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Vol. XII.]

TORONTO, JULY 9, 1892.

[No. 28.

MENDING THE NETS.

THE fisherman's wife, in the illustration, is trying to teach her little daughter how to mend her father's nets when they are broken, and they need mending very often. They are sitting on the beach and working away at the net as it hangs from the big thing vessel. There is a certain way of

saking vessel. There is a certain we saking nets, and also a certain way of mending them, and they have to be well and strongly netted. Don't these things—the sea, the boat, the sets and the mending—remind us of something we have read in the story of the life of Jesus? Didn't the Mater call two of his noblest disciples to leave their lawly occuration. ciples to leave their lowly occupation of mending the nets with their father on the shores of Galilee, to come and follow him? And these two men, James and John, left their work and their home and their frands, and their home and their frands, and their their let with him who had cast in their lot with him who had not where to lay his head. Do you think Christ would have called them if they had not been doing anything?

THE AIR.

BY PROF. W. H. DE MOTTE.

This great round earth we live a is covered with a layer of very on is covered with a layer of very sine matter as much as forty or fifty miles thick; just as your ball is covered with leather, or an apple with a peel. This matter is called the air. It is very much thinner than water, and still thinner than earth and stones. If the surface of the earth was perfectly smooth the ground would lie below because it is beaviest, the water next, and the air above both. There would be a layer of water all over the earth if the surface was level. Parts of the land rise higher than others, and force the water into the low places, and so form rivers and lakes and oceans. form-rivers and lakes and oceans. There is only water enough to fill up these lowest places, and so about one-fourth of the earth's surface is left dry land. There is much more efair; enough to extend far above the tops of the highest mountains. You know the earth is whirling reand like a great top day after day, and at the same time moving around the sun very swiftly, making the true

the sun very swiftly, making the trip sence a year. Perhaps you wonder why the water does not spill off the earth as it turns, or the air be all blown away in the rapid flight. But, as Mr. Kipling says, that is another story. I may tell you about that some time, but now I want to tell

some time, but now I want to tell
you about the air only.

The air is a mixture of two gases,
so have that you cannot see nor feel
them except when in pretty rapid motion.
The air is always ready to enter any space
where there is mon for it. Dig a hole and
the air goes right in to fill it. Let water
remout of a harrel, and the air enters as
fast as the water goes out—indeed the
water cannot go out till the air is allowed
to come in. When you pour water out of
a bottle it is the air rushing in which causes a bottle it is the air rushing in which causes

the gurgling noise.

When you move the handles of a pair of bellows apart you make room for the air to

come in. And, too, when we wish to breathe, by making the space within the chest and lungs larger we make room for the air, and it comes in at once. We do not draw it in; as soon as it has a chance it enters of its own accord through the

nish and put it with the other eggs under a setting hen. It will not be hatched. The variish so fills up the little holes that the air cannot pass through into the eggs, and so

thorgern dies.

Everything living -plants as well ostrils.

animals—must have air. We say fish live
The particles of the air are so small in water and breathe water, but this not

fine that you cannot see it any more than you can see the air. But as it rustes out it mingles with the air at true es out it unigles with the air what some cools it, and they together form little bubbles, which are visible. When these little bubbles are lighter than the air they rise, and collecting in the upper spaces, form clouds. These float in the air just as a piece of wood floats on the water, because lighter. If at any time by cooling the little bubbles of

the clouds are communed and run together, they become small drops of water, heavier than the air, and must fall toward the ground. Some thics before they reach the ground they need with a body of warmer air which rarefes them, and they rise again. At other times they reach the surface and we call them rain.

Sometimes, especially in the morning, these little bubbles of air and water are heavier than the air a little. way up and cannot use. Then we call them fog. If after a while the sunshine warms the fog the little buildles become smaller and lighter, and it all rises and becomes invisible. like the air itself. Then we say it has "cleared off." If a cold wind comes and condenses the bubbles so comes and condenses the bubbles so that we can see them, we say it ha-"clouded up." All the time there has been just the same mixture of air and water, only sometimes we could not see it and sometimes we could.



MENDING THE NETS.

that they can get through very small spaces. Little pores or holes too small to bo seen readily let the air pass through. So there is air almost everywhere. You would think the shell of an egg, so hard and smooth, must certainly be air-tight. But it is not. If it was, the egg would keep much longer. No, the fine air goes right through the thousands of little holes in the shell. Why the young hird could not be shell. Why the young bird could not be formed and grow without air. You can prove it. Cover an egg with any kind of var-

They move about in the exactly true. mater, but they live on the air which is mixed with the water. If the air is ex-pelled from some water by building, and then it be so closed up as to exclude the air, fish cannot live in it.

cannot live in it.

The clouds are not all a ter, they are water and air mixed. They are made up of little blue bubbles, that is, air ned-sed in small shells of water. The strain cloud is the same. As it comes from the boiler it has no air in it. It is only water divided

DON'T YOU LOVE HIM?

