SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

STARTING A NORMAL CLASS.*

JAMES BOYCE.

I would much rather have 30 or 40 of you in a room and show how I conduct my class than here, in a feeble way, to tell you about it. That, I think, would be the Normal way of doing things. I do not know how I was led, or how I came to get hold of these Normal Lessons, the First and Second Series by Prof. Hamill. I was superintendent of a school of about 400, and found as every superintendent will do who studies his school and teachers, that there was a sad lack of a definite knowledge of the Word of God as a whole. I recognized that fact, then I tried to find some way whereby it could be remedied. I came across those books of Prof. Hamill's, and I said, "there may be better helps somewhere, but these are good enough for me," and then I went to work to get others interested.

One thing may be laid down as a fact—you cannot take up a systematic study of the Bible without a healthy, vigorous desire to study; so I went to work to cultivate that desire and get myself up to the point. I started in July (two months before starting the class) to get my teachers and everybody else interested in the study of the Word of God. I pegged at them in season and out of season, in meeting and out of meeting. They said I was going crazy, and I am glad I did go crazy on that point, because today I know more about the Word of God as a whole than I had learned in all other years put together. You must first get your teachers and yourself into a state of mind where you want to study the Word; the next thing is to get your class. Do not draw the age limit anywhere, take any who come; put them in for a while and if you get them going you will find out where the sticking qualities are. I have scholars ranging in age from 16 to 40 in my class.

The next point after you have a healthy sentiment in favor of a Normal class is a leader; and it is not necessary to have a man who thoroughly knows the Bible. What you want is someone who has enough persistency, enough stick-to-it-ive-ness to push the thing through, for that is what is going to count. While I was agitating the question of having a class, somebody said, "Well, I am not going to join it if Mr. Boyce is to teach it," etc. And I said, Amen, I heartily agreed with him. I did not know L was to be the leader, but I knew we were going to have a class. When I was finally selected, I recognized that it meant persistent, earnest, consecrated endeavor on my part to get the others to keep it.

Now, in this busy world you cannot study half a dozen things and carry them all through at once, so I took these words of Paul's for my motto, "This one thing I do,' and that one thing was to study the Normal Bible and Training Lessons. For the first two months I drilled them on one word, "Faithfulness," which we had chosen for our class motto. If they were going to sleep in the meeting I would say, Watch the class motto. If I met them on the street and they had not been to the meeting the previous Sunday, I would ask them what the class motto was. Sometimes a careless one coming down the street who saw me coming on the same side, would cross over to avoid meeting me. That was the way I went after them. And this should be our point—singleness of purpose.

It is absolutely necessary that the class members shall stick at it and stick to it. They must also be systematic, and must give so much time each day to the study of the lessons.

In handling the class I make it a recitation. I call on so-and-so to recite. I ask questions, and I put their answers on the board. In the beginning I went the night before and wrote the whole thing on the board, but by and by I got so I could put it on the board as I asked the question. They had to recite. It was class work, the same kind I did when I was at school. You cannot play at normal study, you have to stick to it in a persistent, systematic way. I think if we recognize the immense need of the Word of God, we would consecrate ourselves to that need and I firmly believe there is no other way to get at that except we take some systematic course and follow it out. As for the leader, I am sure of this, that just so true as is the consummation of matter in the physical world, so it is so in the spiritual world, and that leader who will put himself into the work and expend energy, even though it be for a small class, something will surely come out of that work that will be to the glory of God. I firmly believe this, and it was with such conviction in my heart that I put myself into this work, that I might put into the hearts of young and old a thorough knowledge of the Word of God.

We took as our class verse, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed," 2 Timothy 2: 15.

I am firmly convinced that it is entirely possible for a busy man (and I am busy) to take up a class of this kind and put it through. We started out with forty members and finished the course in six months with thirty, the largest class that ever took a course through and graduated in the state of Illinois. We then took up the Second Series, and next Friday night we finish the examination. We started with forty and have twenty-five to graduate.—Trumpet Call.

*Address before Superintendent's Social Union of Chicago.

Since our last report the field secretary has been in parishes of Kent, Peel and Woodstock. Kent parish is one of the many which has greatly improved its Sunday school work since the parish was organized. It fronts on the river and backs on the yet uncleared forest. The newer settlements are, therefore, places of need on lines of S. school work.

