

Weekly Messenger

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The Weekly Messenger

THE BULL AND BEAR DISPUTE.

It is hard for a bull and a bear to come to terms, and if England was as truly a bull as Russia is a bear there would be little hope for peace between these two countries. But there is something more than brute beast in the English bull. The peace policy which Mr. Gladstone has adopted may yet prevent war. A telegram from England on the 9th of April announced that the Russians had attacked the Afghans, killing nine hundred of them. On the evening of the same day Mr. Gladstone, quoting the Russian minister, M. De Giers, said: "The Russian government hope that this unlucky incident may not prevent the continuance of the peace negotiations." This sounded very ironical from Russia and from the way that power has acted since one would not think that the Russian Government was really desirous of peace. But it is certainly true that it takes two parties to make a fight. England may allow of concessions to Russia in regard to the Afghan boundary, and Russia may deem it wise to be content. The settlement of the boundary by arbitration, as is now proposed, depends chiefly on the conception Russia has of England's strength. If Russia felt strong and was sure of winning, no arbitration could bring the matter to a peaceful issue, but she has doubt concerning her strength and recognizes her poverty in money. England has India to protect; Russia has India to gain. The odds in this struggle are not merely a few thousand square miles of Afghan territory but the peace and prosperity of the Indian Empire. England has no right to any part of Afghanistan, but will not permit Russia to encroach to within a safe distance of India. The prophesiers of peace and of war are pretty equally divided, and it is useless to speculate on the probabilities until there are further developments. This arbitration scheme will probably occupy some time, for it is necessary that both Governments should decide first what points are to be left to the arbitrators. Arbitration is a comparatively new system of settling disputes between nations and the extent of the power of the arbitrators is not so definitely laid down as it is with the referees and umpires who are arbitrators in our games of lacrosse, football or cricket. When there is a power strong enough to enforce it, there will be such a thing as a code of laws which will peacefully settle disputes between nations as they are now settled between individuals. Until that time there will be wars.

It will be interesting to know what different opinions are expressed concerning the present agreement between England and Russia. The St. Petersburg military organ, the *Stett*, expresses discontent at the settlement and coolly proposes to portion Afghanistan between England and Russia. Mr. Gladstone's policy is misconstrued by several English and Russian papers to be a concession in several important points which England at the beginning of the dispute would not

have agreed to. The *Moscow Gazette* says that the arrangement is not arbitration, but merely a respectable means of terminating the incident. Those who speak in such a way will find out before the boundary commission has finished its work that England will not make any compromise with Russia's encroachments on Afghanistan if they are such as would endanger Herat, and thereby give Russia a footing in Afghanistan which would be dangerous to India. A French paper predicts that the Afghans, aggravated by heavy taxation, will rebel, and that anarchy reigning in Herat, Russia will make this a pretext to march on that city to establish order. The Afghan army has in fact become greatly disorganized because the soldiers have not received their pay for some time. The opinion is freely expressed on all sides that there is only a short respite from war. Moderate papers and the public generally approve the present plan of settle-

ment if he is willing to act as arbitrator between Russia and England, and the King has agreed to accept the office, if requested to do so by England.

Sir Peter Lumsden, the Afghan boundary commissioner, has been recalled to England or has resigned his position as commissioner; it is not yet exactly known which. Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government had recalled Sir Peter Lumsden, but afterwards stated that he had been consulted upon the subject, and in conformity with his own views had been requested to return to England. It is believed that Sir Peter Lumsden was anxious for war, and attempted to make such movements as would prevent England and Russia from coming to terms, and that he was recalled because he could not agree with the policy of the home Government. It was rumored that the Earl of Dufferin had resigned his office as Viceroy of India, but this was untrue. Mr.



POUNDMAKER.

ment as it will allow England time to put her army and navy in perfect order for the final struggle which may very possibly come. Lord Granville has said that he could think of no better means of settling the dispute over the Pendjeh incident, which involved principally the honor of two officers, than to leave it to the decision of a third party. In this way the whole matter would be settled honorably for both sides. Russia has, in fact, asked the King of Den-

Gladstone has refused to say whether Lord Dufferin approved of the Government's course toward Russia. A vote of censure against the Government is to be moved by Sir S. Northcote.

The war preparations on either side are fewer. A small force of Russians, with four guns, now occupies Pendjeh. The Russians have completely won over the Sarikh Turcomans. There are reports that Russia is moving her forces on towards

Afghanistan, but these are not authentic. She may possibly have another very powerful enemy beside England should war be begun. China is disputing some territory which Russia has encroached upon. Now that the difficulty with France in relation to Tonquin has been settled, China has become more courageous, and has demanded that Russia fulfil her part of the engagement and send commissioners to meet the Chinese commissioners who have been waiting for several months. It is said that China has intimated that she is quite prepared to enforce her claim in regard to the frontier. The Russians have been constantly encroaching upon Chinese territory since 1860.

TWO INDIAN CHIEFS.

The Cree Indians, who number about 25,000, are divided into three classes, the Swampy Crees, the Plain Crees and the Wood Crees. The first of these classes is composed of very degraded and effeminate Indians who have their territory North-west of Manitoba. The other two classes are more hardy than are the Swampy Crees. The Cree Indians have a far larger tract of country than any other tribe of Indians and extend from Manitoba in a north-westerly direction to the Rocky Mountains. Four of their chiefs have figured in the North-West rebellion. The pictures of two of them, Beardy and Big Bear, we gave last week. In this issue we give excellent pictures of other two, Poundmaker and Red Pheasant. Poundmaker is one of the most able, and probably the most dangerous, of the Cree Indians. He has always been noted for his grabbing character, and has distinguished himself as a great beggar among the begging Indian chiefs. His demands for assistance and reward, if he would consent to sign a treaty to go upon a reservation, have always been extravagant. He has not been upon his reserve, which is a few miles to the north-west of Battleford, for a great length of time, and up to a couple of years ago he was very much dissatisfied and was constantly roaming away from the reserve. Twice he settled down, as it seemed for all time, and became very much engrossed in farming, and from this time onward his name is frequently mentioned in the report of the Indian Department as an applicant for cattle, ploughs, seeds, and, in particular, a horse-power mill which had been promised him, but which, it would appear, he never received. His band numbers 164 and they have fifty-eight horses besides a large herd of cattle. Poundmaker neither made an attempt to take the barracks at Battleford nor to prevent Col. Otter from relieving the garrison. He waited to be attacked near his reserve with what result will be seen elsewhere.

