

SUNDAY EVENING.

G. D. INVEST.

O Thou far-off, eternal God,
Within life, beyond all thought,
We seek Thee through Thy world's abode.
Thy footsteps trace, but find Thee not.
All forms of being Thou dost fill
A strange retreating Mystery still.

Far off Thou art, and yet most near!
Thou comest in Christ our souls to meet,
A Presence close and warm and dear,
A sympathy, a Friendship sweet.
One with ourselves in Him Thou art;
Our Father, with a Brother's heart.

The source of all the tenderness;
That we have ever felt or dreamed;
A boundless Power and Will to bless.
Thy life into our lives has streamed.
We grope not through the void alone;
Thou calllest us, claimest us for thine own!

Into Thy hand Thou takest ours;
We learn our weary hearts on Thine.
Our inmost thoughts, our utmost powers
Unfold within Thy light divine;
And in the Spirit of Thy Son
Our little lives with thanks are one.

Thy mysteries deepen and increase;
Beyond our path we cannot see;
Christ is our Refuge and our Peace;
Through Him we are home with Thee;
In Him we know Thee as Thou art;
Thou lovest us with a human heart!
—Lucy Larcom in the Independent.

LIFE'S VOLUME.

Open before my wondering eyes,
Great God, life's mystic volume lies;
I wait to see thy hand define
The fadest record of each line.

No leaf once closed may I retrace
To add a word, or word erase;
No may I guess the joy or gloom
Inscribed on pages yet to come.

The past in light I clearly count,
Judge their intent, tell their amount;
Behind the clouds I cannot see
They history yet awaiting me.

But knowing this, that great or small,
My Father's hand will write it all,
I trust the future, and submit
To what is past—what writ is writ.

But hear this prayer, O Power divine!
Thou liftest each leaf and writest each line
That where my hands have left a stain,
Christ blood may make all pure again.

Where the last sentence has its end
In mercy, Maker, Father, Friend,
Write for the sake of thy dear Son,
"Servant of Jesus Christ, well done!"

—REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS

How the Regiment Escaped.

An evangelist dwelling in a recent address on the necessity of frequent prayer by Christians engaged in business, said: "I was much impressed when at Southampton, England, at the time the regiments returned from the severe campaign in the Soudan, by the fact of one regiment being so much fuller than the others. I suppose it had not been in action, but I learned that it had often been exposed to the hottest fire of the enemy. The secret was that the commanding officer, cool and collected in the moment of danger, had ordered his men, when the firing became hottest to lie down, and there, half lying, half crouching on the burning sand, they had lain in safety while the bullets whistled harmlessly overhead. O Christian in hour of conflict, get to your knees. There the enemy cannot touch you."

A Word About Habits.

Nearly all the disagreeable habits which people take up come at first from mere accident or want of thought, says a thoughtful writer. They might easily be dropped, but they are persisted in until they become a second nature. There are disagreeable habits of body, like scowling, winking, twisting the mouth, biting the nails, continually picking at something, twirling a key or fumbling at a chain, drumming with the fingers, screwing or twisting a chair, or whatever you lay your hands on. Don't do any of these things. There are much worse things than these, to be sure; but we are only speaking of these little things that are only annoying when they are persisted in. Then there are habits of speech with "you see," or "you know," "now-a," "and-a," "see here," "let me tell you," indistinct utterance, sharp, nasal tones; avoid them all. Stop and think what you are going to say, and then let every word drop from your lips just as perfect as a new silver coin. Before you know it, you will find that your habits have hardened into a coat of mail, that you cannot get rid of without a terrible effort.

Training in Home Duties.

When manual training with its domestic economy department of cooking and sewing was being urged as a necessary part of school training, teachers and wise men brought forward the argument, "that it is needless for mothers to teach these things," writes Miss Grace Dodge in a paper on this subject in the Ladies' Home Journal. From every city came the answer, "Mothers do not teach these branches, and our girls are brought up without practical household training." One summer she had two hundred and sixty girls from stores, and factories to board during a two weeks vacation. At the end of the summer she found that but nine of the number knew how to make a bed, and none of them made it a boast that they "had made a bed in their lives." Some did not know whether sheet or blanket should be put on first. And these were not desirous girls, but such as represent poor self-respecting wage-earners—girls who were boarders, paying a fair price for their room. Mothers had not trained them, there are hundreds of bright, intelligent girls of fifteen, sixteen, eight

and even older, who do not know what to do with their time. What kind of wives and mothers will these be?