The parish secretary took him to Holmsville for a Saturday night meeting, where the S. S. has fine material of young people, but where workers are scarce. Under circumstances contrasting with the church comforts of more favored people, a meeting was held which the parish officer said would bear fruit in the lives of these young people.

Sunday was spent on the river front at Beechwood and Bath in school and preaching services.

On Monday three sessions of Kent parish convention at Beechwood. This was attended, earnest and practical from beinning to close. Revs. Messrs. Perry and LePage aided the exercises.

On Tuesday, Peel parish convention was prevented by the heavy snowstorm. This was a great disappointment to the promoters, who had made thorough arrangements.

On Friday three sessions were held in Albert street Baptist church, Woodstock. This was specially marked by the presence of the pastors. Rev. Mr. Rutledge, as pastor, conducted the opening, and the morning session was one of much profit. The afternoon was larger in attendance, and the evening was especially hopeful in the large number of the young people who appeared to unite their regular young people's meeting in this.

This closed the series of these two upper counties, and the secretary reported to this meeting that the work was in a more promising condition than ever before. He found more desire for real practical work and an increased number who catch the genius of this beneficient movement and are willing to be trained for better work in their own locality.

As the success of an association is measured by its usefulness rather than by the fact that it simply holds together and comes out free of debt, the constant aim of the Sunday School association is practical usefulness.

In some places the indifference of many years has to be overcome, and the work may seem slow. Efforts are made to help the older people, but the special training is directed to the youth.

The quality and quantity of work done cannot but be gratifying to the many supporters, and by continued faithfulness, the different churches of our provinces must reap very blessed fruit in the future.

THEIR FAMILY MEDICINE.

SO SAY THOUSANDS CONCERNING DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mrs. John Wood of Notre Dame, N. B., Says They Restored Her to Health and Strength After Other Medicines Had Failed.

(From the Richibucto, N. B., Review.)

In the village of Notre Dame, N. B., live Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, respected by all who know them. Mrs. Wood had gone through a trying illness from which she is now happily recovered, and this recovery created so much comment that your correspondent called upon the lady with a view to getting the facts for publication. The reporter was cordially welcomed and was told by Mrs. Wood that she had no objection to making a statement for publication if it were likely to benefit anyone else. She then gave the following particulars of her illness and cure: "For some time previous to February, 1896," said Mrs. Wood, "I had been feeling unwell, and from that time out my health seemed to be going from bad to worse. I suppose the words general debility would best characterize my condition. I was weak, my blood seemed as thin as water. I felt continually drowsy, and yet could not get sound, refreshing sleep. My appetite was poor and I had no relish for food. I was reduced in flesh, and yet my limbs were bloated and swollen, and I was told that I had dropsy, but really I cannot say if this was the case. I tried several medicines, but they did me no good, and I almost felt like giving up in despair. One of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using them in the early spring. It did not take very long to see that I had at last found a medicine that would cure me if anything could, for after taking a couple of boxes I felt both better in health and spirits than I had done for some months. From this out I gained strength continually. My flesh became sound and healthy, the bloating left me, my weight increased, and I soon found myself restored from the position of an unfortunate invalid to a strong and healthy person. I can say nothing but words of praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strongly recommend them to all who may be suffering." Mr. Wood endorsed what his wife said, and added that hereafter Pink Pills would be their family medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

DIPLOMACY.

His Father—If you marry old Stubbs' daughter, you shan't have a cent of my money.

The Son—But, father, if I don't marry her I can't get a cent of old Stubbs money.

His Father (with a grudge to satisfy)—My own boy! Marry her and render that old skinflint penniless!—Pittsburg Chronicle.

NOT A VALID EXCUSE.

(London Paper.)

Poet Laureate Austin says that he published his recent book of poems "because people were asking why he had been so long silent."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. Sutherland of the C. P. R. Gives Some Information Regarding Freight Rates.

Resolutions on the Death of Robert Cruikshank, a Prominent Member of the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the 2nd inst. The vice-president, D. J. McLaughlin, was in the chair, and among the gentlemen present were: W. M. Jarvis, J. M. Scovil, W. C. Pitfield, H. B. Schofield, F. S. Sharp, T. H. Hall, J. N. Sutherland of the C. P. R., Joseph Bullock, C. E. L. Jarvis, H. C. Tilley, W. H. Thorne, W. F. Hatheway, O. H. Warwick and R. T. Hayes.

