# N <br> Northern Messenger 

VOLUME XXXYII. No. 42.

## A Trip to the Himalayas <br> (By Rev. Homer Wroten, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.') <br> There are many reasons why Europeans and Americans living in India desire to get a vacation in the hills and moun-

tains during the hot season. Of course, the first and principal one is to escape a few weeks of intense heat. Seven months of withering heat, with little variation of temperature, thins the blood, takes away energy and ambition, ruins the appetite. Sleepless nights and sweltering days soon take the tint from the most rosy cheeks, and make the least exertion a burden. And then the plains are plains indeed, with not even the variation of the most level western prairie. The rivers move very sluggishly for hundreds of miles. Railways can be built, in some places, for 500 miles without cut or fill. Not many Engish speaking people can tolerate the monotony of such a landscape without a keen desire to see something resembling their native hills.
The Himalayan mountain range runs across northern India, east and west, and a line dropped due south from Darjeeling, the mouritain resort nearest Mt. Everest, would reach Calcutta in about 500 miles. I started for Darjeeling, or a small station not far from it, May 17, intending to remain two or three weeks. The trip to the heights is worth the time and money of any sightseer, no matter of what he may boast of having seen before. I never shall forget the impression made upon my weary brain and body with the first sight of the awful grandeur of that mountain range. I had ridden all night through the stufly atmosphere of the lowlands, and, with the breaking of the morning a whif of mountain air came through my open car window. I fancy it was like the sound of chariot wheels to a Roman charger, or the smell of blood to a famishing tiger. That cool, balmy, fragrant


## A THIBETAN TOMB IN THE HIMALAYAS.

plain ends the mountains change is quite abrupt.
One of the most daring and skilful engineering feats is the little narrow-gauge railway from Siliguri, the last station on
breeze sent a tingling sensation along my nerves, thrilling me through and through. A little later, when the rugged peaks burst into view, I could have cried for joy. To anyone unfamiliar with such an experience, it is altogether indescribable. It is strange, but true, that where the
to the desired elevation. The little carriages seat but twelve persons. The sides are open, to allow free view, so that baggage needs careful attention, or it may take a header over the precipice, saying good-bye to the traveller forever. It is one step only from the seat to the ground, and the speed is often so slow that lads along the way jump on and ride until driven off. The miniature engine screams with all the vehemence of a larger breed, and starts off puffing with all the braggadocio of a Mogul.
Slowly we rattle along into the jungle, and cut again into the sunshine, curving this way and turning that, until the train, like a cat, seems to be playing with its own tail; round and round some hilltop like a spiral, and then turning off across a gorge above its lower path to an adjoining hill; up, up the mountain side, and sometimes stopping to back up a grade, and again make a new start from a higher point, forming the letter ' $z$ 'right up into the clouds and into the cool air. Starting with thinnest coat, soon a heavier one is necessary, until, finally, an overcoat is not at all uncomfortable. For someone more familiar with botany and natural history than I am this trip would give ample material for a book. The variety in flora and fauma is noticeable even to a novice like myself. Flowers and plants and trees, animals and birds and insects, all change.

As I ramble about the mountains I am forced to chide myself often for not having studied plant and animal life more


A LOOP OF THE NARROW GAUGE ROAD ON THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
the plains, to Darjeeling-about 7,000 feet above sea-level. In about forty miles this grade of nearly 7,000 feet is made. The whole affair looks like a toy, but it succeeds in getting passengers and freight
thoroughly. Ferns of all descriptions grow everywhere in the dense shade on the mountain sides-even the fern tree, which is just now very beautiful with its now season canopy. Mosses and li-
chens on rocks and trees; stag moss growing out by the mountain paths, and finer varieties hanging from the limbs and branches of all the trees. Vines winding about the tree trunks and creepers feeling their way among the leaves. And such lovely orchids!-in some places blooming on the tress to the very tip-top. As soon as one variety ceases to flower another comes into season-cherry blossoms, white clover, jack-in-the-pulpit and other kinds known at home. A kind of yellow raspberry grows in wild profusion, and forms a pleasing change of diet to the visitor from some large city. The cuckoo wakes us in the morning, and we continually hear the weird call of an owl peculiar to the Fimalayan Mountains. Several kinds of wrens, with songs much like I have heard in American forests, and various other songsters, the like of which I never saw or heard before. Best of all, there are no mosquitoes to sing us to sleep, and then rob us of extra blood. No one can appreciate this absence like thoss who have dwelt a season or two in Calcutta, or in the swampy districts of Bengal. In these mountain fastnesses arise the waters which finally form one of the greatest rivers in the world. There is a place from which we can see through the gorges between the mountains away down onto the plain below, where the river winds its tortuous course through Bengral. In the smoke and haze it is lost in the distance many, many miles away. When Istood and ipoked I could understand somewhat the prospect which Moses enjoyed from Pisgah's top, looking over into the Promised Land. Twenty feet from the door of the room in which I am sitting the precipice breaks and falls a sheer thousand feet or more, and from my very window I can see the Tista river on its way to join the sacred Ganges. As I came up the railway line and peered over into some of the frightful abysses, I had to clutch the iron railing involuntarily.
The people living about deserve a word or two, for they are quite dissimilar to those of other parts of India. Two independent provinces-Nepal and Bhutancame together in the vicinity of Darjeeling. Assam is southeast and Thibet is farther north. The people we see are either Bhutiers or Nopalese. Their color is between brown and yellow, and the features are half Indian and half Chinese. On the great divide between India and China they must be called strictly a mixed race. Wide faces, high cheeks, sleepy, half-closed eyes, flat nose and wiry black hair. Bodies are small and tough, because of exposure and much climbing. The face, as a rule, is very ugly, and the hut in which they live is the most miserable excuse for a dwelling I have, seen in India-far worse than the mud huts of lawer Bengal. It will keep out neither water nor cold. The door-yard is only large enough for the half dozen dirty urchins to play in and not fall over the precipice, each thouse being built on a shelf made in the hillside.
In religion some of them are Hindoos, and some are fetich, or demon, worshippers. Such filthy bodies and clathing would disgust my readers if I should accurately describe them. I do not believe the clothing is ever cleansed from the time it is first put on until worn out-in some cases I doubt if it is taken from the body in that time. The chief occupation seems
to be that of coolie for the tea gardens cultivated by English tea planters. For the most pant they are very poor, but occasionally a woman is met around whose neck hangs a whole string of coins. Her wealth is her ornaments, and her necklace is her bank. The women work as hard as the men and appear to be about as strong. Cultivating the hillside, picking tea or carrying burdens, she usually has a baby in a basket strapped to her back. They appear wble to carry loads like pack mules, and make their way up where no beast of burden could go. The great weight rests on the back with a strap under it and up around the forehead. With the load on they trudge along with head down like a ram about ready to butt something in the way.
I have made two or three attempts to see MLt. Everest, but have failed every time. At this season of the year the southwest monsoon is blowing, and comes up from the Bay of Bengal heavily laden with moisture. Upon striking the cooler atmosphere of these bigher altitudes clouds form, and we are thus shut away from the distant scene.
No picture gives any adequate idea of the snow-capped Kimalayas. In the distance they appear like ghostly sentinels, forever forbidding approach or exploration. In the gulches down their sides glaciers extend far below the snow line. First the snow appears in patches, and then, without spot or tree, it ascends in one great white peak. Not a bird ever visits those heights. Not a mote ever settles down to sully the purity. No footstep was ever printed there. The traveller stands awe-struck, impressed with his own insignifleance, and with the terrible sublimity of the scene.

## The Teacher's Sympathy..

Children are wonderfully responsive to sympathy. But it must be sympathy, not pity. A meeting of the whole class at the teacher's home might be arranged for whioh would be a purely informal and social gathering, with games and books, and yet never without a loving word of counsel and prayer before closing. If the circumstances of the teacher prevent this, as they so often do, could not there be secured some room in connection with their church which might be used in turn by teachors? A small room could be made very convenient and cosy without much expense. But what is still more important is an opportunity for intercourse with individual scholars. An invitation to a teacher's home or room, a Saturday afternoon ramble, a cycle ride, are a few among many ways whereby teacher and scholar may be brought together with blessed and permanent results. Then an occasional letter at an unexpected time might often lead to defnite decision. Litera scripta manet, which, being interpreted, means that a word written (and sent by post!) to one, is worth many a word spoken to a whole class.-Rev W. H. Grimith-Thomas.
Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by gentle means to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frank good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity.

If pride comes in to make obedience reluctant, subdue him, either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins.-Michigan 'Advocate.'
It make a dirierence to most of us how our food is served. The potatoes and meat and all else may be good, but if it be served in slovenly and unattractive form, it may then cause us to turn away in refusal; so with the food of the mind. The teacher who fails to present the lesson in an attractive form is as much to be blamed as the cook, who in like manner presents the food for the body. As it is possible to overload the stomach, so it is possible to overload the mind, and the mind when overloaded does exactly what the stomach does in a similar condition, the deleterious effect upon the ors being the same as upon the other. Make the quantity what it should be. Do not attempt to teach too much. Since they are both developed by, use, we should teach the pupil to use his powers of mind as carefully as we crain him to use his powers of body. Since memory and reason and judgment may be developed by use and become weak from lack of use, the teacher should not fail to call these powers into exercise.-James Edmunds.

## A Thanksgiving Song.

(The 'xouth's Companion.')
Happy the days when the cowslips tipped their caps to the friendly sun,
Happy the days when the merry work of the year was just begun,
And happy days are these, my love, when the work of the year is done.
Sweet was the time when shawers of scent from the lilac tops were tossed,
And sweet when the dancing feet of spring in the summer paths were lost;
And cheerisome times are these, my love, when the air is sharp with frost.

The summer wrought with a diligence, and her needle flashed amain,
Her thread was red with the rosy sun, and white with the pearls of rain;
And her needle is thrust in a folded casethe thread is snapped in twain.
The sun is faded-Heigho! What then? For the fire's heart is clear,
And cellar and storehouse are brimming full-and have ye then no cheerp
So let her sit in the chimney light and rest her-the tired year.

Who would wish for the light to last till it dazzled the weary eyep
Live and give, and carol away when the winds are piercing and high,
And let the soul of the rose live on, when its day has drifted by.
The grass will dry and the fruit will fall, and the sun will slip away,
But the 'merry heart,' it 'doeth good,' when the days are short and gray,
And the soul that sings in the storm shall find the true Thanksgiving day.

The successful man of the future will not use tcbacco, and the men of the future are in the school-rooms of to-day. Will the teacher be equal to this grand opportunity and guide the young feet until they are landed on the solld ground of steadfast character?

## BOYS AND GIRLS

## Tea Picking and a Tea-Party in Japan.

(By M. B. Stuart, in 'Good Cheer.') Although the Japanese have cultivated and used tea for six centuries, it is only within the last forty years that they. have exported it to other countries. It is said by the trade to be so popular in this country that nearly half of the tea consumed here comes from 'the Land of the Reising Sun,' $44,000,000$ pounds being improrted last year. This preference for the Japanese teas is due to their peculiar mildness of odor and taste, many Americans disliking the herby flavor of the Indian and Chinese products.
The slirub is like an orange plant; the
plant is like a tiny brown bean, and yields a valuable oil.
Japanese tea gardens are usually on hill slopes, which are terraced to retain the rains and the enriched soil. The plants are set out in rows, each shrub as symmetrical as if just pruned. Three crops a year are taken, the first yielding the finest quality.
It is a pretty sight to see the tea-pickers at work in one of these plantations. As the labor is light, women and children are employed; and the musmees (young girls) in the striped and flowered kimonos, bright head scarfs, and clogs, stripping each her bush with dextarous brown fingers, and showering the precious leaves into the splint basket at her feet, chatter


JAPANESE TEA-GATHERERS.
leaves are omooth, leathery, dark green in color, and have finely serrated edges. When chewed, they have no more distinctive flavor of tea than a lilac or rose leaf would have. It is the treatment they are subjected to which brings out the precious qualities so desired by tea drinkers.
The tea blossom is a pure white flower with yellow stamens, resembling in shape and size a single white wild rose. It is so fragrant that it is used to scent the higher grades of teas.
The seed-pod is a little like that of the convolvulus; but there are only three seeds to the pod, and instead of a many angled, hard black seed, that of the tea
and sing in their soft, happy voices as if it was all a merry game.