Red Pheasant is famous as the commander of the band of Indians who broke in upon Mr. George Applegarth, their instructor, and pursued him over the plains as he and his family escaped southward. Payne, the instructor on the adjoining reserve, was murdered by Mosquito's band after which this band and Red Pheasant's abandoned their reserves and went northward to join Poundmaker, with whom it is believed they fought against Col. Otter in the last battle.

COMPETITIVE WORKMEN.

BY FAYE HUNTINGTON.

CHAPTER I.

A few miles back from a flourishing inland city, the name of which is not an essential in my story, you come to a point called the Centre. Here are clustered the school-house, the blacksmith's shop, the post-office, and half a dozen dwelling houses. Standing a little aside, upon "the green," there was a few years ago an old weather-beaten structure, known as "The Old Church." Though in a tolerable state of preservation, no regular service had been held in it for many years. Now and then a funeral service was conducted within its sacred walls, and sometimes a strolling lecturer would set forth his peculiar views to a large audience as he could muster. But for the most part the old church was closed and silent, though the older people of that section could tell of the days when its old-fashioned pews were well filled every Sabbath day, and when stirring words of gospel truth were heard regularly from the sacred desk. There was one other building at the Centre, the presence of which may account for the decline of religion in that community. I ought to say two more—the first, the hotel, with its—in that section—inevitable lar. Somewhat removed from the Centre was the cider-mill, where the fruit of the orchards that stretched back from every farm-house was brought in wagon-boxes and carried away in barrels, to be stored in cellars for winter use. A rival of hotel lar Oh, no; its helper—its preparatory department! No rumseller was ever jealous of a cider-mill!

Perhaps a more forsaken, dilapidated, thriftless neighborhood could not be found than this of which I am writing. Some of the outlying farms showed signs of thrift and wealth, but for the most part it appeared as if a spell had been thrown over the neighborhood, and that everything was going to decay. On rainy days the post-office and blacksmith's shop vied with the hotel in the entertaining of visitors and loungers, but on Sunday the hotel had all for its own.

Into this forsaken neighborhood there came, in the month of November, a few years ago, two young men, strangers to each other. They were scarcely more than boys, yet they were to exert influences in that neighborhood that could be lasting as eternity. Both had been led by a peculiar train of circumstances to settle for a time in that place. In neither case had it been a step of their own choosing.

There was this difference: the one acknowledged the Hand that led him; the other did not.

Philip Stuart had not been used to recognizing special providences, or, indeed, any providence. He had not been used to ordering his life in any special sense by God's word. He had not, for a long time, been used to studying the Bible; but when he was a boy in Sunday-school he had learned certain verses which would come back to him now and then, and which surely had an influence upon him in leading him to the Centre.

Upon that dark November day he had an important question to decide. What had, at first, seemed to him like rare good fortune, had opened a door through which he plainly saw the road to wealth. When one has been looking out for a chance to earn his daily bread, and the way to great riches suddenly opens before him, there seems scarcely a chance that he will hesitate to take the steps that will put him in that path. But Philip Stuart had hesitated greatly, to the wonderment of his uncle and the friend who had offered him the position, which would put him upon the royal road. Philip had struggled through his college course, and was now absolutely without a dollar. He had sought in vain for a position, and when reduced almost to starvation, he was offered a paying clerkship in a wholesale liquor-store; said offer being accompanied with a hint of partnership by-and-by. He knew there was money in the business. He knew that his work would not bring him into personal contact with the liquors, and he was aware that none was retailed by that firm. He knew, too, that if he refused the offer, he had not a place to lay his head the night. He had been stopping with his uncle for a few days; but if he declined the proposal of his uncle's friend, he would no longer be a welcome guest; and where he was to sleep

he did not know; neither where his supper was to come from.

For hours he had been trying to decide. Several times he thought the question was settled—now in the affirmative, now in the negative. Then the bewilderment as to what to do next would rise before him, his weary head and empty stomach rebelling against the continued strain to be put upon them. Then when he decided, as he thought, in the affirmative, there was that text—"Take heed and beware of covetousness"—to confront him. Wearily the hours went by while he halted between two opinions. It seemed utterly impossible for him to decide. Philip Stuart was not a Christian; he had never had the habit of taking his perplexities to his heavenly Father, and it did not occur to him that that was the way out of his difficulty, and so he puzzled over the question, settling and unsetting it, until he was utterly bewildered. The trouble was, the thought of his own poverty, and that text, ruled his mind alternately, and neither seemed quite strong enough to hold him. What should be added on the one side or the other to end the contest?

At length, having dwelt for some time upon his forlorn condition, he seemed to come to a decision; and, suddenly seizing his hat, he said:

"I'll do it! I've got to, or starve!" He was about to seek the office of his uncle's friend, when, suddenly, he stopped. His steps were arrested, not by a voice—he did not even fancy that he heard a voice—but as plainly as if they were printed upon the wall before him, he saw the words: "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

It was the very text that, printed in colors, hung opposite his desk in the old school-room at home. After that he did not say, even to himself, what he meant to do. He went about the room picking up the few articles that belonged to him; he wrote a note to the gentleman who had made him the offer; then he went down to his aunt's room and bade her good-bye, making no explanation beyond saying that he had suddenly determined to leave the city.

He asked his aunt to express his regrets to his uncle that he could not wait for his return, and walked out of the house feeling that a great burden was off his mind. But where to go, he had yet to decide. He walked on, carrying his light bag; walked far beyond the limits of the city; he walked rapidly, as he were trying to get away from something. And so he was—trying to get away from the great temptation! Now and then, as he looked back and saw the spires of the city receding, he chuckled to himself, and then would come the soberer thought of what the future might have for him. It grew dark. Something must be done. He had less than one dollar; but he must have a place to sleep. It began to rain. This decided his next move. He could not afford to ruin the only coat he had, so he walked around to the side-door of a pleasant looking farm-house and rapped. The farmer himself opened the door and invited him in. Stepping inside out of the rain, Philip said:

"I'm suddenly turned into a tramp; but, unlike others of my sort, I do not relish the prospect of a night in the rain, even under the friendly shelter of the haystack, so I have stopped to ask shelter and something to eat."