Kindness Transferred.

One of the most devoted and laborious missionary workers in London, whose patriotic efforts among the poor have been the means of alleviating much misery is Rev. Mark Guy Pease. He was formerly a sailor and he relates the following incident of his youthful experience: "After my first voyage, which I took when I was quite a boy, I went to London. There, like a foolish lad, I spent all the money I had except just enough to pay my ship passage to my northern home. I was two days on board and had nothing to eat, and then, desperately hungry, I asked the steward to bring me a good square meal, and I did justice to it, and then told him that I had not any money to pay for it. He looked at me in the most angry way, and said, 'Who are you? where do you come from? what is your name?' I told him, and then his face beamed suddenly, and he took my hand and said, 'I am so glad to meet you, my boy. Do you know your father came to me and my mother long ago when we were in debt, and the furniture was going to be taken, and the home broken up, and he paid our debts and set us free; and he told me then that he had done me a kindness, and I was to pass it on to some one else whenever I had opportunity. He did not think I should have opportunity. He did not think I should have the opportunity of passing it on to his own son; and he paid for the meal and gave me money to take me home. A few days after that I was at a railway station, and saw a boy weeping. He wanted to go and see his mother, who was lying ill, and he had not enough to pay the fare. I bought him a ticket, and told him the steward's story, and said, 'Now, you pass it on to someone else,' and the boy smiled his thanks. Just as the train was leaving he put his head out of the compartment and said, 'I will remember. I will be sure to pass it.'"

Something New.

A new compound of glass and metal is being tested in Dresden for skylight purposes, or in any situation where climatic changes would affect ordinary glass. The process of manufacture consists simply of adding to the glass while yet in a plastic condition an overlaying coating of flexible metal, like wire netting, at a temperature sufficiently high to permit a species of welding. The metal sinks into the glass so as to form a composite mass, and it is not only preserved from oxidation, but at the same time imparts to the whole something of its own tenacity and ductile strength. Our report declares that the finished article sustains extreme change in temperature without injury, and is admirably adopted for use in skylights, area windows, vaults, and even hollow-ware as a substitute for ordinary glass or pottery.

Different Ideas.

No prize can be devised so great as to induce your true Londoner to carry any kind of a parcel. In America every man hurries to the elevated train or to his street-car with a morning newspaper in his hand. In London, there is no clerk so lost to his own sense of dignity and right as for one moment to be seen actually carrying a newspaper. Once in the underground or in the bus, or tram, he is not ashamed to be seen reading it, but as for carrying it through the streets—never. He hides it away in an inaccessible pocket, at the imminent risk of spoiling the set of his coat. So, too, with any other little package. The average American never hesitates to carry any little package through the streets or into the cars. In London, the man who carried so much as a pill-box exposed would be socially damned forever. The reason for this lies in the different ways the two nations have of looking at trade. The theory of America is that everybody works. The theory in London is that nobody works; in America, after one man is introduced to another, the question each man asks the introducer when he meets him in private is: "What does the other fellow do?" When two Englishmen of the same social class meet, they take it for granted neither one does anything. That is the real basis of the non-parcel carry habit. If a man is seen hurrying citywards (what in American cities one would call down-town) with a newspaper in his hand, anyone can see that he is in business. It is to avoid this inference that all newspapers and parcels are concealed.

The Drying up of the Globe.

An essential cause of increase of dry land that might be added is the decrease of the ocean itself in consequence of infiltrations of water through the crust of the earth, which is a kind or porous mass into which the liquid element percolates by innumerable fissures, taking possession of the depth and directing itself slowly toward the center as the internal fire diminishes and the crusts cracked open in consequence. It is understood that the activity of volcanoes and many earthquakes is largely due to this inevitable percolation of the water, which internal heat transforms into vapor under pressure. Some geologists think that the primitive ocean has already diminished in this way one-fifth of its volume.

