A KIND WORD.

It may be that one who falters On the brink of sin and wrong, And a word from you might save him-Help to make the tempted strong. Look about you, O my brother! What a sin is yours and mine, If we see that help is needed And we give no friendly sign.

Never think kind words are wasted, Bread on waters cast are they, And it may be we shall find them Coming back to us some day, Coming back when sore y needed, In a time of dire distress; So, my friend, et's give them freely; Gift and giver God will b ess.

### Don't Put off Being Generous.

have fest," writes Geo. W. Childs, the us a letter, which, while pathetic in Christian philanthropist, "that it is a great mistake to put off being generous till after you are dead. In the first place you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do; and, again, no one can administer your gifts laid fine plans for great successes, when J for you as well as you can do it yourself. It is a great pleasure to be feeble and I am a prisoner for 13 months crucible. This was set on a fire-brick restbrought in personal relations of that kind, and to make people feel that abstract, but that you are interested in them personally and care for their welfare. In that way you benefit them a live Union. I hold services in the jail not merely in a natural way, but you make them feel that men are really brothers, and that they are made to help one another. Do not only contribute to a charitable fund, but go yourself and help.

### Children The Heritage

"Love God and little children," was the motto of an old Portuguese priest of the fifteenth century. "Truly there is nothing in the world so blessed and so sweet as the heritage of children, says an English writer. "Who is not attracted," wrote the great Greek, Epictetus, centuries ago, "y lright and pleasant children, to talk and to play with them?" "h! how precious to me," says a Christian writer, 'have been the prattlings of little children, and those subtle questions and still subtler replies which I have heard by the lady who, hearing of the brave coming rom their innocent rips, and have listened to as oracular breathings!" "God send us children," writes a third, "for another purpose than merely to keep up the race; to enlarge our hearts. to make us unselfish and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties to extend enterprise and exertion; to bring around our firesides loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children."

### The Star in the Crown

A young lady was preparing for the dance, and standing before a large mirror, placed a light crown ornamented with silver stars, upon her head. While thus standing, a little fair headed sister climbed in a chair and put up Heart or muscle in the effort, and to drown her tiny fingers to examine this beautiful head-dress, and was accosted thus: "Sister, what are you doing? You Lashed him safety with a line should not touch that crcwn!" Said the little one, "I was looking at that, Only heaven's white angels know, [grave. and thinking of something else." "Pray teil me what you are thinking aboutyou a little child." "I was remember- And their mother to be fed, ing that my Sabbath School teacher said, that if we save sinners by our influence we should win stars to our One could never swim for two, crown in heaven; and when I saw those stars in your crown I wished I could Twas a twelve-years' child who spoke; save some soul." The elder sister went to the dance, but in solemn Underneath the veiled sun; meditation; the words of the innocent For the hissing breakers curled child found a lodging in her heart, and she could not enjoy the association of her friends. At a seasonable hour she left the hall and returned home; and going to her chamber, where her dear In their glory handed down; lettle sister was sleeping, imprinting a Out-sublimes this unknown boy's. kiss upon her soft cheek, and said: Asking simply to be left alone to drown. "Precious sister, you have won a star for your crown; and kneeling at the bed- ide offered up a fervent prayer to Where the blue waves lap the sand, God for mercy.

## Be Thoughtful for Otners.

Carrie Scott was a school-girl in Miami Seminary, at Oxford, O., of which her father was president. One day she found a poor class-mate in tears, and upon enquiring the reason found that the girl could not afford a new dress to wear on graduation day.

sobbed, "but I cannot help it." Carrie was full of sympathy, and help her friend without wounding he has been placed under arrest.

SERVICE THE SERVICE COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF

seit-respect. The teacher's daughter was a tavor te in the class, and calling her school-mates together, she proposed that they should all dress alike on graduation day. The girls readily igr ed, and allowed her to choose the naterial. She chose a blue calico, overed with little white sprigs. This as within the means of the poorest. In after years the same thoughtfulness or others was a leading trait in her haracter, and it was not strange that then a worthy young business man vas looking about for a good wife, he should select such a sensible and houghtful girl. So it came to pass hat the young girl who picked out the blue calico dress and who died recenty after a loved and honored life, came o be the mistress of the White House it Washington, and the wife of the President.