The host looked keenly at the visitor, and, as he afterward said, concluding it was a good face, said:

"I presume you can be accommodated. I'll speak to my wife!" and he led the way into the family sitting-room saying:

"Mary, here is a stranger, who would like some supper and a room for the night."

"Oh, no, no supper! just a bowl of milk or a piece of bread," was the quick rejoinder of the tramp, who remembering the state of his finances, reflected that he could not afford supper; so he added, "I assure you that will be sufficient; I wish to make no trouble."

Presently, refreshed by his bowl of milk and a generous supply of bread and butter, which his hostess quickly set before him, Mr. Stuart accepted the invitation to join the group about the open fire, which the cool autumn evening made a great comfort, and set about making himself agreeable; and in his own mind a plan was springing up which he thought he saw a chance of bringing about. He smiled to himself as he thought of it, and of how it contrasted with

the ambitions of the past; but to night chilled and weary, and with a prospect before him of hunger and weariness yet to be endured, he thought that to be the chore-boy of this plain young farmer, and to have such a luxurious supper every night, to say nothing of the privilege of sitting before that cheerful fire, ought to satisfy any reasonable young fellow. And, inspired partly by this hope and partly by the desire of giving pleasure for the favors shown him, he exerted himself to be entertaining, and Philip Stuart knew how to do it. He was a good talker and a good story-teller; and the young farmer and his wife were charmed with their guest thus strangely thrust upon them. And they would have smiled too at the thought of his aspiring to be a chore-boy. But something more to his taste was waiting for him. In the course of the evening a neighbor came in. Being introduced as a stranger, Philip found it an opportunity to give his name, and also to mention that he was the nephew of Thomas Stuart, of the firm of "Stuart & Meigs."

The talk between the neighbors drifted on through all the range of neighborhood topics, until, finally, they came to the object of the call. It appeared to the listener that the teacher who had been engaged for the winter term of school in that district had been obliged to resign the position on account of protracted illness; and Philip's host and the caller, Mr. Holmes, holding the office of trustees, were obliged to fill the vacancy. Surely, if Philip had been a believer in Providential interposition, he would have recognized in the events of that day and evening an illustration of the truth so precious to believers; but as yet he did not acknowledge the Hand that was holding him back in the hour of danger, delivering him from temptation and leading him out of his difficulties by a safe and honorable path.

After listening to the talk for a time, he said: "Gentlemen, if I can give you satisfactory credentials will I stand any chance of obtaining the vacant position?"

"I do not know why you would not stand as good a chance as any one," replied Mr. Martin.

"I have some documents with me which may give you a degree of confidence in me, and I shall be glad to refer you to people whom you must know, at least, by reputation." And he passed to the gentlemen two or three letters of introduction, one from his college president.

"Are you really in earnest?" asked Mr. Holmes, handing back the letters after perusal.

"I certainly am very much in earnest," was the reply.

"But the salary is very small, and you ought to fill a better place. I do not understand," said his host.

"But I haven't found the better place; and I have decided to take the first that offers, if it should be respectable. You may smile, but half an hour ago, hearing of my friend here say that he needed a chore boy, I had made up my mind to apply for the situation."

At this the gentlemen laughed, and Philip continued:

"The simple truth is, I graduated with an almost empty pocket; and very soon after I had a long sickness, which not only exhausted my finances and left me in debt, but threw me out of a position, as full work had begun before I was off my bed; and so it happens that I am without a place and without money, and glad to take up with small things."

After some further talk Mr. Holmes arose to go; Mr. Wilson accompanied him to the door, which gave them an opportunity for a word in private.

"Well, Wilson, what do you think of that young fellow in there?"

"Why, it looks as if he might be all straight. You say you are going into the city in a day or two; you may as well step in at Stuart & Meigs' and ask about him."

"Yes; but what about opening school to-morrow? You know word has been given out that the place would be supplied then."

"Well," said Mr. Wilson, hesitating, "suppose we let him go in! I reckon he is all right."

"I declare, I believe I'll risk it," returned the other. "You talk a little more with him, and if he keeps a straight story, let him go in. I'll trust you to find him out between now and to-morrow morning at nine o'clock."

"If those letters are genuine he is all right; and I don't know as we have an reason to doubt about them."

CHAPTER II.

When the senior partner of the firm of Stuart & Meigs learned of his nephew's rejection of the position offered him, he was, as Philip had foreseen, very angry.

"I'm done with the upstart!" he said; "he need not expect to be tolerated in my house any longer! I'll give him to understand that the sooner he looks out for other quarters, the better I shall be pleased."

But when, upon reaching home, he found the young man had accepted his dismissal, and had already sought other quarters, it seemed doubtful if he was altogether pleased. He had missed the opportunity of pouring out his wrath upon the young fellow who had dared to set his advice, and what he was pleased to call service, at naught, and in that he was disappointed. It would have been a great relief to him to have been able to give his nephew a piece of his mind. As it was, he could only blame his wife for letting Philip go off before he had a chance to "bring him to reason."

Mrs. Stuart would have excused Philip, who was a favorite of hers; but he would hear nothing in favor of the ungrateful scamp, and declared he would never speak to him again, and he would recommend young Morgan for the place which had been recklessly thrown away. Young Morgan was Mrs. Stuart's nephew, but he had never been much in favor with her husband.

"Philip will be back to apologize and beg for the place before the week is out," he said, "and I want to get some one in before he comes. I'll never help him to a crumb, if he starves!" And this promise he bound with an oath.

But he was mistaken. Neither within a week, nor even in the future, did Philip Stuart find it necessary to ask favors of his uncle. However, that gentleman did him a favor without knowing or meaning it. It was when Mr. Holmes called to make inquiries as to the character and standing of Philip Stuart, whom they had hired to teach the school, and who, he said, was winning favor.

"The upstart!" exclaimed Mr. Stuart. "Yes, the imprudent puppy is my nephew, or was before I disowned him; and a more unlikable, pig-headed fellow never lived! Fact is, he has been spoiled, flattered, until he has come to think that he knows a little more than any of us old heads; and when a fellow gets to that point it is time he was turned out to shift for himself! I'll have nothing more to do with him! I don't wish to hear his name!" And with this angry growling he turned to his account book.