ONE Sabbath a father called his children around him and asked them what they had learned at school that day. He was not a Christian man himself, but he had a pious wife. and the children went regularly to Sunday-school.
In their own simple way the little

In their own simple way the lattle ones begun to tell what the teacher had said of the beautiful home in heaven that Jesus had left because of his love for sinners. Nellie, the youngest, had crept upon her father's knee, and, looking into his face, she said. "Jesus must have loved us very much to do that, don't you love him for it, father?"

Then they went on to describe the

love him for it, father?"

Then they went on to describe the Saviour, how he was betrayed by Judas and led before the high priest and Pilate, how the Jews called out, "Crucify him" and how the wicked soldiers crowned him with thorns, and mocked linn. And again the little one looked up and said, with tears in her eyes, "Hon't you love him for that, father?" tears in her eyes, "I) him for that, father?"

At last the children esmo to tell of the dreadful death of Jesus on the cross, and once more little Nellie looked up a lar father - face, and said the think than "Now, don't you look him, father The father could use lost any more. He

The father could not least any more Heput, his little gal doon and went away to hide his tears, for the work had gone home to his heart. So notice, he became a true Christian, and he said that hith Nellic's questions had more effect upon him than the most powerful preaching he had ever heard.—The Christian.

Golden Bowls.

Copy with e real oth all things great; To tem the 10x nothing small, A tho search lives we cannot see, Each within sub; how wondrously He . weth for them all.

So for his hely house he gave A pattern fair of old; Not only for the herublin, Or layer with its filly born, But for the bowls of gold.

Anoming oil in the e should glow, In these the purple wine.
The first fours of the repence field,
And we are addeds to it it scaled. A coverant divine.

Symbols of Laman life were they, Ever before the Lord,
Of lowly labours manifold,
These processes assets formed to hold
Man's offering to God.

Humble and menial was their place, And so perchance is mine; Yet is the chalice of my days. An alter bowl for work and praise, My life a thought divine.

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Pleasant Hours:

A PAPER FOR OUR YOUNG FOLK

Ray, W. H. WITHROW, D.D., Editor

TORONTO, JULY 9, 1892.

THE TRAINING NEEDED.

THE training young persons novel is not for the accompashment or great things, but for the best performances of small to ugs. It is the ability to do thoroughly well the minor things of life that its one for the greater. Take as an illustration the sermon of Jesus to the lone woman at Jacob's well. It was wonderfully well chosen in every part. To some ministers it would seem a small thing to preach to a single hearer. Jesus did not think so. But he who preaches well to a single hearer may

preach also to a multitude on the mount.
The comfort and happiness of l'adepend greatly upon small things; and the largest success of life comes often from careful attention to things that seem smallest. The ability to cook properly, to sweep rooms nearly, to mend garments, to look after the stall details of house keeping. brings thuft, condout, ease, independence to our homes, while the lack of these quali-ties result in line, wheat, often loss of health, and not indrequently in poverty. In the attainment of an education the difference in success of two young persons will often be determined by the difference in attention to small details in study. It is one thing to work a problem to a solution, it is mother thing tog again over the ground until every step another solution is grasped with a perfect clearness of perception. In drawing, in painting, in music (whether social and process of the social and the difference on the state of the social and the difference on the state of the social and the difference of a test to the minute details trades.

and the thorough mastery of what may have the appearance of small thangs. And so it is in the thousand than the make up the than of life. Five a difference run all through, and every young person will do well to subant to a careful and often tedious training in this direction. Tieres differen es 10

THE ENGINE-MAKER.

BY REV. WILLIAM M. THAYER.

George Stephenson was a poor hoy-poor as the poorest. His fach a worked in a coal many being from an of the punging on, he that kept the more day. He was a en, no that hept the more day. He was a steady and industrious man, and by hard Labour managed to support his family after a money, thereis he was not able to send his children to school.

George was a smart, driving little fellow, with almost as much steam in hou as there was in his father s engine. Ho was a good was in his father s engine. Ho was a good boy, tog, ready to lead a helping hand to the larce family when he was the merest lad. In the brothers and sisters sat with him around the family board, and he was the oldest but one. Just food and clothing enough to keep soul and body together was the most that his father could provide; no books, no schooling, no luxuries.
"Not a very bright prospect for Geor-

gie, my reader will say. And yet there was a bright side for that poor family. There was real worth under father Stephenson's old coat, of more value than wealth to the household. If his actual value had be a re his clothes, as is the case with disdies, the family would have been poor indeed. But since "worth makes the man," the family was rich in everything but

When George was mine years old ho went to live with a farmer. He was not oder the to chop, shovel, or build walls, but he could watch the cows winde they grazed, and that was his business. He rec well two pence a day for his labour, less than some boys of his age pay for candy now n-da,s. It was quite a sum to George; however, who had never owned five coppers before, and he entered upon his new business with a zeal that would quite celipse some of the prim-looking clerks who strut in great warehouses now.

in great warehouses now.