The secretary, Ira Cornwall, read a report showing what had been done by the council since the last meeting.

W. M. Jarvis here stated that he wished to bring before the board a matter that he thought should take precedence over all others. He then proceeded to speak of the death of Robert Cruikshank. The deceased gentleman was ever calm and courteous, and did much to advance the interests of the city. It was a question if we would have the active steamship business the port now enjoyed but for Mr. Cruikshank. It was he who prepared the pamphlet published by the board which removed the aspersions cast upon the Bay of Fundy and port of St. John. Mr. Jarvis then moved that the following minute be entered on the records of the board:

"That the announcement of the death of Mr. Robert Cruikshank, for many years a member of the council of the St. John Board of Trade, is received with the deepest sorrow. Mr. Cruikshank was always a regular attendant at the meetings of the council and the board, and was endeared to all by his genial temperament, his unfailing courtesy, and the consideration invariably shown by him for opinions differing from his own.

"Recognized by all as one of the truest types of the upright and public spirited citizen, it was due only to his retiring disposition that Mr. Cruikshank did not fill the highest offices at the disposal of the board, which were repeatedly offered him by the unanimous vote of its members.

"As chairman of the city and harbor improvement committee and subsidy committee of the board, Mr. Cruikshank rendered great and lasting services to the port of St. John. His painstaking care and the thoroughness with which he carried through every task were shown in the important report on the Bay of Fundy and harbor of St. John, published in 1887, the materials for which were collected, and the report itself prepared almost entirely by Mr. Cruikshank himself. The publication of that report may be said to have been the first step towards the development of the winter freight services now being actively carried on, in which Mr. Cruikshank always took the deepest interest.

"The members of the board desire to testify their respect and esteem by attending in a body at the funeral of their departed friend.

"Further resolved, That a copy of this minute be sent to Mrs. Cruikshank, with the expression of the deep sympathy felt for her in her affliction."

In seconding the resolution, W. H. Thorne said in Mr. Cruikshank the board lost an active member and the city a citizen of whom it had every reason to be proud.

The chairman in putting the motion, which was carried by a standing vote, said Mr. Cruikshank seemed to have transferred his love for Scotland to St. John and the province of New Brunswick. It was in a large measure due to his efforts that the board had been so successful in the various matters in which they had moved.

Mr. Sutherland of the C. P. R. read extracts from letters received from Mr. Baker, the English agent of the railway, which went to show that some steamship people were charging a higher rate on goods landing at St. John than was asked for goods intended for the west landed at Boston. Mr. Sutherland explained that Mr. Baker made an effort to secure a lot of tea purchased by western Canadian houses for shipment by way of St. John on to the west. Mr. Baker was unsuccessful, and explained why in the following words:

"While I am on this subject, you know of course the through rates quoted by Ronaldson & Co. to Ontario points via St. John from London are 2s. 6d. higher than the rates they charge via Boston. They give as the reason for this the cost of extra labor at St. John. The St. John route is thus handicapped by the 2s. 6d. referred to in addition to which the insurance costs 2s. 6d. to 5s. more via St. John than by the port of Boston."

Mr. Sutherland assured the board that he had not known up to the receipt of this correspondence that such was the case, nor did the Furness line agent know anything of it. This was a question well worth looking into.

In answer, the secretary said he had written Furness, Withy & Co. relative to the difference between the freight rates charged to St. John and Halifax. He then read a letter from that concern in which they stated that they had communicated very fully with their Halifax and St. John agents and their freight brokers in London, and thought they were right in saying it was the wish of everyone to place St. John upon an equality as far as possible with Halifax. There were, however, three disadvantages under which St. John labored as against Halifax, which were very difficult to get over. They were, firstly, the longer distance of the voyage to St. John than to Halifax; secondly, the expenses of handling the goods at St. John, which were very much greater than at Halifax, and, thirdly, the facilities for handling goods at St. John were much poorer than at Halifax, consequently a greater length of time was taken up over the operation. How, then, with these disadvantages could St. John and Halifax be said to be treated alike if the same rate of freight be taken to both ports. The great question was of course the question of labor, and this was a difficulty which should claim the immediate attention of the authorities at this side, and then the company would perhaps see a chance of some nearer approach being made to the Halifax rates. The steamship people promised to give the point their close attention with the endeavor to do all possible in the direction the board indicated. With reference to the hemlock bark extract from Mortimore, Kent county, the owners of the Furness boats did not have the final decision as to the route which would be used. Up to this time they thought they were right in saying that this had altogether rested with the exporters.