Thirty pounds of green leaves are considered a good day's picking; and as the greatest of care is exercised to avoid injuring the bushes or wasting the leaves, the pickers must work diligently despite their light-heartedness.
Then the return home at eventide of the long string of bright-garbed women and grave, quaint little children carrying their baskets on their backs, is very picturesque. The fresh leaves are taken to the drying houses, where men replace the women, and subject them to an ela-
borato process to produce the tea of commerce.
A tea party in Japan is a very different function from those you are accustomed to. You are conveyed to your destination through strange, bright streets in a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a twolegged steed-a blue-clad one, with a reed hat and a painted paper lantern, who will feel well paid at ten cents a mile. He draws up with a flourish before a low, open house standing in a wonderful toy garden of dwarfed trees, crags, lakes, and such features of a varied landscape, diminished to fit a half-acre lot. Your hostess greets you irom the raised verandah, kneelirg with her forehead touching the natting.
'Irrashai!' she says, in her pretty voice. 'Condescend to enter! You are very welcome!'
So you step from the jinriksha, pay the kurumaya, and slip off your shoes according to Japanese etiquette; though, being a stranger, you must make your debut among the company in your 'stocking feet,' the dainty straw sandals offered you requining the stocking to be divided at the great toe to accommodate the velvet string.
Madame's daughters now appear, flutter to their knees in respectful greeting, and flutter to their feet again as lightly as birds; and the lady of the house leads you by the hand up a ladderlike staircase to a wide, open chamber.
A smiling musmee brings you a round silken cushion to sit on; another offers you, on a lacquered tray, a tiny brass pipe, and a silken bag of delicate Japanese tobacco, and whether male or female, jou are expected to fill the bowl no bigger than an acorn cup, and inhale one fragrant whiff at least.
Then comes 'the honorable tea,' in a squat little pot sitting in a wicker nest; the pale yellow beverage is poured into fairy cups of exquisite ware, fanciful, many-colored cakes are served with it, and 'there you are.'

## A Double Thanksgiving.

## (M. Louise Ford, in the 'Wellspring.')

'Oh, dear me! I suppose we've gat to get ready for that whole tribe of children for Thanksgiving! I'd like to know how 't would seem once to eat somebody else's turkey, and pudding that I didn't have to stone the raisins for.'
Irene was not in a happy frame of mind this morning and attacked the bowlful of raisins before her rather savagely, and her face would not have done her credit had Joe smapped his camera at her just then.
Her mother mildly remonstrated:-
'Christmas turkey and pudding are just as good, my dear, and we have eaten Aunt Clara's many a time. It is no more than fair that we should return the compliment oceasionally.'
'Oh, yes, I s'pose so,' replied Irene ungraciously; 'and have cranberry sauce and gravy spilled everywhere, and spend the next day wiping sticky finger marks off of everything. Thanksgiving is a perfect farce; what I shall be thankful for is that it's over.'
'Oh, my daughter, that tongue of yours says mainy things you do not half mean,

I am sure'; and a pained expression came over Mrs. Walden's face.
Irene saw it and was remorseful at once.
'Mamma, dear!' she exclaimed, throwing
both sticky hands about her mother's neck, 'what a horrid creature I am! I've got the blessedest mother in this world, and I don't deserve half I have. After that siokness of yours that so nearly took you away, I'm an ungrateful girl to say one word'; and a hot tear dropped on Mirs. Walden's neck amid the shower of impulsive kisses she received.
Dr. Walden, on his way to the stable, had heard the outburst, and thereupon a suggestion came to him.
After dinner, when all the Tuesday preparations of Thanksgiving weok were disposed of, and Irene her awn smiling, happy self once more, for her discontent was never more than momentary, he called to ber to take a ride with him.
'I have several calls to make, one upon Lila Colby, and perhaps you can cheer her up a bit.'
'Why, what's the matter there now?' questioned Irene in surprise.
'Didn't you hear me say she stepped on a bit of broken glass and cut her foot quite badly? It will be some time before she can sitep on it agrain.'
'Why, no; poor thing; after all the trouble she has had, too!' said Irene sympathetically.

She donned her hat at once and seated herself beside her father. It was a real treat to go with him, for she did not often have the opportunity amid study and home duties, which took so much of her time. They chatted together like schoolgirls as they rode along, and the distance to Lila's home seemed very short. Irene looked adminingly ait the erect form, with its kind, genial face crowned with white hair, as he passed up the walk before her and, walking in, tapped on the sittingroom door.
'I've brought you a visitor,' he said cheerily to the young girl who had called, 'Come in!'

She smiled delightedly and welcomed Irene with a kiss, saying, 'How good of you to come! I have to be alone so much, for Ida goes out sewing nearly every day now, and I see almost no one, except as the neighbors come in; they are so kind!' she added gratefully, smoothing her black dress with hands that looked unused to hard work.

Dr. Walden auttended to his patient, gave instructions as to bandages, eitc., and then saying he would call for Irene later, bade them be good girls and 'not talk,' shaking his finger playfully at them and laughing heartily at the absurd idea of leaving two young girls together for an hour and telling them not to talk.
'About you, I suppose you mean, doctor? I'll promise not to say anything very bad,' rejoined Lila, as the door closed after him.

While the others were busily talking, Irene had an opportunity to recall the events of a few short weeks-lesis than two months in all-in that pleassant little home.

Mr. Colby, returning one day from business in a neighboring town, was thrown from his carriage and so badly injured that, without recovering consciousness, he died within a week. It was a crushing blaw to the flamily, but Mrs. Colby, courageous little woman that she was, brave-
ly took up the burden, and the two daughters clung still closer to their mother.
Then so suddenly came the stroke that took her from them that the poor bewildered girls could but faintly realize all it meant when their home was again desolated and they stood alone to battle with the world. They knew so little of what life means, for heretofore it had been care free and they had been merry schoolgirls. Ida haid graduated in the summer and Lila was on her last yelar in the high school. All they knew of work was what they had learned to do at home, the fond parents little dreaming their girls would need while so joung to earn their own living. But so it proved; for when the lawyer, into whose hands fell the settling of the estate, examined the affairs, he found that there was none too much to pay the heavy expenses of the past months, and the house must be sold.
Some of this Lila confided to Irene as the conversation turned from lively to more serious subjects.
'The wonst of it is there must be an auction, and everything except what few things we need to furnish a room, must be sold. Isn't that dreadful!' exclaimed Lila, burying her face in her hiands and sobbing bitterly. 'It's just terrible to have this thing and that held up for follks to bid on, and hear the remiarks made and fun poked at what has always been so dear to you,' she added. 'I've been to auctions just for fun and done the same thing; but that seems ages ago, if it was only last spring!' and the sobs came thick and fast.

Irene threw her arms about her friend and comforted her as best she cowld. But what could she say to this sad, lonely girl, she whose life was so happy and bright? She could only mingle symparthizing teairs with those of ther friend, and assure her that her heart achad for her.
'There! I feel better now,' said Tila bravely, smiling through the tears she wiped away. 'It's so hard to be brave all the time, and I do miss my mother so!' and her lips quivered; 'but I try to keep up before Ida, for she has the hardest part. I have to sit still and think, and that's hard, too,' she added. And then with an effort that Irene could see she begran to inquire about the schoolgirils and send mesisages to them, and to talk about the new bown hall and the new books in the library, and by the time Dr. Walden returned they were quite merry again.

He came in hurriedly, an anxious expression on his face, saying, 'Be as quick as possible, my dear. I have just heard of an accident on the railway. The down train left the track at Faills Centre, and I must go at once; they will need all the medical help they can get.' So without more words, except a warm good-by kiss and whispered message from Irene, they hurried away.
'I will leave you at the corner and drive as fast as I can; you can explain to mother,' said Dr. Waiden. 'I can't tell when I shall return; some time before midnight, I hope'; and giving his precious daughter a loving kiss, he chelped her down and drove off at a rapid trot.

Irene was greatly agitated over the nows, added to the conversation she had with Lila, and her thoughits were very busy as she hastened towards home.
'Hurrah!' called Joe, her twelve-year-old brother, waving a letter from the top of
the gatepost, where he was watching for her. 'Will's coming! We've had a letter, and he's on his way now; the train'll be here in half an hour!' he called jubilantly. 'Where's father?' he questioned in sudden wonder.

Irene stopped shont in her rapid walk and grew as white as a sheet.
'O Joe!' she gasped, 'does he say he's coming to-day? Are you sure? I thought it was to-morrow'; and she seized the waving letter frantically.
'Well, what ails you, I'd like to know?' burst out Joe. 'Aren't you glad? I'd think you'd be when Will's been gone since September.'
Irene read the letter with eager, straining eyes, and then ran grasping inito the house, Joe following in vague alarm.
'O mother!" she sobbed, "there's an accident on the down train, and father's gone becauso the thougint there would be need of help, and Will's coming on that train!" and she sank white and trembling upon the lounge.
Mrs. Walden grew pale with sudden fright and staggered, and would have fallen had not Irene sprung to cabch her. 'Oh, what have I done?' she cried remorsefully. 'How could I blurt it out so? Quick, Joe, get some water.'
Mrs. Walden quickly revived, but was scarcely less frightened and tremulous than her daughter. She questioned rapidly to learn the facts, but Irene could tell but little. A man had met her father and told him, and he had gone at once, bringing leer only part way to save time.
There was nothing to be dome but to wait as patiently as possible. Joe was despatched to the poistoffice, where there was a telephone; but although a crowd had gathered, little could be learnea, except that it was a serious accident and many injured. Two hours of torturing suspense and then a messenger appeared down the road, bearing a yellow envelope. They, watched, hoping anid fearing. Yes; it was for them! Three tearified faces met him at the door, and breathlessly Mns. Walden opened the telegram and read:

Lost my traín. Meet me at seven o'clock at Wheeler.