### Anges of the Sick-Room.

There are some women who, by God's good providence, seem to be specially qualified for the work of angels in the sick-room. Their whole ives are consecrated to others. One This is the season when all hearts of these noble women, who resides in are open to generous impulses. "I a small town in Pennsylvania writes some of its passages, reveals in every sentence true Christian character:

I want to thank you for your sermon on "Husking Time," it came to me at the right time. I am being husked very roughiy. I am an author and poet-had just was called to aatttend my father, 84 years lit as of the Lord and have been patient so fast that I feel I will not get much done. Our Father gives me some work to do. I am President of the W.C.T.U., and have every Sunday afternoon, and know that good has resul ed. Seven have confessed conversion-one since being sent to State

My whole life has been spent for others, with but little pleasure in it for myself.

Surely, such a life of sacrifice and devotion deserves all praise and honor. It is obedience in the fullest sense, of the injunction: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ.' -Christian Herald.

### True Story About a Newfoundland

The St. John's "Mercury" says :- "The oliowing beautiful lines were written on touching incident which ocurred during the great storm in 1885, on the coast of Labrador. We are in a position to guarantee the truth of the narrative on which tney are founded, in every particular, as we were the first to give it publicity. The ov's name is Willie Smith, and his father. numble fisherman, resides in Capids, Conception Bay. The story was given us boy's deed, visited their home and obtained the particulars; -During one of the gues of October, 1885, a fishing smack, whose name the paper did not give, went down off the coast of Labrador. The boat bourg swamped, nothing was left for the near but to swim for the shore. Among to crew was a boy, some eleven or ! welve ears old, who had accompanied his father in the smack. In order to save his life, the father lashed the boy upon his back, and set off to swim for land. Finding that they made very little headway, and that they were in imminent danger of ocbright faces and happy smiles, and ing drowned, the boy begged ms father to go aione and to "let him be," and upon the father refusing, the boy actually worked himself free from the rope, and would probably have been drowned had not a huge wave at that moment flung both of metals in little round balls. When these them upon the rocks. Alterwards to the were boiled in nitric acid the silver passed lady the boy said, simply: "I though poor father was going to be drowned, and what would mother do then, so I got off

Twas in eighteen eighty-five, Off the coast of Labrador, Mid the breakers' dreadful roar, That the fishing-smack went down; All the men were left to make O'er the sea their way, or break

Then a father took his child, And amid the curling brine, To his shoulder, as he buffeted the wave; What the end shall be I trow But 'tis home and help for two, or one sea

There were little ones at home And he earned their daily bread Who was struggling in the sea; And the brave young fisher knew So he said: "My father, go. and let me be."

But for that completed deed, Thank God's grace! there was not need Helpful arm around, and hurled [was won Child and man high up the shore, and home

Many deeds men's hands have traced On our history's golden page, And from waning age to age But not Aulis' sight, nor Troy's

Think that boy is still alive: And, in distant Newfoundland, He is now at work, at play! Let us bare our heads to him, Whilst our eyes grow moist and dim, In this unheroic day; 'Twas in eighteen eighty-five.

-Michael Swift, a farmer from Storrington, while under the influence of liquor entered Lee's barber shop Kingston about 11.30 last night. Mr. Lee, fearing he would stagger up against some of his employes, who were shaving customers, requested Samuel Staley proprietor of the "I know I am foolish to care," she Queen's Hotel, to assist Swift to a chair. steam power sufficient to pump it back He did so, but Swift got up again. When again. Staley went to assist him the second time, Swift drew a jackknife and stabbed Staley offered to lend her a dress from her three times, in the jugular vein, once own wardrobe. The offer was declined | below the heart and once on the arm, I and she then set her wits to work to is feared Staley will not recover. Swift

A GOLD BRICK.

How Ingot Metal is Turned Into United States Eagles.

About nine o'clock in the morning two men entered the Mitchell building in Third street, St. Louis, and getting into the elevator mounted to the sixth floor and went straight to the rooms of the United States Assay Office. One of them carried in his hand a bundle the size of a thin brick, wrapped in paper. He laid it down on the counter in the office and slowly unwrapped the bundle. It was a gold brick. The clerk took the bullion and stepping across the floor placed it in one of the pans of a large pair of scales. Then he closed the office windows and placed some weights in the other. When it balanced nicely he went to his desk, took out a blank form, and wrote to the effect that 400 ounces of gold bullion had been received from the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works at the United States Assay Office, to be assayed. This was signed by E. C. Jewett, the assayer in charge, and the men went away This is the first step the Government takes toward obtaining precious metal for coining purposes.

