

form. She sat apart from the crowd, careworn and preoccupied. Her small hands, roughened with coarse toil, were ungloved, for the minister's salary was painfully small. A little apart the ten years' husband stood and looked at his wife, and as he observed her faded dress and her weary attitude, a great sense of all her patient, loving faithfulness came over his heart. Looking up she caught his earnest gaze and noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. She rose and went to him, her questioning eyes mutely asking for an explanation of his emotion, and when he tenderly took her hand and placing it on his arm led her away from the crowd and told her how he had been thinking of her as she looked ten years before when she was a bride, and how much more precious she was to him now, and how much more beautiful for all her shabby dress and roughened hands, and how he appreciated all her sacrifice and patient toil for their children, a great wave of happiness filled her heart; a light shone in her face that gave it more than its youthful beauty, and in all the company there was not so happy a couple as this husband and wife, their hearts and faces aglow from the flaming up of pure sentiment that transfigured and ennobled and glorified all the toils and privation they had endured.—*Christian Standard*.

## TEMPERANCE NOTES.

There are in the United States, 140,000 saloons, —in opposition to 54,000 churches.

A gentleman remarked that he had eight arguments in favor of the prohibitory amendment, and when asked what they were, replied: "My eight children."—*Western Chris. Advocate*.

Grief banished by wine will come again,  
And come with a deeper shade;  
Leaving, perchance, on the soul a stain,  
Which sorrow had never made.

Then fill not the tempting glass for me,  
If mournful, I will not be mad;  
Better sad, because we are sinful, be,  
Than sinful because we are sad.

—*Sir W. A. Beckett*.

In a pretty little village near the town of Ross, in England, is a block of neat, well-kept cottages, and on the wall of one is affixed a tablet with the inscription:

### TEMPERANCE COTTAGES

Who would have thought it.  
Abstinence bought it,  
If you a like freehold would buy  
The very same plan you can try.

Speaking at Newcastle, recently, on the subject of temperance, Cardinal Manning was well received. He said, "We are a vast people, and a wise and understanding people, too. We have taught the world the manufacture of machinery. We have taught the world the application of physical science to the industries of the world. We have taught the nations to use steam by land and sea; we cover the whole ocean in all its seas by our commerce and by our carrying trade. We are a great people, and a great empire. So was Rome once, and so was Spain a little while ago. Have we a perpetuity for our imperial greatness? Is there no worm at the root, and is not the drunkenness that is spreading among the millions—is not that worse than any worm at the root? Can any man be a Christian, can any man be a citizen, can any man be a member of the commonwealth, and have not only a shame but a fear when he sees these things? There was a time when the port of Rome had quays of marble—of the most costly marble of Egypt and the East; when great galleys full of wealth were moored along those quays. What is it now? The river is choked by sand, the quays are gone, the wreck

of those marbles is hidden, the mud of the Tiber has covered all its greatness. Why should not the mouth of the Tyno one day be so? Human things are all mutable; and the day may come when your busy city of Newcastle may be like that port of Rome, when Tyneside, with all its wealth and all its activity, may lie dead and dormant. Assuredly it is righteousness that exalteth the nation, and there can be no righteousness without temperance. Temperance is government. When the people are temperate they can govern themselves. Men that are intoxicated cannot govern themselves. The time has come then to stay this evil by all the wisdom we possess; to stand between the living and the dead and stay the pestilence, lest the hour should come when the judgment shall fall, because we have not known the day of our visitation.—*Canada Presbyterian*.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### DOMESTIC.

Several hundred trees were planted by the citizens of Charlottetown, on the Queen's Birthday, on the squares and streets of Charlottetown.

Last week seven hundred and fifty-seven car loads of freight, inward and outward, were handled at the St. John station of the Intercolonial Railway.

A gentleman is now in Halifax endeavouring to form a joint-stock company, for the purpose of lighting Halifax with electric light. St. John city has formed a company, and one hundred lights are to be put up at once.

A public meeting was held at Charlottetown on Friday to consider the question of a water supply for the town. A tender was submitted offering to place a water supply through the streets, suitable for fire purposes, for \$15,000. The question was allowed to stand over for future consideration.

The late census shows there were three centenarians in Halifax—two females in their 100th year, and one male over 100 years of age; one of each sex 99; 1 female 98; 2 females 97; 2, 96; and 1, 95; 4 females and 1 male 93; 2 females 92; 2 females and 1 male 91; and four of each sex 90.

The *Trades Journal* tells of a woman at Caledonia mines whose babe was seized with diphtheria. For six days the child was sick and then it died. Not a human being was found to help the mother to nurse the child or to make its shroud, or to place it in the coffin, or to carry the coffin out of the house! The mother had to do all herself. It is well to beware of contagion. But this is carrying matters to a foolish extreme.

