

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Vol. II.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

No. 28.

BUSINESS TALK.

A good word for this paper by those who can give it heartily, as we believe most of our regular readers can, would undoubtedly have excellent results upon its prosperity. Those who have time to follow up the good word by direct canvassing for new subscribers can make the effort pay them, according to the liberal club terms, in more than the thankful regard of the publishers. Those who see the paper for the first time we invite to examine its varied contents and features, and then say whether it is not remarkably cheap at fifty cents a year, or forty cents when ten are ordered at once. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal. Temperance intelligence regarding both inside and outside work will be gratefully received by the editor.

KEEP UP THE MEETINGS.

This is usually a very trying season for temperance societies, it being difficult to secure sufficient attendance to open the meetings. Now is the time for the pillars of the organization to prove their staying powers, for they will be severely tried. It will be generally admitted, we believe, that however it may do for other societies, it is a bad plan for temperance ones to close during the warm weather, or to make the meetings any less frequent than one evening in the week. That is little enough to keep fresh the interest of members in the cause, and even when a member is absent from a meeting, there is a likelihood that his thoughts may be upon it and his interest in the society thereby retained; while, in the case of meetings suspended, members are apt to find social substitutes for the temperance organizations and be harder to get into the meetings when resumed than it was to get them to join in the first place. Another good reason why the weekly links of intercourse should not be separated is that they afford an excellent opportunity for members to exercise mutual watch-care over each other. Often when a weak brother lapses from the right way, a friendly greeting by one whose friendship he knows and esteems, given in time, leads him back to renewed resolves and effort. In many cases, the absence of a member from a meeting is the first indication that anything is wrong with him, but with meetings suspended four or five months such an one might, unobservedly but steadily, be growing worse and worse and farther from hope of reclamation. With the meetings retained, however, it is very important that the members should attend well—even if outside circumstances prevent going for the whole evening, they should try, at least, to call in for a moment and show their faces. It is unfair to join an institution and assume all its privileges while trying to evade its responsibilities, and there is no excuse for young Templars or Sons without family cares absenting themselves and leaving the willing horses of the association to be driven to death, for all the careless ones regard either the rights of their pledged associates or the interests of the common cause. There are a number of things to be attended to by the workers

in a society, as distinguished from the drones, in order to encourage attendance. First of all, especially at this season, the room must be well-aired and made as comfortable as possible in every way. Some societies buy a stock of fans, which are had at a trifle, for the use of their members and visitors, and it is a very good thing in a room apt to be close. Pure, cold water should be supplied both at the opening and at the usual recess, with attractive-looking vessels for its use. Again, there is no reason why temperance meeting rooms should be comparable to either a barn or a prison in the absence of decoration. Pictures, flowers, mottoes, etc., ought to abound, to delight the eye, cheer the heart, refresh the moral sense and educate the mind in good principles. Let there be a bouquet provided for each of the officers' stands, especially for that of the presiding officer. Then there is the entertainment to be provided for the meetings, but this is a new subject, upon which all that need be said at present is to have the best that the collective and individual talent of the society will afford. What we desire now to urge upon the members of temperance societies is to not allow their devotion to the work to melt away in the summer heat.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

LOYAL GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Loyal Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia met at Bridgewater, Lunenburg county, on the third of July. A good representation was in attendance at the opening, including most of the principal officers.

In the reports of officers a gratifying exhibit of progress was made. The present membership numbers two thousand six hundred and one, an increase during the year of six hundred and twenty-one. Sixteen new lodges had been organized and two dormant ones resuscitated. All the old debts had been paid off, and there was a respectable excess of assets over liabilities of one hundred and twenty dollars. Juvenile Templarism was in a promising condition in the jurisdiction.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:—G.W.C.T.—P. J. Chisholm, Truro, Colchester County. G.W.C.—J. N. Mack, Mill Village, Queen's Co. G.W.V.T.—Mrs. Dr. Calder. G.W.S.—I. J. Hingley, Oxford, Cumberland Co. G.W. Treas.—Dr. C. A. Black, Amherst, Cumberland Co. G. W. Chap.—Rev. M. W. Brown, New Germany, Lunenburg Co. G. W. Marshal.—Auley Morrison, Maitland, Hants Co. G. W. Guard.—Mrs. A. Spear, Truro. G. W. Asst. Sec'y.—T. T. Davis. G. W. Deputy Marshal.—Anna Reinhardt. G. W. Messenger.—J. Logan Barnhill. Gen. Supt. Juvenile Templars.—M. C. Smith, Conquerall Bank, Lunenburg Co.

A report from the committee on political action, which condemned in strong terms the new license law of the Dominion was adopted.

An evening public meeting was held in one of the churches, which was well-attended and conducted with ability and spirit.

Annapolis was selected as the next place of meeting.

The County Lodge of Cumberland N. S., has passed a resolution, recommending temperance people to patronize the new temperance hotel started by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Amherst.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

At a meeting held at Shawville on the 28th of June, the Pontiac County Alliance, auxiliary to the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, was formed, with the following officers:—President, the Rev. W. H. Naylor, Shawville; Secretary, the Rev. M. H. Scott, Bristol. The Rev. J. A. Newham officiated at the organization, acting in place of the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Gales, unfortunately laid aside by poor health. The Rev. Mr. Naylor presided, and Mr. Williamson acted as Secretary. A deputation from the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Robertson and Scott, conveyed an expression of approval by that body of the formation of a County Alliance and bade the new organization God-speed. It was decided to purchase a parcel of temperance literature for distribution.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Mrs. Youmans, who lately did excellent service in Canada, is making a tour in England in connection with the British Women's Temperance Association.

Rev. James Scott, of Owen Sound, Ontario, has gone to Ocean Grove, New Jersey, to attend the meeting of the National Division, Sons of Temperance.

The Prohibition Reform Club is the name of a new society lately started in Chatham, Ontario, in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A wine merchant in Driffield, England, capitulated at the close of a temperance campaign, putting on the blue ribbon and declaring his intention to spill his whole intoxicating stock-in-trade in the gutter.

