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TEMPERANCE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION, DEVOTED TO AND AGRICULTURE.

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VOLUME XIL. No 20

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MONTREAL & NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15 1877.

Agriculture, which is dedicated to Shin-Nung. or the "Divine Husbandman," the fabulous ariginator of the art. Here bullocks, swine and sheep are offered in sacrifice, and prayers made to Shin-Nung, and also to the god of the land, the god of the grain, the god of the scan. the god of the wind, the god of thunder, and god of rain. the

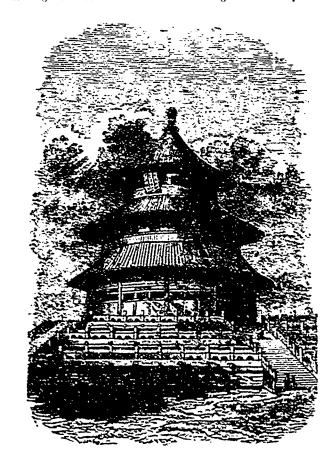
Similar plowing and worshipping are per-Emiliar plowing and worshipping are per-formed by the leading mandarins near the south gates of all the principal cities of the Empire. After which the mandarius mount a platform, and calling around them the princi-pal farmers of the vicinity, exhort them to the proper discharge of their duties as husband-men. At the close of the addresses they pre-sent to each of the farmers, who have been aclotted to proving them existing presents or

sent to each of the farmers, who have been selected to receive them, certain presents, or medals, in the name of the E.apert., in order to encourage and stimulate them to diligence in their calling. Apart from the idealatrons wor hip, thus one dust of the Emperor and his afficials is very praiseworthy; but it is said to know that while God has not left Himself without withes among them in that He does good, and sends them rain and fruitful seasons, fill-ing their hearts with food and gladuess," they yet do not recognize His existence and benefi-cents, but giv, His glory to others, and Ha-praise to graven images.

WHAT MORPHINE DOES.

On August 2nd Charles Tyler was committed to the Tombs by Justice Wandell from Jefferson Market Police Court for stealing surgical in-The August and charter T_{a} is a weak of the the second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles in the second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles. The weak second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles. A weak stress of the second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles. A weak stress of morphiles a second stress of morphiles is a second stress of morphiles. The second stress of morphil

NOTICE. Subscribers inding the figures 10 aftor them name will bear in mind that there form will expire at the end of the present month. Early remittances are desirable, as there is them not loss of any numbers by the stopping of the paper. TEMPLE OF AGRICULTURE AT PE-KING. In the spring of every year the Chanse pay great houses to genenliture. The Emperent KING. In the spring of every year the Chanse pay great houses to genenliture. The Emperent KING. Add the shore of arching a splead of ground re-served for the park surrounding the Temple of Agriculture, at Paking a plot of ground re-peried box, and in a plot of ground re-merved for the park surrounding the strengent After this the Empere and the stitedatant. After this the Empere and the stitedatant. Proceeds to the Park surrounding the stitedatant. Proceeds to the Empire, he guides tho im-portial plow, and usesting a hole of ground re-merved for the park surrounding the Temple of Agriculture, at Paking a plot of ground re-merved for the park surrounding the Strengen of the "Divine Husbaudmann," the fabulous and and sheep are offored a surfice, and prayers



SEMI-MONTHLY, JO CTS per An , Post-Paid. over on his miserable cot and sighed in a heart-broken way. "Even when asleep I have no broken way. "Even when asleep I have no rest I am constantly dreaming of being thrown in among a lot of dead and being com-pelled to eat their flesh. I know, when I wake up, covered as I am with cold "sespiration, that it is but a dream, but the effect of it "water any desire for morphine a torture" He that it is but a dream, but the effect of it makes my desire for morphine a torture " He got up again on his elbow and naked the re-porter for some tobasec. The reporter had zone to give him, and he fell back again like a dead man He said tobaceo was the only thing he could relish. Morphine taken in the mouth, he said, makes him sick. Being asked to explain his present prodica-ment, Sanford said that when he lost overy means of making money he sold everything he

metr, Sanford seld that whon to lost overy nears of making money he sold everything he had from time to time to procure morphine When everything was gore, he profited a while on credit with druggists and dealers with whom he had acquaintance When this means of getting the drug was denied him, he tole what he could, and with the proceeds got what he wanted what he wanted.

what he wanted. "Knowing the ways of doctors and the value of their instruments," said he, "I do-voted myself to this special way of raising the wind. Of course, I got caught. When I want morphine, I will do anything to procure it I would kill my own father in a minute, if I would get enough for one dose. When the desire courses on me. I would not archaese the desire comes on me, I would not exchange the desire comes on me, I would not exchange the morphine for Hoaven Give me the dose, and then hang me, if you like I don't care what they do with me after I have got the mor-phine." phine

Sanford's features are good and he has education The keepers call him the "opium fiend." N. F. Indeperdent.

OBEYING MOTHER PLEASANTLY

Harry had seen some older boys fly their kites from the tops of the houses, and he thought it would be nice fun if he could do so too. So he came to his auit and sa d. 'Aunt Mary, may I go up to the top of the house and fly my kite?"

His aunt wished to do everything to please His sant wished to do everything to please han, but she thought it very ansafe, so she said, "No, Harry, my loy. I think that is a very dangerous sort of play. I'd rather you wouldn't go." All right. Then I'll go out on the bridge, said Harry. His aunt smiled, and said she hoped he would have be an obview a that

said HERTY. His aunt smilled, and said and more would always b as obschient as that. "Harry, what are you doing" said his mother one day. "Comming my new top, mother."

"Spinning my new top, mother." "Can't you take the baby cut to ride! Get out the carriage, and I'll bring him down." "All right, shouted the boy, as he put his top away in his pocket, and hastened to obey his mether.



Temperance Department

THE BRATTLEBORO' METHOD.

In the solution of the knotty problem which the control of the luquer traffic presents to scorety, help from any quarter is welcome. If, too, instead of deductions drawn by a priori reasoning from well-settled principles – which, to be sare, are valuable and comes in the more tangable form of results derived from actual trial, faithfully carried on by competent exermonters and honestly reported, it is doubly welcome

Weisome. Brattleboro's mothed—for it is of this beau-tiful Vermont village that we write is the very practical one of attempting no more than can be nocomplished. The authorities of the village do not aim at making it a temperance village specially. They say that with the temperance question as such, they, as officers, have nothing to do any more, for instance, than they have with religion or education They claim, however, that so far as the habit of intemperance interferes with the good order of their village they have a great deal to do with it. It is their business, they hold, to pre-serve order, and when 'drink'' Sofar, then, there is a warfare between the village authorities and the hydror-sellers, but the former maintain that the board of baiuffs is not a temperance society, they therefore decline to use the ex-trome power of the law, believing that in this way they obtain better results than in any other. Brattleboro's method-for it is of this beau frome power of the law, believing that in this way they obtain better results than in any other. The facts seem to bear them out in their course, for they have made the bushing village of Brattleboro' the quictest village in all Now England. Their method of security this result is as follows.

Under the law every case of drunkenness is capable of producing four distinct prosoutions, -one against the drunker man and three against the seller. The three against the seller arc-first, a prosecution for the act of selling the liquor, second, one for the keeping it with intent to sell, and, third, one for the search and secure and configuration of liquor if found. It is the left the prome the search and secure and found. It is the last two prosecutions which the Brattleboro' authorities decline to bring,

the Bratheort authorities decline to oring, but which are brought everywhere else where the enforcement of the law is attempted. To dotail a particular case that the practical working of this plan may be more clearly seen. A. is found in the streets intericated, and because of such interication a disturber of the poses. He is arrested and sent to the lock-up. When suber enough to be examined, he is brought before a magnetrate and fined five dollars and costs. In default of payment, he is committed to the county juil, and stands committed until the fine is paid. Daring his examination he is competied under the law to disclose where he obtained his inquor. (The law is imperative on this point, the magnetrate must inquire and the accased must tell where he procured it.) The hquor-scier is then He is arrested and sent to the of the peace arrested, and if the offense is proved, ho is fined i ten dollars and casts. It frequently happens, arrested, and it the offense is proved, ho is tined tex dollars and exits. It frequently happens, where the case is an aggravatesione, that more experience of New England communities in than one offense is obsigned against the selict in the same presention. In such a case the norms befor several offences—ten dollars prohibition is adopted as the policy of the isw. for each—second the pleasure of the prosecuting includes of inquor sections, of arrests for keep-officers. At these trais for the sale of high grant against the selict and here is another feature of the Bratic-bors plan—one or more of the village ballits, include a present of the issue. The sale was diminished are present, not as presecuting officers, but in for a time—it always is during these spordare are present, not as presecuting officers, but in for a time-it always is during these spordaro the interest of law and order. No statute com- attempts to suppress the sale. The hopes are present, not as presecuting others, but in jur a time-it always is during these spordauc the interest of law and order. No statute com- attempts to suppress the sale. The hopes pels that attendance, no custom even, but a for the temperance people are consequently sense of the responsibilities of their position justed, the right of the presecution is re-incites them to see to it that the law is effect justed, the old ways are gradually resumed, cually put in force so far as it is necessary to thaily put in force so far as it is necessary to preserve the peace. Public opinion requires this of them. The offender, too, is more sen-sibly confronted with the majesty of the law in the presence of an official of this character than he is by a constable, grand juror, or village pulloman. The effect of such attendance by the bailiffs is very marked. Here the prosecu-tion ends, the two further cases in which the tion ends, the two further cases in which the seller may be involved are not brought, and he knows that they will not be Consequent-ly, he pays his fine and keeps on selling as be-fure, but he is vory streful to whom he sells. He keeps an orderly house, well knowing that i he is caught again the penalty will be heavier. Furthermore, he is well aware that what has been done to him has not been done wit of any small of mysene no. furn what he what has been done to him has not been done criminate sale usual in towns where the en-out of any spirit of reverge, no. from what he is very likely to look upon as a spirit or isnati-cam. It has not been done by the temperance people, as such, at all, in fact, the very percess who perhaps have been most active in punish-ing him have not unfrequently, it may be, hob-nobbed with him at his own bar. So he on the top of the Green Mountain range, which knows very well that what has been done has where he lived many years. Here, though opinic

been done by society, represented by the officers of the body politic of which he is a member; and that public opinion has compell-ed these officers to do it for the preservation of that switcy. He takes a common-sense view of the case, and while he feels that he has been everely dealt with, he knows that he has not b on unjustly dealt with, the knows that he has het b on unjustly dealt with. The logic of the whole proceeding is vory clear to her mind He therefore submits with a good grs s, and trice to do better in the future.