Communication between Summerside and Point DuChene has at last been established. The steamer "Princess of Wales" arrived at the Point, Monday, May 26th, making the run across to the Point in three hours. Navigation opened last year on April 20th, and although the ice broke up earlier this year than last, there has been so much floating ice in the straits that the steamers were prevented from getting across.

The gigantic Arctic icebergs reported May 26th, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, as blockading that harbor, are large enough to rival the celebrated Antarctic bergs. One of these ice islands forecloses to the eye all ingress and egress of the port; another, seen from the blockhouse over the harbor of St. Johns a few days ago, was estimated to be seven miles long, and a third was ascertained, by cross bearings and trigonometrical survey, to be nine miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. Either of these floating glacier fragments rival in area the mammoth historic berg reported by Sir John Ross in his first Arctic voyage, which was less than three miles long and two broad.

### FOREIGN.

News has reached Cairo that New Black, the false prophet, appeared before Darfour and defeated El Mahdi's troops. The new Mahdi states El Mahdi was one of his former dervishes.

The Catholic bishop of Soudan has just arrived at Cairo from the South. He reports seven station

priests and four sisters of mercy have been massacred at El Oboid. He also reports three priests were exposed naked to the sun for four days and died from the effects of the exposure.

An explosion of dynamite occurred outside the detective office in Scotland Yard, London, May 30. The building was badly damaged and several persons were more or less injured.

The new Mahdi, who is stated to have appeared in the Soudan, claims the power of becoming invisible at will. The story is told by the natives that the Mahdi sent soldiers to capture the new prophet, but when the soldiers had surrounded him he suddenly vanished in the air.

The latest news from Gen. Gordon was to the effect that he had no fears as to his personal safety. He could leave Khartoum by a safe route any day, but would not until better government in the East-ern Soudan had been established and the safety of the inhabitants from the rebels assured.

London is threatened with a small-pox scare. The malady is alarmingly prevalent in several of the metropolitan districts and is spreading from the city to the adjoining provinces, several of which are already badly infested. Some idea of the present prevalence of the plague may be formed from the magnitude of the efforts which have already been forced upon the authorities to combat the disease. The city of London alone, since the start of the plague last November, has expended \$250,000 for additional accommodations for the constantly increasing number of the afflicted. It is now proposed to erect new metropolitan smallpox hospitals at a cost \$750,000, making a total of \$1,000,000 added to the public expense by the persistent ravages of this malady alone.

### UNITED STATES.

The National Greenback Convention nominated Gen. B. F. Butler for President.

Frost did great damage all over New England, May 30th. Ice half an inch thick formed in the vicinity of Albany, New York. Nearly all vegetable and small fruits are destroyed.

The United States apple crop of 1884 is expected to be the largest ever known. There will be only about a half crop of peaches and pears. The prospect for a very large crop of small fruit is very good.

A bill was introduced in the Senate at Washington, providing that the term of office of President and Vice-President be six years hereafter instead of four, and that they be ineligible a second term.

Trinity River, Texas, is now a mile and a half wide at the bridge. Families are forced to flee for their lives. There has been a distressing destruction of crops, stock and improvements. The worst is yet to come.

Knupp's tunnel, on the South Pennsylvania railroad, was the scene of a terrible accident, by which nine men were instantly killed and eleven others seriously injured, with slight hopes for their recovery. A large force of men were engaged in excavating the tunnel about 100 feet from the main entrance, when a heavy scaffolding gave way with the above result.

The foundation for the pedestal and statue of Liberty is completed and rises twenty feet above the old ramparts on Bedloe's Island in New York harbour. The foundation stands in the middle of the old fort. Gen. Stone says it will last longer than the Pyramids. It is sunk 15 feet and 8 inches below the surface of the ground, and rises 52 feet and 10 inches above. It is 91 feet square at the bottom and 67 at the top. From the top the mountains of Pennsylvania can be seen. The pedestal is to rise 117 feet above this, and the statue (157 feet) is to cap the mass, making a height from low water to the top of the torch of 332 feet. "The great problem," said Gen. Stone, "is to guard against the whole mass, with 4,000 square feet of surface, toppling over into the harbor before the strong winds. Four large iron bars will be cemented into the base and pedestal, and will connect with the steel works which are to support the statue. It will be as immovable as the hills." Two anchorages pass through the base of the foundations at right angles, and a shaft for the stairways runs up the centre. Elevators will run through the pedestal and the statue. Holes through the foundation have been left for lightning conductors. Work will be immediately begun on the pedestal.