As he grew older he was promoted to other farm work, such as milking the cows, driving the horses, hoeing corn and digging potatoes, in all of which he did the best he could. He never thought that milking the cows or digging potatoes was small business; he would as soon have thought it small business to be a baby or a boy, when he must be both before he could be

Georgo had a taste for wind-mills and ater-wheels, and he began to make them before he went to live with the farmer; nor did he cease to show his skill in that line after he went to the farm. He made httle engines, too, as near like that which his father tended in the coal mino as he could. Indeed, he had quite a passion for miniature engines, and he grew ambitious to tend a real working engine like his father's. He meant to have one of his own by-and-by

When George was fourteen years old, his father removed to another township, to work in another coal mine, and George was taken thither to act as a assault treman. He was glad to quit the farm, because he wanted to be an engineer; and he took hold of his new business as one who was determined to do well in it. By the time he was eighteen years of age, he was well acquainted with every part of an engine. the could take one to pieces, and put it to-gether again as readily as the most accom-plished engineer. And still be could not read not write, as he I, he did not know a saction terror tow an event. He had a some result in a ser, or you knowledge.

A is a some the cancer children was opened about this time, and he attended it. Every day his thirst for knowledge grew stronger and stronger. His let are moments be employed in studying, and in two years he could read, write and open were worked. The more knowledge be accounted to more he wanted to somere. The more he know the more he wanted to know He was determined to be a man

shoes, and cut out clothes for them, and did almost anything he was asked to do, so that he was regarded as a "genius.

Thus he went on, step by step, until he made a locomotive engine in 1814, which was run on the Killingworth Railway.

About the same time, also, he is vented a safety lamp, to be used in the coal-mines. He knew that he could make a much better engine than the one he had already com-pleted, and he did. He keptat work, until, in 1829, he received a prize for an orgino that could run twenty nine nules per hour, its average rate being fourteen niles. He named it "The Rocket," because it hot over the ground with such speed. It is the wonder of those times, and Stepheson became renowned at once throughout. Europe and the world, as the author of the great English railway system. Within grad Enguen ranway system. Within forty years from the time he went to watch the farmer's coweat two pence per day, he became one of the most useful and removed men in Europe, and the reader can be be seen to be seen to

A high aim, doing things well, patience, perseverance, and all those other good qualities that are found with them, made them successful. Money did not help him, for he had none. A distinguished father for he had none. A distinguished father did not lift him into favour, for his father was obscure—only a collier. It was not luck that achieved his fortune, for luck never brings success to any one. He made himself, just as other poor boys now can rise, by dint of perseverance.

Martin Luther was the son of a poor

Martin Luther was the son of a poor miner; Zwingle was the son of an obscure shepherd; John Bunyan's father was a travelling tinker; Columbus was the son of a weaver, and Henry Kirk White of a butcher; Bloomfield, Gibbon. Dr. Carey and Roger Sherman began life as shoemakers, Joremy Taylor was the son of a barber, Scott of a glazier, and John Hunter of a carpenter; Cowley's father was a grocer, and Collins' was a hatter. Thus all useful and honourable pursuits open the way to success and true fame. way to success and true fame.

THE BOY MARTYRS.

EX SOPHIE S. SMITH.

TEACHER-Belle, what have you been

reading?

Belle—Astory about a poor man who was burned to death because he was a Christian. It was dreadful!

Mary—I am glad they don't burn and kill people now for being Christians. Teacher—I heard of three Christian lads who were put to death last year. Belle—Not in a Christian country?

Teacher-No, but in Central Africa, where the missionaries have been teaching the people, and some of them have become the followers of Jesus.

Mary—Cou -Couldn't the missionaries have

Teacher-No; the chiefs had a the missionaries of making trouble in the country. This made the king and people so angry that the missionaries told those who came to be taught to stay away un-til the trouble passed. But one of the missionaries took some of the baptized boys down to Lake Nyanza. The captain of the king's body guard came after them with a band of soldiers. They were taken back, and three of them carried outside the

town and burned to death.

Belle—Were they not frightened and ready to give up everything that they

resay to give up everything that they might be saved?

Teacher—They may have been frightened at first, but Jesus gave them strength and courage, and they calmly stood and sung a hymn while the flames slowly crept up around them.

Mary-What a brave, beautiful spirit

they showed.

Teacher—Yes; and their courage and

patience gave others strength to come and confess that they were Christians, and ready

to die too.

Bello—Were any more put to death?

Teacher—No; the chiefs who were the cause of the trouble seemed to be satisfied, the king begged the missionaries to remain, and told them he was their friend. He attended the services on Sunday, while some of the men who were sent to bring the lads back came to be taught and were He mended their clocks and more good by their death than by their life.

PARTNERS.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

A stungy little figure it was, 'tru lging bravely by with a peril of water. So many times it had passed our gate that incrning that curiosity prompted to further requaint

"You are a busy little girl to-day?"
"You are a busy little girl to-day?"
"Yes'in." The round face under the "Yes'in." The round face under the broad hat was turned towards us. It was freekled, flushed, 'and perspiring, but cheery withal. "Yes'in. It takes a heap of water to do a washin."

"And do you bring it all from the brook down there?"

"Oh, we have it—the eistern mostly, it is a letter."

only its been such a dry time lately."