There is every likelihood that the temperance ticket for the United States presidential election will make a more powerful showing the next time than ever before, as the movement has gained much headway already in Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Maine, Wisconsin and other States.

According to a statement made by Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, the greatest drawback to the progress of the Southern negroes is whiskey. That gentleman believes high taxation will be more effective in suppressing the liquor traffic than prohibitory laws. We cannot agree with him there, however.

As impudent a thing as has been heard of for a long time is the attempt of the liquor sellers of Port Huron, Detroit, to bribe the fourth of July amusement committee, by offering five hundred dollars if it would prevent arrests being made at places where liquor was sold on Independence Day, but it is needless to say the offer was rejected.

Noble County, Ohio, has a record befitting its name. With twenty thousand people it has no saloon and no case on the criminal docket. For a year no one has been arrested on a criminal charge, and even civil law suits are so scarce as to make poor pickings to lawyers.

The high license method of combating intemperance is in some cases proving a delusion. Des Moines, Iowa, tried it, advancing the license fee from \$250 to \$1,000, the immediate consequence of which was that eleven more saloons took out the high license than took out the low.

Several of the directors of the Temperance Colonization Company were in Ottawa a few days ago, holding an interview with the Premier. It is said the company is in a very flourishing condition, and promises to be a great success as an immigration factor. We hope this is all true, having felt much concern at the fierce attacks made upon the enterprise in certain quarters.

Judge Rigby, sitting in the Supreme Court at Annapolis, N. S., had an Indian brought before him charged with theft, and the evidence showed that the place where the money had been taken from was a bar-room. Whereupon the learned judge said that he could not understand this, as he had been informed that the Scott Act was in force in Annapolis county, but he said he supposed he must have been misinformed on that point, as the bar-room referred to seemed to be in full operation, and if that law was in force in this county the person who kept the bar was equally guilty of breaking the laws of the land with the person who took money from his till.

For a long time it has been notorious that very little of the wines and liquors sold in America as French ever were in France. Worse than that, however, is the state of affairs indicated by a report of the American Consul at Rochelle. According to this authority French brandy is counterfeited in France as well as outside of it, and has in the last three years undergone a complete transformation, and is no longer brandy, the greater portion being prepared from alcohol of grain, potatoes, or beet. The most unsatisfactory circumstance is that even the merchants who desire to purchase a pure Cognac cannot be certain that they do so, for the proprietors of the vineyards, all of whom are distillers, have become so clever in the manipulation of the alcohols and the accompanying drugs that they deliberately make a brandy of any required year or quality. The mention of the years 1849 or 1876, for instance, in an invoice, or on a label, means simply that the article is presumed to have the taste or color of the brandies of those years. The increasing importation of German potato and beet alcohols into the Charente ports is an additional proof that the less brandy that is consumed the better for the health and intellect of the consumer. It is, moreover, becoming a custom to sell the brandy in twelve-bottle cases, marked with one, two, or three stars, according to the presumed quality, thus avoiding mention of year or place of production.

"TWO CENTS A WEEK AND A PRAYER."

"Two cents a week and a prayer." A tiny gift may be, But it helps to do a wonderful work For our sisters across the sea.

NANCY.

"There are just two kinds of people in the world Janet," said her mother. "Those who help, and those who hinder."

moment or more the two girls looked at each other in silence. At length Janet said, more quietly than she had spoken before,— "Let me ask you, Nancy, why you don't go out to service? It would be better than this uncertain way of living."

Everything on the tables was sold, though in great fun the last cake and doll were disposed of by auction. By eleven o'clock the parlors were empty and the last guest had left the house.

But Janet was watching the window, and did not seem to hear the question. Just at that moment two strangers, a man and woman, were coming up the street guided by Clara's father.

The Weekly Messenger.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

WEIGHED AND WANTING.

A system of high customs duties was adopted in the United States after the war of the Southern rebellion, to provide the Government with means to pay off the enormous debt created by that struggle. For different reasons it would have been better to have had less anxious haste to clear off the debt, and to allow the burden of war expenditure to be distributed over a longer period, if indeed a moderate tariff would not have returned as much revenue in the long run as the extreme one employed. Chiefly would that have been better in saving the country from falling into the policy of so called protection to native industry, for the high tariff, imposed in the first case to meet a grave national call for funds, became soon regarded as a necessity to create and support industrial life in the country. One of the immediate effects of the high duties was to make prices of everything higher than they were before the war. The result of higher prices was naturally an effort by capitalists to produce as much manufactured goods in the country as possible and sell them at the enormous profit made up by adding duties and foreign freights to the cost of manufacturing. Therefore, under a high tariff the people pay tribute to home manufacturers for what goods of theirs they buy equal to that they pay the Government for goods bought of foreign make. This system of double taxation cannot, however, go on forever without creating problems the solution of which tends to destroy it. In proportion as the home manufacturers can supply the needs of the country does the Government lose revenue from imported goods and do they come into sharper competition with each other. Of course, the effects of increased competition are to reduce their profits and to crowd the home market with their productions. The cost of manufacturing being greater in a country with high customs duties, its manufacturers cannot meet those of free trade countries upon even terms in foreign markets, and, besides, with foreign goods discouraged at home trading with other countries is made still more difficult. Relief from too much competition and over-production at home cannot, for those reasons, be obtained in foreign markets. Recourse in their distress is therefore had by the protected manufacturers to a variety of methods, such as combining to keep up prices, to have the tariff raised still higher and to limit production, and lengthening the hours of labor and cutting down the wages of their dependents. These all, however, have been proved in experience to be unavailing, and finally comes the shutting down of factories and the turning adrift of hundreds of working people. Protection thus at length ceases to protect, while the taxation involved in it remains intact, as burdensome if not as unjust when it goes into the public treasury as when it fills the private purse. This is now proving to be the case, particularly, with regard to the woollen manufacturing industry of the United States, which was one of the most highly favored by the tariff. Nearly half of the woollen mills of New England have stopped work for the present, and it is conjectured that about one-third of the woollen mills in the whole country are idle. In the recent revision of the tariff the woollen duties were left unchanged except where made higher, but all

to no purpose, as seen above. Protection has been given a better trial in the matter of wool and woollens than almost anything else, besides all the natural advantages that wool raising and manufacturing possess in America, and if the result does not teach wisdom to advocates of protection, nothing will.

