



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND AGRICULTURE.

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NOTICE.

Subscribers finding the figure 9 after their name will bear in mind that their term will expire at the end of the present month. Early remittances are desirable, as there is then no loss of any numbers by the stopping of the paper.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO MR. BLISS.

We enjoyed a delightful ride of twenty-five miles through green hills and ripening harvests July 10, in air as pure as that of Eden's first Sabbath morning.

But while we were still miles away from the village of Rome, Pa., the home of the singer, one thing began to impress us more than all the attractions of surrounding nature—the constantly increasing crowd of vehicles, which at length formed one continuous line. A similar throng was pouring into Rome from every direction. Why this vast gathering? They were coming to honor the memory of a man who lived, and labored, and sang for Jesus—that is all! Much as the world dislikes the demands of Christianity, how well they know its truth and excellence, how they revere one of its true representatives when he is gone!

Scarcely fifteen years ago I happened to come into this village on some festive occasion, when a tall, dark-haired young man sang a war-song, an adaptation of "Dixie" to the occasion, probably one of his very first attempts. He was nobody there but a raw youth. Little did I think then that his songs would one day thrill the hearts of millions—that I myself should be moved to translate some of them, and teach them to Asiatics, as the best musical expression I could find of the sweetest gospel truth.

The humble cemetery was crowded with eager thousands; extensive booths were able to shade a part of them. A thousand Sunday-school children, and more than ten thousand others were present. Mr. Moody conducted the exercises, and spoke with deep feeling of the endearing qualities of the departed pair, so lovely and pleasant in life, undivided in death. He emphasized Mr. Bliss' never-failing cheerfulness, which had often sustained himself. Few eyes, of parents at least, were dry when he lifted the two sweet little children of Mr. Bliss into the view of the audience, and craved for them the prayers of all. It is the offerings of Sunday-school children which have swelled the contribution for the support of the children and the erection of the monument. May the givers, the receivers, and the commemorated, be at last all blessed and glorified together.

The music on the occasion was conducted by Messrs. Sanky and McGranahan, selections being made from the sweetest of Mr. Bliss' songs. Excellent addresses were made by Major White and Dr. Vincent and Pearson. The latter emphasized most effectively the character of this singer's compositions and his own singing as opposed to the style of music so prevalent in pretentious churches.

The unveiling of the monument followed the other exercises. It is a beautiful shaft twenty-four feet high, with fitting inscriptions on each side. The remains do not rest here, for "the Lord hath buried him," but he who first formed can gather the scattered dust and raise the bones of this dear man and woman in immortal glory.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly*

—An *Exchange* says that a statistical table has just been published, showing the influence of intemperance on the churches. According to the judgment of the author, at least seven-eighths of all the officers requiring discipline for the past twenty or thirty years, have originated directly or indirectly from this cause.

ENGLISH BUSINESS WOMEN.

Not only in politics but in business women appear much more prominently than they do in "America." If they do not keep hotels, which they sometimes do, they manage them, whether they are great or small. The place which in "America" is filled by that exquisite, awful, and imperturbable being, the hotel clerk, is filled invariably in England by a woman—so at least I always found it, and I found the change a very happy one. To be met by the cheery, pleasant faces of these bright, well-mannered women, to be spoken to as if you were a human being whom, in consideration of what you are to pay, it was a

question or give any information, and were pleased at any acknowledgment of satisfaction. Naturally it was so, for they were women, and they were chosen, it seemed to me, for their pleasant ways as well as for their efficiency. From not one of them, from one end of England to the other, in great cities or in quiet country towns and villages, did I receive one surly word or look, or anything but the kindest and promptest attention. I can say the same of the shop women, who waited upon customers not as if they were consciously condescending in the performance of such duties, but cheerfully and pleasantly, and with a show of interest that a purchaser should be