"And there is notody else to carry the

water t"

** Nobody but mother, an' she's washin',"

** Well, you're a good girl to help her."

It was not a well-considered compliment

and the little water carrier evidently did no consider it one at all : for there was a look of surprise in her gray eyes, and an almost "Why, of course I help her. I always help her to do things all the time. She ham't anybody else. Mother'n me's part

We looked after her as she picked up he bail and walked on, bending under he load a little, but resolute, and with me thought of complaining or shirking. I stout, old-fashioned homely little body he was; but we called her mother a rich and the stouth of the stouth o

happy woman.
Did you ever think of taking your mother into partnership, girls, of letting it be "or work" instead of "mother's," and "or vacation" instead of "mine?" Did yo ever notice how many demands there an ever notice how many demands there an upon her in a day, and how many you might take upon yourself? Isn't it possible that if you went into partnership wither in regard to the mending basket, skinght be very glad to form a partnership with you in some of the mending you enjoy! Did you ever think how much of regret and in the mending with a mending the control of t privation might be covered by that gentle, "I haven't time, dear, which you hear so

Try Becky's plan, and go into partner-ship with the dear mother in work and in pleasure, in cares and in confidences, and see if both members of the firm are, not the happier for the union.

A THANKSGIVING SURPRISE BY. CHARLES N. SINDRIT.

Two ladies at Elkton were getting mone with which to surprise Parson Upright at Thank, iving day.

They had talked together about it only is

low tones when no one was near.

And how secretly they had approached those whom they wished to contribute a the fund !

Yet little Minot Beal had someliow or heard what was going on, and his big he

thumped loudly.
"To think that they shouldn't ask the boys to give anything," he said. "Parasi Upright always speaks to me on the street. We picked strawb'rios together in the bad field—we two did. He talked right at me two or three times Sundays, when I'd ben naughty during the week—don't see her he could tell! And when I give him a set aword pa'd got for me down on the cost he said 'twas a-a-busier."

MUST NEVER FORGET.

"It is my way," says a boy, who never remembers anything ho is told, who learns open gates, who forgets errands, and mis-lays every tool and every look with which he is trusted; and for all the trouble causes he thinks it excuse enough to say,

"It is my way."
"It is my way," says a girl who snaps
and snarls and scolds at her lillle brother and sisters, who falls into sulks at the less word of reproof, however kindly given, and who keeps the family in hot water with he temper. "I can't help it; it is only if

May.

Have no such "ways," children. Compel yourself to think you "must not forget." To forget when the business of health, or comfort of another is at stake, " a crime.

The Blessing of Song.

"WHAT a friend we have in Jesus !" a little child one day; the darling's happy lay.

AF ag life seemed dull and gloomy, of her heart was sad with care; or rang out baby's treble. All our sine and griefs to bear."

She was pointing out the Saviour Vito could entry every woe, An the one who saily listened Needed that that Helper so !

Sin and greef were hears burdens But the baby, singing, bad. . r "Take it to the Lord in payer."

Wat a simple trusting spirit. Weak and worn, she turn As ing Christ to take he had he was the sinner's a God.

Jesus was the only refuse: He could take her sin and ca. And he blessed the weary women. When she came to him in prayer. he blessed the weary woman

And the happy child, still einging,
I tile knew she had a part
I: (fod's wondrous work of bringing Peace, into a troubled heart.

-Christian Observer.

LOST IN LONDON

By the Author of " . Le Man Trap."

CHAPTER VI.

MES. SHAFTO.

Ir was a very cosy is the kitchen, with a clear fire burning in the grate, and not a single pinch of ashes on the hearth. The gate was an old-fashioned one, with well-brushed hobs, and two balls of steel on each side the fire, which glistened and sparkled like silver in the dancing flames.

**Additional brass warming-pan hanging the content of the c A polished brass warming pan hanging against the wall was bright enough to se one's face in. The floor was quarried with deep rich red tiles; and in a wide recess near the chimney stood a large cupboard, looking almost half the size of the room, and as if it promised plenty and to spare within it. In the warmest corner there was an casy-chair, with arms and back well padded, and covered a th patchwork; and a pair of hippers lay on the warm; hearth before it. There was not much daylight; for the it. There was not much daylight; for the window opened upon a narrow passage between two of the high buildings which overshadowed the small grave-yard, and only a strip of sky could be seen beyond their tall roofs. But one did not miss the daylight whilst the fire burned so clearly, and Mrs. Shafto's beaming, face suiled upon everyone who came within sight of her. Her face was better than the sun, at least in John Shafto's ever.

least in John Shafto's eyes.
"Father's not come home?" he said,

"Father's not come home?" he said, glancing at the empty easy-chair.
"No, Johnny, it's not time yet," she answered; placing a chair in the very-front of the fire for Sandy, and bidding him put his cold bare feet on the shining fender. He dared not help watching her when she was not leoking at him.

was not looking at him.
"First of all," sho said, "we must have something to eat. Eating: before talking is my rule; Johnny."