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. Parnell's testimonial fund has reached eighty-five thousand dollars.

An industrial exhibition was opened in Cork on the third of July. The Irish lace exhibition in London has proved a failure.

Government officers have discovered at Limerick railway station a basket of revolvers, which has caused great excitement, as the weapons are thought to belong to a revolutionary party supposed to exist in Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

A cowardly and brutal outrage was committed at Ennis upon a farmer named Griffey. His house was entered by a party of disguised men, two of whom held him in bed while another shot him three times in the legs, shattering his knee. A man named Cunningham, supposed to be an Invincible, has been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the shooting.

Four men named Rogerson, Tansey, Kelly and Houghton have been found guilty at Sligo of conspiracy to murder, and Tansey was sentenced to fourteen, Rogerson twelve, Houghton eight and Kelly two years of penal servitude. It was proved that, in obedience to the orders of a secret society, they attempted in March, 1882, to blow up Weston House, Galway, with dynamites. Their contract was for five hundred pound, if they succeeded in killing the inmates, and two or three hundred pounds if they did not take life. Through unskilful handling five pounds of dynamite exploded on the window sill of the house did little damage.

When Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were foully murdered in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Irishmen everywhere, in the press and otherwise, expressed abhorrence of the crime, and in some cases a belief was uttered that the murderers were not Irishmen at all, but enemies of Ireland who desired to draw down on the Irish people fearful vengeance. Since the murderers were caught and found to be Irishmen, however, a change came over the professions of Irish agitators on both sides of the Atlantic. First, they began railing at the methods of procuring the conviction of the assassins, and by the time all the latter who did not save themselves by treachery were hung, meetings of Irishmen were ready to proclaim their executed countrymen martyrs, and to advocate assassination and the use of explosives as just methods for securing Ireland's freedom from the English rule. Large meetings of this nature have been held in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, at which the audience warmly applauded expressions of approval of the Phoenix Park murders and appeals to the use of deadly weapons and explosives. Resolutions expressive of similar sentiments were adopted at the New York meeting.

CASUALTY.

A disastrous fire has burned a large part of the town of Astoria, Oregon.

John Murphy lost his life on the railway track at Ansonia, Connecticut, while saving the lives of his two children.

It is now estimated that one hundred and fifty persons lost their lives in the recent anchoring accident in Glasgow, Scotland.

Heavy floods in Surat, India, have caused great damage to property and some loss of life.

Little Bay village, Newfoundland, has been visited by a fire, which left the greater portion of six hundred inhabitants homeless.

The familiar story of young children being left alone in a house and mischief befalling them is repeated from Joliet, Illinois, where two of James Mullhern's children in that position set fire to the house with fire-crackers and were burned to death.

During a grand temperance celebration at the Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, England, when thousands of school children were upon the grounds, a number of children climbed upon a dray horse, which, becoming frightened, caused a panic in which two were killed and many injured.

Lightning has been doing much damage in Ontario. At Kincardine on the third instant the Masonic Hall, Combe's block and the Standard office were struck, a loss of two thousand dollars being caused. Hailstones as large as eggs dropped during the storm, and a gale of wind did much injury to property. On the same day lightning struck a building at Stayner, and taking a devious course, tearing things up as it passed, ended by striking F. B. Sanders, Egbert Crankfield and Charles Adamson, all of whom had a remarkable escape from death. A little girl named Manie Jolly was struck by lightning in her father's house in Toronto, and died from the effects. John Ross was struck, while on the road near London, and instantly killed.

CRIME.

John Reed, a famous rifle marksman, has been arrested at Staples Mill, Minnesota, for murdering his sweetheart at Syracuse, Illinois, twelve years ago.

In an attempt to escape made by convicts in the State Prison at Salem, Oregon, three were killed, two wounded, while eight got away and some of the officials were wounded.

Bridget McClure, New Haven, Connecticut, had asked Thomas Connolly, a widower of thirty-two, to marry her, and upon receiving his refusal she threw vitriol in his face.

J. Dawson, in Ottawa, quarrelling with his wife at noonday, threw a brick at her, which missed its mark but struck a young child of his own and, glancing off, struck a four-year old child named Brownson, injuring it so that recovery is doubtful.

On a recent night Marshal Hensley, with Ben Bagley and four others, set out from Greensburgh, Kentucky, to arrest James Owen, a desperate fellow, on a felony warrant. Reaching his house at midnight, they found it defended by Owen and a party of friends he had gathered to resist arrest. Fifty shots were exchanged, Hensley being killed and Bagley mortally wounded. The other members of the force fled.

James Nolan, a half-breed of fifty-two years, eloped lately with a white girl of fifteen from Middle Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia. William Miller, the girl's father, gave chase, and overtook the pair as they were entering Sheet Harbor village. Upon Nolan refusing to give up the girl, Miller fired at him, shooting him badly in the arm. Before the magistrate Nolan was committed to gaol and Miller was dismissed on his personal recognizances to appear when wanted.