It is extremely interesting to follow this

process of assaying through all the steps until the value of the gold is determined and the Government's cheque given for it. While Clerk Rex was filling out the re-

ceipt Mr. Jewett explained the marvellous delicacy of the scales. Their weighing capacity is 5,000 ounces, and it is possible to indicate by them a difference in weight of one gram. To illustrate, so that this may be easily grasped, two heavy men could be placed in one of the pans, and by moving a pin from the coat of one of them the balance would be changed. Still it would be difficult to obtain the exact weight of the men's bodies by perspiration and

After the bullion's weight was determined on these scales, it was taken to the old. He lived two months. My mother is furnace-room and placed in a black-lead past: no chance to write soas to earn money. ing on a grate and a fire built around it. It has been hard, and yet I have accepted | The fuel used is a mixture of anthracite coal and charcoal. After an hour's meltstirred with a plumbago poker, to which gold does not cling, a sample of the metal was dipped out with an ordinary clay pipe and poured into a small mould. The assay is made from this, as it takes so much longer for the larger quantity to cool. A piece of the sample was cut off, pounded, and then rolled through a roller of tcol steel, looking something like a clothes wringer, to make it thin. When this was done, Herman, the German who aids the assayer in his work, handed the thin golden strip to him, and then went back to the furnace-room to pour out the molten thousands into the big mould.

Mr. Jewett cut the strip into small pieces, and then, forming little lead cornucopias of uniform weight, dropped into two of them 500 milligrams (one-sixteenth of an ounce) of accurately-weighted gold to be assayed. Into two others he put the same quality of absolutely pure gold. Enough silver was then added to make the proportion of silver to gold two to one, as this proportion is necessary in order that the gold should separate from the silver when boiled in There is in all gold a certain amount of

silver, and it is owing to its presence and certain other foreign substances that the color of gold varies. The idea that gold tound in California or Australia is of such a color because found there is a mistaken one. After the silver had been added the leaden cornucopias were squeezed up and each one placed in what is called a cupel. A cupel is a little cup made of sheep bones burned to ashes, ground fine, moistened, and moulded into a mould an inch long, an inch in diameter, with a cup-shaped depression at one end. The cupels were placed in a small furnace with a temperature of about 1,100 degrees centigrade, and when heated to a white heat the little metal chunks were laid by the aid of tongs, one in each cupel. They melted, sputtered, and bubbled, and then began to grow smaller. In about ten minutes they were taken out and all the lead and foreign substances had been absorbed by the cupel, leaving only the noble into nitrate of silver and the gold was left orders the paper discontinued or asks the in its pure state. By this was found the post-master to mark it "Refused" leaves ratio of pure gold in the bullion.

The weighings of pure gold are used as a check to any peculiar conditions of heat, etc. The assayer knows the constitution, weight, and specific gravity of the pure gold used. When it is weighed after the heating process, if it has changed its weight it is fair to suppose that it is owing to the conditions of heat or strength of acid, and that the same influences have been at work on the assay gold. By allowing for this in

the assay gold a true result is reached. The next step was to find the weight of the gold and silver together. The lead cornucopias were again filled with certain weights of pure and assay gold, but no silver added. When melted in the cupels the baser metals disappeared as before, and the gold and silver were left tegether. By subtracting from the weight of gold and silver the weight of the gold, the exact weight of the silver was obtained. Of course the proportion is usually very small. If the amount is not sufficient to pay for extracting, the Government does not pay

for it, and charges nothing for extraction. The entire amount of gold in the bullion is found by multiplying its weight by the proportion of the gold. This is reduced to standard or coin gold by multiplying this amount by ten and dividing by nine, as standard gold is only 90 per cent. fine, and the depositor is paid by the Government \$8.60 per ounce of standard metal, equal to \$20.67 for fine gold. The assay fee is oneeighth of 1 per cent. of the total value of fine gold, the melting fee is \$1, and the alloy charge about 1 cent on \$100, and after this is deducted the assayer hands a cheque to the owner of the gold. The entire time occupied by this complicated operation was from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m., only four hours.-St. Louis Republic.