Secretary Cornwall said the board of marine underwriters assured the board last fall that the insurance rates to St. John were the same as to Boston.

The chairman admitted that St. John was handicapped as to labor, but that was all.

W. H. Thorne was of the opinion that the subsidies given the steamers would more than offset that. These subsidies were given in order that St. John might compete against other ports.

Mr. Sutherland remarked that if this discrepancy in rates continued, it was bound to operate against the port. The outward shipments from this port this winter had been most satisfactory. Strong representations should be made to the Furness line, protesting against the carriage of goods to Boston at a cheaper rate than to St. John.

The matter of the insurance charges was referred to W. E. Vroom.

In the matter of competitive rates with Boston, it was decided to write Furness, Withy & Co. and ask them to look into the matter.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Sutherland made a brief statement with regard to the business being done at Sand Point this year. Everything, he said, was going on very satisfactorily. The business was fully up to the expectations of the company. Of late questions had been asked as to the shipments of live stock. He was happy to say they were greatly in excess of last years. Up to yesterday (when the Concordia went to sea) 9,122 head of cattle had been forwarded to the United Kingdom by way of St. John. This was over 50 per cent more than went last year.

On the question of the bill about being introduced in the local legislature placing a tax upon commercial travellers, Secretary Cornwall said he had interviewed Hon. Mr. Dunn with regard to it. Mr. Dunn informed him that it was not proposed to place any tax on the travellers of New Brunswick houses. Travellers for outside concern would be taxed, but Mr. Dunn gave him to understand that the travellers, living in this province, who represented outside people would be let off with a reduced tax.

Messrs. Thorne, McLaughlin and Hatheway did not approve of the principle, but no action was taken.

W. F. Hatheway called attention to the importance of having life boat stations established at the mouth of the bay and at the entrance to the harbor. He had inquired carefully into the matter, and the department of marine and fisheries informed him that no representation had ever been made as to the establishment of such service. There were life boats all along the Nova Scotia coast. The crews at these stations were voluntary, but the coxswain was usually allowed $75 a year and the crew at the rate of $1.50 a month for drill performed in the summer. The boats and equipments were supplied by the department. Mr. Hatheway felt that boats could be got and the services established if they were asked for. He therefore moved the following:

"Resolved, That this Board of Trade urge upon the department of marine and fisheries the necessity of having a suitable life boat and service stationed at the South Head of Grand Manan, a similar life boat and service at the North Head of Grand Manan, and also a suitable life boat and service at the entrance of the harbor of St. John.

"Further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the two representatives, John V. Ellis and Col. J. J. Tucker, and that they be asked to co-operate with the board to get the above request granted."

The following gentlemen and firms were elected to membership: J. S. Knowles, A. D. Hewett of the D. A. R.; W. H. Redmond, the manager of the Ames-Holden Co. in this city; J. S. Gibbon & Co., A. P. Barnhill, The A. B. Maclean Co., and Haley Bros. & Co.

The C. P. R.'s letter as to changing the name of Carleton station to St. John (West) was read. It has already been published.

A letter from the Toronto Board of Trade as to the need of a dominion insolvency act was referred to the legislation committee.

The chairman called attention to the proposed extension of the Temiscouta railway.

C. E. L. Jarvis said he recently noticed in the papers a notice of a bill signed by Wm. Pugsley looking towards the extension from Edmundston to Berry's Mills, on the I. C. R., of the Temiscouta railway, also an extension to Norton by the Central railway. He recognized it at once as an old matter. In 1890, when he was connected with the Grand Trunk railway, a similar proposition was made. A memorial was sent up to Ottawa favoring the scheme to extend the railway to Berry's Mills, provided it tapped the I. C. R. at Norton as well. The reason this matter was talked of in 1890 was that the Grand Trunk thought, in consequence of the agitation in Maine for doing away with the bonding privileges, of getting a port in these provinces from which to export the western goods carried by them. Halifax was again stirring the matter up. This board should see to it that the extension to Berry's Mills should not be allowed unless the connection was made with the I. C. R. at Norton too. He moved that the matter be referred to the freight and transportation committee to inquire into.

