrnann a copy of our DOMINION CALENSAR which this year occupies the place of the Dominion Almanac. Our readers will see that it represents the first page of the MONTREAL DATES WITNESS OR which are arranged in a circle, copies of the TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY WITNESS, NEW DOMINION MONTHLY and NORTHERN MEMEN-ORR. The calendar to be made was first arranged in this manner from copies of the papers and reduced in size one half such way by p tography, and then transferred to lithographic stone, from which it was printed by the lithographic process. It will be noticed that every line, however fine, can be distinctly traced out and the smallest print read with ease. We hope that this curiosity will be received and preserved by our friends as a small evidence of our appreciation of their e fortain extending the circulation of the Mrs. BENGER and our other publications during the DASE YOUR.

STILL INCREASING .- During the three mouths inding with November, 1876, the receipts for the MESSENGER were 390 per cent, and for the WITHES 140 per cent greater than the corresponding period for the year previous Adding another fortnight to the above period, the comparison tells still more strikingly in favor of this year. The receipts from Sept lst to Dec. 13th were for

Musernoen. WITSEM. ... \$1,817.53 \$7,386~3#~ 1,911 81

\$1.404 69 or 92,274 17 oc 140 per cent. more than 146 per cent. more the previous year. than previous year. 14ti per cont. mor

FAIR APPRARANCES-In November, when writing the notice for the last Mussunger in 1875, we said that its circulation had been doubled in that year, we expected it to be again doubled in 1876, and a " Big push" would do the business. That big push has begun. Two weeks before the end of the year we write this, and are printing 42,000 copies of the Massanger for subscribers. Thus in about a month onethird of the number saked for has been obtained. This is a fair token of " more to come, and we surmise that that prospective SIXTY THOUSAND may yet become ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Do Nor DRIAY. -- We have received several atters to the effect that the seaders were serry for not renewing their subscriptions when their terms ended, but added that they had in-tended not to renew till they obtained other entecriptions to send with their awn. Do not wait for this, but renew your awarm tion bef. your term ends; do not wait for a settee 1. a the office, nor any one clie, but end on your own subscription and as many others us you keen have, if you have any, and supplement this list with another.

THE PRIZER -- We cannot and sult of the prize competition ending January 7th., in this issue, although it is dated eight days after that time, as it is sent to prem a month previously. Competitors ment not therefore, be frightened because of the date of this number, and slacken their exertions for my amounts mailed before or even on Jam 7th., 1876, will be counted in the competition

ELECTROTYPING.-Notwithstanding the very large number of 42,000 copies of the Massaxoux printed for subscribers this and last issue the "forms" have been electrotyped, no that additional copies can be obtained if necessary by parties desiring to begin with the new year Who can say that they will not be needed in a for weeks F

BREAKVAST.—EPPS's COUOA—(FRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govers the operations of digestion and sutrition, sad by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our brackfast tables with a dalicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dictinate acquaittution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladice are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Fade simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMS Erps & Co., Houseopathic Chemiste, 48 Thresdmeedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly. Werks, Knaton Road and Camden Town, Loudon."

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