An awful tragedy is reported from the wilds of Colorado. When Grand county was created in 1879 the seat was located at

Hot Sulphur Springs, but at the election in the following year the people changed it to Grand Lake. Afterward the matter was taken into the courts, and in the meantime hatred was cherished between the rival factions. The commissioners of the county were Barney, Day, Mills and Webber, and Day and Mills were in favor of declaring the vote illegal which created Grand Lake the county seat. A few days ago the commissioners had the regular meeting at Grand Lake, and decided to declare the office of county treasurer vacant because he would not file satisfactory bonds. Day, Webber and the clerk named Dean stayed at a boarding house, near which was a pine thicket. On their way to the place of meeting one morning they were fired upon from the thicket by four masked men, all being shot down almost instantly. One of them before falling shot one of the assailants dead, and then the others disappeared. Citizens startled by the firing arrived on the scene, finding Day dead and Webber and Dean mortally wounded, besides the dead body of one of the murderers. Tearing the mask off the latter they found it was Mills, the other county commissioner. When the news was brought to Hot Sulphur Springs the residents became intensely excited, and shortly before dark twenty well-armed horsemen left for Grand Lake and a terrible fight was expected when they would meet the desperadoes.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

White & Co., an old-established wholesale lace firm of Toronto, have failed.

The corner-stone of a second sugar refinery has been laid in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Union Bank of Lower Canada made two hundred thousand dollars of profits on last year's operations.

Notwithstanding the dulness usual to midsummer, commercial reports indicate a full movement of farm produce, general merchandize and coal, and a better state of the iron trade, together with a continued improvement in crop prospects. The number of failures last week in the United States has exceeded that for the preceding week and the corresponding week in the past two years.

Ten thousand iron workers on strike in Staffordshire, England, marched with banners to Dudley, Port Tipton, and Moxley, and quenched the fires in the iron works. Work was stopped at many of the furnaces, the police being powerless against such a mob. At length, however, when the mob dwindled the police charged and arrested twelve of the ringleaders. Later the men held a mass meeting and resolved to continue the strike.

Heavy rains have come to the relief of the crops threatened with drought in the Red River valley, Minnesota and Manitoba. Immense damage has been done to crops in the neighborhood of Brattleboro, Vermont, by a very severe thunder storm. The Iowa crop report for July shows increased average and better prospects for corn, wheat, and low last year for winter and about equal for spring, and an increased acreage of oats in slightly better condition than same time last year. Wheat in France will be a poor crop this season, but barley and oats promise well. Extremely hot weather in Germany, it is feared, will damage the crops. The wheat crop in Italy falls below the average.

Two or three hundred miners at Ely, Vermont, struck work last week, having been kept out of their pay for two months.

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Mr. MATT GOVERNOR

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They broke into the company's store, and stripped it of goods, and afterward paraded the streets, making riotous demonstrations and threatening to destroy the company's property. Four companies of militia were called out by the Governor, who accompanied them to Ely. The troops were not expected, and they found the streets deserted. Eleven of the ringleaders were arrested, and there was no resistance. Much want existed among the miners' families, and women with children in their arms appealed to the soldiers for assistance. The company owes twenty thousand dollars to the men, but can only pay them four thousand five hundred at present, being in a bad way, and it is doubtful if the balance will ever be paid. There is much sympathy expressed for the men, and there is no reason to doubt the riotous conduct was produced by a few hot-headed ones who coerced the others.

THE WEEK.

MR. MATTHEW H. RICHEY has been made Governor of Nova Scotia.

HARRIGAN, the last jurymen who agreed to a verdict of acquittal in the Star Route trial, is suing the St. Louis *Republican* for twenty thousand dollars for calling him a drunkard.

THERE IS A REPORT going that Cree Indians from the Canadian side outnumbered and defeated a party of United States troops doing scout duty in Montana, but the report is doubted.

A FINE STEAMSHIP, named "Athabasca," has been launched in Glasgow, Scotland, for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to run, in connection with its railway, between Algona Mills and Thunder Bay.

LORD COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice of England, who is coming to America this season, will visit Winnipeg in August with Sir John Macdonald, and will go to the end of the Canadian Pacific Railway track.

DIFFERENCES between the English and American courts of revision of the Bible have been adjusted by the latter so far as the work has gone, and it is anticipated that the revised edition of the Old Testament will be published next year.

MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS at Suncook, New Hampshire, are to be called to answer for illegal arrest and imprisonment of Swedish immigrants. On the part of the corporations it is claimed that persons they imported as help from Sweden owe their passage money.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL of the United States has upheld the decision of his predecessor in 1879, prohibiting the delivery of money orders and registered letters to the Louisiana Lottery Company, notwithstanding that the concern is chartered under the laws of that State.

CHILCOATIN INDIANS in British Columbia lately waylaid and attacked eight workmen. One of their shots brought down a horse, and the men retaliating shot an Indian and killed another. Bad feeling has been awakened between the races by the affray.

A PANAMA DESPATCH says the volcano of Ometepe in Lake Nicaragua is in eruption, and the residents of the neighborhood are in consternation. Great masses of mud and stone are thrown out of the crater, which is enlarged. On the fourth of May the lava was accompanied by a volume of thick smoke, that frightened the villagers into the churches.

MARY MARSH, aged eighty-six, believed to be a wealthy miser, was found lately on the verge of starvation, in an old attic in Brooklyn, New York.

A MERCHANT of Lansingburg, New York, is winding up his business and preparing for death, at the approach of the age at which his ancestors have died.

TWO HOMING PIGEONS lately travelled from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Northampton, Massachusetts, five hundred and five miles, in twenty-three hours and forty-six minutes, the fastest time recorded.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMILTON, Washington, does not apprehend an outbreak of yellow fever this summer, but says everything depends upon strict quarantine, the greatest danger being from Vera Cruz, Mexico. No alarm is felt regarding the cholera. Forty to fifty deaths a week from yellow fever are occurring in Havana, Cuba.

A BOY OF SIX was fined ten dollars damages, two dollars penalty and the costs, or sixty days in gaol, at London, Ontario, a few days ago, for throwing a stone through a car window. The child's father was too poor to have legal counsel at the trial or to pay the fine, but had an appeal entered and procured bail. It is idiotic if not illegal to treat a mere baby as if he were an old criminal.