## Willis Walden.

The sudden relief was almost too much, and they laughed and cried in one breath, and hugged each other in ecstasy, for Wheeler was on another road, and Will was far away from the scene of the accident and on his way to comfort and assure them with his own cheery presence.
It was after six now and the ather horse must be harnessed at once, so Joe and Irene repaired to the barn in gay spixits, while Mars. Walden gathered her scattered senses and began to prepare supper. Irene declared she was the one to go for Will, while Joe claimed his right as well, and so it was decided that both should go as a relief to their feelings after the terrible strain they had all been under.
How splendid Will did look as the stepped upon the platform, a tall, handsome sophomore, with a 'real moustache,' as Joo said, and how they did hug him and squeeze his hands whem they were safely out of sight of curious eyes! Irene disgraced herself by breaking down utterly and crying, whioh was so astonishing to Will that he stared at her in amazement.
'O Will,' she sobbed, 'we have had such
'There's an accident on the other train,' put in Joe, 'and we thought you were c. it.'
'And then your telegram came, and we were so happy we couldn't get here fast enough,' continued Irene, wiping her eyes and crying and laughing all in one breath; and then Will must know all that they knew about the accident. At the close of the narration he exclaimed fervently:
'How thankful I am I lost that train! I was fretting because it would make me later home, for I couldn't wait any better than you could, ducky,' he added with a squeeze of his sister's hand.
They were in the midst of their jubilation, trying to eat supper and rajoice at the same time, when a carriage was heard, and the next moment Dr. Walden walked in. He was surprised to see his eldest son, for his arrival was a day earlier than expected, but welcomed him gladly and then sat down to eat with them.
They plied him with questions, and soon learned that the accident was not as serious as at first supposed. There were several severely injured, but no lives lost; and having done his best to give comfort to the distressed, he had came home to reassure his family, whom he knew must be anxiously waiting to hear. What hours of terrible suspense they had passed he could only imagine when he heard the story, and it was with thankful hearts that they said good night and went to rest at an early hour.
'Mother,' said Irene next morning, 'I hope you've got lots of raisins to stone and aitron to chop, and anything else, for I'm pining to work off my thankfulness. This isn't the heartless, ungrateful creature that was round here yesterday morning. Lila Colby was a big enough lesson, and then to have the other on top of thatOh, do give me something to do, quick! and she caught her mother in a quick whirl that almost took her breath away.
'Pretty good medicine for that sort of disorder. I must make a note of it,' chuckled Dr. Walden as he passed through the room.
'Ah, there was a method in your madness, I do believe!' exclaimed Irene suddenly, catching the twinkle in his eye. 'You took me to see Lila on purpose; you know you did; but I'm glad of it. I'll forgive you. Do it again when $I$ am bad will you, pa, dear?' and she caught him around the neck and planted a sounding kiss on his merry face, whioh he pretended to try to avoid, but enjoyed it, after all.
What a happy Thanksgiving they did have next day. Aunt Clara's lively little brood declared they never had such a good time in their lives, and the private judgment passed after they reached home was: 'Cousin Irene's awful jolly, and did everything she could think of to make us have a good time, and we'll never say another word against her; no, sirree!

## Expiring Subscriptions.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on this paper? If the date thereon is Oot., 1902, it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lase nothing by remitting a little in advance.

Special Clubbing Offer, 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger,' \$1.00.

## For Their Faith's Sake.

## A THANESGIVING STORY.

## (Anna E. Habn, in 'Good Cheer.')

One chilly fall evening the three members of the Social Committee of the Fulton Endeavor Society were discussing ways and means to promote the social life of their socioty.
'I think a pleasant evening party would be a nice thing to have, and Thanskgiving evening would be a nice time to have it,' said Hal Brown. 'I mean a real, hearty, enjoyable party, with talk and games and something to eat. IMy father's vacant store building would be a good ploce for such a gathering. There would be plenty of room to set tables and play games.'

And how nice to have a good, old-fashioned Thanksgiving supper!' cried Margy Mains. 'Oyster, roast turkey, mince and pumpkin pie, and all that. Think of that, Helen!"
'But think of the expense,' said Helen, the third member of the committea. 'This is a new Western village, and none of the members of our society are well-to-do, while many are really poor. All the year we've been practicing economy by having "dry feasts," as Kal calls them, and it will be inconsistent to indulge in an expensive supper now, when we are just as roor as ever.'
'Why, Ielen Ross,' cried Margy, 'our society surely can afford one supper per annum! Besides, it won't cost much if we plan economically. We can levy a small tax to buy the material, and we girls can do the cooking. We can get up a goid supper very cheaply that way.;
And wilhout more ado she wrote out a bill or fare and made a careful estimate of tie croount of money needed for it.
'Six dollars will cover all the expense!" she announced triumphantly. 'As we have forty members, a tax of fifteen cents each will furnish us with the sum needed. We can each raise fifteen cents.'
'Of course we can,' said Hal. 'And think of the fun we'll have besides.'
But Helen said soberly, 'Our society has given nothing to missions for a long time. If we raise this money I wish we might give it to them, instead of spending it for a feast for ourselves. It seems to me that on Thanksgiving Day we might undergo that much self-denial for the One who was rich, yet for our sakes became poor.'
But Margy was not willing to deny herself the prospective feast and fun for the sake of missions. She therefore continued to help Hal advocate the party. But, as she went homeward, this text kept recurring to her: 'Whosoever will be my disciple, let him deny himself and take up his cross daily and follow me.'
With the exception of Helen, all the members of the society voted for the tax. They had so few feasts and merrymakings that they hailed the prospective party with pleasure, although most of them had a hard time getting their fifteen cents tax.
They all earned it, however, and one morning Hal met Margy just as she was starting to the village, and announced that the entire six dollars was in his possession.
'I'm glad to hear it, for it's time we were buying material for our feast,' replied Margy. ' $I$ 'm going to the post-office, then I'll come round by your father's
store, and we'll go and ask Helen when she can go marketing.'
Accordingly Hal went to the store and got the six dollars out of his father's safe where he had put it for safe-keeping. It was in a little bag, and being mostly in dimes and nickels jingled merrily.
'Where did you get so much money?' asked a gruff-looking man who was sitting on a cracker box talking with the storekeeper. He was John Carter, a well-to-do farmer who lived near the village. Having no children of his own, he was fond of criticising other people's; so, also, not being a Christian himself, he liked to find fault with those who were. Learning that Hal's money had been given by the young people for a society supper, he said jeeringly:
'All Christians are alike; they think more of their own pleasure and profit than of the good they can do. I'll warrant your society hasn't given six dollars to charity or missions in as many months. No? Well, that's just as I thought. A pretty way to practice your Christianity-money for fun and feasting, but none for your faith's salke. Ha, ha! even the heathen do likewise.
He laughed mockingly, and to escape his jibes Hal hurried out of the store and went to meet Margy. He found her holding an open letter and looking rather serious.
'It's to me as secretary of our society,' she explained. 'It seems that the young people of the State are supporting a missionary out in the Sand Hills. He goes to and fro in that newly-settled country organizing Sunday schools in lonely prairie school houses, and doing mission work in a large field that otherwise would have no Chrstian worker. Many Endeavor Societies and Sunday schools have already contributed towards his salary, and this letter asks for a contribution from our society.
'We are in a new country, also, and we are also poor,' said Hal. 'I'm not in favor of denying ourselves to give to people who are about as well off as we are. Yet I seem to hear that scoffing John Carter saying again, "Money for your stomach's sake, but none for your faith's sake.",
'And I,' said Margy, 'keep thinking of the text, "If any man would be my disciple, let him deny himself.'
Then they walked on in silence, and finding Helen, gave her the troublesome letter. After reading it, she said, quietly:
'If the other thirty-nine of our society are willing to deny themselves this' Thanksgiving supper, and donate their share of the six dollars to this Sand Fills mission work, I'll gladly do the same.'
'I guess three of our society are of the some mind about this matter,' said Hal. 'We'll call a meeting and see what the other thirty-seven think about it. You must be spokesman, Helen, and present the matter in a favorable light.' And she did, ending with,
'To aid in this mission work will cost us a little sacrifice and self-denial. Yet for our faith's sake we can do it.,

A murmur of assent greeted her. These young people were Christians in more than name, and when called upon for their faith's sake were not slow to respond.
Passing the vacant store building on Thanksgiving evening, John Carter saw it glow with light and heard music and laughter. 'Those young Christians are feasting and making merry, showing their

Christianity by self-indulgence, he thought, mockingly. 'Well, well, it's just as I've always said-there's very little in it.'
He drew near and looked in the window, expecting to see well-laden tables. But what was this? The tables were bare and pushed in a corner out of the way, and there was not a thing to eat in sight except the corn which some boys were popping over the flames of a gasoline stove. Some of the young people were gathered about an organ singing, others were playing games or standing in merry groups, and Hal was going from one to another shaking a double handful of corn and saying, 'تlull-gull-handful, parcel, how many?'

John Carter was troubled, he haxdly knew why. The bare tables reproached him, and he hated the sound of the popping corn. Going to the store, he asked Hal's father what had become of the fine supper.
'Oh,' was the reply, 'they had no money for it.'
'But what became of their six dollarsp'
'They gave it to mission work out in the Sand Eills. It was their Thanksgiving sacrifice. Let mo see, was it you I heard sneering about how little they would do for their faith's sake?'
He asked the question with considerable feeling, for the young people's sacrifice had touched him. It touched John Carter, too and presently he again looked in at the windows of the vacant store. The bare tables still reproached him, and he still bated the sound of the popping corn. He thought of the merry feasts he had enjoyed long ago in his old, far-away boyhood's home, and his heart softened towards these young people before him. Somewhere a voice kept saying: 'For their faith's sake! For their faith's sake!"
'There's more in it than I thought,' he said, huskily, 'There's more in them than I thought, too. They ought to have something better than corn on Thanksgiving evening, and I'll see that they do.'
Presently the happy young people saw coming into their midst, from a near restaurant, several white-aproned men, bearing steaming kebtles of oysters and baskets of bowls and spoons, all of which they deposited on the rong table. Then from somewhere came a quantity of oranges and apples, and a big kettle was placed on the gasoline stove and filled with choice molasses.
'Now, young folks,' said John Carter, 'you had planned to have somothing oldfashioned, and you shall have it after all. Eat your oystens and fruit, and then help boil this molasses, and we'll have an oldfashipned candy-pull.'
What an evening that was! They never forgot it. John Carter was the life of it all. But what had so changed him? They could hardly recognize the gruff, scoffing John Carter they had hitherto known in this gentle, genial John Carter of toniglit.

When, at a later hour, they prepared to go home, and gathered about him with thanks, he said, softly:
'It's been a pleasant Thanksgiving evening for me as well as for you-the pleasantest I've known for years-and the most thankful. And now I want to confess that I've been mistaken about your faith; there's more in it than I thought. I've been mistaken about Christians, too; there's more in them than I thought.

Your Thanksgiving sacrifice has caused me to see things differently. And now will you let me join your society? I'm rather old, I know, but I might be an as sociate member. Folks never get too old to "endeavor" to be Christians, I'm told,
A round of glad applause burst from the happy young people, and then and there John Carter was voted a member of their society. $\qquad$

## Thanksgiving Eve.

## (The 'Congregationalist.')

Hand in hand through the city streets, As the chill November twilight fell,
Two childish figures walked up and down-
The bootblack Teddie and sister NellWith wistful eyes they peer in the shops, Where dazzling lights from the window shine
On golden products from farm and field, And luscious fruits from every clime.
'O Teddie,' said Nell, 'let's play to-night The things are ours, and let's suppose We can choose whatever we want to eat; It might be true, perhaps-who knows? Two pinched little faces press the pane And eagerly plan for the morrow's feast Of dainties their lips will never touch,
Forgetting their hunger a while, at least.

The pavement was cold for shoeless feet; Ted's jacket was thin; he shivered and said,
'Let's go to a place and choose some clothes.'
'Agreed!' said Nell, and away they sped To a furrier's shop ablaze with light,
In whose fancied warmth they placed their hands,
And played their scanty garments were changed
For softest furs from far-ofi lands.
'A grand Thanksgiving we'll have,' cried Nell;
These make-believe things seem almost true;
I've 'most forgot how hungry I was,
And, Teddie, I'm almost warm. Aren't you?'
O happy hearts, that rejoice to-day In all the bounty the season brings, Have pity on those who vainly strive To be warmed and fed on imaginings.

## Not I, But Thou.

(Ida Kays, in the 'Christian Work.')
Mary Adams was usually cheerful and contented, but when she did allow herself to get into a fit of the dumps, it was apt to be quite severe. Just now she was suffering keenly from troubles that some would have deemed imaginary.

Be that as it may, the suffering was very real. She had neither eaten nor slept as usual, her lessons were but half learned, and she avoided har most intimate friends. She had really snubbed Mame Packer, the oniy girl in the seminary from her own neighborhood, when she came in on Monday to exhibit her new coat. But Mame was too good natured to notice the slight. And how could she, scarce knowing want, understand that a girl who knew little else, might be in an e.ppreciative mood.