The motion passed and the board adjourned.

ACROSS THE WATER

The Cretan Situation Considered in Both Houses.

First Lord of the Admiralty Brings Down the Navy Estimates.

London, March 2.—The Earl of Kimberly, the liberal leader, called the attention of the house of lords today to the Cretan policy of the government. He argued that it would have been wiser and safer to join Crete to Greece, and held that under any circumstances the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island simultaneously with those of Greece. His lordship expressed sympathy with the action of the latter country.

The premier, Lord Salisbury, replied for the government. He said the government's policy, which was foreshadowed on Thursday, was in the main that which had been accepted by the powers. Continuing, the premier said that there was not, however, complete unanimity in regard to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, and he added that Crete would not be joined to Greece. This, the premier explained, was not an act of violence, as prior to the crisis there was no evidence that the inhabitants of Crete desired to be annexed to Greece, while all were aware that to the Mussulman inhabitants of the island this would be intensely disagreeable.

No feeling was so strong among the powers as was the belief that if this enterprise of Greece, which they stigmatized as illegal, was allowed to result in the attainment of territorial advantages, Greece's example would spread and the fires of war would be lit where there was now peace, and all knew that if the fires of civil war were lit the Turkish empire would not be in civil war alone.

His lordship then said that he sympathized with the Christians and desired to see an end to their oppression, but, he continued, it was the duty of the government to maintain the existing conditions until they saw a safe, peaceful issue therefrom. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said that he could not furnish the house with any further details regarding the steps to be taken in the matter..

The house of commons was crowded today when the liberal leader, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, moved that the house adjourn in order to call attention to the Cretan situation. He asked if the powers had consented to the British proposals, or if the latter had been modified, and said that there was no hope for Crete unless Turkish rule was substantially removed. The Cretans, he continued, wanted union with Greece, and he advocated the annexation of Creete to Greece.

The liberal leader then expressed sympathy with the action of the Greeks, and warned the government that they had entered upon a path in which they were not masters, and asserted that they might be forced to deeds against which the "conscience of the English nation might revolt."

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, George N. Curzon, replied. He said that the policy of the government was to thoroughly reconstruct the administration of Crete and mitigate the authority of the Sultan. Continuing, Mr. Curzon assured the house that the government which would be established in Crete would displace the Turkish government, though, until the new gend'armie was established, the Turkish troops would need to remain in occupation.

The inquiry of the parliamentary committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed today. Col. Cecil Rhodes was again on the stand. The witness reiterated that he was prepared to again assist in a raid and a revolution in the Transvaal, but, he added, the next time he would do so legally. Col. Rhodes was asked why he had not accepted the responsibility of coming to Dr. Jameson's assistance during the latters' trial, and he replied that his appearance would not have benefitted Jameson, because he would have been obliged to say that he did not authorize the raid.

The statement of the first lord of the admiralty, George Goshen, on the navy estimates for 1897-98 was issued today. The expenditures are placed at £21,838,000 ($109,190,000), being an increase of £15,000 ($75,000) over the last year's estimates. Four battleships, three third class cruisers, two sloops, four gunboats, two torpedo destroyers and a new royal yacht will be commenced, making 108 ships building, of which number sixty-six will be completed during the year. There will also be an increase of 6,119 men and 121 officers in the navy.

London, March 3.—The result of the parliamentary by-election for Halifax to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the liberal member, W. Rawson Shaw, is that the liberals continue to hold the seat. Mr. Ballston, the liberal candidate, received 5,664 votes, as against 5,252 cast for Mr. Crossley, conservative, and 2,000 for Tom Mann, liberal candidate.

All the afternoon papers today comment on the banquet at the Mansion House last night in honor of the United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, and the coming into office of President-elect McKinley.

The Pall Mall Gazette hopes that Major McKinley will "receive the words of friendship and peace uttered yesterday evening as a message from Great Britain, and accept it in preference to the frothy nonsense the secretary of state delivered on Monday."