STRATFORD, Ontario, has a municipal deadlock. The Mayor was detected in immoral conduct, and the Council refused to sit under him. An attempt to have the Mayor punished by law having failed, he took his seat at the Council board, but the Councilors again refused to act with him. He says he will compel them to act, while they persist in refusing duty, so that the affairs of the town are at a standstill.

MR. MACKAY, the wealthy mining speculator of Nevada, is buying largely of the finest paintings procurable in Europe. He has bought from Lord Lansdowne, the future Governor-General of Canada, the famous Rembrandt portrait, paying twenty-five thousand dollars for it, and is reported to have secured the collection of pictures at Leigh Court, Somerset, England, for five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. America is to be congratulated upon obtaining such valuable additions to its art collections, and her rich men might put their money to much worse use.

A SANITARY ASSOCIATION for Canada is proposed to be organized at Kingston, Ontario, in September. Briefly stated, the objects of the society will be as follows:—To promote sanitary education; to obtain joint preventive action between the several governments against infectious disease; the co-operation of boards of health, and the publication of a sanitary journal of lectures on matters belonging to the public health. In the prospectus issued by the provisional committee appointed at Ottawa some time ago, it is stated that pure air, pure water, pure food and sufficient sunlight are absolutely necessary to ensure health, long life, healthy homes and a healthy race. Sanitary associations, it says, rank equal in importance with any association instituted for the benefit of mankind. It reminds people that the germs of disease, from want of precautions, enter our houses from hidden sources charged with life-destroying poison, and that the public are awakening to the fact that they are answerable for their own sufferings and bereavements to a great extent, such diseases as diphtheria and scarlet and typhoid fevers being mainly owing to bad drainage.

GOVERNOR BUTLER, of Massachusetts, borrowed the human skin used in the investigation into the Tewkesbury almshouse, and now refusing to return it he is to be sued for the strange property by the shoe firm that lent it.

A FARMER by means of a red table-cloth warned the express train due from London of a washout on the Port Stanley railway track, near St. Thomas, Ontario, and thereby probably prevented a serious disaster. It would do no harm to give that farmer a free pass on the line.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY, by a recent discovery, lays claim to having the grandest waterfall in the known world, its height being fifteen hundred feet. Indians say that waterfalls higher than the tallest fir-pine or cedar trees exist on the headwaters of the Nooksack River in that country.

A NEW STEAMER, named "Aurania," while approaching Long Island, blew out her cylinder head, causing damage of one hundred thousand dollars. Lambert, the engineer, did a noble act, at the risk of his life rushing into the engine room filled with the scalding vapor and shutting off the steam. A purse of three hundred dollars was made up for the brave fellow by the passengers.

ARCHBISHOP CAPEL, noted for his success in making converts to Roman Catholicism among the aristocracy of Europe, has been sent to America. In selecting incumbents for vacant bishoprics in the United States, the Pope will choose from Americans born of Irish parents, under the advice of American bishops. It looks as if the Pope is taking more than ordinary interest in America at the present time.

MR. CHRISTOPHER SPENCER, the wealthy rifle inventor, was married at Norwich, Connecticut, the other day to Miss Georgette Rogers, and thereby hangs a romantic tale. About fifteen years ago, the bride's family having lost a fortune, she hired out as a nurse. In that capacity she attended Mr. Spencer's first wife in her last illness, when a friendship began which terminated in the union above noted.

MANY MORMONS are suing for damages against the Commissioners appointed to carry out the recent United States legislation against the unlawful practices of the sect. It is the general opinion among the other residents of Utah that the defiant conduct of the Mormons will induce the next Congress to adopt more effectual measures. An election for the Utah Legislature and local offices takes place on the sixth of August, when the efficiency of the anti-polygamy law is expected to be tested, as under it polygamists are deprived of political privileges.

SOME OF THE STUDENTS of Williams College, Springfield, Massachusetts, have been getting more free trade in their political economy lessons than their traditions could agree with. Fourteen of them have sent a protest to the trustees against the way free trade is taught by Professor Perry, and particularly against his endeavor to have a prize from the Cobden Club awarded at that college. In response, the committee have taken into consideration the advisability of having the students lectured upon the principles of protection. Political economy taught so as to make it appear that a people will become prosperous in proportion as they shut themselves in from business intercourse with the outside world would be a new branch of learning indeed.

CHOLERA IS SLAYING from a hundred and fifty to two hundred people a day in Egypt, but it is believed it will subside without spreading to Europe.

IN ENGLAND the Trades Union is coming into alliance with the Radicals, and will insist on a larger representation of workmen in Parliament and a limitation of the rights of landlords.

ENGLISH RADICALS have begun agitating for the removal of the Bishops of the Anglican Church from the House of Lords, on account of their conduct in opposing the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

IT IS EXPECTED that all the French troops sent to Tonquin will have arrived by the middle of July. China has rejected the proposal of France respecting Annam. Recent great storms put a stop to French military operations in the country, and it will be some time before they can be renewed, on account of the state of the ground.

BALLOONING has been a prominent pastime on both sides of the ocean within the past week or two. Two Belgian aeronauts who ascended at Courtrai, Belgium, were blown across the English Channel and landed safely in Bromley, Kent county. Grimley, an aeronaut, went up in a balloon at Hornsdeale, Pennsylvania, and was next heard from by telegraph as follows:—"Landed on Catskill Mountains; severe hurricane; had a terrible time." Another one named Owings made an ascent at Keokuk, Iowa, and his balloon was caught near Burnside, Illinois, without him, and he is thought to be dead. A balloonist named King made his profession romantic by marrying Rose Kennedy in a balloon, and making the wedding trip in the clouds, ascending from Chicago.