Sandy watched her with hungry eyes as she went to the cupboard, and cut two slices from a loaf, one large, thick, and substantial, the other thin and delicate, but both well spread with treacle. It took our norm wen spread with tracer. It was a min quite by empirise to have the large slice given to himself, and the little one to John Shatto. This was treatment he could not understand, nor could be speak could not unerstand, nor could no speak about it. All he could do was to sit still in blusful silence, feeling the glow of the pleasant fire through all his veins; and displeasant fire through all his veins; and

id. Now then !" "Now then !" said Mrs. Shafto, when he had eaten the last crumb. She had sated herself in a low wooden rockingchair, opposite to the easy-chair in the

corner, and was looking at Sandy with kindly eyes, as if she had known him a long while, and was an old friend of his. He felt as it he could tell her anything, and could never wish to hido a thing from her. With great eagerness he told her all his story about fittie Gip, while John Shafto list and, nodding from time to time, Shatto also shook her head now and then, Shatto also shook her head now and then, and creed, "Wed, well, poor follow" poor little tripsy antil Sandy's heart grew

httle tripsy—until Sandy's heart grew warm, and almost happy, with her sympathy, before he ended all he had to say.

"Pour lathe Gip1" repeated Mrs. Shafte, wipner the tears from her eyes, "have you looked for her in every place that should be likely to be, Sandy "Ay 1—said Johnny; "when Jesus was lost, you know, his mother began to think where he d most likely go to, and she found him to the Temple. Where do you think little tip would go when she found herself lost t"

"She'd know of nowhere but the gin-

She'd know of nowhere but the gine'd know or news, answered Sandy; "mother never also. There were two took her nowhere else. gin-shops where mother gets drunk, and I did go there."

Mrs. Shafto's face had a cloud upon it for a minute or two, and he heard her say as if to herself-" Poor little baby!"

"Mother's quite lost when she's in usink," continued Sandy, sadly; "it 'ud be no cod to ask her if she rec'lects anything. All she'd know is as she lost little Gip somewhere. I've not been nigh her again, for I can't bear to see her now she's been as bad a that."
"liu. she's your own mother," said Mrs.

Sindto, softly.

Sindto, softly.

Sandy raised his eyes, which had been staring gloomly into the glowing embors, to look at her. Johnny had drawn his chair close up to hers, and haid his head down on her shoulder, and put his arm around her waist. What made him feel so he could not tell, but all at once he wished in the very bottom of his heart that he could love his mother like that; he wondered how she could be so very different from Mrs. Shafto.

"Perhaps," she went on, in the same soft, gentle tone, "little Gip found her way.home the very next morning; 1 think way, none the very least morning, I talked it is, very likely she did, and now she's watching for you, and fretting after you, and wondering where you are. What are you going to do, Sandy?"

He had started to his feet and sprung to

the door; but he stopped for a moment she spoke to turn around, and answer, in breathless hasts,—

breathless haste,—
"I'm goin' to run home," he said;
"p'raps it's like what you say. Little
Gip's there, p'raps. Oh! why didn't I
think of that afore?"

think of that afore?"

"Stay one minute; Sandy," cried Mrs. Shafto, "while I put on my bonnet, and I'll go with you; and we'll bring Gip here, and all have toa together, if father isn't at home. Johnny 'ud love to see little Gip, wouldn't you, Johnny?"

"I should love it dearly," he answered; "and I'll get tea ready whilst you're away. Be sure and come back, Sandy; I'm sorry for you, I can't say how sorry. But perhaps someday your mother will become good, and

you, I can't say how sorry. But perhaps someday your mother will become good, and

be like my mother."

Across Sandy's mind there glanced a Across Sandy's mind there glanced a happy thought of his mother, with a bright, cheerful face, and wearing blue ribbons in her white cap, like Mrs. Shafto; and of a kitchen like this, with its clean floor, and comfortable chairs, and warm fire. But it all vanished away in an instant; and he fancied he could see her instead, with her red and swollen face. instead, with her red and swollen face, dressed in dirty rags, and lying in a drunken sleep upon the thor. That was his mother, and little Gip's.

It was not long before he was walking away at a brisk pace beside Mrs. Shalte, in the direction of the alley where little Gip had been born. Mrs. Shafto had a Gip had been born. Mrs. Shafto had a good deal to say to him as they jucced along about himself and Gip. If they did not find her at home, the scale, she would speak to her husband about it. He was a very learned man, and could give as good advice as anybody she knew; and perhaps, if he felt well enough, he would go with him to the police station, and make committee them arout the missing child. enquiries there about the missing child. Sandy had never thought of going to the police, whom he looked upon as his and

Gip's natural enomies, with no interest in them except to cuff him and order him about his business when he was too press ing in trying to sell his fusces. He was very doubtful whether they would not cuff him if he went troubing them about little Gin; but Mrs. Shatto talked in so hopeful a strain that he felt his spirits rise, as if he were sure of finding her when they reached

the alley. They did reach it at last; and cano, rushed up the stair, and tried to hit the loor was state of their old room. But the door was fast locked, and no shall little voice an swered lem when he called top through the keylode, in the hope that he mother had left her there for safety. He spirits sank again. There was no key in the lock, so it must have been for tened from the outside. They descended the duty, creaking staircaso again, Mrs. Shafto keeping her skirts well from the wall, and Sandy knocked at the door of the moglibour who lived in the front room on the ground floor. The man who opened it greeted

him with a low, jeering leagh.