She only wondered and went away, leaving Mary to her own refiections.
'Why should she have everything and
me nothing? Her old coat is enough better than mine, and I haven't the least idea when I'll get a new one-or dresses, either. Father says if he sends me to school it is all he can do, but I'd almost as soon not come as to look so shabby.
'If I had half what Mame had I'd be satisfied. And her chance there, but she doesn't appreciate it-never has a music lesson-and is to have an elegant piano in the spring, when I want to take music and can't afford it. Everything is all wrong, anyway.'
Yes, surely, things were all wrong for Mary, and they didn't seem to grow any better. Perhaps the girl was homesick. She hadn't been home for almost a month. It was a long drive, and father and the boys were busy in the cornfield.
To be sure, the railway ran near her home, and Mame went every week, but it cost almost a dollar to go and come, and she couldn't afford it. But this week she was going home, for Thursday was Thanksgiving.
'What hiave I to be thankful forp' thought poor Mary as she lagged behind the other girls rushing down to the din-ing-hall on Wednesday noon. She wasn't hungry, and she didn't care to hear them discussing their plans for the morrow. Neither did she feel like climbing the long flight of stains to her own room, so she slipped unobserved into the cloak room.
Dropping onto a seat behind the door, she continued bemoaning her luckless lot.
'They'll all have a good time somewhere. Mame's folks are going to her aunt's in Clifton. We can't go anywhere, nor even have a big dinner. I suppose Unele Ed's folks will be there, and they'll all be thankful over-nothing. They're like us. All they have an abundance of is children; but I know pa and ma are honestly thankful for them-yes, every last one of us.'
A sudden mist filled Mary's eyes, and through it beamed a row of dear home faces: honest, hard-working father; patient, self-sacrificing mother; Joe and Charley, her loyal subjects; pretty Katie and sweet little Nora; roguish Walt and baby Rex.
Mary acknowledged that not one could be spared. And in a few hours she would be with them again!
She was going loome!
For a minute hor face lighted, then clouded again.
"Mame will go on the evening train. I'll have to ride in that horrid old cart. I wish we could have a new buggy, I wish I could have a piano, I wish-I wish I had a coat.'

Ah! that new coat had been fuel to a smoldering flame. And such a trivial thing to produce so much wretchedness!
'When I get to teaching maybe I can have what I want, too. $\mathbb{N} o$, I can't either, for how could I wear nice things and the rest have none? I can only help a little, as they've helped me, and it will always be the same old story-work, work, save, save-until I almost wish -,
There was a sharp ring at the hall door. Mrs. King, matron of the girls' dormitory, crime from the dining-room in response. Words were spoken, unintelligible to Mary, but the matron's excited exclamations turned her wishing to wondering.

What could it mean P The door closed, the voices grew nearer, and broken sen-tences-'horrible accident,' 'thrown from a
cart.' 'instantly killed,' filled Mary's heart with a sickening fear, for surely she knew that voice.
'You break the news. You tell her, I can't' a man was saying as they passed the cloak room door.
'Poor Mary ! Poor motherless girl!' sighed sympathetic Mrs. King. And the dread story was told, for it was her old meighbor, $\mathbb{M r}$. Stiles, that Mary saw ushered into the waiting room, while the matron went on her painful mission.
Not a sound fell from Mary's lips, but motionless she sat, seeing through closed eyes a darkened room, a shrouded form, frightened, weeping children.
She could imagine just how it happened. Something had been needed from the village store for Thanksgiving cookery, the boys were busy, so mother took the cart and pony, while Katie minded the little ones. An accident had happened. Mary shuddered from head to foot, and pressed her hands tightly over her eyes to keep from seeing.
Only from experience can one know the awful force with which such a blow falls, can know the numbing agony which steals over a heart suddenly bereft of its dearest treasure.
How sad that hours ever come which age one more than years of time! And come to old and young alike.
Poor Mary! One hour, a girl complaining in childish fashion against imaginary woes; the next, a woman, wounded, crushed, but yet a woman ready to meet and face bravely real trouble when it came.
' I must go,' she said, them shrank back into her corner as the girls came trooping from the dining-room, laughing and chattering as if no such thing as sorrow ever eame to darken lives.
When they were gone Mary started to ther room. Mrns. King would find her there. She must gather up her things, for her school days were ended. Mr. Stiles would take her home to fill her mother's place.
Her mother! Oh, how tightly something clutched her heart as she climbed slowly up the stairs to the girls' dormitory, Some one was there before her, for a sound of sobs and moans greeted her ear.
Could some one else be in trouble? Who? Surely, not Mame Packer, who never knew what trouble meant! Yes, it was Mame, for the door of her room was ajar, and Mary could see her lying on the bed in an agony of grief. Mrs. King was there, too. Should she stop and speak to her?

A moment's pause and the matron looked up. Stepping into the hall, she put an arm around the waiting girl and drew her inside the room.
'Help me comfort poor Mary,' she whispered. 'Her mother's dead.'
Her mother! Mame's mother! Was she the Mary to whom Mrs. King was to break the news? To be sure the matron never used nicienames for her girls, but it had not occurred to Mary that other than herself could be the recipient of that fatal message.
She was dazed at first, and then she reeled under the revulsion of feeling until she would have fallen but for the supporting arm. Her own dear mother was safe at home! But Mame's mother was dead. Mame was suffering os she had suffered only a few minutes ago.
Only a few minutes! And Mame must suffer on. How keenly Mary fully real-
ized, and she threw herself beside the grief-stricken girl and wept for a friend as she had not for herself.

Thanksgiving festivities were universally saddened in the neighborhood where Mrs. Packer lay dead; but sad hearts can be thankful, and a genuine thanksgiving arose from unbroken boards that day on which Mary Adams awoke to the realities of life.

## How Tripsy Kept Thanks= giving. <br> (The 'Little Folks.')

Fred had whittled out his little boat very well for a six-year-old boy. The masts were about the size of a large darn-ing-needle, and he was sitting on the back doarsteps trying to fasten some thread on them, for ropes.
Tripsy, Fred's little dog, with lots of hair and plenty of it falling over his eyes, stood just above, wagging his tail, watching his master's face, all ready for a spring upon him.
Fred had his boat set carefully, and was drawing his thread very carefully through a crack at the top of his mast. And Trip stood waiting, his tail a-wagging, his body quivering, his mouth partly open. All at once Fred began whistling to himself very softly, hardly knowing that he did so. Instantly, Trip sprang upon him knocking the little boat to the ground.
'Be off! off with you!' cried Fred, at the same time dealing Trip a smart cuff. 'See what you've done!'
The cuff hurled Trip from the step, and as if dodging from Fred's scolding voice and stamping feet, he leaped in full gallop down the garden path and across the flower-beds.
At tea-time, Fred found no little dog uncer his ohair. He went to the door and called, 'Tripsy! Trip! Trip! Here Tripsy!' But no little dog came bounding in. He was still missing at bedtime. Fred had searched through the house, looked in every closet, in the barn, the garden. Then, while daylight lasted, he had stood crying at the window, listening all the time with a sick little heart for a scratch upon the doox. He went to bed at last, crying.
' $O$, I know,' said his big brother Ned, sorry for him, 'he is up at Grandma's! and started upon a run, for Grandma lived only half a mile away.
Fred, while sitting up in bed, keeping awake to hear the news, toppled over in a sound sleep, but he still sobbed in his dreams; and by daylight he was up and raaming about the house, looking into all the lonesome rooms-for Ned had found no Tripsy up at Grandma's.
Fred tried, often, to tell his mother just how Trip ran away; but when he had told as far as the cuff, he would burst out with, 'O, I hit him! I hit poor little Tripsy!

## O dear!

Where Tripsy went was found out, for sure. Thanksgiving day, by-wel1, by a collar-up at Grandpa's, where had come numerous aunts, uncles, small cousins, and big ones; and among the big ones was Myra, called, always, 'Cousin Smyle.' At home, and when visiting any of the families, she insisted that the people should laugh, all together, once every day; for this, she said, would clear away all their bad feelings-if they had any. She took them just before, or after, a meal, and
made them begin by looking as pleasant as pleasant as they could; and, of course, trying so hard to look as pleasant as they could, would set them laughing.
Shortly before Thanksgiving, Fred had been given another little dog, smooth, with brown eyes-a dear little dog, very bright, but-not Tripsy. At first he was called 'Number Two'; but this soon changed to 'Two-ey,'
As the dinner company at Grandpa's were chatting just before desert, 'Cousin Smyle' said, 'Time to laugh! Now, then! All rise! Those who can't look pleasant, look pleasant as they can!
Suddenly, as they were laughing, there came a smart scratch at the door, and with it two quick, snapping barks. Everybody listened. It was done again. Some one near the door turned the latch, and, with one spring, in rushed Tripsy! He jumped upon Fred, quivering and acting as if he wished to get inside of his jacket, and Frod clasped his arms tight around him, laughing and crying both at once.
When anybody could speak or move, Grandma pointed toward the lounge in the corner, and there, under it, flat upon the floar, with only his face and his two paws in sight, was poor 'Two-ey,' his sad eyes fixed upon Trip.
And now I will tell you what was found out afterward.
When poor, cuffed Tripsy rushed down the gardem-path and over the flower-beds that day, he went through the fence and then swift along the sidewalk, farther and farther away. And then the stone thrown at him by 'some boy' hurt him so bad that he crept off under some bushes, out of sight. A city gentleman, with his wife and small boy, had been staying at his wife's old home, some distance fxom the village, by a beautiful lake, and on their way back to the depot had stopped to pick some blueberries. Heaning the faint whine of a dog, they searched, and after a while found Trip; and seeing that his leg was broken, they took the things out of a big covered basket, placed him in that, and took him by trains to their far-off city home, and had his leg properly set and cared for; and as he wore no collar, and seemed a poor, forsaken creature-though a nice dog-they kept him for their small boy, James.
When they passed through the place again that eventful Thursday to spend Thanksgiving at the old home by the lake, Trip was with little James, and must have noticed many objects he had seen before, for he grew uneasy, and at the turn of a road he sprang from the carriage as if shot out of a gun, and was beyond sight in a moment.
Finding no one in the house-so the neighbors said who saw-he started 'full tilt' for Grandpa's.
Tripsy came back wearing a handsome collar, on which was marked his city street and number; and you may like to know that 'Two-ey' was sent to the other boy, with a letter of thanks for kindness to Tripsy.

The German Empire spends $£ 150,000,000$ a year in drink, and only $£ 600,000,000$ on food. The consumption per head of the population is about ten quarts of pure aloohol, or thirty quarts of gin per year-or, say, five glasses of gin a day for every German, man, woman, or child. How much, then, falls to the man who drinks his full quantity?