THE WHISKEY SUPPLIERS of the United States, having been accumulating stocks of that fiery beverage faster than the commercial demand for it warranted, had to store great quantities of it in warehouses until it would be taken by the trade. An order went forth from the Government, however, that all this whiskey must pay revenue duties by a certain date, whether it was sold or not. This struck consternation into the hearts of the whiskey men, and they began to consider ways of avoiding the payment of the taxes. They thought they could export it in bond to Canada, and place it in warehouses there and have it taken back as new goods, which could remain in bond for three years without paying taxes. An effort was made in accordance with this plan, to obtain leave from the Canadian authorities to allow the liquor to be temporarily stowed away in their country for the purpose mentioned. The proposal would not be entertained for a moment on the Canadian side, and then it was thought the Bermudas, the West Indies, or some such place, could be utilized as a hiding place for American whiskey from domestic taxation. Bad for the crafty fellows, however, the Attorney-General of the United States has just decided that whiskey rolled out of the country and in again in that way was still the same whiskey and would have to pay customs duties upon being imported from abroad. This decision has occasioned dismay to the owners of the whiskey.

DEAD.

The Duke of Marlborough, England, aged sixty-three.

The Roman Catholic Bishop John McMullen, Davenport, Iowa.

The Rev. Wm. Pinkney, D.D., LL.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland.

THE OSPREY.

One of the most interesting of the prodigious birds which belong to Great Britain is the celebrated osprey or fishing hawk. This fine bird was formerly very common in England, but is now but rarely seen within the confines of the British Isles, although isolated species are now and then seen.

As the bird is a fish-eater, it is generally observed on the sea coast or on the banks of some large river, but has occasionally been observed in some comparatively waterless situation, where it has been probably driven by stress of weather. In some parts of Scotland the osprey still holds its own, and breeds year after year on the same spot, generally choosing the summit of an old ruined building or the top of a large tree for that purpose. The nest is a very large one, composed almost wholly of sticks, and contains two or three whitish eggs, largely blotched with reddish-brown, the dark patches being collected toward the large end of the egg. As is the case with the eagles, the osprey is monogamous; but on the death of either of the pair, the survivor soon finds another mate, and is straightway consoled by a new alliance. From all accounts it is an affectionate and domestic bird, paying the greatest attention to its mate and home, and displaying a constancy which is not to be surpassed by that of the turtle-dove, so celebrated for matrimonial felicity.

The flight of the osprey is peculiarly easy and elegant, as might be expected from a bird the length of whose body is only twenty-two inches, and the expanse of wing nearly five feet and a half. Living almost wholly on fish, the osprey sails in wide undulating circles, hovering over the water and intently watching for its prey. No sooner does a fish come into view than the osprey shoots through the air like a meteor, descends upon the luckless fish with such force that it drives a shower of spray in every direction, and soon emerging, flies away to its nest, bearing its prey in its grasp. In order to enable it to seize and retain so slippery a creature as a fish, the claws of the osprey are long, curved and very sharp, the soles of the feet are rough and the outer toe is capable of great versatility. When the bird has settled upon its nest, or upon any spot where it intends to eat its prey, it does not relinquish its hold, but, as if fearful that the fish should escape, continues its grasp, and daintily picks away the flesh from between its toes. Sometimes in making its swoop it arrests itself for a second or two, as if to watch some change of position on the part of its intended prey.

The singular beauty of the osprey's flight attracted the attention of M. de Quatrefages who remarked that the bird was able with outstretched and immovable wings, not only to withstand the power of a "squall" that would have flung a man to the ground, but even to work its way against the wind. How this feat was performed he confesses to be a mystery to him, and that the so-called scientific theories of "acquired velocity" or "tremulous movement" of the wings could not at all account for the phenomenon which he observed.

Harmless though the osprey be—except to the fish—it is a most persecuted bird, being not only annoyed by rooks and crows, but robbed by the more powerful white-headed eagle, who strikes the osprey on the wing and snatches from the poor bird the results of its morning's labors.

There is but one species of osprey although it has been thought that the American bird ought to be reckoned as a different species. The general color of the osprey is dark brown, but it is pleasingly variegated with various shades of black, gray, and

white. The crown of the head and the nape of the neck are covered with long gray-white feathers, streaked with dark brown. The under surface of the body is white, with the exception of a light brown band which extends across the chest. The primaries are brown tipped with black, and the tail is barred above with a light and a deep brown, and below with brown and white. The legs, toes and cere are blue, the eyes golden yellow, and the beak and claws black.—*Wood's Natural History.*

TRAINING THE LITTLE ONES.

BY NELLIE BURNS.

Some time since, as I stood with other waiting customers in a dry-goods store, a fashionably dressed lady entered, accom-

panied by a fair, flaxen-haired little girl of about five years of age. They had just left a confectioner's stand, and as the result of her purchase the mother carried in her hand a paper of candy. As they approached the place where I was standing I heard the child teasing for the candy. The mother refused to give it to her, and her rather mild teasing assumed the form of a half crying command, and upon being reproached in an impatient tone by the mother, and again refused, she threw herself at full length upon the floor and indulged in such a series of kickings and screamings as to attract the attention of every one in the store. The

mortified mother hastily assured the child that if she would get up, and be a good girl, she would give her the candy; upon which assurance the little victor arose, and after securing her prize, looked around on her spectators with the smile and air of one who had conquered. On the faces of those who had witnessed the scene there was an amused expression, but to me there was nothing in the sight to produce a smile. Such an outburst of temper and such a conquest on the part of that little girl had a deeper significance than was at first apparent to those witnesses.

When I thought how ignorant she was of what was right and wrong, and how dependent was her conduct on the teaching she received, I knew she was not to blame for this act. If her mother had taught her no les-

children, I know they very soon learn if they are to govern or be governed. And as gratifying their wishes is the only thought by which they are guided, they become the severest little tyrants if there is no restraint on their actions.—*Christian Union.*

SELF-CARE WHILE NURSING THE SICK.

To those who are called upon to nurse the sick through a long and severe illness it is of the utmost importance, not only to themselves but to their patient, that their own health should be preserved and their own strength maintained, not only throughout the critical stage, but during the period of convalescence, sometimes so tediously prolonged. To all such we submit the following simple precautions, to aid them in preserving their own health while attending the sick.