It is altogether likely that were the senti-ment of the community in favor of the full prosecution of the law so as to drive him out of business entirely, he would be equally philosophical and submit to the inevitable just princeplates and adomit to the invitator just as gravefully, but so long as he knows it is not, he wars against the extreme ponalties Her. in consists the gist of the Brattleboro' plan. It works up to the requirements of public sentiment, and there it stops. It can only ge further by the demand of public sentiment for an advance. It is such a nicely adjusted system too, that it can follow just as fast as public sontiment leads The monds of temperance have the matter entirely in their own hands under such a system. They have only to educate the public up to total prohibi-tion, and under the Brattlebore' system this tion, and under the Brattleboro' system this final result is accomplished It only falls short of total prohibition, because such pro-hibition is not demanded by the community Another marked feature of the plan is the adherence to the well-known principle the

Another marked feature of the plan is the adherence to the well-known principle that it is easier to execute the provisions of a pro-bibitory liquor law through the regular officers of the law than through any special officers designated for that purpose in some places in the state, special constables (who, however, serve processes in other cases, are appointed to serve processes in liquor cases and always with a had effect. Bruttlobord and always with a bad offect. Brattleboro' resorts to no outside aid, but depends upon its own regular officers to enforce all its laws. Nor is it essential that these officers be tomperanec men They know their duty as the soldier knows his, and they do it whether they approve the object or not It is "theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die" at the next election. The execution of the prohibito reason way, me-next election The execution of the promo-tory law in Brattleboro' is practically in the hands of the board of bailiffs of the village. This body is to the village what the aldormen and common council are to a city, the select-men of a New England town. They are not, This body is to the village what the aldermen and common council are to a city, the select-men of a New England town. They are not, as their name might seem to imply, simply palive officers indeed are not police officers at all, but have a corps of policemen under them is the general police duties of the village. In most incorporated villages in Vermont this body is called the board of trustees. Under the State large any board of trustees the In most most things in various time body is called the board of trustees. Under the State laws, any board of trustees, the selectmen of any town, or the municipal authorities of any city, can exercise the same authority in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors that is exercised by the board of bailiffs of Brattleboro'. The system, therefore, can be extended throughout the State wherever public sentiment domands its introduction. It is enpable, too, of a much wider application. Its main features are susceptible of imitation in all States where prohibitory laws or "local option" laws prevail, and had they been in extensive use in Massachu.etts for a few years previous to the ropeal of the prohibitory laws then, it is safe to say it coald not have been re.neved from the statute book.

inxed, the old ways are gradually resumed, and by and by matters resume their wonted condition. In such a state of things, the sale of liquor is practically free, there is no re-straint upon it whatever, everybody who cares to sell it, sells it, keeping an eyo out, however, for a possible ' raid, --for in the deepest calm the liquor-seller knows that in selling liquor at all he is a las -breaker, and that at any time he may called to account. This makes him cantions in the display of his goods, but he keeps there on hand, nevertheless, and in suffi-cient quantities for his thirsty customers. It Recent from on hand, herertholoss, and in sum-contiguantines for his thirsty customors. It is this sort of an exportance which has been ohiefly instrumental in loading Brattlebory to adopt the new method of stopping the indis-criminate sale usual in towns where the en-

the general sentiment was against the law, a few were in favor of it, and the representatives in the legislature generally (for political rea-sons, doubtless, voted to keep it on the statute-book But, though public opinion was strongly against 't, occasional attempts were made to execute it. Yet there has never been a fine paid by a liquor-seller in that town, though the law has been in existence more than a quarter of a contury, and the town has never in that time been without at least half-a-dozen places where liquor was sold openly It is commonly said by the advocates of prohibition that a fow determined men in any town can insure the enforcement of the law, but in this town the few determined men could not be found. After repeated failures to put a stop to liquor-selling by a resort to the law, all attempts at enforcement were abandoned until an event happened which awakened the people to the ovils of the free and unrestrained sale of to the ovils of the free and unrestrained sale of liquor. A farmer from a neighboring town came up the mountain with his team for a lead of lumber. He leaded himself up so heavily at the numerous establishments on the way up and while there, that he was unablesuccessfully to guide his horses with his double lead on the way down. The consequence was that he roll-ed off his waggon, and the waggon rolled down the mountain, over him and over his horses, scattering the lumber in all directions, and ending in a general wrock. The farmer was picked up for dead, but it was soon found that he was not killed, though he was scriously in-jured. But the disaster and its cause was the of indignation against the inquor-senter-a "fire along the whole line." The writer had seen many such scenes, though nome so excit-ing, and he waited quietly for some one to more in the matter. And the people did more, a complaint, numerously signed, was made out and presented to a grand juror-the proper official -asking him to prosecute. He declared or neglected to do so, and it was at once de-cided to go to the State's attorney, also a pro-per official and of a higher grade. Now here came in the peculiar phase of things which is always more or less apparent under the old method of executing the law where public opinion is against it. The excitement began to subside, the liquor sellers began to put in a plen of extendating circumstances-some stout-ly denying any sale, and others admitting a drink or two, but all were so very innecent of all intent of wrong-doing, and so sincerely regroif al at what had occurred, that the pro-secutors began to waver. It was their neighsecurity began to waver. It was their neigh-burs and friends whom they were about to make criminals before the law, and for doing unly in a greater degree that which they had oftenduneina lessin their own behalf-formany of the presecutors were draking men them-selves. The law makes it the privilege of every citizen to become a prosecutor—a meddler, as it is considered in many communities, and so in this. Each man, therefore, said to himself it is considered in many communities, and so in this. Each man, therefore, said to himself finally, "It is not my business, any more than it is that of any c c else, to complain of Mr. Brown and Mr. . . . nos and Mr. Smith for sell-ing this farmer liquor. I shall only make ensmics of these men, and do no good anyway. They will sell again if we do fine them now; it will not step them. I will have nothing further to do with it." So the prosecution was abandoned, and the writer was left alone. Under the Bratileboro' meth d, however, the case is different. The officers of the law take up the matter, and press it to a conclusion. They fine the dranken man for getting drunk They fine institut, and press it to a conclusion. They fine the drucken man for getting drunk —a proceeding we had no thought of—and then fine the sellers, and stop there, and the community bears them out in it. It should not be inferred that in all the

It should not be inferred that in all the back towns of Vermontthe attempts to enforce the liquor laws are so abortive as the one de-scribed. In many of the smaller towns no liquor is sold at all, and public sentiment will not permit any selling, the law isstrictly en-forced. At least it is so stated by the pro-hibitomista, and they are probably correct, though the writer cannot from personal ex-perience rouch for the truth of any such state-ments. We frequently have statements from Vermont that the law is generally enforced here, and clergyman and judges and governors are occasionally invoked to prove the diminu-tion of crime in consequence of such enforce-ment. It should be runnembered that these

are occasionally invoked to prove the dimini-tion of crime in consequence of such enforce-ment. It should be remembered that these classes of persons do not come in social and business contact with that clement of society which contains criminals and drunkards to sogreat an extent as the rost of me, and their testimony—of course given with the best of metures—must be weighed accordingly. Another feature of the Bratilebore plan is the closing of all the saleons and hold pars on Sundays, an . on any other occasion when in the judgment of the village authorities they should be closed. At the Soldier's Remion hold here in the summer of 1875, the places where liquors were kept for all wars closed at six o'clock every evening, by order of the board of building. There was no exception to the area of building to dofy this antherity, which he well knew was the authority of public opini. A groggery of the lawest class, with

its constant brawls and fights, does not exist in Brattlebore'. The strict prohibitionist will of course Lot admit this to be a gain, he looks upon all liquor-solling alike, and will admit of no degrees in its criminality. In fact, if any-thing, he thinks the "respectable rum-soller" a little worse than the other kind, on account of the higher position in theseoial seale which the former holds; but the civilized world greno-rally will agree with the "Quarterly" that rally will agree with the "Quarterly" that there is a real gain to society when, from any cause, the lowest class of liquor-sellers are forced to close their chops.

TAKING AWAY THE APPETITE.

In a recent article upon "Taking Away the Appetite," the Ohicago Interior says. "Multitadus of drunkards have been con-verted. They have been transformed from tipplers, periodical drunkards, habitual drunk-ards, and continual sets into men free from the

ards, and continual sots into men free from the ourse which had before enslaved them. What has become of the appetite ? "The appetite for strong drink, when once cultivated, is somewhat different from the domina. on of other sins. It is not only a gassion of the mind, but a physical infirmity, often amcunting to positive disease. It enters the blood and inflames it, it sends its poison along the nerves and shatters them, it mounts the brain and fills it with fire, and changes its very texture. When the man has been realong the nurves and shatters them, it mounts the brain and fills it with fire, and changes its very toxture. When the man has been re-generated by the Spirit of God, has a new mind and heart, is in both these parts of his nature a new creature in Christ Jesus, what effect has this conversion on the blood, the nerves, and the brain ? Is his physical nature so affected that it to longer makes that fiery demand which is the drunkard's uncontrollable appetito? Or is the spiritual mastery given to the man so absolute and commanding that in its supremacy he is forgetful of the physi-cal passion, which, neglected, naturally dies? Is it the heart's new passion reigning ω the death of the old passion of body, mind, and soul at onco? Or, yet agair, is it a prolonged battle, the appetite sometimes slumbering, sometimes aroused and terrible, which a man-hood, enforced by the grace of God, holds in u.t.k, and at last overcomes? The answers of these questions in the experience of young converts are various, and furnish matter for most sorious reflection." The New York *Evasgeist*, discussing the same topic, says.

same topic, says . "The other day we heard from the lips of a

The other day we heard from the lips of a man who until recently had been literally steeped in liquor the earnest declaration that his only help in times of temptation was found at the mergy-seat. He denied the oft-repeated assurion that a converted man has no longer any appetite for strong drink, he testified, with tears in his eyes, that the old appetite sometimes came back with such power that he only could find safety by clinging to the divine arm for protection. divine arm for protoction.

-The smoke-nussance is becoming well-nigh universal. To escape it is each year more and more difficult. Those who do not smoke are treated by smokers as having no rights which the latter are bound to respect. The London *World* mentions that General Grant, who has done much by his conspicuous example as Chief Executive of the nation for order to serve and as a distinguished military Grant, who has done much by his completions example as Chief Executive of the nature for eight years, and as a distinguished military here, to popularize smoking in this country, sendalized one of the clubs of that city by his license in smoking as its grost. At this en-tertainment, given by the U-sted Service Club, it appears that " smoking was freely indulged in, not only in the drawing-room, but all over the house, General Grant and the Dake of Cambridge setting the example." The World adds that " on all ordinary occasions the use of tobacce is strictly limited to a room just un-der the roof, and this wide-spread contamina-tion was a shock to many projudiers." Thus, one by one, do the emokers rudely and solfishly break down the barriers which good brooding and a due regard for the comfort of others should preserve intext. — National Terperance Advocate.

TEMPREANCE IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS .--TEMPERANCE IN SUMMAT-SCHOOLS.—It is cheering to soo so many temperance-charts, with the goodly number of names enrolled, hanging on the walls of our Sunday-school rooms. The children on being included in the temperance revival that is now blossing the land. That is wise. It ought to be regarded as a part of the duty of every Sunday-school teacher to soo that each member of his class has faithed instruction as to the ard and ein teacher to soo that each member of his class has faithful instruction as to the oril and sin of indulging in intericating drinks. 'Temper-ance' is expressly stated to be one of the fruits of the Spirit which the Christian is to produce. And certainly it, ought to be one of the features of Sunday-school instruction. Superintendents and teachers, has the plodge been circulated in your schools or classes dur-ing the past year? Do not regard the subject as of little consequence. At least, lot every member of the schools have the opportunity to enroll their names on the temperance plodge. enroll their names on the temperance pledge. -Zion's Herald.





THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

The use of wood or coal in stoves and ranges for domestic purposes is essentially westoful and expensive. Taking anthracito, as used in our cities, for cooking, the cost to the consumer includes the cost of the coal at the pit's mouth the transportation, commissions on sale, stor-ing in the house, the labor of putting on the fire, and the expense of removing the ash and waste. If the full thermal value of coal could waste. If the full thermal value of coal could be utilized in a cooking or heating stove these items would not be worth considering. When it is considered that an ordinary grate gives only 3 per cont. of the heating capacity of the coal consumed in it, the natter assumes another aspect and it may well be doubted if coal is the best domestic fuel. Moreover, coal and wood as fuels are not sufficiently under control to be economical. To bell sufficient water to make a liter of tea often domands a bundle of wood and ten kilos of anthraoite, because a less quantity of coal

of anthracito, because a less quantity of coal cannot be made to burn, and yet this amount cannot be made to burn, and yet this amount of fuel has sufficient heating capacity, if fully developed and rightly applied, to raise over eight hundred kilos of water from 60 $^{\circ}$ Fahr. to the boiling point, or 212 $^{\circ}$ Fahr. The waste of domestic labor in building and tending fires, and removing the ashes, the waste of the fuel for hours after the work demanded of it is done, the wasto of other materials, carpets and furniture, and the injury to health by reason of the dust and the excessive heat of the store in warm weather, can only be roughly estimated. Every householder knows how growous the burden. The cost of coal is, next growous the burden. The cost of cost is, next to rent, the largest expense in domestic life, the cost of stores and ranges is the largest single item in the expense of furnishing a house. It is a conventional form of expression house. It is a conventional form of expression to say that coal burns. Practically, it does not burn, it merely supplies gas, and the gas alone gives the fixene, light and heat. In starting a c-al fire, paper or other light materi-al is burned (or its gas), and this heat compels the indling wood to give up its gas, that escapes in singing jets, and this burning gas forces the coal to give up its gas in turn, and this burning coal-gas makes our fire. The process of breaking the gas out of the coal proceeds through each lump from the outside toward the interior, and the stony and useless matter that forms the bulk of the coal, and that makes the ashes reasts the process and absorbs and wastes the heat of the burning gas. Besides this, the gas is accompanied by absorbs and wastes the heat of the burning gas. Besides this, the gas is accompanied by other non-burning gases, and these rob the flame of its heat, check the combustion and carry away unburned up the chimney much of the valuable gas.