The water is all destined to disappear from the surface of the globe by being absorbed by the subterranean rocks, with which it will form chemical combinations. The planet Mars shows what will become of the earth in some thousands of centuries. It is seen a very shallow Mediterranean less surface that the continents and islands do not appear to be very high; and in the appearance of the moon, all cracked and dried up, we have a view of the final stage of the earth—for the absorption of water by the solid nucleus will be followed by that of the atmosphere.

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all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name they may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 100 Broad Street, New York. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Longevity of Trees.

The longevity of trees is much influenced by climate. The same trees which in England live for a thousand years, would not live three hundred years in the climate of America. The English oak lives in England for many centuries; experience in America shows that they pass their prime at one hundred years. The English oak, planted by John Bartram in his famous garden, has been dead these twenty years. It is the same with the European chestnut. When introduced into America their lives are comparatively short, while instances are known of chestnuts in England which are of great age. One particularly, at the seat of the Earl of Dacie, in Gloucestershire, which is still in good health, was known to be a very large tree in the reign of King Stephen—that is to say, in the year 1135. The chestnut tree, by the way, although classed as a native of Great Britain, appears to have been brought thither by the Romans when they occupied that portion of their conquered territory. Its name implies its original place of growth. But the Latin and Greeks called it *Castanea*; and it came into England subsequently with the French name *Castaigne*; and in the fifth century the English form of the name was chestnut, from which to chestnut is very apparent. The chestnut of America is, of course, indigenous, and differs from the chestnut of the Old World in having the nuts smaller, the branches of the trees more diffuse, the twigs more slender, the leaves thinner and less serrate and is, in consequence, ranked as a distinct species. In this respect it comes very close to the chest of Asia, known now in cultivation as the Japanese chestnut. The two assimilate much closer than does the American chestnut and the chestnut of the Old World.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The following condensation is based upon decisions rendered at various times by Division Court Judges:

1. Subscribers who do not give definite notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

3. If subscribers neglect to take periodicals from the post office, they are likewise responsible till all arrearages for subscriptions are settled.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the old address, they are held liable.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the post office, or removing to another town and leaving them uncalled for, prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking the paper, otherwise the publisher may send until such time as a definite order to discontinue, accompanied by payment of all arrears, is sent him.

7. The man who allows his subscription to run for some time unpaid and then orders the paper discontinued or asks the post-master to mark it "Refused" leaves himself liable to punishment.

The Churches.

METHODIST. Cambridge Street—Rev. T. M. Campbell, Pastor. Services at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30. Classes at 10 A.M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 8 P.M. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, every Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST. Queen Street—Rev. Newton Hill, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P.M. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7.30 P.M. All seats free.

BAPTIST. Cambridge Street—Rev. J. H. Ware, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Prayer Meeting Sabbath morning at 10.30 A.M. Sabbath School at 2.30 P.M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Monday at 7.30 P.M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 P.M. All seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S (Presbyterian). William Street—Rev. Robert Johnston, B.A., Pastor. Services at 11.00 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Sabbath School at 3.00 P.M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 8.00 P.M. Young People's Christian Circle, Sabbath Morning at 10.15.

ST. PAUL'S (Church of England) Russel Street—Rev. C. H. Marsh, Rector. Services at 11.00 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Sabbath School at 2.30. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7.30 P.M. All seats free.

ST. MARY'S (Roman Catholic) Russel Street—Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Pastor, Rev. Father McCaul, Curate. Services at 8.00 and 10.30 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P.M.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms Cor. Kent and Cambridge Sts. Open daily from 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. Prayer Praise meeting Saturday at 8 P.M. Young men's meeting Sunday at 4.15 P.M. Short addresses. Good singing. Young men always welcome. Dr. W. H. Clarke, President; C. K. Calhoun, Gen. Secretary.

SALVATION ARMY. Peel Street—Captain Clipperton and wife, officers. Sunday services at 11 A.M. and 3 and 7.30 P.M. Public meeting every evening with the exception of Tuesday, when roll call is held; and Friday, Evening meeting to which all Christians are welcome.

W. C. T. U. meets first Monday of every month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at

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healing up beautifully in a few days, and no trouble. Artificial teeth inserted on the base and by the most approved styles and for the greatest comfort. Numbers are learning teeth made by Mr. Neeland, and are saving teeth made by him.

Persons from a distance will please send card before coming. Office, Kenmore