are the ones who suffer—suffer in their tenderesl emotions; suffer in their affections for those whom they love better than life."

Rev. Jos. Cook, speaking at the anniversary of the N. T. Society in New York, said: "It is a fact and no fancy, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, that we have all lived to see the abolition of slavery, Why is it incredible that some of us may live to see a greater evil, namely, the liquor traffic, made an outlaw by both State and National constitutional enact-Those who used to be called by Charles Sumner "The Lords of the Lash" never worked, or whipped, or burned, or starved to death in any circuit of the seasons before the Civil War, as many victims as the liquor traffic now destroys every year in our Republic. never added as much to the wastes and burdens of the nation in any one circuit before our military conflict began, as the liquor traffic now does every year. Slavery never cost us a' thousand annually. Slavery never destroyed eighty thousand lives a year. Slavery did not produce nine-tenths of the crime of the crime of the land. It is on account of the unity of the liquor traffic and its growing audacity that I predict its overthrow that I predict its overthrow. Slavery went down not chiefly because it was consummate wickedness. In the history of our conflict with slavery we saw the truth of the old Pagan proverb: "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." Public sentiment rose slowly against slavery, but when it fired on Fort Sumter and took the nation by the throat, then opposition to it acquired National predominence. (Applause.) When the liquor traffic takes the Nation by the throat, you will find that although Americans often wait until the 59th minute of the eleventh hour before they arouse themselves in a great crisis, they may nevertheless, unlock from their ihroat the grip of the great evil in the 60th minute."

In our Province of Manitoba we as yet have very little to complain of. For a western country we are a model of peace and quietude and our people as churchgoing people have a world-wide fame. Our schools are the pride of a nation and

are equal to if not superior to those of the east from whence we are supposed to draw the higher education. Our people are too busy forming the foundation of a nation to spend much of their time in idly dreaming away their time around hotels and saloons. Winnipeg is noted as a model city for law and order and with the growth of future "Canada" our Prairie Province will have no small pride in taking to herself the distinction of having taught her elder sisters the way to prohibit, not by forcible exclusion but by moral suasion and influence.

JEWISH WIT AND HUMOR.

Continued.

OME of these preachers were very apt in the replies they gave to the sceptics of their day. One of this fraternity was asked, "Why need we pray?" Is the Deity not Does He not know our omniscient? every thought and desire? Why must we labor painfully to give utterance to our Thereupon the pastor shrewdly replied, "Why has the watchman been appointed to proclaim each hour in the dead of night? Do the citizens need this information, seeing that they are snugly abed, and have no appointments to keep? It is done as a guarantee to us, so that we may be sure that the watchman is at his post, and has not fallen asleep. Even thus the Lord desires our prayers, not for Himself but for our sakes, so that we may prove that in the world's stress and strain we have not forgotten Him."

It is, indeed, interesting to note how clever some of these old-world Rabbins were at repartee, book worms and recluses though they were. Ezekiel Landau received his call to Prague while he was still in early manhood. His appointment evoked some jealousy on the part of older aspirants, who had deemed themselves better fitted for the high appointment. When he took his seat for the first time, at a gathering of the notables, on a raised dais, one of these disappointed rivals ob served ironically, "Rabbi, it seems to me that thy chair is somewhat too high for