Aluminum is found combined with 195 other minerals, and, therefore, constitutes a large part of the crust of the earth, but until recently has been very expensive, because of the difficulty of separating it.

According to the best and most recent calculations 100,000,000 tons of water pour over Niagara every hour. This represents 16,000,000 horse-power. The annual coal production of the world would not furnish

A man in Columbus, O., has patented an electrical device intended to automatically lower and raise railroad gates at grade crossings at the approach and after the passing of trains. The apparatus is expected to supplant flagmen and gate-tenders.

Kempen, a town in Holland on the lower Rhine (the birthplace of Thomas a Kempis). is a favorite residence of people with small incomes. The imagination of these Dutchmen must be as limited as their incomes judging from the droll stories that are told

At one time a fire broke out, and much damage was done because the engines were out of repair. The council met, and after much argument it was voted that on the eve preceding every fire in town officers should carefully examine the engines, pumps,

One of the greatest profits of the town was the toll exacted at the gates. The council wished to increase the income, and instead of increasing the toll, it voted to double the number of gates.

This same council also ordered the sundial to be taken from the court-house common and placed under cover, where it would be protected from the weather.

But of all the queer things that are told of Kempen and its people nothing is so absurd as this: Grass grew on the top of a very high tower, and the only way these dro 1 Dutchmen could think of to get it off was to hoist a cow up and let her eat it.-Harper's Young People.

Probably the smallest electric light installation in the world is to be found in the little village of Bremen, near Dormbach, in Thuringia. It comprises a single arc lamp installed in the church, the lamp being operated when required by a small dynamo arranged in the village mill, and driven by the mill wheel.

### Purify the Sick Room.

Do not keep a sick person too long in one room without taking him out and fumigating it. Put sulphur in an iron or earthenware pan that will stand the heat, and set it on bricks placed in another and larger bricks. Set the sulphur on fire : close all the windows and crevices so it cannot es cape. Be exceedingly careful to remove all colored stuffs, such as carpet, window shades, etc., from the room. Sulphur is a well-know bleaching agent, and when emyou are not a philanthropist in the and faithful. I am 53; the time is going ing, during which time it was frequenting ployed for disinfecting should be used in an empty room. Bric-a-brac, furniture, etc., should be taken out, for if subjected to the fumes they will be ruined. Keep the room snut up for 24 hours; then open all the windows and doors and freely ventilate the room for a day.

Sulphur fumigation is not necessary unless there has been an infectious or contagious disease in the room.

An easier way to sweeten, freshen and disinfect a sick room, and one which necessitates no removal of farnishings, is to burn coffee for an hour or two in the closed room. Then freely admit outdoor air. Nothing is so restful to the wearv invalid as a clean room. The mental effect of cleanliness and fumigation is marvellous and may aid wonderfully in hastening the recovery from long and tedious illness. It is wise nursing indeed which helps both mind and body.

### NEWSPAPER LAW.

The following condensation is based upon derisions re-dered at various times by Division Court Indges .

1. Subscribers who do not give definite notice to the con'rary 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.

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.

are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking the paper, otherwise the Cash Dividends paid Every year publisher may send until such time as a lefinite 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 himself liable to punishment.

### The Churches.

METHODIST, Cambridge St-Rev. T. M. Campbell. Pastor. Services at 11 A.M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.50, 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 2.3t. P. M. Praver Meeting Thursday a 7.30 P. M.

Baptist, Cambridge Street.—Rev. J. H. Ware, Pastor. Services at 11.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Prayer Meeting Sabath 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 Wednes-day 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 PAUL'S (Church of England) Russell

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. MARY'S (Roman Catholic) Russel Street

-Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, Pastor, Rev. Father, McCaul, Carate. Services at 8.00 and 10.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sabbath School at 3.30 P. M.

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. Secre-

LVATION ARMY, Peel street.-Captain Clipperton and wife, officers. Sunday services at 7 and 11 A.M., and 3 and 7.30 P.M. Public meeting every evening with the exception of Tuesday, so diers roll call; and Friday, Holiness meeting to which all Christians are

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