These facts are well known. It has long been admitted that a store is a most imperfect gas retort, or tras-making machine, but the abundance of d and its apparently low price have made it t universal fuel. The abund-

nbundance of d and its apparently low price have made it d universal fuel. The abund-znee of coal is destroamble. Its cheapness is only apparent and not real, and the question now raised is whether coal is other scien-tifically or commercially the best fuel. The question involves matters of the widest interest both in trade, manufactures and demestic life, and it is the most important question in the immediate future. Coal has been tried and has been found wanting. It is not a cheap fuel, and a cheap fuel is one essential factor in our civilization. The fuel of the fature is gas, chea non-luminous, heating gas, delivered in pipes at every alop and house. Common illuminating or street gas is already extensively used as a domestic fuel during the warm weather, and many families use it all the time. There is a steady and constantly in-creasing demand for gas-stores, and either in their present form or in some improved shape, they are the type of the future cooking-store The gas-store gives the full intensity of its flame at the instant it is lighted, its flame in-tensity is uniform all the time, and the mo-ment the work required of it is over, it may be extinguished. There is no warks of the heat before or after the actual work needed is accomplished, there is no dust or solid waste heat below of after the second work bound is accomplished, there is no dust or solid waste after the fire is out, and the light and invisible products of combustion are readily removed. Gaseous fuel requires only a match to give its full heating power, it is cleanly, safe, and does no harm to carpots or furniture. It saves and full heating power, it is cleanly, wife, and does no harm to carpote or furniture. It saves all the cost and labor of handling a crade and rough material, it may be concentrated upon any desired spot, and by means of flexible pipes the store in which it is næed may be mered from place to place. The advantages of a gas fuel are recognized in all our cities, as the general use of gas-stores testifics, and it requires no further dis-cursion. The important question in this mat tor is the quality, character, and price of this form of fuel. It must be cheap, it must have

a high heating capacity, and it need not be i advantage to lay two mains and to manufac-luminous. Of the different methods of making ture both luminous and heating gases, and to gas employed in this country, the most com-ion is the rotort system. Gas-works are a disagreeable adjunct of all our towns, and the process by the rotort system is familiar and at from 00 cont to \$1 per 315 meters (1,000 needs no special mention. The gas now used for, and if this can be done, gas will ultimate-for fuel is almost whether the almost cont is a domestic fuel -The field needs no special mention. The gas now used for fuel is almost wholly from this class of works. Among the other method of making works. Among the other method of making gas that promise more in the way of a really cheap and high-class heating gas, is one that produces a water-gas. The manufacture of gas from steum, and thus indirectly from water has been under experiment for a great many years, and only within a short time has t been possible to make a water-gas upon a commet-cial scale. The plant needed to manufacture this gas differs widely from the huge struc-tures used in making gas by the retort system and with the exception of the purfying ap-paratus and the gas-holder, only requires a few small constructions of insignificant pro-portions. The first of these is called a generator, and it resembles in appearance d small cupo'a furnace, or stack. It is built of brick, hollow within, and is of a circular shape, and covered within, and is of a circular shape, and covered on the outside with wrought-iron. This generator has a charging-door, or trap, at the top (on the level of the second floor of the building), a grate at the bottom, and inlet pipes below it for an air blast. Near the top pipes below it for an air blast. Near the top is also an outlet pipe for the escape of the pro-ducts of combustien. Near this generator is another brick stack, perhaps twice as high and of proportionate size, and lined on the inside with fire-brick. There is an open-work brick arch near the bottom, and above this the in-trior is entirely filled with loose fire-brick thrown in roughly, so as to be full of spaces and open-work throughout, the entire mass and openings throughout the entire mass. Below the arch is an air-chamber, and above the mass of loose brick is a tall smoke-stuck, or chimney, with a damper for closing it tight when it is necessary. Just below the top is when it is necessary. Just below the top is an outlet with a large pipe for leading away the gas. A pipe extends from the top of the generator to the air space under the arch in this regenerator, or superheater as it is called, and opposite to this pipe is an inlet for an-other air-blast.

When the apparatus is to be used for making gas, the generator is filled about half full of anthracite coal through the charging-door, gas, the generator is filled about half full of anthracito roal through the charging-door, and this is fired in any convenient manner and the blast is applied. The blast quickly drives the fire up to a high temperature, and the pro-ducts of combustion pass out through the pipe at the top and thence down to the bottom of the superheater and then rise through the mass of loss fire-brick and escape at the top. The ontlet for the gas is kept closed, and in a few 'moments after the fire is started, the second air-blast is turned into the base of the superheater and fire ishare applied and the whole superheater and fire is hard must all oast of the nuss of the superheater is instantly filled with flame

flame. By the time the coal is at a rod heat, the brick-work of the superheater 's at a whito heat. At this point, when the lowse brick-work is intensely hot, the smoke-stack is closed and the gas outlet is opened. At the same moment small jets of superheated steam (or a common dry steam, are turned directly into the mars of hot couls just above the grate-bars. The steam is documpoord and in a new form rises through the fire, goes over into the superheater and rises through the mass of white-hot bricks and appears at the outlet in the form of a water-gas. From the outlet the hot gas passes to the water, scrabber, and other purifying applinances, such as are used in or-linary gas plants, and finally reaches the passes to the washer, scrabber, and other parifying appliances, such as are used in or-linary gas plants, and finally reaches the hulder. In a short time the influx of steam checks the fire, and the process comes to an end. The steam is shut off more coal is charg-ed on the fire, the air blasts are started, and the whole process begins spain. In a few mo-ments the fire is in condition to resume its work, and the gas-making goes on as before. To make the gas continuously, two sets of ap-paratus are used, and while one is making gas the other is being fired up. By this arrange-ment, one man can make gas at the rate of 945 meters (3,000 feet) in thirty minutes, and with only an expenditure of about fifty or sixt kilos of coal for the production of over 4,000 meters (15,090) of gas. By the addition of simple machinery, whereby hydrocarbons may be added to the water-gas during its manufacture, the same apparatus produces an illuminating gas of oxellant quality None of the gas-works now in operation in this country and using this or similiar processes make a simple, non-liminous, heating gas. It

this country and using this or similiar processes make a simple, non-luminous, heating gas. It is only necessary to loave outthe bydrocarbons to give up this eurichment for the sake of light and the apparents will give the required gaseons fue'. It cannot be expected that gas plants for making a heating gas will be imme-distely erected, for the domand is yet to be developed. It certainly will be developed in time, for gaseous fuel presents so many advan-tages over the present system of demetic beating and cooking that this water gas in some form is reidently to be the feel of the fu-ture. The companies now making luminous ises It distaly crected. for the domand is yet to be developed It cortainly will be developed in time, for gracous fuel presents so many advan-tages over the present system of dometic beating and cooling that this water-gas in which for is wridently to be the fuel of the fu-ture. The companios now making luminous water-graswill in time, no doubt, find it to their water graswill in time, no doubt, find it to their a hydraulic ram which exercises a present of

ly replace coal us a domestic fuel.--The Frui

POISONOUS SILK DRESSES.

In purchasing silk, many require that the matorial shall possess both weight and stiff-aces, these qualities adding to its rich appear-ance and allowing it to be draped more grace-fully. Heavy silk is also commonly believed to be of better manufacture and to wear botter, as the extra weight is supposed to be due to a thicker and closer fabric. While all heavy silks are not necessarily weighted, a large pro-

portion of them are. The weighting of black silks with a com pound of tannic acid and oxide of iron, far ex ceeding in quantity what is really needful for the production of a black color, has now been known for a considerable time, and has been known for a considerable time. and has been carried so far as to deprive the naterial of its non-conducting power for heat and electricity, greatly to impair its strength and durability, and oven to rend.: it liable to spontaneous combustion. Consumers, however, till lately "laid the flattering unction to their souls" that white and light-colored silks were genuine Alas ! the depraved ingenuity of the age has introduced sophistication in this department also, and it is possible to buy white silks white goods, rather - consisting of about one-third to one-half the genuine product of the silk-worm, the remainder being made up with oxide or carbonato of lead. This stratagem is not merely a fraud upon the purchaser who oxide or carbonate of lead. This stratagem is not merely a fraud upon the purchaser who asks and pays for one thing, and receives another very inferior in its properties but it is a direct attack upon public health, and 'we' learn from the Chemicsi hericu') in that capa-city has already brought forth evil fruits. Persians who are continually handling such weighted silks are liable to lead poisoning Still greater is the risk for milliners and dreas-makers who see with silk, and who are in the habit of biting off the end of the thread, or of putting it in the mouth to make it the better enter the eye of the needle. A minute quantity of lead is taken into the system each isme; it remains and accumulates, and, at last, quantity of lead is taken into the system each time; it remains and accumulates, and, at last, colic, palsy, and othen alarning symptoms make their appearance. These are traced to to lead poisoning, but z is no medical man in a hundred will suspect how the lead is intre-duced into the patient's system. He will blame water, wine, vinegar, find cooked in leaden vessels, etc. In the last guess he may often be right, for the tin wit' which sauce-pans are unned" is no longer tin, but an alley containing a large propertion of lead The so-called tims in which most, butter, fruits, etc., are now imported and sold are also no etc., are now imported and sold are also no longer "tins," save in a "Pickwickian sense," but "loads."

ut "loads." But, to return, so long as the silk is not re-ognized as the source of the load, the patient cognized as the source of the lead, the patient will go on using it, and rocovery will there-fore be impossible. This, it must be under-stood, is no mere matter of conjecture or pro-bability, but of actual fact. Foisoning cases of the kind described have already occurred, and will certainly become more and more fre-quent if the eril practice is allowed to continuc

The detection of lead is not difficult. The detection of lend is not difficult. If a piece of the silk, or a little of the thread or yarn suspected of being weighted with lead, is moistened with pure water and then exposed to sulphuretted hydrogen gas (as obtained by putting a little sulphuret of iron in a cup and pouring dilute sulphuret of iron in a cup and pouring dilute sulphuric acid upon it', if lead is present, it will change color and rapidly thicken. Ladies applying this simple test are, however, cautioned that if they have been made artificially "beautiful forever" with powders and enamels, their faces may possib'; change color as rapidly as the weighted silk -Scientific Arcervers. Tf : Scientific American.

COMPRESSED TEA.

At a late toa conference in London provision was made for a critical examination of the merits of compression and other methods of treating tos, with a view of alimiting definitotreating tos, with a view of alimiting definito-ly, by comparison, the amount, if any, by which the tos is strengthened by the process, and what are the advantages to be obtained from its general adoption. The "comprosuon" of les referred to is a process of treating tes which was patented in 1871, and first brought to notice at the South Konsington Exhibition In 1878

about eighty tous on each quarter of a pound, reducing it to one-third of ... bulk, and con-solidating it in a mass marked by depressions into divisions of exactly half an ounce in weight. As the table revolves, each cake is ojected from its mould, and the process, in which not a particle of moisture is used, is completed.

The offect of this enormous pressure is said to be so theroughly to break the cells and smaller vesicles of the tea leaves that the theire

smaller vesicles of the tea leaves that the theine and aromatic oil are set porfectly free, and the mass of tea is more easily affected by boiling water, in which it at once falls to pieces. The practical result is that the liquor pro-duced from consolidated tea after ordinary intusion is considerably stronger than that produced from loss tea, varying according to the quainty of the tea subjected to the process; the higher the grade, the more marked the difference. The separation of the fibres and particles of the tea would naturally appear to produce the offect numed. It is also asserted produce the offect named. It is also assorted that the half ounce of consolidated tea will in five minutes give the same strength of liquor as the same weight of ordinary tea in four or

as the same weight of the same state of the same set of the sa submitted again to the process of ten-making. a liquor of considerable strength will be produced.

Another advantage claimed for the consoli-Another advantage claimed for the conson-dated tea is its much greater convenience of iransportation and packing, fitting it especi, ally for use on expeditions by land or sea. Sportsmen and traveliers have used it to great advantage. It is also stated that the tea thus treated rotains its strength a longer time <u>Beacter</u> time.—Bazar.