"Come askin" after your mother, ch t"
he said, "well! she's gone, and a good
riddance, I say. She was always a tearin'
and a stormin' up and down the alley, till there wasn't a moment's peace and quietness. All women are averse to peace and quiet; but I never see one like Nance Carroll for blusterousness. She were larfed at so about losin' her baby as she couldn't bear it, and she made off on Friday. The key's here, but there's nothink left in the room but the bed, and that goes to the land-lord. Have I seen little Gip? No, no. She's at the bottom of the river long ago, I bet. Babies aren't lost like that, you know, if they haven't been made quiet. It were high time for your mother to make off, for the police were beginning to poke their noses up this alley; and arskin some very ill-convenient questions."

"Do you think the poor little creature has been made away with?" inquired Mrs.

liafto, with a faltering voice.

The man winked and nodded significantly; half smiling at her ignorance of human nature, as he closed the door in their faces. Sandy sat down on the lowest step on the staircase, and hid his face in his hands, rocking himself to and fro. Mrs. Shafto stood by, in silence for a minute or so; and then she laid her hand

gently on his rough head.
"Come home, Sandy," she said; "come home with me, and have tea with my

Johnny."
"She's my mother, you know," whispered Sandy, hoarsely, "just like you're Johnny's mother; and I rec'lect her kissin' of me once when I were a little chap. I

m't want to think sheoould kill little Gip!"
"No, no," answered Mrs. Shafto; "she never could, I'm sure. It's not in a mother's nature; and who should know how a mother feels better than me, when I've had four, and lost them all, save Johnny? Come home with me, Sandy; and we'll talk it over with Johnny and Mr. Shafto."

(To be continued.)

Two Emperor of China has ordered all the distilleries in the flooded districts to be closed, that the grain may be saved for food. Wise Emperor! In Christian countries floods might almost be welcomed that produce a like result, if only the experi-ence of closed distilleries might be enjoyed for a season. When we consider the destruction of God-given food by these engineries of hell; the destruction of men for time and eternity by their enormous output; the wees and wants of bereaved and orphaned; the manifold crimes, and the utter degradation of manhood and woman hood; with the appalling waste of industrial value in men and material, we wonder how a people can complacently suffer the manufacture of liquor to exist among them. It is often said that if the Christian people of Canada were a unit on the aboli-tion of this sinful traffic it would be speci-ily exterminated. Can it be true? Are we anadian Christians living under the terr. ble responsibility of tolerating among un the worst enemy of the Gospel, the chief bane to the triumph of that kingdom for whose coming we actually pray in the words of our blessed Lord, every day of our lives?-Outlook.

A FORGIVING DOG.

When the dog tax was first imposed in France, many of the people set to work to get rid of their thep sed has me as to avoid paying a tex on them

A brenchman had an old Newfoundland dog, which he coved to the river side, told him to he down, tied all his four feet told him to be down, tool all his four feet together with a rope, and pushed him into the Seine. The dog in his stricture has been ened the rope, and with great did ally and panting for breath scrambled up the sleep bank. There stood his another stick in hand, to drive him back. He strick a the dog, and their county to correct with the dog, and their county to correct with the somehow lost his own balance, and number fell into the ways. His hopes of the would have been very few to deed if the rog had not been "the better man of the two." But the dog, forgetting the treatment he had lost a series of the treatment he had lost a series of the treatment had been and pushed to the street of the treatment had been a series of the treatment had been a series of the treatment had been and the series of the treatment had been as the series of the treatment had been and the series of the treatment had been and the series of the treatment had been a series of the treatment had been and the series of the series man of the two." But the dog, forgetting the treatment he had just received, plunged of his own to dimenthe rays, where he had so mearly met his death, and spent his remaining strength in saving his would be murder r. It was a hard strengle, but he came oil conqueror; and the two walked home together, the one triumphant, the other, let us hope, repentant.

HARD CIDER.

'z pernicious habit of drinking hard cider prevails to an alarming extent, especially in the rural districts. It is fearfully on the increase in some localities. Many on the increase in some localities. Many persons having orchards have the applies converted into cider, let it ferment and then put it up for drinking purposes Some of it is put upon the market and finds ready purchasers. Large quantities of it ready purensers. Targe quantities of it are consumed during the long winter months. In some instruces, it serves as a general family drink for old and young, as a substante for tea and coffee, and is largely used, especially during seasons of un deasant and hard outdoor work It plays a prominent part among farmers during times of threshing, butchering, moving, and so-cial visiting. We know of well-to-do and respectable tarmers who use fearfully large quantities of it in their families, and in some instances to their detriment. Many a young man commenced his downward career by drinking hard eider in the pacareer by drinking hard cider in the parental home, and afterward ending a miserable existence in a felon's ceil, and his soul full of sm an a guilt passing into the presence of a righteous and sin aveng-ing God.