But Mr. Holmes was not satisfied. He wished to know more of this matter. He had a son and a daughter in the school, and he was anxious to learn as much as possible about the young man who had been put in charge, and notwithstanding he understood himself dismissed, he pushed his inquiries in the face of his dismissal!

"I beg pardon, but I wish to ask one or two more questions."

The merchant turned impatiently toward him:

"Well?"

"Not at all daunted, Mr. Holmes continued:

"Would you consider your nephew an unsafe person to teach our children?"

"Humph!" was the growling exclamation. Mr. Stuart seemed to find relief in growling. "That depends upon whether you care as to what sort of notions he puts into their heads. If you are all fanatics together, as I conceived he is in thinking that you can manage things a little better than any one else, why, he will suit you. The fact is, sir, my nephew—as you insist upon calling him, though I disown him—is a fool!" And in no very gentle tones nor polite terms he told the story of Philip Stuart's refusal of the splendid opening he had been at pains to secure him, saying, in conclusion:

"There you have him! Whether or not he is the sort of person to introduce into your community of hop-growers, you are the best judge."

"I understand," said Mr. Holmes, when the story was ended. "I think I know the fellow. I am very much obliged to you for having opened my eyes. Good morning, sir."

And Mr. Stuart never for a moment suspected the real meaning of those parting words of his visitor. The report of this call satisfied Mr. Wilson, and no further inquiries were thought needful.

"A young fellow who could stand out like that has the right sort of stuff in him," said Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Wilson acquiesced. He could appreciate the pluck of the young man in sticking to his principles, though he might differ with him on the very point in question.

The new teacher soon became very popular in the neighborhood. Rapidly he grew in favor, gaining a great influence over the minds and hearts of his pupils. They considered him something wonderful. The most of them had never come in contact with a mind so well cultivated. They had never had a teacher so ready and willing to communicate ideas. Said one of the boys, when asked how he liked the new teacher: "We like him first-rate! He tells us so many things that are not in the book!"

The boys and girls were studying as they had never studied before. They were learning to think, and learning to read. Now a lesson in geography or history meant more than merely memorizing the words of the text-book. There was a demand for more books, books of reference; dictionaries were called for, biographies were sought after, and it was soon proposed to start a Literary Association. That Mr. Stuart had suggested it was a sufficient reason why one should be organized at once.

So they came together, and behold the thing was done! The Society was called "The Young People's Literary and Temperance Society." It had its debates, its papers, its declamations, with now and then a lecture delivered by some stranger. Timid boys, who were at first frightened at the sound of their own voices, under Mr. Stuart's kindly encouragement, soon found themselves speaking quite at ease upon subjects of which a month previous they had known nothing. Authorities had been looked up, familiarity with the question gained, and then they were ready to tell what they knew. Bashful girls felt a thrill of delight as the editor of the 'Pearl Gleaner,' read the first efforts in the line of composition, and often a sudden flushing of the cheeks would betray the authorship of some article. Philip Stuart was surely doing a good work in that neighborhood, in awakening the intellects of the boys and girls, many of whom had never been taught to think. The gatherings soon outgrew the school-house, and then arose the question of putting the old church into such a state of repair as would make it serve as a place of meeting.

"Can it be done?" said one.

"It must be done!" said two or three bright girls and boys, with their teacher at their head.

"And it was done. The meetings went on. Some way the temperance element grew stronger. There began to be opposition. What scheme worth carrying out does not meet with opposing forces? Those who drank openly at the hotel bar, opposed as openly. Those who were professedly temperance men, but who advocated the use of beer and cider, opposed on that ground. These would be very glad to join the movement if the "wine beer, and cider" clause could be stricken from the membership conditions. But to the astonishment of several people, the clause was retained. In the same quiet way in which every other point was maintained, this also was established.

Of a certainty, Philip Stuart was doing a great work at the Centre. He was leading the people, young and old, far beyond anything they had ever known of intellectual and moral life. A great intellectual revolution was taking place at the Centre; but beyond this their leader could not go. With all his sterling qualities, which had led him to adopt strong moral principles; with all his uprightness of character, he was not a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ.

A simple-hearted, uncultured boy was to be the instrument in doing for that community what he, with his grand intellect and finished education, could not do; was to lift them to a higher plane than Philip Stuart, with all his knowledge, had yet reached.

Fritz Hettinger belonged to a German family, who had lately come to the Centre. Father he came with the family without belonging to them. Since his twelfth year he had belonged to nobody. He had battled

for himself with all sorts of adverse circumstances. The five years of his life between twelve and seventeen would make a long story; but he had won, and entered upon his eighteenth year with a strong physical development and firm Christian principles. Knowledge of books he had but little, beyond an unusual familiarity with the Bible. He had hired out to Mr. Wilson as a chore-boy, taking the place for which Philip Stuart had thought of applying in his hour of despair. And for a few months, at least, the lives of these two, so unlike, and yet so like in their lack of home and friends, were to run along side by side, often closely intertwining.

A large, airy room in Mr. Wilson's house was fitted up for the only child of the family, an invalid boy of twelve years. Four years Ernest Wilson had spent in that room, never going beyond its threshold, save when on rare occasions he was carried out in the strong arms of his father. His disease affected his nerves, and he was often nervous and fretful, taxing the strength and patience of his attendants. Mrs. Wilson seldom went from home; but this winter, Ernest having taken a fancy to Fritz, she had several times been persuaded to leave her charge and attend the meetings of the Literary Society. Whenever she did so, she noticed that on her return Ernest's face wore an expression of content unusual since his illness.

"Well, my child," she said one evening, going into his room, "can you spare mamma to-night?"

"O yes, if Fritz stays with me," was the ready answer.

"You seem to think a great deal of Fritz," said Mrs. Wilson, with a little twinge, as she remembered that of late her darling actually seemed to look forward to the evenings alone with Fritz.

Then a sudden fear came into her mind, and she asked:

"How do you and Fritz pass the time when we are away?"

"Oh, Fritz tells me stories and reads some. I like to hear him talk."

"What kind of stories?" she asked, anxiously.