The bridal veil of a Japanese woman is most carefully preserved after the ceremony, and it is not used again until the death of the owner, when it is used as a shroud.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy No adulteration. N ver cakes.

AN UNUSUAL WEDDING.

An exchange says: A wedding with a tinge of romance and at the same time of an unusually solemn nature occurred at the Saginaw, Mich., hospital at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The contracting parties were George Thomas Oliver of this city, son of the late Andrew Oliver, and Miss Elizabeth Lee, daughter of John H. Lee of New Brunswick. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. H. Gallagher and the only witnesses were Robert W. Lee of Detroit, a brother of the bride, and Miss Sutherland, the matron of the hospital.

The bride graduated from Saginaw hospital as a trained nurse two years ago and resided at 528 North Harrison street. Seven weeks ago she was taken ill with typhoid fever and at the time of the marriage her recovery was very doubtful. She and Mr. Oliver had been bethrothed for the past two years. The disease reached its climax Saturday and the attending physician was of the opinion that the marriage might result in a favorable change in her condition. A report was received from the hospital this morning that there had been a change for the better.

Mr. Oliver is a well known and highly esteemed young business man of the west side, and his bride is a young lady of many admirable qualities of head and heart. Both will receive the prayers of their many friends that the dread disease will pass away and that their marriage, which was consummated under such sad circumstances, will end in many years of happiness.

IN A LONDON HOTEL.

The American visitor to London who stops at a certain hotel in that city finds many novelties and conveniences that are not known here in America, where hotels are supposed to have reached the area of luxury. It has an American-plan dining room, but only a French bill of fare. It has an Indian room, where an Indian chief, in the costume of his country, prepares native dishes for those who desire them.

In this hotel each guest is known by the number of his room instead of his name, and it is rather odd to an American to be addressed as "Mr. 900," as thought he were a convict of the penitentiary.

On each floor, day and night, are to be found a maid, a valet and a waiter, who are at your service, and have free access to your rooms. When you come home at night, if you are a man, you find your clothes pressed and cleaned and carefully packed away in a chest of drawers. If you are a woman the maid attends to frills and furbelows as though she were hired by you especially. Guests never bother with their keys—the maid or valet on the floor takes charge of the key and is ready at any time to open your door.—Chicago News.

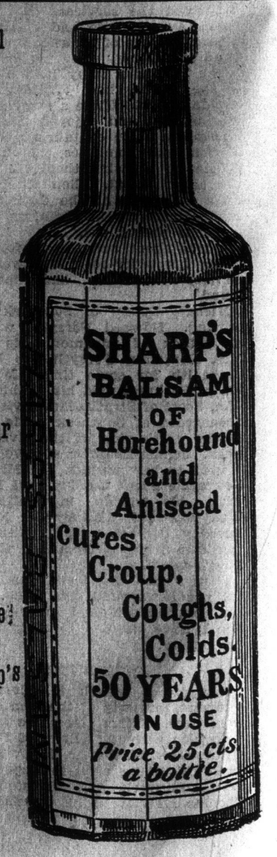
JENNY LIND AND THE QUEEN.

There is a prety story told of Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind. It belongs to the year 1848, and shows how the modesty of two women, the Queen of England and the queen of song, made a momentary awkardness which the gentle tact of the singer overcame.

It was on a night when Jenny Lind was to sing at Her Majesty's theatre that the Queen made her first public appearance after the memorable Chartist day. For the great artist, too, this was a first appearance, for it was the beginning of her season at a place where, the year before, she had won unparalleled fame.

It happened that the Queen entered the royal box at the same moment that the prima donna stepped upon the stage. Instantly a tumult of acclamation burst from every corner of the theatre. Jenny Lind modestly retired to the back of the stage, waiting till the demonstration of loyalty to the sovereign should subside.

The Queen, refusing to appropriate to herself that which she imagined to be intended for the artist, made no acknowledgment either from the stage or the royal box.

At length, when the situation became embarrassing, Jenny Lind, with ready tact, ran forward to the footlights and sang God Save the Queen, which was caught up at the end of the solo by the orchestra, chorus and audience. The Queen then came to the front of her box and bowed, and the opera was resumed.—Truth.

School Scribler Given to the Purchaser of each Bottle of Sharp's Balsam.