- The extensive manufacture of scap from oute grease, now carried on has led to investi-gation relative to the effect of such an article on the human skin. It appears that in the preparation of this material, bones of every on the human skill, we appears that the the preparation of this material, bounds of every decomposition, are ground into a fine powder, and submitted to the action of water boiling under pressure in a Papin's digester; the re-sulting mixture is then couled, when the un-dicadved bone earth settles to the bottom, while fats or oils n + to the top, and between these, ests a solution of bour gelatine in water. Out of this gelatine solution, by suitable pro-cesses, a patent isinglass is manufactured for the production of soups and jellies, while the soin. But in the score that converted into some. But in the score thus produced there remain fine particles of bone-earth, which, when the scap is rubbed on the face, as in shaving, lacento or scratch the skin, and the wounds caused in this way are, it is stated, poisoned by noxious matters originally existing poisoned by noxious matters originally existing in the bones, and which none of the precesses have succeeded in destroying.

- It has been calculated by Dr. C. W. Sie-mens that Niagara Falls do as much work as 266,000,000 tons of coal would do in a year at the rate of four pounds per horse-power con-sumption of fuel in an hear. Dr Siemens objects to so much force being wasted, and proposes that the water be made to drive an electrical machine at the falls, the ourrent from which would traverse a copper rod. He has calculated that a rid three inches in di-ameter would transmit 1,000 horse-power as far as thirty miles, and that at the end the costricity could be used to produce motion or light, the quantity of electricity being sufficient for about 250,600 candle power This view of a cataract is not quite new, but it is sufficient-ly iare to be interesting. - It has been calculated by Dr. C. W. Sie-

- Glass slippers have been produced by the cunning artificer of Vienns The slippers are actually worm of fine flexible threads of glass. actually worm of fine flexible threads of glass. The novelty is quite as much in the effect as in the material Not only do lines of colored light, in different hues and distinctly definable, traverse the body of the slipper, but with the motion of the foot of the wearer these hues as blend and intermingle as to produce a magical and beautiful affect, particularly when seen in the gas-light. the gas-light.

- Chapels may well be close, seeing how little they are ventilated, and how the air they contain is inevitably vitated by morning and afternoon attendances. A fainting case or two of an evening can excite but little surprise. or an evening can excite but little surprise. The day may come when descens will realize that they are appointed to consider the crosting comforts of the congregation as well as to push collection-boxes into pewa.—South London Press.

-So many cases of skin disease were the result of heavy craps falling over the face, that custom has at last pronounced the once indispensable widow's well no longer a neces-sity. Of course this applies equally to other wearers of mourning. It is not considered un-converting a super round people to dispense conventional among young people to dispense with a crape well of any kind.

THE COW IN THE TREE.

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BY MRS. A. F. RAFFENSPERGER. "So you think it is too much trouble, Johnny, to go after the cow every evening and take her to the pasture every morning, even though she gives us such sweet rich milk and cream? Well, it is hard case for a strong healthy boy of ten years old, who has nothing else to do! I believe, though, you do not find it any great trouble to drink the milk and cream, do you? I am afaid you are lazy, Johnny. You ought to go and live where the cows always stay in one place."

"Are there any cows that always stay in the same place, mother ?'

"Yes, indeed, Johnny."

" But then I think it would be as much trouble to carry their grass and hay to them as it is to drive our cow to the pasture."

"The cows I am telling you about never eat anything at all. And they can go without drinking water for months at a time. That is the very kind of a cow for a lazy boy; don't you think so, Johnny?" "Are you telling the real

sober truth, now, mother?'

" The real sober truth, Johnny. And I have not told you half, either. These cows grow as high as this house or even higher. They live in South America, and they like best the rocky sides of the mountains, quite high up. They have very large green heads." "Green heads, mother! How funny."

" Yes, green heads, and sometimes their heads are covered with small beautiful flowers!

" Just think of our old Daisy with her head covered with flowers!"

"If you go to live where these cows are fashionable you will have to get up very early, in the morning to get your milk, and I am afraid that would not suit you so well. They have they fill all their bowls."

the poor old cows in such a cruel that story? way.

for a little boy to hit poor old Daisy with a great stick because she wanted to stop and eat a few sweet clover heads?

"But I could not wait all day for Daisy to get to her pasture.'

"I have not told you the funniest part of the story. You know how well you like hot rolls and biscuits for breakfast. It is a great deal of trouble for Bridget to make them, and sometimes she does not like to do it, especially

to send you and Bridget there, where you would have so little to do. It is the very place for lazy people. The cows are Cow-trees, and the rolls I told you of are the fruit of the tree. The people call it Bread-Fruit. school, Saturday noons, about You see they do not need to half an hour before dinner. raise wheat or corn. They do not have to plough the ground or sow the seed. They have no on washing days. Now I think hard work of harvesting, no when you go to South America threshing wheat or shelling and, after looking it over, she to live you had better take corn. The boys do not have to Bridget along with you. The go to mill to get the wheat or cows that grow there have a corn ground. Bridget would



GETTING THEIR MORNING BOWL OF MILR.

to be milked a little before very convenient fashion of never have to worry because Miss Caroline told us it meant sunrise. The people who live keeping rolls or biscuits on their the yeast is not good or because the murderer of a parent, in that part of South America heads. While Bridget is hold-she has no 'Dooley's Baking and the thought haunted me I am telling you about are very ing the bowls to catch the milk Powder.' All a person would for days that if I grieved my lazy too, but just before sunrise you could climb up into the need for housekeeping would father so that he died I should they all start, men, women, and head and get a basket of rolls, be one or two Cow-trees. After be a parricide. The name children, with great wooden for your breakfast. All you you had eaten your breakfast seemed to me the most dreadful bowls in their hands, to get the would have to d with them you could lie down under the word I ever heard. milk for their breakfast. Up after you went home would be tree and sleep all day, if you they climb among the rocks till to 'wil them in hot water a few, wished, and your next day's that you can partly understand they come to the place where min utes like apple-dumplings, bread and milk would be ready the strength of the temptation the cows are. Then they make or r ast them in the hot ashes a for you when you woke up the which led me to tell my first lie. little holes with their knives little while. Then your break- next morning." It was about one of these reports, in the side of the cows, and the fast of fresh rolls and milk "What is the name of the very worst I ever had. I milk comes out in streams till, would be ready for you." tree "

"Now, really and bruly." " The Palo de Vaca. But it "No, Johnny, it is all true.

"Is it any meaner than it is I was just reading about these had two or three Palo de Vacas cows the other day, and I growing in our yard."-Illus-thought it would be a good idea trated Christian Weekly.

THE FIRST TIME.

SAXE HOLM, IN ST. NICHOLAS.

(Continued.)

I usually got home from My mother was always sitting then in the sitting-room, at her little work-table. I gave her, my report as soon as I came in, laid it on the top of her workbaskot. While the dessert was being brought in, my father always said:

"Where is my little daughter's report for this week ?" and my mother would say :

"Run and bring it, Peggy." "Oh, how slowly I used to walk back to that dinner-table when I had a very bad report to show! I daresay many a soldier marches up toward the cannon with less fear than I used, to go to my father's side, and lay that little piece of paper in his hand. When the report was more than usually good, he smiled, and said sometimes :

"Well done, my daughter! I see you are trying to give your parents pleasure." Oh, how happy I felt then ! When it was bad, he only sighed, laid it down by his plate, and with-out speaking a word to me, went on eating his dinner. Then I used to wish the floor would open and swallow me up; and I used to say in my heart, "I'll never have another bad report as long as I live-never!" I even used to lie a, rake in the night, and think how pale and unhappy my father had looked at the sight of the report, and resolve that he should never look so again on my account. I remember once that we had the word "parricide" in our spelling lesson, and

I am telling you all this so when that report was put into "That is awful mean to treat mother, a'n't you making up all is a pretty hard name for a lazy my hand. I was not wholly e poor old cows in such a cruel that story?" boy to remember." boy to remember." [unprepared for it. I knew I "Well, mother, I wish we had plaved truint three morn-

ings in succession, and I know all," I exclaimed. that I had behaved outrageously run away. I'd rather die than little bridge had been made in and then I ran home as fast as every day. Miss Caroline had show my father that report." kept me in at recess three times, had ferulea me once, and had seemed more out of patience with me than I had ever known before. Still I did not dream that the report would be quite so bad as it was. In the example which I have made for you I liave filled in the figures about as I think they were in that dreadful report. You will see that for four days I had had the lowest number in deportment, and a very bad record in punc-tuality. I always had " all tuality. I always had fives" in Latin and geography: I liked those studies better than any others, and my Latin I studied at home with my father. Arithmetic I never could unde: stand (and can't yet),-and 1 hated it so, I really did not try much. However, I never had had a cipher on my report before. The tears came into my eyes as soon as I looked at the paper, and I threw it down on the ground angrily, and exclaimed : " I'll never carry that thing home."

"I do not wonder you feel so, Peggy,"said Miss Caroline's mild, low voice, just behind me; "I hope it will be a lesson to you to be a better girl next week." And she picked up the report and laid it in my hands again; she locked the school-room door; and walked away. I stood outside, leaning against the wall, my eyes fixed on the hateful paper. Ned Spofford ran up and looked over my shoulder at it.

"Whew, Peg!" said he, whistling; "that is rather rough on you."

I was too wretched to speak at hist. The tears began to roll down my cheeks.

"Oh, pshaw !" said Ned. "Don't be such a goose. What's the use of crying ? Who cares about her old reports, anyhow ?"

" Ch Ned," said I, " it's only showing it to my father. That's all I-mind.'

"Why, does your fether look them?" exclaimed Ned. at . "Mine doesn't; nor my mother land sees just such sights every speak louder and louder, until neither, hall the time. Lucindy spring; and I often see school-finally you can't hear any other signed mine last time. I guess children now, with India rubber voice but theirs. At last, I said they think they are all non-boots on, wading along in dirty said to myself, " Pll do it," and sense."

For the first time in my life I used to long to wade when I I rolled the report up in a tight the idea crossed my mind that was a little girl, but never could, roll, and threw it in. I jammed I might have liked some other because in these days India itdown with the raspberry-bush; father and mother better than rubber book had not been in it rolled over and over, and mine. But there was no com-vented. We had only India bobbed up to the surface two or fort for me in any such specula- rubber shoes, and very hard it three times. T had several tion.

"I don't mean to go home at getting our feet wet,

"I mean to

I aint a girl. I never saw such fools as you all are! Why, the worst that can happon to you would be to get a thrashing; and that's soon over. I don't mind 'om."

"That isn't the worst, either," said I, sullenly. "That's all you know about it, Ned Spofford. My father and mother don't thrash."

"Why, Peg ! What is it they do ?" said Ned.in an almost terrified whisper, evidently thinking he was about to hear of some horrible cruelty.

"My father just sighs and looks—oh, it's dreadful the way he looks !--- just as white and sick as anything," L replied : " and once he said that he was afraid I should bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, I sobbed. مبتنيس

"Fiddlestick's end!" cried Ned. "Is that all ? Peg, you're a bigger fool even than I took you to be. Come on. Let's go We're going to have home: boiled rooster for dinner. Come on."

But I would not stir, and he ran off without me. I stood leaning against the wall some. minutes longer, and then I walked slowly towards homeour house was only a few steps off—our orchard came up close to the south wall of the schoolhouse. A low stone wall separated this field from the street usually I walked home on the wall; but I had no stone wall this day, a

It was early in March; the snow had lain, unbroken all winter, three feet on a level; now it was melting and breaking up, and swelling the rivers and brooks till they overflowed their banks everywhere. Roads were deep in milddy slush, and side-

bart of the time the ditch was pleasantly : dry. On this day, however, of which I am telling you, it was are this noon! Dinner is just a foaming torrent. The water going on the table; have you came almost up to the planks of got a good report to show papa of the bridge, and leaped and to-day?" splashed on the stone wall. Oh, how I did feel ! I never I stopped to look at it. The dreamed that it was going to wind was blowing hard, and as be so hard to tell a lie. I held my report loosely in one seemed to me that my very hand, it fluttered in the wind, tongue grew stiff, and did not and nearly blew away. "Oh," thought 1, "how I wish it had It seemed to me an age before blown away, where I never I could speak at all. Then I could find it !!" and then and only said : there, on that very instant, came the temptation to throw it down into the brook and say that it had fallen in. I did not yield at once. I recollect very well that I stood a long time on that bridge deliberating. picked up an old dead raspberrybush and whipped the muddy. foaming snow with it, I pushed the little bunches out of the corners where they had got wedged, and watched to see them sucked under the stone wall. All the timer the words were going through my mind:

Throw the report into the brook, and say the wind blew it in, and you could not get it out.