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

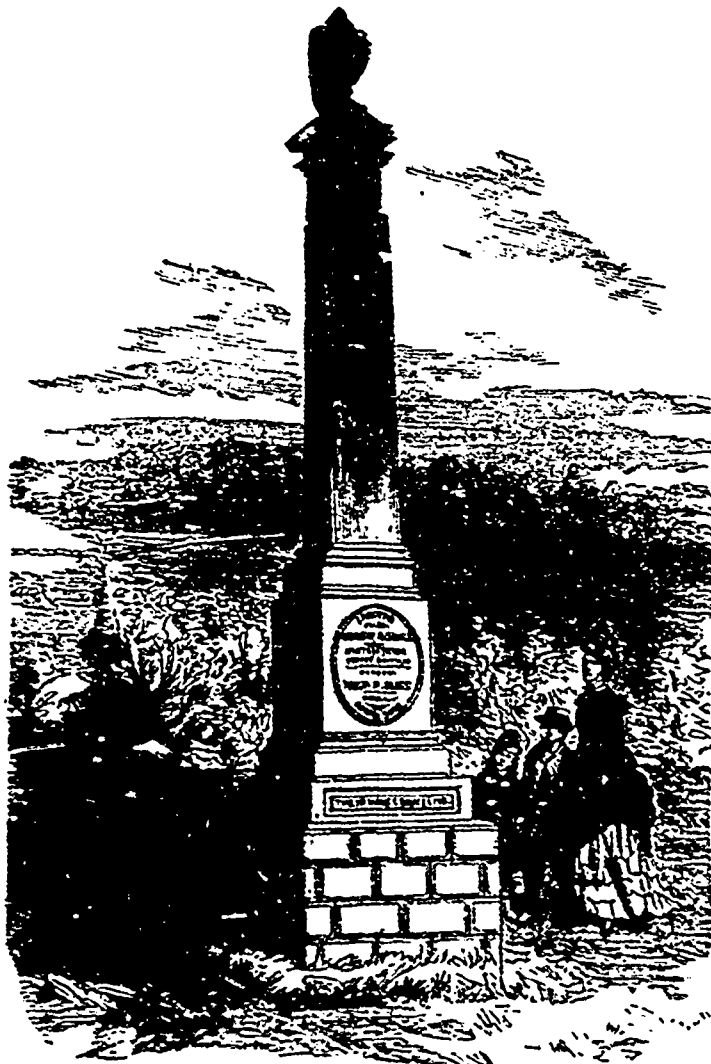
A correspondent sends us the following account of what can be done on an income of from one to two dollars a day. We condense his statement slightly, but otherwise publish it unaltered. We can vouch for his trustworthiness:—

"A gardener has worked on our place ever since 1866, eleven years. During that time his wages have never been over \$2.00 a day, and that only in high price times, it ranged from \$1.65 down, the most of the time it was \$1.25. His wife had no income and did no work except to take care of the children and the house, and he had no income but his wages. But during that time he kept his wife and children comfortably, fed them well, so that they were always healthy, and dressed them so that they went to day and Sunday-school, always neatly dressed; kept a cow; and saved out of his earnings enough to buy two lots, and build a house and a stable. He saved the \$1,800 with which he did this in the first eight years. I do not know that he has saved anything during the last three years. But he never drank or used tobacco. He was a Protestant Irishman. During the same time we had a coachman who had from \$2 to \$3.50 a day; drank and smoked; owed everybody; never saved a cent; and finally, when he left, had to borrow money to get out of town."—*Christi n Union.*

EXTENT OF THE TRAFFIC IN CANARIES.

The number of amateur breeders who adopt one or more of the many varieties of the canary as their specialty, and make the development of its beauties their study, is very large, as the mass of the catalogue of any public exhibition can attest; but the number produced in this way is but small compared with the continuous stream poured into the London market by those who make a business of it. The city of Norwich, with the surrounding villages and hamlets, counts its breeders by the thousand while in Coventry, Derby, Northampton, Nottingham, and other towns in the midland district where labor is of a sedentary character, as well as in many towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the canary is the poor man's savings bank, the family pig where sanitary laws forbid the erection of a sty. In almost every house where the click of the shuttle is heard, the music of the sewing-machine or other adjunct to home industry, there, above all other sounds, rises the cheerful but noisy music of the bird-room, for small though the cottage be, the birds must have their share of it. The young ones, as soon as they can take care of themselves, are sold by the score indiscriminately, or by the pair; the proceeds materially helping to fill the stocking-foot which provides for a rainy day or the claims of Christmas. There are no breeding establishments in this country, where the work is carried on largely as a business pure and simple. It is one of those things which, perhaps, presents no better balance-sheet than does a small poultry establishment maintained expressly for a supply of eggs. Half the profit consists in the pleasure; and the other half from money which might go in more questionable ways being saved in small sums, by every investment in seed or other necessary, and returned in the lump just at a time when it is useful. The occasional self-denial called into operation to minister to the wants of creatures not able to provide for themselves, and the lessons of kindness thus taught, must also be written down on the credit side of the account.—*From "Canaries and Cage Birds."*

—Whose mocketh the poor reproacheth his Maker and he that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished.—*Prov. 17, 6.*



THE BLISS MONUMENT.

pleasure to make as comfortable as possible, instead of being treated with lofty condescension, or at best with serene indifference, was a pleasant sensation. And these women did their work so quietly and cheerfully, and yet in such a businesslike way, that it was a constant pleasure to come in contact with them. Dressed in black serge or alpaca, they affected no flirting airs, and directed or obeyed promptly and quietly. And yet their womanhood constantly appeared in their manner and in their thoughtfulness for the comfort of those who were in their care. They always had a pleasant word or a smile in answer to a passing remark, were always ready to answer any

satisfied. Their dress was almost invariably the same black unornamented serge or alpaca, which, by the way, is the commonest street dress of all women of their condition. In the telegraph office the clerks are generally women, and indeed, women, seem to do every thing except plough, drive omnibuses and railway engines, and be soldiers and policemen. They keep turnpikes, where turnpikes still exist, and in Sussex I saw a woman's name with her husband's upon the pike-house. Indeed, it seemed to me that in all public affairs, from politics down to turnpike-keeping, women were very much more engaged and before the world in England than in America.