Could it be that the mind of her boy was being filled with silly, and perhaps impure stories? How unwise and negligent she had been not to have thought of the danger sooner! But the answer which came promptly, before the thought had time to more than flit through her mind, relieved her fears:

"Why, he says they're all out of the Bible. But they are so new. I never thought that there were such wonderful things in the Bible. I always thought Bible stories were stupid, and only for little children; but Fritz makes them so plain and interesting. You ought to hear him talk, mamma."

"Well," said the relieved mother, "some evening we will get him to tell us some stories." And kissing her darling, the mother went to take her hour of rest and recreation, quite at ease about matters at home.

Ernest had been more free from pain than usual for several weeks; but that night he was seized with a sudden illness. The father and mother applied the customary remedies, but without giving any relief. The racking pain continued, and the little sufferer cried out in agony. After awhile he called—

"Fritz!"

"What is it, Ernest?" asked his mother.

"I want Fritz!"

"Fritz is asleep in his room. Can't I do what you want?"

"No, I want Fritz!"

"Better call him," suggested Mr. Wilson.

Leaving the room for the purpose, he found Fritz in the sitting-room.

"I heard Ernest moaning, and I couldn't sleep," he said in explanation.

"He has been calling for you," said Mr. Wilson.

"Come in and see if you can tell what he wants."

As Fritz came to the bedside, Ernest exclaimed:

"Oh, Fritz, don't you think that your Jesus could take away this pain in my back?"

"I think he could," Fritz replied, with an assurance that astonished Mr. Wilson.

"Oh, won't you ask him?"

The tone was beseeching, and the plea repeated: "Won't you ask him?"

Fritz turned toward Mr. Wilson with a half-inquiring look. To which that gentleman responded, saying:

"Yes, Fritz, if you know how to pray; perhaps that will quiet him."

Without further hesitation the boy knelt, and in simple, homely language presented his cause to the Lord. He asked that if possible the pain might be removed, and that in any event patience might be given. He asked that the sick boy might feel the Everlasting Arms around and underneath him.

As he knelt, Ernest had clasped Fritz's hand in his own, and drawn it under his cheek as it rested upon the pillow, and when Fritz ceased speaking, Mr. Wilson whispered:

"Do not move! I think he is falling asleep!"

And so it proved. He had grown quiet, and presently the steady breathing, the relaxing of his hold upon Fritz' hand, showed that he had indeed fallen asleep.

(To be Continued.)

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRENT LESSONS.

(From Peloubet's Select Notes.)

May 24.—1 Tim. 1: 15-20; 2: 1-6.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

A brief glance at Paul's life after he wrote to the Philippians, and at Timothy, and the time, place, and circumstances of the writing of this Epistle.

The truths of this lesson all cluster around this subject,—salvation through Jesus Christ.

I. The Saviour (vers. 15, 5, 6). The last two verses will help us set out more clearly the Saviour of ver. 15, and what he has done to save men.

II. An example of this salvation (vers. 15, 16). Paul refers to his own case as a specimen of what God can do and will do for men. Mark the change in Paul from Saul the persecutor and blasphemer (see 1 Tim. 1: 13) to Paul the Apostle (see 1 Tim. 1: 14).

Illustrations. If God could change a Saul into a Paul, then there is hope for all, and in laboring for all. (1) So the youthful David was sure that God would enable him to conquer the giant Goliath, because he had before enabled him to subdue the lion and the bear. (2) The Alpine guide said to the traveller who hesitated to place his foot in the guide's hand in order to get around a dangerous precipice, "This hand never lost a man." Then there was faith. So Christ can say, "I never lost a man that trusted in me."

III. Praise for this salvation (ver 17).

IV. The human side of salvation (vers. 18-20). Insist on the union of the inner and the outer life. No true faith without a good conscience. No good conscience without faith.

Illustration. This can be illustrated by a fact in nature. All plants and trees have an inner life, and an outer expression in leaves and fruit. And both these must go together. Cut a ring of bark from the tree, so that no sap can ascend, and the tree will die. And on the other hand, if you strip off the leaves as fast as they grow, as is sometimes done by caterpillars, the tree will die. It cannot live without both the inner and the outer life. The sap is made over by the leaves before it can do good in making the tree. So our faith must come into our outer life, or it is not complete, and will not make us true living Christians.

V. Prayer for the salvation of all (vers. 1-3).

VI. God's desire for the salvation of all (vers. 4-6). Note how often this is expressed, as Ezk. 18: 31, 32, and 33: 11; 2 Pet. 3: 9. And God proves his desire to be sincere by doing everything possible that we may be saved,—as the atonement, the teachings of Christ, the gift of the Holy Spirit, the Bible, the sabbath.

Justification. If any are not saved, it is because they refuse God's gifts. As a parent provides a singing-school, teacher, books for his child, who has an ear and a voice. If the child will not go to school, and will not learn music, it is only his own fault if he is forbidden to join the choir. He shuts himself out. So men shut themselves out from heaven.

ON THE requisition of the native race in New Zealand an area of three million acres of the most fertile land in the country, and possessing one of the finest harbors in New Zealand, has been absolutely dedicated to temperance for ever by the governor of the colony.

PUZZLES.

VARIATIONS.

My first is reckoned out of date, Or kept till in decaying state.

Transpose, a crime will then appear Which Law holds penal, that is clear.

Now change to lowest in degree And then you'll have my number three.

Again, and have a smooth-faced stone, And you can write a song thereon.

Now change again, and notice well, Both facts and fables it will tell.

Transpose, and diving birds 'twill be, Nice for a dish of fricassee.

Now change to dikes with water flowing To set the mills all fast agoing.

PECULIAR CROSS WORD PUZZLE.

Triple acrostic in cross-word puzzle, the three parallel words giving the name of a distinguished man in Europe, and his title.

In hard, but not in Paul or maul.

In fill, and also in rill and ill.

In rise, but not in rill or fun.

In lame, but not in wries or ties.

In date, but not in cries or dies.

In said, but not in din or tin.

In tract, but not in mate or late.

In trick, but not in drain or train.

ANAGRAMS.

1. Tom in a pet.
2. A true sign.
3. Emily made it.
4. Our best Indian.
5. Ann wears blue.
6. Mix clean outs.
7. Sin sat on a tin tar tub.
8. Call, O Hymen.
9. I merit a slip.

HALF-WORD-SQUARE.

1. A quantity.
2. An animal.
3. A verb.
4. A prefix.
5. A vowel.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

BREATHING AND CURTAILING.—1, Mate; 2, cow; 3, cart; 4, wink.