Then other words seemed to some minutes. try to crowd the first words out. in a grave yoice : It was just as if two people

were whispering, first one and then the other, in my ears. The to know how his little girl has other words said

"No. It would be mean. It would be cowardly. It would be a lie. For pity's sake, don't do it."

The longer I listened, the walks were almost as bad, Little louder the first words sounded, rivulets of loaming water, carry, and the fainter sounded the my ear, "Throw the report in ing along tossing fragments of others. That is always the the brook," whispered now ice and m'ddy snow, ran, along way with these uncomfortable "If you say it was a bad one, the sides of the streets. Every things called temptations. if then she will be more likely to child. who lives in New Eng- you listen to them at all, they streams of melted snow, just as in a minute more I had done it. was sometimes to keep from chances to pick it out of the water, but I did not. I watched

A few steps from our house a it swirl in under the stone wall, the sidewalk, and a ditch duy, to I could go. I felt guite light-"Lor'," said Ned, " I'm glad let the water run off the street hearted for a minute. I was down into our orchard. When so glad to be rid of that report. ever there was a hard rain, But my light-heartedness did there would be a little brook not last long. As soon as lopened under this bridge for a few the door into the hall, I saw hours-for we lived at the the sitting-room door wide open; foot of a hill; but the greater and my mother called out

"Why, Peggy, how late you

Oh, how I did feel ! I never Tł. like to pronounce the words.

"I haven't got any report."

You see I was trying to put off the time for the lie to come.

"Haven't got any report?' said my mother, in a surprised voice. "Is Miss Caroline sick?"

"No," said I; and it seened to me my voice grew weaker and queerer every minute. "She made one out, but I lost it. The wind blew it into the brook.

All this time I pretended to be very busy wiping my India rubbers on the mat, and hanging up my things. Usually I would hardly wait to take them off, I was in such a hurry to run in and kiss my mother.

She did not speak again for Then she said,

'I am very sorry you lost it Papa will be disappointed not been doing this week. Was it

a good report, Peggy?" Oh, dear me! Would there never come in end to the lies I should have to tell to prop up that first one?

Thesitated. The same wicked voice which had whispered in

then she will be more likely to suspect you of having lost it on purpose."

But I could not make up my mind to say it was a good one. So I stammered out.

"I don't remember."

My mucher did not make any reply. . I think she had feared in the beginning, from the very tone of my voice, that I was not telling her the shift, and now she was anre p. it.

> (TO BE CONTINUED.) 12-7



The Family Circle.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

Saviour, then to pray didst teach us, Hear while we thy words repeat. Safe deliver us from evil, From temptation guide our feet

From the paths of sin and folly, Paths of death and sin's descit, Lead us by thy arm most holy, From temptation guide our feet

When by earth's false flatteries blinded, Worldly pride and praise are sweet, Teach us to be lowly-minded, From temptation guide our feet.

When in darkness, lost, forsaken, Satan's victory seems complete . Doubts dispel, new courage waken. From temptation guide our feet.

Blessed Saviour, thou wast tomptod, Satan's buffetings didst meet. By thy grace upheld we conquer, Safely thou wilt gu'le our feet.

-Margaret Alburtus Burdell in NY Observer

NELLIE IN THE LIGHT-HOUSE

BY SUSAN APCHER WEISS.

On the lonely Carolina coast are many small islands, interspersed with sandy shoals and rocky reefs, which render it dangerous for vessels that approach too near. On this account light houses are established at proper intervals, and it is about the dwellers in one of there the L house blittle stars to tall.

intervals, and it is about the dwellers in one of these that I have a little story to tell. The name of the keeper of this light-house was J.hn L-ttic. His wife was dea', and he lived there with his two children, and a faith-ful and attached negro couple, whom the chil-dren called Mammy Sylvie and Uncle Brister. Sylvie had been their nurse, and both she and her husband loved them as though they had been their own been their own.

her husband loved them as though they had been their own. You may think a light-house on a small island-where no one else lived except two fisher nen's families-a tonely place for two children Perhaps it was, but Jack and Nellie did net think so. In good weather they had splendid times on the beach, running up and down the firm white sand, hiding amid the rough rocks that at low tide stood above the vater. or picking up pretty shells, and bits of many-colored sea-weed, thrown up by the waves Sometimes they played with the waves themselves, as merrily as though they had been living playmates. They would go low down to the water's edg., and watch some swelling hillow as it came rolling enward to the shore, and erry defamily. "Come on 'you can't eatch us !" and then, as the white foam-erst curled threateningly over toward them, they would run up the beach, with the billow in full chase, until the foamy crest bruck about their bare little feet, and went gently sliding back into the sea, to give place to another. Sometimes the billow would overtake them, and give them a thorough drenching, but this only excited their mirth. For soa-water does not give chills and colds, and it soon dries, and as their dress was coarse and simple, there was no danger of that being hurt.

not give chills and colds, and it soon drices, and as their dreas was coarse and simple, there was no danger of that being hurt. Une day, by some accident, the glass of the light-house was broken, and Mr. Lattic found it necessary to go in his boat to the main-hand, in order to procure materials for repairing it. The little town at which he made these pur-

The little town at which he made these pur-chases was some five or six miles inland; and he might not return until quite late. "If I am not back before sunset, Brister," said he to his sable assistant, " be sure to light the lamp in time. You know it will be as necessary to me as to others." He said this because between the light-hours and the above ware means desarrows rocks

It is said this because between the light-hours and the shore were many dangerous rocks, some lying beneath the surface of the water, and others above it, to run upon which in the dark would break a boat to pieces. But Mr. Lattic was familiar with the channel, and he know that with the light for a guide Le could steor so as to avoid the rocks. Now, Mr Lattic had not been long gone when there came to the light-house, in hot haste, a little ragged boy, begging that Aunt Sylvie would come to his mother, who had been taken suddenly and dangerously ill. There was no doctor on the island, and Sylvie was very elever as a nurse. So she hastened away with all speed to the fisherman s wrfe, when ever, tering - 1, however, tening

varnag her "olo

man" to take good care of them, well knowing at the same time, that such warning was not field his own hife for the little ones, when he had helped to carry in his arms almost from the day of them birth. They were gontle and obscired this Nellie, who was only seven years old were all the same time, that Nellie, who was only seven years of the reserved don't, "answered poor, frightened of the transment of the strange of the strange of the strange of the strange of light had succeeded in "We can't," answered poor, frightened of the transment of the strange obschent children, though it had always been observed that Nelhe, who was only seven years old, possessed much more firmness and decision of character than Jack, nearly two years her senior. She was also more generous; and I am afraud that with all her decision she gave up too much to her brother, and helped' to make him selfish. For instance if they were sent to Jem Long's for fish, generally it was Nelhe who carried the basket, while Jack amused himself with playing by the way, or, if Sylvie made ganger cakes or "puffs," and gave the two first backed to the children, it was Jack who clanned the biggest or the nicest-Jack who clanned the biggest or the nicest-looking, and not unfrequently got a tasto of Nelhe's also.

Nellie's also. The childron played all the morning very happily together, building a fort of loose risks. Is the great stone fort which they could see in the distance, many miles away. In the afternoon they went in-doors, where they found Brister standing at one of the windows, shad-we here are start his back and useling and brister standing at one of the windows, shad-ing his eyes with his hand and looking aux-iously toward the west. "Do you see the boat, Uncle Brister?" en-quired Jack, standing on tip-toe to look

"Please as Lord, I wish I could dat,

out. "Please we Lord, I wish I could dat," mawered the old man, more as if speaking to himself than to them. "I don't like de looks o' dat 'are sky, and dere aint never no good in dem switchy mare's tails," pointing to some long wattered clouds which were moving rapidly up from the west. "Ef I knows any-thing 't all, I knows we'se gwine to have a squeelin.' squalin' storm. Please de Lord Massa and Sylvie was safe home." The old man's prediction was correct. In less than an hour the wind burst upon them, the waves were lashed into foam, and the storm r ared arc and the light house in all its fury. The children, sitting by the fire, lastened to the roaring of the wind and the waves with-out, and felt the walls tremble with the force of the temp t. Old Brister had gone about ind made all secure, and now, as it began to grow dusk, he started up the winding stair-case that led to the top of the tower, in order to hildren noticed that he staggered a little, and raught hold of the door-post to steady himself. Then he put his hand to his forehead, and so stood still a moment, then began feebly to aseend the stairs. An instant after there was a heavy fall, and to their horror the children saw the old man lying at the foot of the stairs metic-less and apparentiv dead. They started up with a cry and rushed to-ward him. He was not bleeding anywhere,

They started up with a cry and rushed to-ward him. He was not bleeding anywhere, but his breathing was thick and heavy, and though his eyes were open he did not appear to see them, or to know anything. The truth was, the old man had had a stroke of appear

"What shall we do? oh, what shall we do?" "What shall we do? oh, what shall we do?" cried Nellie, hursting into an agony of tears. "We can't do anything," sobbed Jack, hopelessly "I wish, oh' I wish father and Mammy Sylvie were here."

Mammy cylvie were here." Nellie, kneeling by the side of Brister, seem-ed to make an effort at composure. "Jark," she said, more calmly, "don't you think we might warm him, and rab him, and give him a little hot brandy to drink i "That is the way they brought the drowned mon to life argin."

"He aint drowned," answered Jack, with a little expression of contempt for his susters suggestion.

"Yes but it might de him good Feel how sold his hands are, and robbing might do him some good. Oh, Jack, let us try to pull him to the fire !

With great difficulty they succeeded in drawing the old man in front of the great heard, where Nellie placed pillows under his head, and covered him with a blanket. Then she heated a little brandy, and put a spoonful between Brister's lips, and the two children then commenced rubbing him with all their little strength, though Nellie trembled and the it was a trying situation for them, alone and helpless as they were. Suddenly Nellie started up with a cry. "The lamp, Jack ! Oh, Jack, the lamp isn't lighted !" It was dark now, and the storm, though

It was dark now, and the storm, though subsiding, will raged. How many fishing-vessels out at sea, and caught in that sudden storm, were now vanity looking out for the warning bencon that was to save them from danger and guido them into safety' And her father Did she not remember his parting

"On, open, have hmp " "We can't," answered poor, frightened Jack, helpleasly "We don't know how." She felt that it would be of no use to appeal further to him—not that Jack was heartless,

She felt that it would be of no use to appeal further to him—not that Jack was heartless, but irresolute and vacillating when thrown upon his own resources. So Nellie—brave little heart—resolved to do the best she could. "You can stay and take care of Uncle Bris-ter, Jack," she said; "and rub him all you can. I will try to light the lamp." "But you don't know anything about it, and I don't want to stay by myself, 'said Jack. blubbering; "I wish father was here." Nellie went curefully up the narrow, wind-ing stair to the top of the light-house. She had seldom been here, and had never seen the lamp lighted, and, as Jack had said, know uo-thing about it; and she now found to her dis-may that she could not reach the lamp. The wind and the rain beat against the thick glass by which this little room in the top of the tower was surrounded, and swept in strong fiftul guests through the broken panes : and Nellie thought that even were she uble to light the lamp, it m it inevitably be put out again. What was to be done? If she could only keep a light of any kind burning, it might be of some use. There was a large lantern down-stairs, she keev: and hurrying down she got this, and lighting it, carried it up again, and hung it where she trustod it might be seen. But it shone so feebly that she feared it would not be no stred, or might oven be taken for the light of a fishermar is cottage, in which case but be noticed, or might oven be taken for the light of a fishermar's cottage, in which case it would serve only t, lead astray instead of

it would serve only V. lead astray instead or guiding safely. Poor little Nr.tic wrung her hands in des-pair. Oh, if she only had somebody to help her! How fulle, and forlorn, and miserable she felt ! And just then—she never know how she left ! And just them—and never know now it was—just then she seemed to hear, amid all the roar of the storm, the sweet words of the hymn her dead mother had been so fond of singing, "Jesus, lover of my soul." She knew it by heart, and now she stood involuntarily repeating fragments of it to herself, until she came to the words—.

