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**A SAINTED QUEEN.**

"This chronicle, extended from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is, justly, the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted." So writes the accomplished scholar Benjamin Thorpe. Out of the blurred and blotted parchments of "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" we gather: "That this summer (1016) Edgar Child, mid his mother Agatha, his twam sweostan Margarita and Christina," fled from the vengeance of Gulielmus Conquestor and took refuge at the Court of King Malcolm, the third of the name, in Scotland. "Then," says the chronicle, "King Malcolm began to yearn after Edgar's sister Margaret to wife, but he and all his men long refused; and she herself also declined, and said:—'that she or him nor any one would have, if to her the heavenly Clemency would grant, that she in maidenhood the mighty Lord, with corporal heart, in this short life, in pure continence, might propitiate.'" The king pressed his suit to Edgar, "until he answered 'Yea.'" Never had wedded life such a glorious outcome, and never did Chronicle record a lovelier story—"It then" (the wedding) "came to pass, as God had before provided, and it might not be otherwise, as He Himself in His Gospel saith, that not even a sparrow may fall into a snare without His 'geacnian' (providence.) The prescient Creator knows beforehand what He would have done by her; for she was to increase the praise of God in the land and direct the king from the erroneous path, and incline him, together with his people to a better way, and suppress the evil habits which the nation had previously cultivated: as she afterwards did. The king then received her, though it was against her will; and her manners pleased him, and he thanked God who had mightily given him such a mate and wisely bethought him—as he was a very sagacious man—and turned himself to God, and contemned every impurity; according to what the apostle Paul, the teacher of all the Gentiles, said: "Fill oft the unbe-

lieving man is hallowed and healed through the righteous, believing woman; and in like manner the woman through the believing man."

The wedding of Margaret and Malcolm proved an inestimable blessing, not only to her spouse, but to the whole nation. By her influence and the example of her exiled countrymen, the arts then known in England were introduced among the barbarous Scots; and along the coasts of the estuary of the Forth, where a number of trades were settled, the Saxon languages began to supersede the Gaelic. Burton, in

his "History of Scotland," tells us that Margaret "found that the people of Scotland did not respect the Lord's Day, but followed their usual occupations upon it as on the ordinary week days. On her remonstrance this was rectified, so that the day was sanctified from labor. It was at her desire that a church was founded at Dunfermline, and she also rebuilt the church of Iona which had been desolated and desecrated by the Norsemen under the command of Haco, the heathen viking.

Malcolm having been slain at the siege of Alnwick Castle in 1093, his body was depos-

ited at Tynemouth, but was afterwards brought, "with royal pomp to the church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline," the church Queen Margaret had built; which, patched and restored, remains to this day. Queen Margaret died four years after her husband had been slain, and her body was brought from Edinburgh to Dunfermline.

A plain blue slab of stone marks the place of their rest, and on the grassy bank that overhangs the murmuring waters of Pittencrieff Burn the spot is still pointed out where the sainted queen and wife, turning the leaves of the Book of books, which lay upon her knees, taught to her semi-savage husband the lessons of hope, faith, and charity, which he was swift to apprehend, and out of his love to his Saxon wife hastened to expound to his people.

The memory of this pious queen is perpetuated by a chapel dedicated to her in the castle of Edinburgh, where she died of grief at the death of her husband, and son; also by the Queen's Ferry, between the north and south sides of the Firth of Forth in crossing which, in her flight from England her ship was driven a short distance westward into the shelter of a bay, now known as St. Margaret's Hope.—*Family Friend.*

**TWO WAYS.**

Fred and Joe are boys of the same age. Both have their way to make in the world. This is the way Joe does: When work is before him he waits as long as he can, he hates so to touch it! Then he does not half do it. He is almost sure to stop before it is done. He does not care if fault is found. He says:

"I can't help it," or "I don't care."

Fred's way is not the same. He goes straight to his work, and does it as soon as he can and as well as he can. He never slights work for play, though he loves play as well as Joe does. If he does not know how to do a piece of work well he asks some one who does know, and then he takes care to remember. He says:

"I never want to be ashamed of my work."

Which boy, do you think, will make a man to be trusted?—*Early Dew.*



QUEEN MARGARET TEACHING MALCOLM FROM GOD'S WORD.  
(Drawn by Sir Noel Paton.)