## THE MESSENGER.

## Post Office Crusade,

## LETTERS FROM HOME AND ABROAD

These glimpses of letters from India will be of interest to the supporters of the Post-office Crusade:
'For nearly a year the 'Northern Messenger' has been mailed to my darling boy, and the reading of that interesting paper has given us all great pleasure. I have never known to whom we were indebted for the kindness. A missionary suggested that perhaps it came through you. If so, please let me thank you in the name of my dear departed boy, my wife, and myself. You will be sorry to hear that Cyril died of pneumonia on the 1st of July, aged 13 years and 4 months.'
The address of this boy, who left a clear record of his conversion when he died, was mailed to the Crusade by the lady teacher of a Mission School, a Miss Murray, of Cocanada. The subscription had just expired, when this letter containing the mescage above reached me. It was renowed, with a request that for Cyril's sake it would be read and passed on to some boy in India as a remembrance of him.
A native student in college sends grateful thanks for 'the valuable 'Norihern Messenger' which has helped him to understand many hard questions in the Christian life. He reads his paper and gives it away. Nine students have sent by him their names, with the request that the 'Northern Messenger' be sent to them. Thanks to a Tenth Giver at Cowansvilla for $\$ 1.00$, and Mr . J. A. Bryce, Toronto, Ont., for $\$ 2.00$, I can supply three of them and something over, but six young men, all natives, in college, are eager to get the paper 'soon.' Who wants to make them their substitute in India? The commission on papers I always put into fresh subscriptions.
Since the 1st of April, 1902, forty-five dollars ( $\$ 45.00$ ) has come to me for this work; besides this, money has been mailed to the office in Montreal.
In future I will be obliged to answer all enquiries only through the 'Northern Messenger,' and cannot examine the many papers that come with a request for replies. Time and strength, to say nothing of postage and stationary, are precious.
As far as possible to avoid the evil designs of Marmons and Infidels, it is safer to send papers direct from the 'Witness' Office, but when you have undenominational Christian papers and wish to mail them to India it is always safe to address: Miss Dunhill, 12 S. Parade, Bangalore, India. She has a staff of capable women who go carefully over all papers mailed to her. She travels all over India and supplies soldiers' barracks, mission halls, railway stations, in fact, has hundreds of avenues, and cannot receive too much high-class religious thought in type. It is invaluable in her work as an organizer and evangelist superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for all India. She is in touch with natives and English, and is the best medium for the post-office crusade, as the work is undenominational and under no denominational control.
I will acknowledge all money received in the 'Northern Messenger' as speedily as possible, and, with the permission of the editors, do the work through it, not by any private correspondence.
My friends, this little work is being
wonderfully blessed. It is a great happiness to feel that God permits us to be of use in his work. Mrs. McLaurin, of Coonon, India, who writes to encourage the work, says our papers were distributed to the Boers who were at Wellington, in camp, near her home, and that she finds traces of their blessing in different sections. Mrs. McLaurin is another to whom all papers can be mailed. She is also a W.C.T.U. worker.

Mrs. Moore, of the Soldiers' Home, at Wellington, India, writes to ask that a message of thanks be given to the kind people who have so liberally supplied the Soldiers' Reading Room. All this is the work of the little 'Northern Messenger,' of Montreal, Canada. She says that the reading room looks like 'an American one now.' She addressed her letter to 'America.' But, Mrs. Moore, we are Canadians and proud of the fact, not 'Americans.' We own quite a tidy bit of land, a Dominion that stretches from sea to sea, but don't lay claim to a whole continent, and are not a 'nameless people.' I will put my whole address clearly in case other letters from India like Mrs. Moore's last delightful one may travel far and wide before some postmaster kindly writes, 'Try Montreal.' The United States is a republic, I must tell our Irish friends in India, and is on the Continent of America-the people who live there call themselves 'Americans.' Canadians have a name and belong to Great Britain. Canada is a country in America. Fancy me writing an address thus:-

JIRS. MOORE,
Wellington- Ni ,
Asia.
and you will imagine how my letter would travel. Thanks to the Post-office Crusade, hawever, although my letters sometimes go to British Columbia, New Brunswick, and all over Canada, they generally reach me at last. Faithfully,
II. E. COLE,

112 Irvine Ave.,
Westmount, Que.,
Canada.

## Somebody Pays.

## ('Youth's Companion.')

A druggist in one of our large cities said lately, 'If I am prompt and careful in my business, I owe it to a lesson which I learned when I was an errand boy in the house of which I am now master. I was sent one day to deliver a vial of medicine just at noon, but being hungry, stopped to eat my luncheon.
'The patient, for lack of the medicine, sank rapidly, and for some days was thought to be dying.
'I felt myself his murderer. The agony of that long suspense made a man of me. I learned then that for every one of our acts of carelessness or misdoing, however petty, some one pays in suffering. The law is more terrible to me because it is not always the misdoer himself who suffers.'
This law is usually ignored by young people. The act of carelessness or selfishness is so trifling, what harm can it do? No harm, apparently, to the actor, who goes happily on his way; but somebody pays.
A young girl, to make conversation, thoughtlessly repeats a bit of gossip which she forgets the next moment; but long afterward the woman whom she has maligned finds her good name tainted by the poi-
sonous whisper. A lad, accustomed to take wine, persuades a chance comrade to drink with him, partly out of a good-humored wish to be hospitable, partly, it may be, out of contempt for 'fanatical reformers.'
He goes on his way, and never knows that his chance guest, having inherited the disease of alcoholism, continues to drink, and becomes a hopeless victim.
Our grandfathers expressed this truth ir a way of their own:
'For the lack of a nail the shoe was lost, For the lack of the shoe the rider was lost,
For the lack of the rider the message was lost,
For the lack of the message the battle was lost.'

## A Bagster Bible Free.

Send five new subscriptions to the 'Northern Messenger' at thirty cents each and secure a nice Bagster Bible, suitable for Sabbath School or Day School. Bound in black pebbled cloth, with red edges, measures seven inches by five and threequarter inches when open.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely, ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year are well worth a dollar.
'Northern Messenger' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents.

## - World Wide.

A wrekly reprint of articles from leadang journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.
So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.-Terence.

The following are the contents of the issne of Oct. 4, of 'World Wide':

```
ALL THE WORLD OVER. Chamberhith nind the Boer Generals - 'The Piot,' London
The Boer \(\mathbf{M}\) inifesto - 'Coinmercial Advertiser,' be Boer \(M\) niresto-
and
'Brooklyn Eaple.' Crowned-Canon Scott Holland, in 'The Commonwealth,
Iondon. Lundon. Lunicipal socialism in England-'The Springfield RepubMunicipal Socialism-II-'The Times, 'Tondon.
The Queen at Netley Hospital, a Surprise Visit The Queen at Netley Hospital, a Surprise Visit- The Daily Mail, London. Wage Earners: The Housing Problem-By
Among London Wage
Walter A. Wyckoü, condensod from 'Scribner's Maga-
zine.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTs. Photograpis in Art Education-New York'Times.'
A Mocel History of Modern Music - The Nation,' New
York: CONOERNING THINGS LITERARY. A Dyttie to Hey Downe-From Percy's 'Reliques,
Pattoring Feet- Punch, Pattoring Feet-Punch,' London 'Commercial Advertiser,
Sketoh of the Life of Enile Zola - Commer
New York.
```



``` Literary Droliery at its Best-New York 'Tribune.'
The Americun Book Market-'The Academy and Litere-
tare, London ture, London.
Good Breeding in the New Testament - 'The Spsctator,
Londen.
```



``` AChristianity Withoat Miracle', 'Thy 'Speaker,' London.
The Vulturess - 'The Spectator,' London. The Vulturess-"'The Spectatir,
Visitors to Carlyle's Birthplace.
HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWGGDGE. The Education of an Engineer-By Professor John Perry,
F. R. H, at the British Association, in the 'Commercial Advertiser, New York
Tishermens, Theories The Westmister Budget.
The Coming Wioter - The Daily News, London. The Coming Winter -'The Daily Nows,'London. Artificial. Insensibility -By , Dr. Andrew Wilson, in the
Itlustrated Lind on News. How he Javanese Induco Sleep-The 'Semaine Medicale, The Sie.ihsnson Locomotive of 1828-From the 'London
Railway News.
WORLD WIDE'
S1.00 a year.
```

Special rate to subscribers of the ' $M \not y, 33 n y e r$,
Only 75 cents.
IOHN DOUGALL \& SON,
'WITNESS' BUILDINa,

## *LITTLE FOLKS:

## Skye Terriers. ('The Prize.')

'Among those persons who delight in dogs the Skye terrier has always been a favourite, and there - can be no doubt that it quite deserves to be popular. It is very hardy, and its intelligence surpasses that of many other dogs, while its amusing tricks and its very kind and loving nature fit it to be the companion of man.

A Skye terrier is a small dog.
love felt by this animal for its own master. The following story, well known to manv, is most interest ing :-
One stormy day, now many years aoo, the funeral procession of a stranger wound its way along the streets of Edinburgh towards the historic churchyard of the Grey Friars. It was only when the mourners had actually reached the place of interment that they discovered that a Sikye terrier had follow-
ther being stormy and the little animal much exhausted. As soon, however, as it was allowed to escape, it again returned to the grave, accepting food, and permitting the gate-keeper to fondle it, but still clinging to the grassy mound with which it associated its own master, and for months and years Bobbie guarded his master's last restingplace

At length, full of years, he died, when a lady, celebrated for many kind and generous deeds, caused a drinking-fountain for man and beast to be erected close to the gate of the churchyard. This fountain is surmounted by a faithful representation of the little dog, executed in bronze. It sits in the same attitude it always assumed, the wistful and expectant look in its face being well preserved. Many visitors to Edinburgh since A.D. 1872 have looked with interest and pleasure on this monument erected to the memory of 'Grey-friars Bobby,' his master's faithful and affection-ate-friend.

## A Home Heathen. <br> ('Children's Missionary Friend.')

'Oh, mamma! I am so disappointed,' cried Emma Estlin, coming dejectedly into her mother's pretty sitting-room, her usually bright face woefully clouded over.

Mrs. Estlin looked up sympathizingly from her sewing.
'What is the matter, darling?'
'Why, you know the entertainment that our mission band is getting up? Well, we meant to have it such a good one in every way. Bessie Allan was to read-and you know she reads just lovely. Elsie Sharpe was to recite, May Stevens to sing, and Elsie Haines was to play an instrumental solo, while Dollie Watson and Willie were to have a piano duet, and I was to sing, too, you know; but now it's all spoiled, and I'm not going to sing.'
'Why not, dear? What has spoiled it all?
'Why, someone said that we ought not to slight Anna Lewis, and so she has been asked to readand she reads horribly. She'll just spoil the whole thing! I won't sing if she takes part, and I just told Miss Stanley so; and if I'm not in it, some of the other girls say they won't be, either. I think it's a shame
that she had to be asked! and Emma looked ready to cry.

Mrs. Estlin felt sad. This did not seem like her usually kind-hearted little girl.
'What do you want Miss Stanley to do about it?'
'Well, she doesn't want to offend us girls, and we're going to ask her if she won't tell Anna Lewis that she is not to read after all.'
'Won't that hurt Anna's feelings?
'Yes, I suppose it will, but we can't help that, and what would she look ""e, anyway, taking part? She wouldn't have anything fit to wear.'
'What is your entertainment for. Emma?
'Why, for missions; didn't you know, mamma?'
'To convert the heathen, do you mean, daughter ?'
'Yes, the heathen in China.'
'I think there is one little heathen in America that needs converting.'
Mrs. Estlin said these harsh words very gently, for she was one of the mothers who know and value the ..onderful 'power of gentleness.'
'Darling, you came to me for sympathy, and I never like to refuse that; but how can I agree with you in this matter? I feel hurt that you should think that I could, but I feel more hurt that my little daughter can feel and talk the way she does. Come here, dear, and sit down on this stool at my feet; I want to talk to you about this.?
Emma's face was very red as she obeyed. She hid it in her mother's lap.
'Dearie, for whose good was the entertainment to be-yours?'
'No; for those who do not know about Jesus,' was Emma's reply.
'Whose good have you been considering?
No answer.
'For whose glory was it to beyours?
'No, God's,' in a little lower tone.
'Whose glory have you been considering?'

Again no answer. Silence is sometimes more eloquent than words.
'To think that my little daughter would Jut herself before those whom she says she wants to help! To think that she would put herself before God! That she would allow a poor girl's feelings to be
hurt; to look down on someone less favored in wealth and talents than herself; that she would so worry a kind teacher in trying to break up an entertainment; and that she should be the means of leading her young companions to do, these same things! This is the Master's work, too!
'Oh, mamma, don't!' in a smoothered tone. 'I care more for what you think of me than anyone else except God,' she added, not wanting to put God in the background the second time.