"Other refuge have I none Hangs my helpicss soal on Theo. Leare, ob have me not alone.— Still support and comfort me. All my Lust on Theo is stayed. All my beip from Theo I bring "

A strange feeling of peace and comfort stele into the heart of the child. "God is here: He can help me," was her thought; and in-stantly sfter she recollected that in the wood-shed connected with the kitchen was a great pile of pine-knots. The wind could not blow out the flame of a pine-knot, but would rather zerve to fan it. So down the steep, incompany stains the work child strain work. rather serve to fan it. So down the steep, wearisome stairs the poor child again went, and presently returned to the top of the tower with her arms full of the pine-knots. These she lighted and carefully disposed all These she lighted and carefully disposed all around the little glass-covered room-where-ever she could find a place in which to stick her torches-so that the brillant, ruddy glare might be visible in all directions. And there, alone in the dreary summit of the tall light-house, shivering in the cold wind and rain that house, shivering in the cold wind and rain that house, shivering in the storm, straining her eyes through the darkness, and trombing with anxiety and orcitement as abe thought of her father in the storm, and of poor Brister, dying in the room below, perhaps. But still through it all second to sound the sweet words of the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul."

hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul." An hour passed, and poor Nellic, intently listening, thought that she heard sounds ba-low, and then a faint ocho of some one calling her name. Then came a strong, hurried step on the stair, and in the red, smaly glare of the pine torches she way her father standing. Oh, with what a sharp cry of relief and joy she sprang forward to most him, though at the very moment in which his arms were out-strotched to receive her-overcome with cold and fatigue and anxiety-sh. tottered and fell almost insensible at his foct. Very tenderly, with toars in his oyes, the rough light-house-keeper bore his little daughter below, and placed her in bed ; and there, with a delicious conaciousness of safety and rest, poor Nellie fell asleep. She never awoke until the bright sunlight of the next morning fell across her

conacionances of safety and rest, poor Nellie fell asleep. She never awoke until the bright sunlight of the next morning fell across her bod, when opening her eyes, also saw Miammy Sylvio's kind motherly face bending over her, with tears streaming down her sable checks. "Breas de Lord, dar aint anoder child in all de Car'linas fit to hold a pine knot to her," said the affectionate creature, proudly. "An' I heard Jem Long say, when his best come in las' night, dat of it hadn't been for de light-hense lamp, he an' t' others would sartinly been lost."

old Brister as we have described, while Jack, worn out with rubbing and $c_{,ing}$, lay asleep by the fire. Where was Nellie? and what could be the meaning of the red fitful glare ... the light-house tower? Almost sinking with fear and apprehension, the father had incunted the stairs, and there, at the first glumps of his little daughter,—pale and trembling, yet standing firmly at her post—he had read the whole story. And how proud he afterward was of his brave little girl we can very well imagine.

Aunt Sylvie had been prevented returning home by both the storm and the illness of the fisherman's , ife. She had felt no anxiety about the chillren, believing that their father must have returned. The little family at the light-house

The little family at the light-house there still happy and contented. Nelli, is a big girl now. Uncle Brister, who entirely re-covered, is to this day very fond of telling this story to the people who sometimes in summer cross over to visit the light-house. "Guess it's de fust light-house was ever lighted up wid pine-knots," he says.—St. Nicholas.

MY TRAMP.

BY MRS. S. S. BOBBINS.

NY MES. 8. 8. BORDINS. Sitting, ono morning, on the broad piazza of our summer home, with Hamerton's "Wen-derholme" in my hand, I was interrupted by hearing the gate open and, in a minute, steps on the walk. Now nothing can be more utter-ly unassuming than this same home. The house is one story and a half, the paint hus seen fresher days, and generally there is an air of absenteeism; beside, we are out of the village, and consequently removed from chances visitors. When the gate rattled on its hinges --a trick it well understood---I always knew some friend was on the way or the marketmen were rund on their daily calls; but this stop, on this morning, had a peculiarity which said to me "Tramp," before, between the low-lying branches cf the avenue of Norway spraces, I was slight, graceful in his movement, rather well-dressed, and litted his hat with altogether a gentlemanly air us he saw me.

was slight, graceful in his movement, rather well-dressed, and lifted his hat with altogether a gentlemanly air us he saw me. Everybody has a timal streak. Mine lay in the fear of tramps—for, as I have said, our house is quite out of the village, and long French windows, shabbily fastened, offer easy ingress at any hour of day or night; doors there are, too, everywhere, with and without bolts, as it may happen. Very much at the mercy we are of every lawless intruder. But this young man, tramp though he undeniably was, had a clear, gray eye, which met mine fully as I looked up from my book, and a smile, with a kind of pather, that had almost a hun-gry pleading, as I waited for his request. Ho stopped at a short distance from me and be-gan nervously to break off small twigs from the tree by which he stood, neither of us speaking. At length I asked: "Do you wish anything !" "I'm not used to begging, ma am, 'he broke out, in a low, musical voice, " but I have had a leng walk, and I am almost starved. If you would give me some breakfast, and let me work to pay for it afterwards, I should be very much obliged to you." Afterward If o l.al only said before, he should have had u hearty breakfast, and all the ghosts of political economy that haunted

Afterward if e Lid only said before, he should have had u hearty breakfast, and all the ghosts of political economy that haunted my brain would have been laid on the instant, but afterward--there it was, in the true, lazy, good-for-nothing tramp style. J pamper to idla begging ! Not if I know myself. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," was a part of my Bible in which I rigidly believed. So I said, turning the leaves of my book a

So I said, turning the leaves of my book a little impatiently : " You are too young and too healthy to be a begga.' You look to me as if you were made for better things." Not a word spoke he in answer; he just turned on his heel, and was slowly leaving the yard when my heart—a miscrable, weak heart, that is always at war with my princi-ples—gave a great tug, and I called after him: " Come back. You shall have your break-fast. I only wish you had proposed to earn it before you ato it." He did not turn, and I called again, in a softer tone :

softer toue : "I should be sorry to tarn oven a dog away hungry. Oome back. I will to" my cook to give you a hite."

give you a hite." He stopped, came back a step or two, and

Inther Did abe not remember his parting words to Brister: "Bo sure and light the lamp in good time It is as necewary to me as to them." And the lamp was not lighted 'In storm and darkness her inther might be oren new struggling annut these forming waves and treacharous recks. for the child felt instinctive-

my chair, and I left him there while I put my head inside my kitchen door to astonish my cook, to whom my order for the summer had been peremptory—" No, food, under any oir-cumstances, for tramps,"—with, "Got as nice a breakfast as you can, Bridget, out of what you have cooked, and bring it at once to the plazra—the man's faint." " Marm !" said Pridget, staring at me. " Breakfast as quick as you can, on the plazra, for one. Anything, Bridget, only so it don't take you long to get it. Hurry, will you !"—seeing her put her hands on her hips, a position the meaning of which I only too well understood, so I shut the door and wont back to my t.amp.

back to my Lamp.

Apparently he had not moved, yet I must own, as I saw him, I noticed that the seat so had chosen was directly in front of a window that opened to a view of the whole inside of that opened to a view of the whole inside of the house. I was ashamed of myself to find I thought instantly of my bureau, that stood in full sight, and my watch, with a jewellery box, that I knew I had left on its top; but thus suspicion was only a stirring of the timid ghost and not to be wondered at.

that I know I had left on its top; but this suspicion was only a stirring of the timid ghost and not to be wondered at. Bridget, I need hardly say to any experi-enced housekeeper, did not hurry, and, while we waited, I fell into a chat with the young man. He sails be cance from "down South;" had walked up the other side of the Lake, hoping, among the farmers there, he should find a job but so many had been before him, with the same expects? -, he had with diffi-culty done enough to earn his f wd : he hadn't slept in a bed for three weeks, and, take the wear and tear of his clothes and the loss of his strength, he was going home even poorer than he left. There was something about him so different from any other tramp I had ever seen, that all my sound theories went where a woman's theories are apt to go—I say it with shame and confusion of face, but I must tell the truth at whatever cost—and I began to feel interested in him. Now, I said, if he don't try the mother dodge, I really shall feel like helping him, at least, I will ask my hus-land to let him do any odd chores he may have about our place, but, if he begins to talk to me about his mother, I shall expect the net thing will be a request for money— i at will never do. But he didn't. I found ham intelligent, quite up in matters of daily public interest, and inclined to bring them for-ward. Now and then I detected his eyes awadering toward the dear through which he capeted h s breakfast to be brought, but otherwise he manifested no impatience until the well-filled salver in Bridget's reluctant arms made its appearance. The salver was well filled, Bridget could take a license as well as any cook, but she knew me well enough to know when it would be best up to venture, and acted accordingly. I have seen wild beasts fed, but it seened to me, as I stole a glance new and then at my

I have seen wild beasts fed, but it seemed to me, as I stole a glance now and then at my tramp, that I had never known what eating

trainp, that I had nover known what eating revenously meant before, ho seemed literally to have been starved. "Poor fellow! poor fellow." I kept repeat-ing to myself. I daroway, from our projudice against this class, we do thom often a griov-ous injustice. Just suppose, now, I had tarn-ed a hungry man—a hungry man as that— away unfed, how sadly I should have regretted it by-and-by, in that other world, where oven our tramp mistakes will rise up against us. "Because ye have not fed the hungry, there-fore ye are none of mine." Well this one, at least, was gotting a good.

fore yo are none of mine." Well, this one, at least, was getting a good, hearty meal, and then there would be the work—yes, of course, the work—in payment. That I should insist upon; my political econ-omy demanded it as only just. There was a salver of empty dishes very soon, and the young man got up and shook himself, as I have seen a big Newfoundland dog do after a hearty meal; somehow his expression seemed to have changed, the pathos had all died out; I was not so well pleased with it, and my de-termination to enforce the work rapidly strengthened. strengthened.

strengthened. "Now," I said, "I will find something for you to do. Come withme." "Yes, ms'am," just lifting his hat. At the back of our house was a large wood-pile waiting to be packed nearly away in the adjacent wood house. "There," I suggested, pointing to the wood and its shelter, " do what you think your breakfast has been worth to you, and then come to me." My plan had been to try his honesty in the

the Prince of Wales. "Sit down on the piazza; it is cool horo; and Bridget shall a little delay as possible, to the woodpile. No bring your breakfast out." "The tone drew him; he est down on a cor-ner of the piazza at the greatest distance from my chair, and I left him there while I put my head inside my kitchen door to astonish my cook, to whom my order for the summer had been been been as the set down on a cor-and that was all. As I stood looking in, I heard a snicker (it's the only word that will describe the sound), and I knew Bridget was somewhere, watching me. It was insult add-ol to my injury. od to my injury. I have only a few words to add by way of

morul reflections

Moral renections . Nover allow your heart to got the botter of your head! Believe in political economy! in your Bible! in your firmly-established pro-judices! Lay no ghosts! Preserve intact your natural timidities!---recognize the mass your guardian angols! and, above all, beware of transe! tramps!

That night I wont, as usual, to wind up my watch, but—I didn't do it. Always orderly, I sought to put my jowellary away in its protty caso, but—I didn't do it. And yot my traup had not spoken of his mother.—N. Y. Observer.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

XXV.

1. The tribe to which Korah belonged ?

- The son of Ruth?
 That by which the sheep know the shepher??
- David's cldost brother ?
- Б.
- The man whom Philip brought to Christ ? The father of Ahab? The birthplace of St. Paul ? The man who "beasted himself to be semplody?" 8.
- The man who "boasted numeric to be somebody?"
 The oity given by Joshua to Caleb?
 The prophet who said "I am not better than my fathers?"
 That which Pharaoh's daughter promised to Loobabed?
- to Jochabed ?
- The man who was "blessed because of the Ark of Gel?"
 The place where Elkanah lived?
- 14.
- That of which Jacob made pottage? The man who was "greatly beloved ?" The *initials* form a precept much needed in this world. XXVI.
- 'The night—my *first* runs out, another comes, Another and another, ere the morn Wakes up a slumbering world And lights the toils of men.

'The day-my second runs his weary round, And grouns in pain, or travails with his task, Or suts enthroned in pride,

Or in the dungeon pines.

'Tis night again-my whole with lofty eye, Looks out beneath him on a slumbering world, The dim horizon scane And kens the coming foe.

The Christian's life is like the first, and he Should like the second quit himself, be strong, Be wise, and, like the whole, Look for his coming Lord.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the International Lessons for 1877, by Educin W. Rice, as issued by American Sunday School Dmon.1

LESSON XVII. Остовия 21.)

PAUL AND THE BIGOTED JEWS. [About 55 A. D.] READ Acts xxii, 17-80. RECITE VS. 17-21.