ing God.
Woulfectionately warn our young readers against the dangers connected with the drinking of hard cider. Alcohol is a rank drinking of hard cider. Alcohol is a rank poison, and fermented cider contains from three to eight per cent. of it. Its indiscriminate and improper use saps the vital force of life, causes poverty and degradation, and ruins body and soul for time and eternity. Thousands, as strong and full of promise as you are, have been ruined by it. We know whereof we speak, and We know whereof we speak, and testify what our eyes have seen. We have seen the fondest hopes blasted and the brightest lives go out in darkness by tampering with hard cider and other drinks containing alcohol. Never put a drop of any interieut as a boverage to your lips, and there is no danger of your safety

AN AIMLESS LIFE.

I COMMITTED one fatal error youth, and dearly have I abided it. I started in life without an object, even an analytical. My to perse cut they sed me to ease, and to the full. I indulged the distribution. It is the case of the full is the full of the distribution. disposition. I said to myself. "Thave all that I see the scouter long for, why should I struggle?" I knew not the curse that lights on these who have never to struggle for anything. Hed I created for miself a definite jursuit. Interary, scientific, artistic, social, political, no matter what, so there was something to labour for and to overcome—I might have been

l know this now too late. The power is gone. Habits have become chains. Through all the profitless years gone by, I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have have thrown away a life. I feel sometimes as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for. I am an unhappy man.

DR. PENNYROYAL'S PRESCRIPTION.



1. "WHAT THIS CHILD REALLY WARTS, MADAM, WHILE TENTHING, IS A



2. "LEGGO, YOU YOUNG CANNIBAL, LEGGO!"
"LET GO, BABY DEAR; IF BABY SHOULD SWALLOW IT,
IT WOULD MAKE BABY SICK."



3. "WHAT THAT CHILD REALLY MEN MUZZLE!" --- Scrib

Enlist the Young.

BY THOMAS B. THOMISON.

THE girls and boys of our nation Grow fast into women and men : And we must in childhood instruct them, And we must in condition instruct them,
If we wish to count on them then
They need our protection and guidance,
Their hearts it is ours to win
From the snares and the traps of the tempter,
Spread out in the service of sin.

Oh, won't you assist in our efforts To train and instruct them aright With counsel and kindness prepare them Life's manifold battles to fight. Tis ours to warn and to guide them;
Tis ours to bid them refuse
The drink and the weed which can only Their bodies with poison infuse.

The foe is abroad in the nation; The foc is abroad in the nation;
Oh, won't you saist the dear boys,
To stand by the true and the noble,
To shun that which blights and destroys?
Remember the young, they are growing;
Ere long they'll be women or men.
The Lord looks to us for their training,
He knows we shall need them all then.

LESSON NOTES.

THIRD QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF ACTS

LESSON III. A.D.30,1

[July 17.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Acta 2, 27-47. Mem sty verses, 37-39.

GOLDEN TELT.

The Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved.—Acts 2. 47.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

The way of salvation is by hearing, re-penting, believing, confessing, and living according to the gospel of Jesus the Christ.

INTRODUCTION.

Immediately after the last lesson, Peter preached to the crowd in Jerusalem about nine o'clock Sunday morning. He preached in a straightforward, personal, earnest, bold manner, and to-day's lesson shows us the effects which followed.

HELIS OVER HARD PLACES.

Helps Over Hard Places.

Pricked in their heart—Convicted of sin, stung with remorse. Reminson—Forgiveness. Note the order: (1) Conviction; (2) Seeking; (3) Repenting; (4) Believing; (5) Raptized; (6) Assurance of forgiveness; (7) The gift of the Spirit; (8) Happy lives; (9) Generous giving; (10) Fruits. That are afar of—The Gentiles. All nations to the end of time. Unitered—Crooked, perverse. Notice the four elements in their training; (1) Doctrine, i.e., teaching, instruction in the truths and practices of religion; (2) Fallowship; (3) Breaking of bread; their daily esting together, followed by the Lerd's Supper; (4) Prayer—public prayer meetings. Fear—Reverential awe in the good, terror and dread in the had. Signe—Miracles, which were a sign or proof of religion. All things common—A kind of community of goods; but they retained their own home, and seld whatever was necessary to supply the wants of the

many from foreign countries who wanted to remain longer and hear the gospel. (1) Only a portion did this; (2) It was confined to Jerusalem; (3) It was voluntary; (4) It was a type of what all Christians should do: Impart of their abundance to those in need. Such as should be saved.—Such as were saved.

The saved ones—the converted—were added to the number of the disciples.

Find in this lesson-

The way to become a Christian. What things will help us to live as Chris

ans. Some good things Christians do. That true religion brings joy.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

1. What were the successive steps in their conversion? "(1) Conviction of sins; (2) Seeking help; (3) Repentance; (4) Believing; (5) Baptism; (6) Forgiven sin; (7) The gift of the Holy Spirit." 2. In what ways were the converts trained? "(1) By instruction; (2, B) fellowship with Christians; (3, By the Lord's Supper; (4) By social prayer." 3. How did they live? "Happy, earnest, loving lives; praising God, and doing good to man."