Then, as she lifted her tearful face from its refuge, she said:
'I didn't know there were so many wicked thoughts in my heart. What shall I do?
'Go set it right with Miss Stanley and the girls-after you have set it right with God;' and Mrs. Estlin left her daughter with a loving kiss -left her alone with one that never refuses to forgive-and the mothei's heart rejoiced, knowing that works worthy of repentance would follow.

## Hal's Investment.

Hal's pocket was a very queer place,
A little of everything in it;
A ball, a knife, some hooks and tacks,
That he might need any minute.
But one day it held a bran-new cent,
Tellow, and shining as gold,
Not to be spent for candy or toys,
But to be ''vested,' as he told.
So he 'vested first in shingle nails, And straight off to his mother ran,
'I'll fix the closet for you now, As well as the carpenter man.'

Ten cents he earned with his penny,
Then bought two balls of stont twine,
And each fruit bush in the garden He tied up straight and fine.
So the penny grew all summer, Turned over again and again, Until at 'treasury meeting' It counted up ten times ten.

The queer little trousers pocket Could searce all the money hold, And a prayer went with each penny
As it into the mite box rolled. -'Over sea and Land.'

## Cure for Forgetfulness.

'A successful business man said that there were two things which he learned when he was eighteen, and which were ever afterwards of great use to him, namely: 'Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything.' The story of this lesson is printed in the 'Country Gentleman.'
An old lawyer sent the young man with an important paper, giving him definite instructions what to do with it.
'But,' inquired the young man, 'suppose I should happen to lose it, what shall I do then?'
'You must not lose it,' said the lawyer, frowning.
'I don't mean to,' said the young man, 'but suppose I should happen to?
'But I say you must not happen to. I shall make no provision for such an occurrence. You must not lose it.'
This put a new train of thought into the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do a thing he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost any. thing.

He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered he pinned it down in his mind, fastened it there, and made it stay. He used to declare :
'When a man tells me that he forgot to do something, I tell him he might as well have said, 'I did not care enough about your business to take the trouble to think of it aoain.'
'I once had an intelligent young man in my employ who deemed it sufficient excuse for having neglected an important' task to say, 'I forgot.' I told him that would not answer; if he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him with this truth.
'He worked for me three years, and during the last year of the three, he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting, he found, had been a lazy and careless habit of mind, and he cured it.'-American Paper.

## Sample Copies.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen copies of the 'Northern MYessenger' sent to friends can send the names with addresses and we will be pleased to
supply them, free of cost.


LESSON IV.-OCTOBER 26.

## Joshua and Caleb.

Josh, xiv., 5-15. Commit vs. 12-14. Read Josh., ch. xiv.; Num. xiv., 1-24.

## Golden Text.

'He wholly followed the Lord.'-Josh. xiv., 14.

## Home Readings.

Monday, Oct. 20.-Josh. xiv., 5-15. Tuesday, Oct. 21.-Deut. i., 19-36. Wednesday, Oct. 22.-Psa. 112. Thursday, Oct. 23.-Psa. xviii., 19-30. Friday, Oct. 24.-Psa. xxxvii., 1-11. Saturday, Oct. 25.-Psa. Xxxvii., 27-40. Sunday, Oct. 26.-Mark x., 23-31.

## Lesson Text.

(5) As the Lord commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land. (6) Then the children of Judah came unto Joshua in Gilgal: and Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite said unto him, Thou knowest the thing that the Lord said unto Moses the man of God concerning me and thee in Kadesh-barnea. (7) Fonty years old was I when Moses the servant of the Lord sent me from Kadeshbarnea to espy out the land; and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart. (8) Nevertheless my brethren that went up with me made the heart of the people melt: but I wholly followed the Lord my God. (9) And Moses sware on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance, and thy children's for ever, because thou hast wholly followed the Lord my God. (10) And now, behold, the Lord hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years, even since the Lord spake this word unito Moses, while the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness: and now, lo, I am this day four-score and five years old. (11) As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me; as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, both to go out, and to come in. (12) Now therefore give me this mountain, whereof the Lord spake in that day; for thou heardest in that day how the Anakim were there and that the cities were great and fenced: if so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said. (13) to drive them out, as the Lord said. (13) And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto an inheritance. (14) Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Calsb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite finto this day because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel. (15) And the name of Hebron before was Kirjath-arba; whioh Arba was a great man among the Analkim. And the land had rest from war.

## Suggestions.

Caleb here presents his petition, or, rather, makes his demand, to have Hebron given him for a possession (this mountain, he calls it, $\nabla .12$ ), and not to have that put into the lot with the other parts oy shows that God had long since, by Moses, shows that God had long since, by Moses, promised him that eno f Juds pethat is the hends and preat men , Juat, the the to mesemt of that tribe, along with him, to present it, who were willing thus to pay their respects to that ornument of their tribe, and o testify their consent le and should be provided for by himself, and that they would not take it as any reflection upon the rest of his tribe. Caleb, in his petition, sets forth the testimony of his conscience concerning his integrity in the management of that great affair, on which it proved the fate of Israel turned, the
spying out of the land. Caleb was one of
the twelve that were sent out on that errand, v. 7, and he now reflected upon it with comfort, and mentioned it, not in pride, but in that which, being the consideration of the grant, was necessary to be inserted in the plea. He says that herein he wholly followed the Lord his God, that is, he kept close to his duty, and sincerely aimed at the glory of God in it. They that follow God fully when they are young, shall have both the credit and comfort of it when they are old, and the reward of it for ever in the heavenly
Canaan. $\nabla$. 10. Now, behold (behold and wonder), the Lord has kept me alive these forty and five years-thirty-eight years in forty and five years-thirty-elght years in the wilderness, through the plagues of the desert, seven years in Canaan through the perils of war! Though eighty-iive years
old, yet as hearty and lively as when he was forty.
V. 12. Caleb's request is, Give me this mountain; First, Because it was formerly in God's promise, and he would let Isxael know how much he valued the promise, insisting upon this mountain, whereof the Lord spake in that day, as most desirable, though perhaps as good a portion might have fallen to him by lot in common writh the rest. They that live by faith, value that which is given by promise far above that which is given by providence only. Secondly, Because it was now in the Anaknow how little know how by his example animate them to push on their conquests. Herein Caleb push on their conquests. Herein $a$ answered his name, which signifies 'all heart.'
V. 13. Joshua 'blessed him,' commended his bravery, applauded his request, and gave him what he asked. He also prayed for him, and for his good success in his intended undertaking against the sons of Anak. Joshua was both a prince and a prophet, and upom both accounts it was proper for him to give Caleb his blessing, for the less is blessed of the better. Hebron was settled on Caleb and his heirs, $\nabla .14$, because he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel. And happy are we if we follow him. V. 15. We are here told what Hebron had been; the city of Arba, a great man among the Anakim. We find it called Kirjath-arba, Gen. xxiii,, 2, as the place where Sarah died. Hereabouts Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, lived most of their time in Canaan, and near to it was the. cave of Machpelah where they were buried, which perhaps had led Caleb hither, when he went to spy out the land, and made him covet this rather than any other part for his inheritance. We are afterwards told what Hebron was. It was one of the cities belonging to the priests, Josh. xxi., 13 , and a city of refuge, Josh. xx., 7 . When Caleb had it, he contented himself with the country about it, and cheerfully gave the city to the priests and the Lord's ministers: thinking it could not be better bestowed, no, not upon his own children, nor that it was the less his own for being thus devoted to God.
C. E. Topic. Sunday, Oct. 26.-Topic-Treating a gra-
cious invitation lightly. Matt. xxii., 110.

## Junior C. E. Topic.

HOW TO BE POPULAR.
Monday, Oct. 20.-A wrong way. 2 Sam. xv., 1-6.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.-A right way. Luke ii., 52.

Wednesday, Oct. 22.-Honor without wisdom. Ps. xlix., 20.
Thursday, Oct. 23.-Honor with wisdom. Prov. iii., 13, 16.
Friday, Oct. 24.-The sources of honor. Prov. xxii., 4.
Saturday, Oct. 25.-Too much popularity. Luke vi., 26.
Sunday, Oct. 26.-Topic-Haw to be popular. 1 John iv., 7-12.

## Your Own Paper Free.

'Northern Messenger' subscribers may have their own subscription extended one year, free of charge, by remitting sixty cents for two new subscriptions.
Special Clubbing Offer, 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger,' \$1.00.


## The Cigarette Habit

(The 'Christian Intelligencer.')
The following testimonials from physicians prove beyond a reasonable doubt the habit is deadly:
Dr. T. M. Coan writes that it will do three things: First, will run his pulse up to 100 or more per minate; second, it will reduce his weight below the healthy standard; and, thind, it will reduce his strengtio and general vitality, as will appear in his pale complexion and his diminished appetite.
Dr. J. T. Kent says that, in case of ohronic idleness in young boys treated by him, he has been unable to effect any cure or improverment until he had first succeeded in making the boy give up smoking.
Dr, L. Webster Fox affirms that the pernicious effect of cigarettes among boys can hardly be overestimated. Their longcontinued use impairs faculties.
Dr. Brodie, Queen Victoria's physician, made several experiments with nicotine, applying it to the tongue of a mouse, squircel, and a dog. Result, death. Test this by collecting cigarette smoke on a piece of white paper, or a white handkerDr. William Murrell, in the 'British Medical Journal,' discovered considerable quantities of arsenic in the wrappers of packages of cigarettes. Out of the sevpackages of cigarettes. out of the sevrattes and tobacco, arsenic was present in rattes and tobacco
the labels of six.
In a Western town the water fore away a bridge, and the express train was due and in sight. A man lighted his lantern to sigmal the train that was madly rushing with its passengers towards the jaws of death. Fie ran and swung the lantern. But, alas! the wind put out the light in he lantern. There he stood in the darkness, awe-stricken, pulse marvellousiy quickened and breast heaving at the great horror and danger that were nigh. In his anxiety to avoid the maiming, disfiguring, and massacring of many children, mothers, fathers, young men, and maidens, he forgat himself, and threw the lamons, int the locomotive and cried 'Stop:解 stop! My young friends, stop smoking cigarettes! Parents, if your boys do not atop smoking on their own account, this pernicious habit which maims the pulse, reduces the weight, strength, and general vitality, hemce impairs the ability to think, weakens mental concentraition, subjeots the system to diseases affecting the eyes, causing nasal catarrh, throat dis-eases,-make them stop! What! you cannot stop them! If your boys do not heed, don't feed them.

## A Scholar's Downfall.

## ('The Morning Star.')

One of the best Greek scholars in New York city is a guard on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway. Not long ago a famous professor in one of our leading universities published a volume on certain features of the ancient Grecian dialects, of interest only to scholars. The ' $L$ ' guard referred to wrote to a newspaper, pointing out several errors made by the professor in his book, and signed himself by his road and number. After a month's search a correspondent found the man. 'How does it happen,' he said, showing his card, 'that you, a Greek scholar of first rank, should be doing such work as thisp? He looked at the correspondent sadly, and his red face flushed more than usual. 'I was the beit Hellenist of my year at Dublin,' he renlied. 'My Greek is still what it used to be, but my career has been ruined by-whiskey!

The beer hovpe is a nucleus of everything that is criminal and victous.-Judge Travis.

## Correspondence

## Elm Farm, Intervale, N.B.

Dear Editor, - I have taken the 'Messenger' for over a year, and like it very much. I have one sister married, and she lives in Petitcodiac. Intervale is quite a pretty place. It is not very hot this summer. We have just got our new house built. I go to school nearly every day; I have two miles to walk, and in winter the snow is quite deep on the road. I have a grandpa that is eighty-five; he got his arm broken and put out of joint last winter, but he gat better again. wonder if any little girl's birthday is on the same day as mine; it is on December 15 th.