DATLY BRADINGS-M.-DAD. ix. 16-27. T-Mat. x 17-23. W.-Gal. II. 1-16. 72.-Rpb. III. 1-10. V.-Aota xri. 10-37. Sa.-1 Theos. II. S.- Aota xXII 17-30,

ን -GOLDEN TRYT .- But woo anto you, sorther and Pharisces, hypocrites i for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven sgainst men, -Matt. zxill. S.

CENTRAL TRUTH .-- Christian courage wins victorios.

2

CONVECTED HISTORY.- Paul stood on the states leading to the castle Autonia and addressed the people in the Hebrewlanguage. He told the story of his conversion, and thes declared how the Lord Jesus had sent him to the Gentlies

To THE SCHOLAR.-Mark how conrisonsly and kind'y Paul spake even to those seeking to take his life.

Pani spore even to more seering to may him in the NOFER.-The tem'ple. This was the second temple; crosted spon the site of the first temple (Solomon's) by Zernbhabel (Erra v. 2: about 320 B. C., and enlarged and beautified by Horod the Great. It should spon Mount Morish, within the enclosure new occupied by the Harma-ek Shvirf of the Mohammachans. Extending entirely around the temple was the Court of the Graffle, open to four affel motions. come to me." My plan had been to try his honesty in the Workh, within the endownee new eccapted by the Maran-eas Surf of the Mohammedans. Establing entroly around the third by the first by Hered an nusual rate of wages to finish the joh. Brooming again absorbed in "Wender-holme," I quile forget my tramp until I sud-dealy wakened to a consciousness that the regular sound of piling wood had consect for the man's meal had been paid for, but what had become of him ! Xern, xriv. 4-°G; detexL i. Storyche, one of the borse, proud, and exerted agrees the fidences. Their paice is and been paid for, but what had become of him ! Xern, xriv. 4-°G; detexL i. Storyche, one of the borse, proud, and exerted agrees the information.

and the first martyr, his listory is given in Acts va. viil. Scorry-isg, the victim was stripped to the waist, isshed to a post, and beaten with rods. Roman citizens were orcupt from scourging, and a magistrato who inflicted it aniawfully might bo punished, and even put to death. A Ro'man. Citizonship was sometimes bought for a largo sum, hater it was sold very cheap. Paul was " fruo born" bocause some anoxitor had received the tranchise, but for what reason is unknown. Coun'-ell, the Sanho dring, composed of 70-72 members; formely held its sessions within the temple, but now was required to meet where (centiles and soldiers might be present.

EXPLANATIONS AND CUESTIONS

(II.) PAUL ASSBUTS HIS ROMAN CITIZENSHIP.

(II.) PAUL ASSBUTS IN BOMAN CHTIERMEID.

 PAUL'NS DEPENCE INTERRUPTED. (17.) TO JERU-BALKN, Acts in. 20; Gal. i. 18; THE TEMPLE, 600 Notes: THANCE, 800 Notes. (18.) HIM: the Lord Josus, comp. v. 14; THEN, the people of Jarusalem. (19.) HEAT. ORIGIN SCONFOL. (3.). HARTIN, WITHOST; STRUKEN SEC NOTES. CONSENTING, Father "oujgorly desiriby;" KEPT, granted; RAMENT, OHER FARMENTS. (21.) FAR HENCE, He WORT to Syria and Chicla, Acts in: 30. Gal. i. 21, Macedonia, Athenne, cl. (22.) OATH HIN AUDIENCE, Histondi to him, UNTO THE WORD, this statement of als commission to the. UNTO THIS WORD, this statement of als commission to the

I. QUESTIONS-State the position, language, and au-I. QUESTIONE-State the position, language, and suddence of Paul in this defence. What did he say of his birth 1 of his conversion 1 of his persecuting the Christians! Of his conversion 1 To what place did he come i v. 17. Where was he praying ! When did he see! When had Paul imprisoned and beaten 1 Wheee dot had Paul imprisoned and beaten i whee sent ? State how he was interrupted at this point. Why were the Jews so furious ? How did they express this rage 1.

H. PAUL ASSERTS HIS ROMAN CITIZENSHIP II. PAUL ASSRETS HIS ROMAN CITIZENSHIP, (24.) CASTER, BATTRERS; EXAMINER, put to the "question" by torture. (25.) THAT STOOD BY Superintending the put-islament, compare Mark XV. 39; LAWFUL TO SCOTROF, soo Notes. (27.) YHA, It was death to ciain citizen-ship falloiy. (27.) FRAZE BORN, Soc Notes. (29.) AFFAIT, he was inable to a SOFFTO penalty, DOCND HIM, for scotaging, BOLAS in Acts XXI. 31. (33.) CRUTAINTY, the real facts.

- II. QUESTIONS --HOW did use chief captain attempt to find out Phal's orime 1. Describe the mode of score ing. By what question Jid Paul stop them from blad-ing him f. Whom did the conterior inform of Paul's and in the second the second the second the second whom did he bring Paul !
- What lessons do you learn from this story
- (1.) As to following commands of the Lori Jesus / (2.) As to Christian courage in ordering persontious f
- (3.) As to the privileges of heaveniy citrenship i



ROMAN FOOTRGING.

LES ON XVIIL OCTOBER 25.1

PAUL REFORE THE COUNCIL. [About 58 A. D.]

READ AOUS EXIL 1-11. RECITE VS. 6.7. 11. DAILY READINGS.-M.-1 Peter ill 9-22. R-Mat xrill, 27.39. W.- Rom. xill. TA.-Acta xxvi. 1-22 F.-1 Cor. xv. 12-34. Sa.- Acta v. 29-42. & Acta xxii 1-11.

N
GOLDEN TEXT:-And they were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he space -sets vi. 10.
CENTRAL TRUTHChrist is the resurrec- tion and the life.

tonces were very severe. They did not regard tradition as binding; denied the existence of angels and spirits, and maintained that there was no resurrection. Acts axiii and maintained that there was do resurrection. Acts xxiii 8; iv. 2; Matt. xxii. 23. Sadducees sometimes hold the office of high priest. Phar-t-sees, the most numerous Jowish seed, and the popular party; galued high credit with the poople for their reputed sametily and real for the Musaioritual. They believed in the resurrection and in a future life.

EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

LEASON TOPICS -- (L) BRIEKE OF ANAMIAS. (IL) DIS-ERSEON OF THE COUNCIL (III) PAUL'S RESCUE AND Vision of Curist.

I REBUKE OF ANANIAS. (1.) COUNCIL, Sanhedrim ; LIVED, conducted myself as a citizen of the Jewish comnorus esith, uoon conscience, soe Acts xxi. 16; 3 Cor-monus esith, uoon conscience, soe Acts xxi. 16; 3 Cor-i 12, Heb xill. 18 (2, 1 HEM THAT FROOD DY HIM, the officers or attendants of the high priest; suite nouter, to silvnoe him as speaking falsebood. (3.) shall. is about to, white wall, hypocrite, from the Jowish custom of whitewashing walls, as the walls of sepulebres, comp. Matt. x: 11 27, CONTRACT TO THE LAW, CCDP. Dout xix. 18. (4) I'IIIY THAT STOOD ST, probably the same as in v. 2. (6.) WHAT NUT, did not know " because of his imporfect sight" (Alford), or "did not bear in mind" (Hackett); it is WHITTEN (Kz. xxil 28), and I boy the 'aw.

I. QUENTIONS.-State how Paul came to be before the council. The number and constitution of the coun-cil. How did Paul address the members 1 How had he lived 1 The meaning of a "good conscience" t What command did Ananias give i The significance of the not i Stato Faul's rebuke of Ananias. Thu meaning of "whited wall" i Bow did Ananias afterward die f By whom was Paul in turn reproved f How f State Paul's reply.

11. DI-SENSION OF THE COUNCIL (G.) PAUL II. DI-SENSION OF THE COUNCIL (G.) PAUL PRECEIVED, know it as a standing fact; oxe prart, party; SADDUCKES .. PHARISERS, SCO NOISE; CHIED OUT, 60 that all might hear, comp. Acts xxiv 21, SON OF A PHAR-ISER, a Pharisee by long descent, THE HOFE, of Israel-ise, hope of a Messiah; CALLED IN QUESTION, pat on trial. (9.) ORRAY OXY, clamor ; SCRIBES, men of learning, and skilled in religions disputation, STROFE, contended, MATH SPOREX, as he claims, Acts XXII. 7. 17, 19

II. QUESTIONS -Into what two parties was the council 1. QUESTIONS -- lato what two parties was the council divided 1 How did Pani take advantage of this i What did he claim to be For what was he put on trial I How would this incline the Pharmoost to his side i What was the result i kinto the doctrines of the Saddacees. Of the Pharmoos. How did the Phar-isces dutend Pani i

1... PAUL'S RESCUE AND VISION OF CHRIST. (10.) DISERSION, CONTINUO OF STATUS OF OF CHARAF. 110.) DISERSION, CONTINUO OF STATUS IN PROCES, LICE-ally "drawn asunder" by the opposite factions. (11.) THE LOAD, Jesus Christ, who had appeared to him before, Acts in 5, xviii. 9; xml 17, 18, AT ROEM ALSO, where Paul greatly desired to preach, compare Rom 1 10, 11; -- 28 PE 98

III. QUESTIONS.—What fear had the chief captain i How did he rescue Paul # Where have bim brought # Who stood by Paul at night 1 Montion so. of the instances in which June had appeared to him before. State his words, v 11. Now would these encourage Paul 7

What does this lesson teach us_

(1.) As to the comfort of a good conscience

(2.) As to the open robuke of injustice f (3.) As to the power of the doctrine of the resure tion 1

(4.) As to the presence of the Lord Jesus in times of trial i

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Smiting on the mouth. The Persians smote the eriminals who attempted to speak in their own defence with a shoe, the heel of which was shol with iron, which is quite characteristic of the Eastern man-ern or described in the same with the second s ners, as described in the sacred volume. " Call the Forsshor, ' oxclaimed the king, " and beat these reques Forsator, orciaimed the king, "and bent these repres-till they die.' The Fernsher came and bent them violent-ly, and when they attempted to say anything in their own defence, they smole them on the mouth with a shoe, the heel of which was shed with iron. -Norker. To amite one on the mouth is considered in most constries a mark of contempt. In the East it is often 'nflicted as a degrading or contompt. In the Mast it is often "militied as a degreding" form of punishment. "As soon as the ambassafor earno in, he panished the principal offenders by causing them to be besion before bin; and those who had spaken their minds a little too nursecredly he amote upon the mouth with a shoa, which in their bloom they called harks khordra, 'eather shoe.'"

PAUL PHARISEES STRIVE WITH SADDUCEES. AUL SEES HIS AUL SEES HIS
and and a statements
ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ
The secret of the
Derd is with them
That fear him.
©\$-30 : \$-3 0 : \$-30

LROSPECTUS OF THE W77-1 **NESS** FOR 1878.

We Canadians have before us the task of melting into one nation peoples of widely diverse origin and training. How to be most brotherly among ourselves and most friendly with all others is the double problem of patriotism. These ends, rather than the easy popularity of sectionalism, have been the aims of the WITNESS. Friends it has, very numerous and very kind, and we must add very disinterested, for all know well that it sacrifices nothing to friendship, and with some of the kindest of them, to whom it is deeply indebted, it has had to differ long and painfully. To be equally free from bondage to any section of the people, whether social, political or religious, has been its honest intention. No organization, school, or interest has been able to claim it as its organ. It is broadly the organ of Evangelical Christianity, and of applied thristian morality, and eeeks to advocate without bitterness, but with the utmost constancy and firmness, those views of political, re ligious and commercial freedom which it believes to be for the good of Canada, however they may affect parties, denominations, or classes. It has had occasionally to face disfavor. and at times the open enmity of powerful organiom the great hierarchy downwards zation But as no . ad of partizanship, time-serving or trimming con win the favor of all, nothing is lost in the long run by an out-spoken appeal from every form of sectional interest to the common conscience, which cannot forever refuse its judgment in favor of right.

Of the burning questions L. present before the country the most important is probably the l'Itramontane or absolutist movement in the Church of Rome throughout the world, and the concurrent growth in the Province of Quebec of an ecclesiastical domination, armed with curses and supported by mobs. Against this evil only the schoolmaster can wage effective war, for the Bible and the press are vain among people who do not read. To stimulate every process for the education of the masses, and to secure at length the education of all, is our aim, and in this we hope we have with us a growing proportion of the people. The part of every good citizen is to seek the highest and broadest education of his own children, that their refine ment, liberality and success may throw neighhoring ignorance into darker shadow. To this end nothing is more important than the careful choice of a newspaper for the home, and the promotion of the circulation of such well selected literature in all possible directions.