CATECHISM QUESTION. 30 Who is the Holy Spirit?

The Holy Spirit is the third Person in the blessed Trinity, one in the Godhead with the Father and the Son.

NEW TO HIM.

A young commissariat officer, during the Crimean War, wrote to a relative in England asking her to send him a box of books which he specified. She did so, but at the bottom of the box put one of a totally different character, a present from herself.

When the box arrived, the young officer began to read one after another of the books arranged derousing them.

books, cagerly devouring them, till at last he came upon this one; but when he saw what kind it was he contemptuously tossed it back again.

After awhile, needing something to while away the time, he returned to the box, and away the time, he returned to the box, and read most of the novels over again; but these not being very interesting, he at last turned to the despised book for "something new," whatever it might be. It contained words from God. As he read, his eyes were enlightened, his conscience was awakened, his soul was aroused to call upon the name of the Lord, and he was led

to yield himself to the Saviour.

When the war was over he returned to England, a totally different man from what he was when he went out, and since that time he has used his high position, his in-fluence and his talent in the Lord's service; he has preached and taught in many places, and has been the means of leading perhaps hundreds to the Saviour.

Besides that he has written many books, setting forth the Gospel of the grace of God fully, clearly, and with no uncertain sound, and these have been blessed to nany souls.

Little did that handmaiden of the Lord

think when she prayerfully placed the book in the box she was sending out to her young kinsman in the Crimea that it would, in the hand of God, become a seed from

many from foreign countries who wanted to remain longer and hear the gospel. (1) Only and as little do any of us know, as we give a book, tract, or leaflet here and there, what it may bring forth.

PARENTAL COUNSEL.

In "a few words to the children" Dr. In "a few words to the children" Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the New York Erangdist, says: "When you are forbidden by the better judgment of your parents to carry out some plan which you have made, do not for a moment think they wish to deprive you of happiness. When prone to believe that they are against you, either hy your pagent or by the permi either by your own reason or by the permicious counsellings of some so-called friend, remember this fact, there is no earthly remember this fact, there is no carthy friend who loves you as fondly as your father and mother. How beautiful it is to see children recognizing this truth and giving in to the wiser judgment of the older ones, pleasantly saying, 'You know better than I do, father and mother. I will do as you think right.' Oh, what a harvest of your and suffering has many a pervent. than I do, lather and mother. I will do as you think right.' Oh, what a harvest of tears and suffering has many a perverse child reaped because of departing from the counsels of good parents! How many times we hear such ones say, 'My father and my mother did all they could to make me do what was right; but I was perverse and wise in my own conceit, and I have no one to blame for the consequence of wrong-doing but myself.' Pitiful in the extreme are some of these experiences. Our hospitals and our prisons shelter many such wayward children. So, dear children, do not feel that those who love you best on earth are trying to make the way hard for you, but rather believe that they are striving for your happiness in the highest sense of the word. They wish to shield you from those things which will cause you sorrow and bitter regrets in your after life."

A DOLLAR PINNED IN A BIBLE.

BY D. A. CATTON.

A Youne boy, and only son, was about to leave his home, and go away among strangers. He had been a child of many prayers. His mother had always prayed for him—she would pray for him

As she carefully packed his trunk, she took his Bible, and turning to the fifth chapter of Matthew, where Jesus pronounces a blessing upon the meek, the merciful, the peacemakers, and the pure in merciful, the peacemakers, and the pure in heart, she pinned a dollar there, praying in her heart, while hereyes were perhaps blinded with tears, that her dear boy, as he turned to that chapter, might be reminded of her love for him, and have so much of the influence of the Holy Spirit upon him, that he would give his heart to the Lord, and become a possessor of all that was promised

God heard that mocher's prayer; and ch! how she rejoiced, when a few months later, he wrote to tell her, that he had learned to love his Bible, and had become a child of God, and was on his way to

THE FIRESIDE SAINT.

BY F. W. ROBERTSON.

DOUBTLESS the memory of each one us will furnish the picture of some mem of a family whose very presence seemed shed happiness; a daughter, perha-whose light step even in the distance in whose light step even in the distance in diated every one's countenance. What is the secret of such an one's power? What she done? Absolutely nothing tradiant smiles, beaming good humour, at tact of doing what every one wanted, that she had got out of self and learned? think for others: so that set one time. think for others; so that, at one time, showed itself in deprecating the quan which lowered brows and raised tones which lowered how and raised words; at another, by smoothing an valid's pillow; at another, by humour and softening a father who had return weary and ill-tempered from the irritation. cares of business. None but she saw things; none but a loving heart could. That was the secret of her heavenly power.

Pathers and mothers, who this list may rec Do not delay, but with the stmeet speed, Secure these Series, at the Book Reem Se And read them to the children gethered re How many to also and here.

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