OVER AND UNDER.—I understand you undertake to overthrow my undertakings; and if you don't understand that I understand it, I will have to put you underneath the table until you do understand it.

INCREASING AND DIMINISHING DIAMONS.

A
A I I
A I I E Y
L E Y

HIDDEN PROVERB.—All is not gold that glitters.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Stauffer Wainwright.

KNOWLEDGE NOT WISDOM.

Parents have very generally entertained the idea that to give their children an opportunity to take the whole course of study afforded by the public school is to give them great advantages. They think that to start a girl in life with all the knowledge they can obtain in years of book learning is to give these girls wisdom. They have very confused ideas of the difference between knowledge and wisdom. A girl may be perfectly crammed with a knowledge of facts, no one of which may be of any practical use to her. We would not by any means decry the benefits of education, but the mere knowledge of facts is not necessarily education. It seems almost like the statement of an axton to say that a girl ought to learn what it is necessary for her to know. Yet that is what the great majority of the girls in our public schools do not learn.

Instead of keeping their daughters at study a proper length of time and then teaching them those home duties, that practical housewifery which conduces to thrift, economy and makes home happy, too many mothers take pride in allowing their daughters to spend all their time at school until early marriage places these girls in families without any knowledge of the duties of this new and untried sphere. Does not this account for the many unhappy marriages and wretched homes? Is it not owing to this that ill-regulated households are so constantly to be seen, and that in so many homes of the poorer classes the wife spends the hard-earned money of her husband so unwisely? We all of us know cases of poor girls going to school long after the age at which they ought to be helping their parents.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

TWO BATTLES.

The half-breeds and Indians in the North-West Territory have not been at all slow in giving fight. After their first battle at Fish Creek they were a little more confident. Gen. Crooks, an Indian war veteran, of St. Paul, Minnesota, says Gen. Middleton must achieve a decisive victory or all the Indians will have on their war-path in a week. Should the half-breeds achieve a signal victory over Gen. Middleton, the result would be most disastrous. He says the best plan would be to weaken their works by shot, scatter the half-breeds by shells from the flank, have Col. Irvine fall upon their rear with his 300 Mounted Police, force the enemy into disorder, mass them if possible, and then rake them with Gatlings, rifles, shot and shell until disordered, and then storm their works. This, he says, would cost many valuable lives, but the end to be attained is so desirable that some lives must be sacrificed, otherwise the whole country will be swept by the savages.

BATTLE AT CUT KNIFE CREEK.

On Friday morning, the 24th of April, the battle at Fish Creek between General Middleton's forces and the rebels ended at noon by a defeat, though not a decisive one, for the half-breeds and Indians. Eight days afterwards, on Saturday, the first of this month, the third engagement with the rebels took place at Cut Knife Creek which is about thirty miles south-west of Battleford. Col. Otter with 300 men under him started out from Battleford at three o'clock on Friday afternoon and kept up a forced march till dusk, when the troops were ordered to encamp beside a small pool of water. It was thought that the enemy was not far off and a great deal depended on surprising the rebels. With this intent the volunteers began their march again as soon as the moon was up, and they had reason to be thankful for this afterwards. From midnight they marched till they came to Cut Knife Creek. Here there was a gully which it was found extremely difficult to cross. The intention of the Indians must have been to hide behind the trees and stones at the sides of the ravine and to have fired on the volunteers from shelter. This might have had a disastrous effect, but they were evidently surprised by the forced march and it was not till the first of the troops had reached the brow of the hill on the other side of the ravine that the first of the enemy appeared. The Mounted Police were in advance, and on reaching the brow of the gully were met by a strong fire from the Indians, who charged on them with the intention of yet gaining a position in the gully at which they had arrived just too late to take without opposition. This charge was well sustained by the police who drove the Indians back with some loss. One policeman had fallen from his saddle on the first fire. During the opposition offered by the police force two guns and a Gatling were brought to the brow of the hill and opened fire upon the Indians, who charged again with such bravery that the artillery were forced to retreat, many of the men receiving bad wounds. Major Short, in charge of B Battery, cheered his men on to the attack and a successful counter-charge was made, during which, the Major's cap was pierced by a ball. It now appeared that this fighting in front was only part of the enemy's plan of attack, for their forces which had at first formed a crescent were extended so as nearly to surround the volunteers, and so cut off their retreat. This movement was detected and a body or men sent to the rear to prevent its accomplishment. While Major Short was making his attack in front there was successful fighting

going on in the rear to prevent the Indians from completely surrounding the troops. For seven hours the fighting was kept up and it is thought that at least fifty Indians were killed. Their force numbered about six hundred, whilst of the force under Col. Otter only four hundred men took part in the fight. The battle had begun about five o'clock and lasted till after noon, when the troops retired in perfect order across the gully, although under heavy fire from the enemy. It was believed that the Indians had retired some distance to thick woods, and the troops began their march back to Battleford. The loss on the part of the volunteers was eight killed and thirteen wounded.

BATTLE AT BATOCHIE'S.

A week after the battle at Cut Fish Creek, the news of which took four days to come,

Garnot, one of the rebel leaders, insisted that the church should not be desecrated by murder. No sooner had the priests been saved than the Gatling let fly at the school-house, but there was no response. A Battery now came up and began shelling the houses on both sides of the river. A dozen women and children were seen rushing out, and our men ceased firing for an instant, General Middleton having given strict injunctions to the force to spare non-combatants as far as possible while these people were being watched, the rebels suddenly rose from the ravine right in front of the troops and opened fire. Capt. Howard, of the United States army, who had charge of the Gatling, showed great bravery. At one time the troops seemed to be surrounded by swarms of rebels who, were with difficulty kept back. The troops encamped on the

which at present looks probable. Although the season is so backward, fall wheat and grass look beautifully green owing to the lack of the usual alternate freezings and thawings since the covering of snow was removed. Considerable quantities of snow may still be found in gullies and other places where large drifts accumulated during the winter. The appearances of the fall wheat crop in the large wheat-growing Central and Western States are very discouraging, especially in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, where from present prospects there will be little over half an average yield. On the Pacific Coast they have been enjoying beautiful spring weather with genial slowers and crops are well advanced, but in some sections, locusts are committing great depredations. The *Chronicle*, published at Chico, says that these pests are travelling all over the northern part of the State and destroying everything with which they come in contact. Fields of grain, vegetable gardens, orchards, and flower beds are being stripped "as bare as a sheep corral." When they have eaten all there is of vegetation they attack the trees and make away with the fruit. In some of the more southern districts the bug has damaged the grain to a considerable extent. Pleuropneumonia is spreading, slowly but surely, among the cattle in several of the Western States and several States have established laws against cattle coming from the States where the disease exists.