Another important matter of the day is the war against the liquor traffic, carried on in the moral field with astonishing intensity by what is called the Murphy or Rine movement, which will, it is said, centre in Montreal during the approaching winter, and in the political field by the Dunkin Law agitation, Thich is evidently destined to sweep the country rapidly An in proved local option measure, it is trusted in high quarters, will soon be provided, and the Dominion Alliance, into which all the Provincial prohibitory leagues have been consolidated, has promised its hearty adoption of such a measure. We propose to get out at Christmas a map with those regions marked in which a prohibitory law is at present in force, if we can by any means obtain the necessary information, which has not, it appears, been hitherto exhaustively collected by any one. We request our readers in all places where such a law is in force to favor us at once with its history in their own locality, as well as their own opinions of its advantages and defects, and suggestions as to its improvement. By a compilation of these we shall be able to make a fair statement of the condition of things throughout the Dominion. This map will be a splendid campaign sheet. and will be sold chesp by the hundred.

A third question has been brought into tem porary prominence by the hard times, namely, that of protection. We recret much to differ with some of our kindest friends on this subject, but we feel that the war will not be a long one, as the hard times, which have raised in Canada a protection cry, have with better reasons raised one against protection in the United States. There out and out protection has long been the rule, and it has been found to have in good year stimulated production much beyond the perman ent home demand, while it hinders the healthy development of an export trade.

More serious than this is the growth on this continent of socialism, and efforts on the part of trades unions, abetted by an undercurrent of lawless communism, to rule society by force. The ignorance which makes workingmen in the States a prey to unreasoning foreign demogogues is not entirely lacking here, and line upon line. and precept upon precept, are needed in enforcing the plain laws of political economy, that people may learn that just as iron sinks and wood swims, so the man who makes bindelf worth more than he is getting must under natu ral circumstances rise, while he who persists in making a machine of himself, to be worked as little as possible, must go down in spite of all the organization and force that can possibly be applied.

In all these matters the WITNESS has majorities against it, but it has the interest of the peo ple, and, we may hope, the moral sense of the people, in its favor. That in all of [them the principles it advocates will one day triumph we entertain no doubt, as in that faith alone could we continue to urge them.

Ar other year has not passed over the WITNESS without bringing its changes. The hard times it has felt severely, both in its circulation and in its advertisement department, and the year's business so far has been a losing one. Forced at last to leave the dilapidstod and scattered promises it occupied on St. James street, the Wir-NESS has found much more commodious shelter in a building in Bonaventure street, affording twice the floor room of the old place, partly built and partly re-built for its use by Wm. Clendinneng, Esq., and although outwardly modest in supearance, fitted up internally with the utmost convenience, and we may almost add, splendor, under the superintendence of J. J. Browne, Esq., architect. The moving rendered necessary the purchase of a new press, without which the publication would have been for some weeks sadly deranged, and a magnificent eight cylinder Hoe rotary machine was bought from the New York WITNESS, at a price which has severely taxed our powers to meet. This press has been supersoded in New York by one already set up in the building to which the New York WITNESS had moved. It secures the great desideratum of an evening paper, extreme speed, thus ing off the Dally WITNESS at the rate of sixteen thousand an hour, a rate which no other form of press can at all equal. With it came a change in tl e form of the DAILY WITNESS, which brings it more into keeping with modern taste, being that in general use everywhere out of Canada It affords also e facility for a larger size on Saturdays and other occasions of particular pressure. Another change brought about by the necessities of moving, and which seems to have met with universal favor, was the substitution of the DAILY for the TRI WEEKLY edition, which latter edition was fast becoming like a fifth wheel on a coach. The former subscribers to that edition will, we hope, renew for the DAILY. Those who have not sufficiently frequent mails to make this desirable will probably fall back on the WREELY.

The present circulation of the WITNESS is : DAILY (average) - - - - 15,000

WEEKLY, 24,000

The WITNESS has nover made much money, and this year it has lost considerably. A large increase in the subscription lists, and a return of advertising patronage, will be needed to save us from retrenchments which would sensibly affect the attractiveness of the paper. The brighter times which seem to be about to shine out like the sun after rain, should bring us this. The value of the WERKLY WITNESS as an advertising medium has never been sufficiently understood.

THE NORTHERN MESSENGER

has been improved in appearance during the year and has held its own in circulation, being in this respect far ahead of every other Canadian publication. One press orks incessantly on this periodical, turning out each fortnight 50,000 copics.

THE AURORE

is a weekly newspaper which has for many year heen doing for the French people what the old WEEKLY WITNESS did long ago for the English of Canada. At the beginning of 1877 this paper was amalgamated with the WITNERS, making us of the reading of the celebrated French column of the DAILT. It is a very pretty little paper, with a circulation of 1,000 copies.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY has been an exception to the general rule of stagnation. From September, 1876, to Sertem ber, 1877, it has increased from 3,375 to 4,000 copies,

This is due to the great improvements which have been wrought in the magazine itself, which in larger size and in higher literary and artistic character is ever adapting itself more and more to the needs of Canada, Its mission from the beginning has been to develop a Cauadian liter ature, and we hope that its twenty second volume may prove more than ever efficient to this end. The difficulty of competing in so small a field as Canada offers with magazines of world wide circulation is very great. We have hitherto at tempted, at considerable annual loss, to reach a comfortable circulation by means of cheapness, both publishers and writers having been large contributors to the effort, with, as will be seen, only partial success. - W. think that we are now surrounded by a sufficient number of really patriotic readers to be able to appeal to them to assist in the enter prise by meeting an increase of price which will be very slight to esch, but life to the magazine. Our proposal is to add one-third to the number of pages and one-third to the price. There would be, according to this plan, a somewhat larger margin-we hope sufficiently so to make ends meet-while it would provide that increase of accommodation, the need of which is very much felt in a magazine with so many departments and with so much valuable matter pressing for insertion. The lack of room is most felt when we desire to find place for articles on subjects of vital interest to Cana. ds which appear in the leading magazines of the world. The insertion of such was always meant to be a feature of the magazine, but they have of late been crowded out by the difficulty of finding room for anything covering more than a few pages. The price will, from the new year, be \$2 per annum for a magazine of 128 I ages.

The prices of the WITNESS publications are as follows :-

DAILY WITNESS, (including postage) - -\$3.00 WEEKLY WITNESS, - -1.10 When an old subscriber remits with a new

one the price is, each, - - -1.00 NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, enlarged to 128 pages, (including postage) 2.00

NORTHERN MESSENGER, -

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, when clubbed with the WITNESS is 1.50

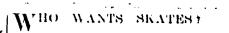
TO OUR FRIENDS.

It may be taken for granted that the vast maiority of the subscribers to a newspaper intend to renew their subscriptions, and some there are who make it their business not to send their own subscription alone. There are few, however, who have not much experience of the way in which good intentions lose their opportunity by delay. The harvest time for newspapers is the new year, and the hardest time is that before the annual flood-tide sets in. In years like this it is not unnatural that newspapers should desire to hear from subscribers as soon as possible. It is also most advantageous to subscribers themselves to get their names properly entered before the rush comes, which makes it impossible to entermoney up as fast as received, much less to answer letters of complaint, and therefore cause, at times, misunderstandings as to the receipt of remittances. We therefore pray all our readers to remit for 1878 as soon as possible, and "to take ' time by the forelock" in doing vhat their kindness may prompt in securing the continuance and growth of the circulation of our publications among their neighbors. All NEW subscribers remitted for before the first day of November will have the Publications subscribed for for the two months following, in addition to the year 1878.

Advertisements.

TWENTY-PYVE FINE CARDS (SNOWFLAKE Danasz, &.c.), no two alike, with name, 10 cents, nosi said. Three Packs for 25 cents. Canada Paper 3 taken an pay. Send no Post-Office stamps. Addres NASSAU CARD COMPANY, Nasanu, N.Y.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N.B.: -DEAR SIR,-Haring used your Compound Strap for some time, in my practice. I have no heatistion in recom-mending its omy patients who are suffering from Gen eral Debility or any Disease of the Lungs, knowing that even in asses utsery hopeless it affords relies. I am, Str., roarstruir, H. G. ADDY, M.D.-St. John, N.R., Jan., 1863.



PLEASE READ THE WHOLE ADVERTISEMENT





THE CANADIAN CLUB SKATE.

All canvessers to the WITNESS. NEW DOMINION MONTHLY

NORTHERN MESSENGER who send us in \$10 in NEW Subscriptions to these pub-iloations, marking the list "IN COMPETITION," will revous almost minediately a pair of Eureka Club Skates o fit them.

and

A pair of CANADIAN CLUB SEATER, to Bt will be sent to all who forward us \$9 in new subscriptions to those

MARK THE DIRECTIONS.

Be sure in sending in your subscriptions, to mark the jist "in competition;" unless you do, no record for the abstes will be taken of it. Send in the names and subscriptions as you get them

and when the full a mount is received, start the fact, and also give the length of your foot in inches from heet to

Begin work at once.

When you begin, work systematically, thoroughly and werstatently, drawing out some specified plan of action, and then following it till successful.

Write to us before you begin work and get samale Daners S.c.

WHAT KIND OF SKATES ARE THESE? The Euroka Skate is held to be the best and really the only perfect solf-fusioning skate manufactured. It differs from other self-fastening states in that it meer learce the states and goes alone. It is always ready for any sure of hoot, requires no setting of clamps, and has up pieces to hose. It is impossible to jump it off your boot, and can be taken of or put on in a moment without any trouble

LETTERS FROM CANVASSERS WHO RE-CEIVED THE EUREKA SKATLS LAST YEAR.

"I am highly pleased with them. On the ice they have scheved beyond description." A. T.-Waterford, O., April 3rd, 1877. .30

"I received the skates all right. They are a splendid pair, and fit ulcely Two other boys in ing here have got the Kurcks Club skates beside myself. They are the best I have ever seen, and everyone who seems them says the same. I think I am well repaid for getting those to

' I got my skates all right, and I think thist they are a ulso pair, and worth all the time I took in getting the papers. I would not teke \$10 for them." K. h. it.-Woli Island, O., March S. 1877

"I received ny skates on the 9th, and any very much leased with them, they are better than I expected, and in ileane veli."

P. P.-Canning, O., March 20, 1877

"I received by mail this evening your Eureka Club kates I am highly pleased with them, as also is every one that has been them. My highest ambition has been obtained, and n w I am going to work for another pair one the state of a w 1 am going to work to blained, and as w 1 am going to work to the state." for my sister." J. N. W. C. C. -- Markham, O., Marvh 26, 1877.

"I have just received the skates. They are a splendid pair, and ht nicoly." D. A.--Kildonan, Man., Jau 18, 1877.

I think they are a first-rate pair, and everyone who s seen them says the same." J. W. S.—Cedar Grove, O., April 10, 1877.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE CANADIAN CLUB SHATES.

I have used Fenorit's improved Fatent Skate curing two seasons, and have juit them to some very service sia; they have stood sumirably and are in every re-set a very good design. I prefer them to any other three peasons, and three senses a very good design. I preise a very good design. I preise a very good design. Kale I have used. C. W. Douglas, M.D., Surgesin Major, Army Med. Dept.

HALIFAT, NUT. 4. 1876. LALIAX, NUT. 4, 1876. I have used your improved "Canadian Club Nates" all last meason, and that there to be very convention, both to adjust and attach to the boot, comfortable to the foot, and thoroughly secure and reliable. Yours, S. A. WHITE.

HALIFAX. 19th Oct., 1876.

HALIFAX. 1913 UCL, 1870. Harro used your skales for a scason, and have found hom in every respect satisfactory. They not only look unch hester, but the steel is of a harr quality they are hore readily siluated to the boots, and romain more itm-y attached than any other I have hicherto used. Yours truly, P. C. Hitt, Jr., S2 South street.

Address all communications to JOHN DEUGALL & SON, Mentreal

The NORTHERN MRSSKNORI is printed and published on the lat and 15th of ~ ary month, at No. 35 and 37 Benaventure street. dostrei, by Josz Dougata & Noz. compored of Jahn Dongail, of Noy York and John Selpath is ugail and J. J. Dongail, of Munired.