If the malady of the patient be such as to cause any marked odor of the breath or noticeable exhalations from the skin, take care always to sit on that side of the bed or sick person which is opposite to the direction which the effluvia take toward the windows or draft of a fireplace. Sit so that their breath, etc., is carried away from you. Do not sit too close to them, or take their breath if you can avoid it.

To keep one's strength in a case of prolonged care, and particularly if obliged to sit up all night for many nights in succession, great benefit will be derived from taking a warm bath early in the morning, and putting on fresh under garments every second morning; or if the disease be particularly infectious in its nature, it is best to change the underclothing every morning. It will be found that the warm bath, followed by brisk rubbing of the whole body with a coarse Turkish towel or flesh brush, will refresh the wearied body almost as much as sleep.—*Christian Union.*

In 1878 UNG A-CHE, a leper, was baptized at the Christian hospital at Swatow, and went away to his home at Na Thau, not cured, but full of joy in his new faith. Three years passed without sign or sound. "A new convert of a day, who came for what he could get, and then vanished," would be the verdict of critics. But last year, news came to the missionaries that at Na-Thau, among a people notorious for piracy, this poor leper had gathered a little band of his neighbors, and had taught them all that he himself had learned during his stay at the hospital. Sunday after Sunday, in spite of the hostility and the threats of the rest of the city, they met for worship; and when the missionaries from Swatow visited the place, they found a congregation of twenty or thirty men or women, as intelligent as they were loyal and prepared for fuller teaching. One and all had learned to love and serve Christ from the teaching of the poor despised leper, still scarred with the marks of his terrible disease. Converts in China, for all that malignant critics may say, are not all hypocrites in search of gain.—*Sunday Magazine.*

WHAT TO WEAR SILVER IN.—Thick white cotton flannel with plenty of fleece on it. I have a silver tea set which we had used every evening for two years and four months, and it is yet bright and pretty, though never scoured. It never had a touch of soap, as that turns silver an ugly whitish color. Every evening, when the family leave the table, I pour scalding water over each piece, and while hot wipe with a soft linen towel, polish once a week with a soft chamois, then pin up in thick cotton flannel bags made for the purpose.



THE OSPREY.—(*Pandion haliaetus*.)

panied by a fair, flaxen-haired little girl of about five years of age. They had just left a confectioner's stand, and as the result of her purchase the mother carried in her hand a paper of candy. As they approached the place where I was standing I heard the child teasing for the candy. The mother refused to give it to her, and her rather mild teasing assumed the form of a half crying command, and upon being reproached in an impatient tone by the mother, and again refused, she threw herself at full length upon the floor and indulged in such a series of kickings and screamings as to attract the attention of every one in the store. The

sons of obedience, and she had been allowed to indulge in such conduct at home, it made but little difference to her as to the time and place of giving vent to her enraged feeling. So, instead of reproaching her for being guilty of this most repulsive act, I pitied her for being the victim of so wretched and ruinous a form of parental government. If, in the short space of her young life, the discipline she had received had been productive of such bad behavior, there could be no doubt that it would in time destroy all the natural goodness in the child's nature.

From my own experience in dealing with

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BY ERNI

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HOW A BIRD OUTWITTED THE MONKEYS.

BY ERNEST INGERSOLL IN ST. NICHOLAS.

"Of all the hanging nests, commend me to that made of grass by the baya sparrow of India. It is one of the most perfect bird-houses I know of, and seems only to need a fire-place to make it a real house. Its shape and mode of attachment at the top to the end of the limb are shown in the picture. It is entered through the long neck at the lower end. The bed for the eggs rests in the bulb or expansion at the middle of the nest, where there are actually two rooms, for the male has a perch divided off from the female by a little partition, where he may sit and sing to her in rainy weather, or when the sun shines very hot, and where he may rest at night. The walls are a firm lattice-work of grass, neatly woven together, which permits the air to pass through, but does not allow the birds to be seen. The whole nest is from fourteen to eighteen inches long, and six inches wide at the thickest part. It is hung low over the water,—why, we shall presently see,—and its only entrance is through the hanging neck.

"Why do birds build hanging nests?"

"Those birds that do make hanging nests, undoubtedly do it because they think them the safest. Bird's eggs are delicacies on the bill of fare of several animals, and are eagerly sought by them. Snakes, for instance, live almost entirely upon them, during the month of June; squirrels eat them, raccoons also, and opossums, cats, rats, and mice. But none of these animals could creep out to the pliant, wavy ends of the willow branches or elm twigs, and cling there long enough to get at the contents of a Baltimore oriole's nest.

"In the country where the baya sparrow lives, there are snakes and opossums, and all the rest of the egg-eaters; and in addition there are troops of monkeys, which are more to be feared than all the rest together. Monkeys are wonderfully expert climbers, from whom the eggs in an ordinary open-top pouch nest, like the oriole's, would not be secure; for if they can get anywhere near, they will reach their long, slender fingers down inside the nest. The baya sparrow discovered this, and learned to build a nest inclosed on all sides, and to enter it from underneath by a neck too long for a monkey to conveniently reach up through. Beside this, she took the precaution to hang it out on the very tips of light branches, upon which she thought no robber would dare trust himself. But she found that the monkeys knew a trick worth two of that. They would go to a higher limb which was strong, and one