RED PHEASANT.

Gen. Middleton's column had a second engagement with the enemy at Batoche's Crossing. The village at this place is situated on both sides of the creek in a hollow. On coming upon the village the scouts fell back and the Gatling was brought to bear on the first house in the settlement, but there was no one there. Then A Battery pushed on and sent a shell through the second house whereupon several rebels ran from a ravine behind the house into the woods. The Gatling advanced to within a hundred yards of the school-house and church when a priest opened the door of the latter and waved a handkerchief. General Middleton at once rode up and found five priests and six men who had taken shelter there. They were taken care of, and were extremely thankful for their rescue. The half-breeds had threatened to kill them all, and would have done so without doubt had not

battlefield determined to starve the rebels out as they could not carry their rifle pits without great loss of life. The rebel forces numbered about four hundred men, but their superior position was everything to them. The volunteers fought bravely in this battle as their comrades had in the battle of Cut Knife Creek and their conduct is highly praised. Gunner Phillips was the only man killed.

WEATHER AND CROP REVIEW.

We have almost reached the middle of May without any genial spring weather and throughout the whole country the spring is nearly a fortnight later than usual. Cold rains, and in many places more or less snow have fallen and on thousands of farms little or no seeding has been done, nor can be done until there is a change in the weather,

GENERAL THAYER, of the United States army, has invented a balloon to be used in war and the Government has given him instructions to make one which would lift seven tons. This air ship is to be cigar-shaped and will be one hundred and eighty-five feet long and sixty feet in diameter. It will sail through the air horizontally. The inventor claims that by means of his balloon he can lay a city in ashes in one night. It is a strange fact that all these terrible life-destroying machines that have been invented to forward the art of warfare have had for effect the saving, more than the destroying of life. It was the old warfare, such as was waged at the time of the Crusaders, when man hacked at man with sword and spear; that was the most destructive to life. Easier methods of transportation, gunpowder, dynamite and iron-clad vessels have tended to shorten the duration of wars. Where is there now a hundred, thirty or even a seven years' war? Armies have become smaller as the instruments of warfare have become terrible with concentrated power, and the clang of a hundred swords welded in hand to hand fight in the armies of the middle ages, is now represented by the boom of one cannon. The cannon does the work more quickly, fewer men are killed, and the battle is lost or won in a much shorter time than if men were hacking each other to pieces. In the first case it is easily seen which side has the best of it, in sword conflict one side or the other fights till nearly all its men are lost. Thus it is that wars are now paid for in money chiefly, and not so much in heavy loss of life as formerly. If this balloon invention is practicable it will call for new measures of defence such as are always attendant on inventions in offensive warfare, and if a balloon could be invented which would destroy cities in a night, it would not be long before means were discovered by which such balloons could be demolished before they had begun their work of destruction.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT are now trying to pass a bill for the introduction of six-penny telegrams.

THE WEEK.

"COMPETITIVE WORKMEN," is the name of the story which begins with this number. It introduces into the life of an irreligious cider-producing, rural community the elements of temperance and educational reform in the person, on the one hand, of a sceptical but reforming schoolmaster, and on the other of a Christian lad determined to do all that he can for those about him. The whole story appeals very much to the sympathies of our country people for though few neighborhoods in Canada are quite so neglected as "The Centre," yet the people are just such people as we all know, and are surrounded by just such temptations as are common everywhere.

THE LONDON POLICE are seeking for information as to the sale of the iron vessel which it is believed contained the dynamite with which the Admiralty buildings were damaged. Pieces of the box have been discovered and the police hope to trace the purchasers.

IT IS SAID that a mutiny has taken place on board a Russian man-of-war at Cronstadt and that twenty of the crew were put in irons.

GOLD has been found near Suakim in the Soudan, but in too small quantities to make it worth while extracting it.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT at Washington has been securing some interesting facts concerning waves in the Atlantic Ocean. The longest wave is half a mile from crest to crest and takes 23 seconds to run its length. Waves of 44 to 48 feet in height from trough to crest are considered very remarkable and it is not often that waves are met with over 30 feet in height.

AN IMMENSE CROWD gathered in front of the Court House in Richmond, Ky., on Monday, to witness the public sale of negroes into slavery to the highest bidder. One man brought \$38 for twelve months' service, one \$14 for three months, and a woman 25 cents for twelve months. The sales were made under the vagrant laws of the State.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA has encroached upon the Nile delta for quite a piece, and cattle are perishing from the lack of fresh water. The inhabitants have great difficulty in procuring drinking water.

A FIRE at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has destroyed the Sea View House, the Atlantic House and the Ocean House, all fashionable seaside resorts. The loss is \$100,000.

NO REASON has been given in the telegrams from Panama for the occurrences which are taking place there. It would seem that there are large rebel forces rebelling against the authority of the United States of Colombia. The rebels were headed by Portagal, Cosobolo and Prestan. The first two men mentioned assisted Prestan in setting fire to Aspinwall, a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, situated on the north shore of the Isthmus of Panama. They were taken prisoners and kept on the United States ship "Galena" until court-martialed. They were shot on the place where the fire was started. Thousands witnessed the execution. The rebel Prestan has not been caught and is making trouble. He seized three steam vessels at Portobello. A treaty has been made between the Governments of the United States and the United States of Colombia by which the two countries pledge themselves to co-operate to maintain freedom of transit by rail or canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

GEN. GRANT has gained about a pound in weight, since a week ago, and now weighs 147 lbs. He writes for his book at occasional times. The cancer in his throat is no worse, but the doctors say it must ultimately prove fatal.

A WEEK AGO last Sunday soldiers at Culebra, in Costa Rica, broke into the barracks where a number of Jamaicans were sleeping and killed twenty-five of them and wounded twenty. The Jamaicans who are working on the canal are beginning to leave in large numbers because of the troubled state of the country, and the building of the canal will be considerably delayed.