## BESSIE D. (Aged 9.)

Riversdale, Ont.
Dear Editor and Friends,-As it is my candid opinion that the 'Messengar' is one of the very best papers prinited, I thought that I would write to you.
My papa is a farmer, and I have to work rather hard out in the fields sometimes. We keep a great many pigs, four cows, two honses, and several young cattle.
My sister and I are Good Templars, and are much in favor of tempernance. It seems so sadly foolish to see strong young men sink to ruin through drink. It is a good thing to pledge one's self against all that can intoxicate. We have a new minister Rev. Mr. Smith. There were a grea many present at the induction, and stil more at the social and concert given in he evening. I tried the P.S. I. this year, but have not heard yet whether I passed. I was fifteen then; but I am now sixteen.
Won't you please print this letter in our paper. If I could gat any one to ake it I would do so, but we all get it t Sunday School, so every one takes it If any boy or girl from fourteen upward would write to me I would try to amswer them. My address is: Ethel Browne, Riversdale, Ont.

Pincher Creek, Alta
Dear Editor,-I em very fond of read ing the 'Messenger.' I go to the Presbyterian Sunday School and get the 'Mes senger there.
We live on a ranch about six miles from town. I would not like to live in the town. I like the animals very much I can ride horsez, and could ride since I was five years old. I can milk cows; at present I milk four cows night and morn ing. I go to school nearly every day, and like it very much. I study arithmetic geography, history, writing, reading and apelling. I was 14 vears last June, I am the eldest of a family of eionht, the youngest is only a few weok's old.
We have a number of red, white and black currant birshes; they are nearly ripe now I like pickino them. We always have to pret helo to pick them; we also have strawberrios, cooseberries and rasp berries.

I never was on the train, in fact $I$ never was far from home. It rained a lot this summer, and the creeks and river rose very high. A man was drowned in the creels. I would like to correspond with some girl who reads the 'Messenger,' about the ace of 14 years, if she would please write first years, 14 she wour irst.
Address, Margery Cox. Mount View,
Pincher Creek, Aliberta, N.W.T.

Pincher Creek, Alta.
Dear Editor,-I have four sisters and three brothers. My youngest brother was born on Sunday, July 13th. I am eleven yeans of age. I live on a farm, seven miles from school. Daddy drives us in every morning to school. I have two sisters and one brother going to school besides myself. We ao to Sunday School and get the 'Mresenge, I like reading the cor respondence. We have about sixty head respondence. We have about of cattle, thirteen horses and two colts. We milk seven cows. My eldest sister, Maglive on a ranch; I don't think I would
like to live in a city or town. I have never been on a train, but I think $I$ would like to. I don't think that I have ever been more than ten miles away from home. EVA C.

## Advocate, N.S.

Dear Editor, - I take the 'Messenger,' and like it very much. I like to go to school, and I am in the sixth grade. I am eight years old. My birthday is Sept. and. I have five brothers and one sis ter, Mabel. I go to the Methodist Sab batth School. We have a cat and a dog for pets. I have read quite a few books, and my favorites are: 'Under the Lilac,' 'Th Two Roses,' 'After Holidays,' 'The Pot of Gold,' 'Fielen,' and 'Elf Island.'

> E. C.

Rosetta, Onit.
Dear Editor,-Rosetta is a little hamlet consisting of a few houses, a postoffice, and a new Congregational Church. I go to Sunday School every Sunday. My father is superintendent of the Sunday father is superintendent of the
School. He his a class of boys.
We intend holding a jubilee in MiddleWe intend holding a jubilee in Middie-
ville, on the 25 th of August, that being ville, on the 25th of August, that being the fffieth annivensary of the founding of the church here. Rev. Mr. Black, who organized the church, is expected to be present. He is to hold services at the three stations, Hopetown, Middleville and Rosetta, on Sunday, August 24th.

I live on a farm, half a mile from the ohuroh, post office and school. Our farm has a large sugar bush, covering twentyfive acres. We have a Grimm evaporator, and tap eight hundred trees every year. I have four sisters and two brothers. Another little brother died. My eldest sister is married, and is living in Winnipeg. I like going to school very much. Miy teacher's name is Miss Baird.

ANNIE L. (aged 11 years.)

Middle River, C.B.
Dear Editor,-I am a little girl of nine years of age. I go to sunday school and I joined the Mission Band. My brother is getting the 'Messenger,' and I like to be reading it very much; it is a nice parer. I have five brothers and no sister. We live on a farm alongside the river. I go fishing sometimes with my brother For pets I have a dog and a cat. Thair names are Carlo and Quinnie, and a tale my birthday is on Feb. 26.

TKANIE D. MacD.
Bridgetown, N.S.
Dear Editor,-I have only seen one letter from Bridgetown, and I thought I would write a letter and send the names of some friends who do not take the 'Northern Messemger.' I live on a farm of one hundred and eiginty acres; it is situated about a mile and a half out of town. I have one little sister and two brothers. We are having our school vacation now, and I always spend a week of it with my grandma, who lives in the historic old town of Annapolis Royal. I always love to visit there and go to the Garrison grounds and old fort. They have had the old garrison and magrazine nicely repaired. We sailed down the river a few weeks ago to Digiby, on our Sunday School pienic, and Annamolis looked lovely with its hills and wharres. the 'Northern Messenoer' for about three years, and $I$ always emjoy reading the letters and stories. I have never written to the 'Messenger' before. ELORENCE (Aged 14.)

New Liskeard, Ont.
Dear Editor,-I have never seen any letters from here, so I suppose I am your finst Liskeard correspondent. This town is situated at the mouth of Wahbe River, which divides it in halves, as it empties into Wahbe Bay, which is the best harbor on Lake Temiscaming. When spring thunder, and when the huge sound like to move slowly down the river, the begin like to come and watch it pille up agrainst the bridge which connects the two parts
of the town. The ice from the river goes under the ice in the lake, and then it all goes away some warm night and we see the sparkling blue watier a.gain instead of glaring white ice. We have great fum in winter sleigh-riding down the steep Wahbe River banks. We almost seem to be flying down the long steep slope, and aoross the ice in the river and a little way up the other side. In summer we go in bathing, wading, rowing, eanoeing and riding in the large steamens.
There are any amount of wild strawberries, raspberries, and huckleberries in berries, raspberries, and huckleberries in and around town. There is a small jail near our house, builit of logs. It only has three or four cells in it. We haven't had any need for enlarging it yet. There have only been two or three men put in it for drunkenness, which is no wonder, considering that there is a large hotel in the middle of the town just at the emd of the bridge where the people have to pass and re-pass it going from one part of the town to the other.
I have one brother and three sisters. My birthday is on Feb. 28.

MARY R. (Aged 14.)
(This is a very well-written letter. Editor.)

Leith, Ont.
Delar Editor, - I live on a farm. We take the 'Northerm IMessenger' and like it so much. I have two sisters, Kate and Jessie Bell, and one brother, Thomas. I go to school and am in the part second neader. My teacher's name is Miss Brown. I go to Sunday School and like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss Ross. veey much. Her name is Miss Ross. We have a dog named Sailor, and a black cat, four horses, a colt, and seven cows. I have twenty-three cousins, and one dear little cousin, John Pringle, was killed nearly two years ago; four of my cousins are in Alaska. I have two grandmas; one lives near Chatsworth, and the other lives near us. I will be eight years old
on Augusit 31. MAGGIE T. Loch Lamond, C.B.
Dear Editor,-My sister takes the 'MesDear Editor,-My sister takes the 'Mes-
senger' and I like it very much. I like to read the stories. I go to school every day, and I got the fifth book this year. There is a lake near our house and we sometimes o to swim when the water is warm. I is frozen in winter and we go to slide; two of my brothers can skate. I study reading, spelling, history of Canada, geogra phy, grammar, writing and arithmetic. My teacher's name is Miss Frances G. Sutherland. The lessons that I like best are reading and writing. My birthday is on May 12. I was twelve years old last Tay. like to go to pick berries in sum ray. I ner. only missed pout of school this year. My brother goes to fish early every night, and gets some trout I will write again, and my next letter will be longer. I will clase now, hoping you will find this letter good enough for the 'Messenger.' I should like some other girl about my own age to correspond with me. My address is: Katie Morrison, Loch Lomand, C.B.

Berlin, Ont.
Dear Editor,-I received my Bible. I am very well pleased with it and thank you very much for it. I think it is a very good return for the little work I had to do for it. I think it is a chance everybody ought to try. Yours sincerely

GORDON V. K.

Lily-Vale, N.S
, -1 wrate to the Messen. hounce berore, and, seeing my letter, ? sisters and two brothers, For hetse thre swo cats and a doo. the For pets I have Snowball and Besisie, and the names are Snowball and Besisie, and the dog's name is Jacko. We are having our vacation now; my teacher's name is Miss McCal wom; I like her fine. I am in the fourth book. I study geography, health-reader arithmetic and reading lesson. We do not have school in winter: My mamma and we would not like to do without it. I
have two grandmas and one grandpa living. My birthday is on the same day as Ethel H.'s-on May 11. I was eleven Ethel H.s-on May 11 .
years old last birthday.

GLADYS E.

## Craigvale, Ont.

Dear Editor,-As I never saw a letter from South Craigvale in the 'Messenger' I thought I would write one. We have three horses, seven catible, five pigs, sixty hens and thirty-five little chickens and two dogs. I have four sisters and one brother. I am visiting at my grandmo ther's in Craigvale. Lake Simcoe is only three miles from our pilace; you can see the steamboats going up and down the lake. I often watch them from the door I am ten years old. My birthiday is on Nov. 5. This is my first letter to the 'Messenger,' and I would like to see it it
print.
M. O. M.

## Waterville Road, Que

Dear Editor,-We have taken the 'Messenger' for fourteen years and I am renewing our subscription again; it is a welcome visitor every week. I received the Bagster Bible; it is very nice, indeed thank you very much. I went to see the Duke and Duchess when they were in Sherbrooke. I also went through the Royal train while on exhibition; it was well worth seeing. I don't go to school in the winiter, but I oocupy my spare time in collecting for the Child's Cot Fund in the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital I go to school now and read in the fifth book. My teacher's name is Miss Holyon; we all like her very much. I have one mile to walk to sohool. I allways make it a point neve to be late for schionl.

HAZEL M. B.
Toronto, Ont.
Dear Editor,-Last March I was in Strasburg, Germany, and went with my mother and sister to see the celebrated clock in the great cathedral. The clock stands in an alcove of the cathedral to the right of the high altar. A large number of people collected to watch the manoeuvres of the olock. At the bottom is the machinery, which is very large an has a glass in front of dt, so that you can see it. Above this is a large space with little gilt globes to represent the sun, moon and earth and different stans. Thes move as the real planets move; tho earth round the sun in a year, etc. A little higher up there are seven goddesses in chariots which move as the days do, a dif ferent one for each day. We were ther on Friday and the goddess for that day was Venus, the names being written on the outside of the chariots. Near the place where the chariots go in and out are two little child-figures; one holds an chourglass and the other a hammer with which he strikes a bell at his side. At the thira stroke of the clock the child with the hour-glass turns it completely over. You must go just before twelve, at noon, and when the clock strikes you can see all the figures move. Near the top of the clock is a figure of Christ. At tine stroke of one the twrelve Apostles came out from the riphit one by one and, as they pass Christ they oach turn toward him and make funny little bow. Judas is the lait and unny lutle bolio. as is tios Christ puts out his hand to bless him and then puts out he han the makes he hm When pote cons on the left flaps his wings and crows thre times. The face of the clock is very small not being more than two feet wide. I go to a Presbyterian Sunday-school and get the 'Messenger' there, and thought, as so many other boys and girls wrote letters I, too, might write and dezcribe some of the things I had seen abroad. I have no pets as we have only recently come back from Europe. I send the names of thre of my friends, to whom I wish you would send cories of the 'Messenger.' I would like to correspond with a givl of my own age (15) if she would please write first My full address is: Ethel C. Olmsted, 81 MeCaul street, Toronto, Ont.
(This is a very interesting letter.-Ed.)