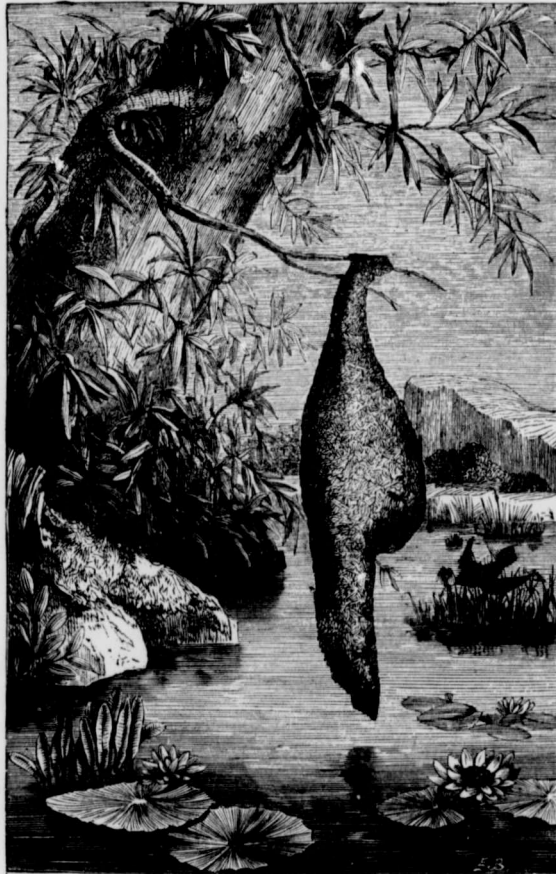
would let himself down from it, grasping it firmly with his hands; then another monkey would crawl down and hold on to the heels of the first one, another would go below him, and so on until several were hanging to each other, and the lowest one could reach the sparrow's treasures. He would eat them all himself, and then one by one they would climb up over each other; and last of all the tired first one, who had been holding up the weight of all the rest, would get up, too, and all would go noisily off in search of fresh plunder, which, I suppose would be given to a dif-

"The sparrow has fairly outwitted the monkey!"

HOW A LITTLE GIRL SUGGESTED THE INVENTION OF THE TELESCOPE.

Some of the most important discoveries have been made accidentally; and it has happened to more than one inventor, who had long been searching after some new combination or material for carrying out a pet idea, to hit upon the right thing at last by mere chance. A lucky instance of this kind was the discovery of the principle of the telescope.

Nearly three hundred years ago,



THE NEST OF THE BAYA SPARROW.

ferent one, the rest making a ladder for him as before.

"Now the cunning baya sparrow saw a way to avoid even this dangerous trickery. She knew that there was nothing a monkey hated so terribly as to get his sleek coat wet. He would rather go hungry. So she hung her nest over the water close to the surface, and the agile thieves do not dare make a chain long enough to enable the last one to reach up into her nest from below, as he must do, for fear that the springy branches might bend so far as to souse them into the water.

there was living in the town of Middelburg, on the island of Walcheren, in the Netherlands, a poor optician named Hans Lippersheim. One day, in the year 1608, he was working in his shop, his children helping him in various small ways, or romping about and amusing themselves with the tools and objects lying on his work-bench, when suddenly his little girl exclaimed:

"Oh, Papa! See how near the steeple comes!"

Half-startled by this announcement, the honest Hans looked up from his work, curious to know the cause of the child's amaze-

ment. Turning toward her, he saw that she was looking through two lenses, one held close to her eye, and the other at arm's length; and, calling his daughter to his side, he noticed that the eye-lens was plano-concave (or flat on one side and hollowed out on the other), while the one held at a distance was plano-convex (or flat on one side and bulging on the other). Then taking the two glasses, he repeated his daughter's experiment, and soon discovered that she had chanced to hold the lenses apart at their exact focus, and this had produced the wonderful effect that she had observed. His quick wit and skilled invention saw in this accident a wonderful discovery. He immediately set about making use of his new knowledge of lenses, and ere long he had fashioned a tube of pasteboard, in which he set the glasses firmly at their exact focus.

This rough tube was the germ of that great instrument the telescope, to which modern science owes so much. And it was on October 22, 1608, that Lippersheim sent to his government three telescopes made by himself, calling them "instruments by means of which to see at a distance."

Not long afterward another man, Jacob Adriansz, or Metius, of Alkmaar, a town about twenty miles from Amsterdam, claimed to have discovered the principle of the telescope two years earlier than Hans Lippersheim; and it is generally acknowledged that to one of these two men belongs the honor of inventing the instrument. But it seems certain that Hans Lippersheim had never known nor heard of the discovery made by Adriansz, and so, if Adriansz had not lived we still should owe to Hans Lippersheim's quick wit, and his little daughter's lucky meddling, one of the most valuable and wonderful of human inventions.—St. Nicholas.

BANANAS.—Few people who see bananas hanging in the shops of fruit dealers think of them as more than a tropical luxury. The fact is, they are a staple article of food in some parts of the world; and, according to Humboldt, an acre of bananas will produce as much food for a man as twenty-five acres of wheat. It is the ease with which bananas are grown that is the great obstacle to civilization in some tropical countries. It is so easy to obtain a living without work that no effort will ever be made, and the men become lazy and shiftless. All that is needed is to stick a sucker into the ground, and it will at once sprout and grow, and ripen its fruit in twelve or thirteen months without further care, each plant having from 75 to 125 bananas; and, when that dies down after fruiting, new suckers spring up to take its place.

very soon learn if governed. And as the only thought they become the here is no restraint in Union.

NURSING THE

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's strength in a ed care, and par- ged to sit up all nights in succes- it will be derived varm bath early and putting on garments every ; or if the disar- rily infectious in best to change g every morning, that the warm y brisk rubbing dy with a coarse - flesh brush, will ed body almost sleep.—Christian

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A-CHIE, a leper, t the Christian tow, and went ne at Na Thau, ull of joy in his ee years passed ound. "A new r, who came for get, and then l be the verdict last year, news sionaries that at g a people no- acy, this poor red a little band and had taught he himself had his stay at the y after Sunday, ostility and the rest of the city, ship; and when iron Swatow t, they found a twenty or thirty as intelligent as l and prepared g. One and all ove and serve teaching of the er, still scarred of his terrible ts in China, for t critics may say, scribes in search Magazine.

S.—Thick white of fleece on it. h we had used ears and four ht and pretty, t never had a silver an ugly ning, when the r scalding water hot wipe with a e a week with a e in thick canton urpose.