## Our Publications On Trial To January ist, 1903.

To New
Subscribers
Only.

To any Address
in Canada
Or the U.S.*

For Montreal and suburbs an I Foreign countrles, aid for postaggs
90e in the ease of the bayliy witneas.


SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.
Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger, three publicatious to January 1st, 1903 to a new subscriber for only

JOHN DOUGALL SON, Pablishers, Montreal.

## HOUSEHOLD.

## Thanksgiving.

In many modest homes Thanksgiving Day becomes a day of hard toil to those who must prepare the feast. Surely, a plain dinner attractively served will please the participants and relieve the housekeeper. For such a dinner, Emma Hays Brown, in the 'Household,' suggests the following menu: Chicken soup, noast turkey without stuffing, jelly sauce, boiled sweet potatoen, slaw, chicken salad, celery and grated oheess, hot crisped crackers, pumpkin pie, fresh fruit, coffee. The instructions for these plain but appetizing dishes are as follows:
Chicken Soup.-The water in which the chicken for the salad is boiled will make an excellent soup; to the broth add a can of tomatoes, one finely sliced onion, boil twenty minutes; season with salt and pepper, and add two well-beaten eggs just before taking from the fire. Strain into soup tureen and serve.
Roast Turkey without Stuffing.-Turkey withowt stuffing is an imnovation, but it is claimed by the authorities onl cookery that turkey, like game, should never be stuffed if its finest flavor is to be preserved. Dress as usual, place a large spoonful of butter upon the breast. Put in a very hot oven for thimity minutes, that the outside may sear over at once and retain the juices; diminish the heat and baste often with the butter and fat that cooks from the fowl, allowing twenty minutes' cooking to each pound of turkey not counting the first half-hour. Should it be counting the fram halr-hour. should it be ing, use a towal; never sticick it whith cooking, use a towal; never stick with a rork salt when nearly done. For the orith salt when nearly cone. For the gravy, put the gizzard, heart and liver on the fre in a quar on water, and cook tender; then remove and chop fineiy. When the turkey is done remove it to the serving dish, pour all butt a tablespoonful of fat from the pan, add a tablespooafu1
of flour and cook for three minutes; then of flour and cook for three minutes; then
add the water in which the giblets. were add the water in which the giblets were cooked, of which there should be a pint;
if less, add water; stir until smooth and if less, add water; stir until smooth and add

Chicken Salad.-Chop moderately fine one chicken cooked temder, the whites of twelve, hard-boiled eggs, and three medi-um-sized pickled cucumbers; mash the yolks fine, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of mustard, salt and pepper, and one-half cupful of cider vinegar. This may be mixed the day before using.
Celery and Grated Cheese.-To prepare celery for the table, let it stand in oold water an hour, scrub lengthwise with a brush kept for that purpose, and remove all rusty lines with a silver knife. Serve upon a low dish and ornament with bits of ice. Serve grated cheese upon the
plate of each,

Hot Crisped Crackers.-These are eaten with the celery and cheese. Split Boston crackers, arrange the halves rough side up on a plate, lay a bit of butter on eaoh and brown them in the oven.
Pumpkin Pie.-To secure the necessary dryness, the pumpkin for pies should be peeled and steamed until temder. For a single pie take a cupful and a half of steamed pumpkin sifted through a sieve steamed pumpkin sifted through a sieve,
one cupful of boiling milk, half a aupful of sugrar, one egg beaten to a foam, hal a teaspoonful of salt, and a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Line deep plates with thin pastry, fill with the custard, and bake half an hour, or until the pie swells in the centre and is brown.

## What Dyspeptics Should Eak and Drink.

Men and women with red blood in their veins who live rational lives and spend much time out of doors are not interested in the discussion of this branch of the dietary problem. They can eat anything. Theli appetites are limited only by their purses and their difgestive machinery.
But, unfortunately, the demands of our strenuous civilization are too much for the ordinary digestive apparatus. The 'upper crust' of society cannot stand the 'lower crust' of the pies that mother used to bake The rich and plentiful dietary of opulence has impaired their digestive powens, while the man in the street who is wrestling with water mains or digging sewers can digest more pies than his wages will provide. The dominion of the palate' is such, however that the vast and increasing army of dyenepthes can be saved from themselves only by the persuasive powers of the physician and the dietary expert. As the palate cannot be dethroned, its caprices must be coddled. It cannot be ruthlessly denied everything it craves. But there are so many kinds of dyspeptics that no 'bard and fast' dietary would be suitable for them all. The ordinary ${ }^{1}$ dyspeptic' who suffers occasional indigestion has a happy time of it compared with the poar mortal who suffers from chronic intesitral indigestion. The seat of the latter rouble is most diffioult to reach, either with medicines or scientific dietetics, while the diseased or impaired stomach will quictly respond to the various pepsin compounds combined with rational regulation of and exeroise. What a dyspentic should eat and drink, therefore, depends upon the par ticular kind of ingipestion from the par is suffering, as well as upon his wabits bo fife, the character of his cmployment and ten.peramental attributes It augh his plainly and fundamentally it ought to be plainly and fundamentally obvious to a man of sedentary habits that his diet shoulld be adically, diferent from that of the man habituated to much physical activity. The man who sits at a desk must select different oods from the man-about-town, the floorwalker or the street laborer. The desk man is almost certain to be a sufferer from intes tinal trouble. The intestinal dyspeptic should eschew starchy foods, white flour rice, potatoes, cheese, millk and hard-boiled eggs. He should substitute whole wheat o
graham bread for white-flour bread. He may also eat bread made of corn meal. Fruit should form a very large and important part of his dietary. Indeed, many a sufferer from this weakness has cured himself by throwing pills to the dogo and substituting for them a diet of prunes or baked apples. Brown bread and molasses are a good food for the corstipated, as also are fresh meat, fish, meat brothis and soft-boiled or poached eggs. The patient, however, must take considerable exercise. The outdoor kind is the best, but it he is denied this form of exercise he must take it at home in the form of calisthenics. take it at home in the form of calisthenics.
He should drink large quantities of pure He should drink large quantities of pure
water morning and evening, and between water morning and evening, and between
meals. The 'habit of drinking water with meals is the most pernicious, unhygienic habit to which modern civilized humanity is addicted. Nature designed that mastication and ealivation should prepare the food for the stomach, after which the gastric fuices take hold of it and complete the digestion. Drinking water at the table not only dilutes the gastric juices, thereby impairing their strength, but it tends to keep a person from masticating or salivating the food thoroughly. It would be better for chlldren, who invariably have the lhabit of eating too rapidly and of washing food down with cold water, if water were entirely banished from the American table. Drink water and plenty of it in the early morning, at night and between meals. Water not only absorbs the noxious poisons in our systeme, whendrunle between meals, but it enables the kidneys to perform their function of throwing off uric acid, urea. and other noxfous substances, which, when not eliminated, cauce rheumatism, gout and blhous conditions. As a rule the person who is finally compelled to go to some famous wateringplace for treatment could have averted all that expenee and trouble by drinking water plentifully and properly at home.- What to Eat.'

## Washing Colored Curtains,

People are afraid to wash colored curtains because they think they will rum. A little color may come out, but not much if you do them this way, unless the material is of the very cheapest: To each gallon of water allow a handful of bran. Tie this up loosely in a cloth and boll it in the water. You should allow enough water and bran to provide a washing and a rinsing water: Let the bran actually boil in the water for ten minutes. Then take it out, and into one tub put a level tablespoonful of 6 oap jelly for every gallon of water. Pour half the water on this and half in another tub, without any soap. When the water is cool enough to bear your hand in quite comfortably, put the curtains into the one with the ecoap in it. Press well down under the water, and leave for ten minutes. Souse up and down till all the dirt seems to be out, and then, without wringing, put into the other bran water. Empty your first tub meanwhile and place it under the cold water tap. Liit the curtains out of the bran water, put them in the cold and, sousing them up and down,let the water run till it looks clear. Then, without wringing, hang on the line, pulling them well into shape. Wringing makes creases that it is almost impossible to afterward remove. When they are about
half dry get some one to help you give them a good shaking.

## Household Hints.

Bread, if baked five minutes longer than necessary, is dry and insipid. As soon as it does not stick to a knitting needle pressed through the loaf it is done. Remove at once and rub the top crust with butter, then cover with a thick cloth. You will find it delicious and long-keeping. After three days, if a little dry, place it on the toaster three minutes before it is needed. You will be surprised to see how moist it is.

By using the following tests, one may be reasonably sure of getting the proper heat for the various kinds of baking. For sponge cake and pound cake, have heat that will in five minutes turn a piece of of cut cake, use an oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper dark
yellow. For bread and pastries have an
oven that will in five minutes turn a piece of white paper dark brown.
An authority on the chemistry of foods cautions housewives against cooling loaves of bread too rapidly after taking them from the oven. 'Much of the souring of bread,' says Dr. Woods, 'is doubtless due to this lack of care during cooling. Owing to the high water contents and the large amount of nitrogenous substances and su-

## NORTHERN MESSENGER (A Twolve Page Illustrated Weekly).

One yearly subscription, 30 c.
Three or more copies, separately addressed, 25 c each.
Ten or more to an individual address, 20 c each.

Ten or more separately addressed, 25c per copy.
When addreased to Montreal City, Great Britain and Postal Union countries 520 postage must be added for ench copy;
United States and Canada free of postage. Special arrange. United States and Canada free of postage. Special a arangements will be made for delivering packagos of 10 or more in Montreal. Subscribers residing in the United States can remit by Post Omice Money Order on Rous's Point, N. X., or Exp Money Order payable in Montreal
Sample package supplied free on applicas. tion.

JOHN DOUGALL \& SON,
Publishers, Montreal.
In all correspondence with advertisers in these columns, kindly mention the 'Messenger.'. This will oblige the publisherts of this paper as well as the advertiser.

## 10 ©

 that runs on wheels.
Sold Evorywhore.
made by impertal oil co.

## $\therefore$ BABY'S OWH

## COOD CANASSERS WAMTED <br> TO PUSHA DOLLAR PROPOSITIOH ON A 50\% COMAISSION. IT APPEALS STRONGLY TO THE BEET PEOPLE

No experience necessary. No depozit required. School teachers succeed well. Must furaiab minister's recommendation.

Address $\triangle G E N T$ MANAGER,
P. O. Box 2234, Montreal.

## NOT QUANTITY <br> BUT QUALITY.

To fill a large paper is not difficult. Much more difficalt is it to select and prepare that which is worthy the attention of men, women and children "of all sorts and conditions."
4 Sent free for a short time on trial.
Daily Witness, $\$ 3.00$ a year. JOHN DOUGALL \& SON, Weekly Witness,\$1.00 a year. $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Publishers, } \\ \text { Montreal }\end{gathered}$
gar which bread contains, it is especially, while warm, a good soil for the develop ment of various kinds of moulds and bacteria. A loaf of bread, he adds, hot from the oven taken into a poorly ventilated room filled with people, will become sour in the course of two or three hours.'




LADY'S WATCH:








GOLD WATCM


 Worth 30.00 Wo kitiont









 MEEGGRANDSOLO


 Pens are made ent rely of plass.
The are militias a faather, never


 EARN THIS $=2+5=$


 Nan


Huthe FREE



 shum, trimmed whith legant lisec.
She hasiontated neek nd arms, col.
den riliglets, nud when wound



## SHOT GUN  



FREE VIOLIN, Powertal) swete


 97

PIECES FREE DINNER AND TEA SET













\$40.00 BIGYCLE