MUCH RESPECT was shown to the remains of Col. Kennedy who died in London, England, of small-pox after returning from the Nile expedition. The funeral was celebrated with military honors, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolsley, and the Canadian Government being represented.

AN AVALANCHE from a mountain near Lake Van in Armenia overwhelmed a native caravan and killed sixty-eight persons. Lake Van is a large salt lake in Asiatic Turkey.

"CAPTAIN" BOYTON played a trick on the sailors of the British man-of-war "Garnet" now in New York harbor, wishing, he said, to be even with the British Admiralty for making fun of his friends took a large torpedo shell in which they had placed a brick and attached it to the hull of the "Garnet." The party were discovered while moving off and a steam launch was sent out to capture them. When they explained their trick they were released.

PARIS, THE CENTRE of the world so far as fashions and clothes go, is now pretty much under the control of the French tailors in the matter of clothing. But for the English tailors who refuse to take part in the strike, with the French *galants*, or as we would call them in this country, duds. Seventy-five workmen are involved in the strike. What a revolution it would be if the *elite* had to go without their red swallow-tail coats and other manner of foppery! The strike evidently arises from the fact that the purchasers buy clothes which they are unable to pay for.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has offered a cup to be competed for at the Londonderry races. The action taken by Mr. Timothy Harrington, Member of Parliament, against the Police Inspector for having had him expelled from the Mallow railway station, where he went for the purpose of making hostile demonstrations on the arrival of the Prince, has been dismissed. A club in Cork has expelled a well-known physician from its membership because he marched with Mr. O'Connor at the head of the Nationalist procession which hissed the Prince of Wales.

A SECOND trunk murder has taken place. This time the body of the murdered man was shipped from Chicago to Pittsburg. It was identified there by Francisco Caruso as the remains of his brother. Three Sicilians of the lowest class have been arrested for the murder on the evidence of a little girl who saw them enter a house accompanied by Caruso, and shortly after saw a trunk carried into the same house.

LORD TENNYSON has written the following epitaph, which is to be suitably placed in Westminster Abbey in memory of General Gordon:—
"Warrior of God; man's friend; not here below.
But somewhere dead in the far waste Soudan.
Thou livest in all hearts, for all men know
This earth has borne no simpler, nobler man."

A SOMEWHAT similar case to that of Charlie Ross has occurred in Taraton, Mexico. In this instance the fate of the boy is known. The kidnapers took away the seven-year-old son of a wealthy resident of Taraton, and sent a message to notify the father that if \$75,000 were not deposited in a certain spot before a certain time they would kill the boy. The message did not arrive until it was too late to make any negotiations with the criminals. Two days after the child had disappeared, and just after the time for depositing the money had expired, the body of the young child was found in the courtyard. On seeing it the boy's sister fell down dead, and the father went raving mad.

THE DELAY in the evacuation of the Soudan by the British is due, it is said, to the opposition of Lord Wolsley, which the Government hopes to overrule. Osman Digna has collected another army, but it is thought that the scarcity of food in the desert will prevent him from keeping his forces sufficiently concentrated to make them dangerous. A large force of British and Indian troops, as well as friendly natives, marched out from Suakim under General Graham to Tackhol, which is a few miles north of Suakim. The force of 400 rebels stationed at Tackhol was surprised and defeated. Sixty rebels were killed and twelve taken prisoners. General Graham's forces captured 150 cattle, and after burning the village they retired to Suakim. The British loss was five wounded. The *Bosphore Egyptian* question has not been quite settled yet, the British diplomatic agent in Cairo not being willing to have the paper published again. The Madhi's forces have again suffered defeats and the Madhi has retired to Omdurman, a town across the Nile from Khair-oum.

THE REVISED EDITION of the Old Testament will be published in London on the 19th inst., and in New York on the 21st. The storm of words which greeted the issue of the revised New Testament was quite understandable, for all English-speaking nations are conservative enough to resent the changing of a book which has been regarded by them as inspired since its publication in its present form in the year 1611. But as new manuscripts of the original Bible have been found since that time and new knowledge gained concerning the languages in which it was written this knowledge should be used. We cannot argue that the translators under King James were inspired in order that they might make no mistakes, and, therefore, we ought to receive thankfully the new light which God has thrown upon His Word by means of men who have the advantage of the discoveries of nearly three hundred years. The next generation, at least will study God's Word as given in the revised edition of the Bible. It is natural that those who have a great knowledge of the Bible in its present form should be loth to part with that form. The teachings in the New Testament are made clearer in many places by the new translation and there is no good reason why the changes should not be studied.

A MAN named David Clark, a former resident of Ramsay, Lanark, Ontario, was found dead in Manitowish, which is the present terminus of the Manitoba South-western Railway. His body was half submerged in water and it is supposed that he must have taken cramps on the road and fallen helplessly into the water.

THE ERUPTION of Vesuvius, which still continues, presents a grand spectacle at night, the fiery river of lava shining brightly in the darkness.

IT IS BELIEVED that the French Ministry will endeavor to rid themselves of Tonquin as soon as they can advantageously do so. The French find they have a white elephant on their hands and that Tonquin is of little value to them. The climate of Tonquin is unfit for Europeans. Many French troops died of starvation after the capture of Langson. Coolies had to carry food to the troops along narrow paths and often fell over the precipices on the way and, eventually, they refused to go at all. Mules die from the effects of the great heat after a fortnight's work.

HERE IS A FIND worthy of one of the heroes of the Arabian Knights. A heavy square box, securely bound, was found in a nook of one of the Government vaults at Washington. It was found to contain a bottle of diamonds, a bottle of pearls, a bottle of attar of roses and a lump of gold. These articles had been presented by the Japanese government to President Munroe about the year 1822. The treasures had been placed away until an act of Congress should have authorized their acceptance, and were forgotten.

THE NEW LAW, which has passed the United States Congress increasing the unit of weight upon all letters from half an ounce to one ounce will go into effect July 1st. This action on the part of the Government will be attended by a curious result. The rate of postage in Canada is three cents per half ounce; in other words it now takes six cents to carry an ounce letter from Montreal to Chicago, while under the new law an ounce letter can be sent from Chicago to Montreal for one-third that sum. It is understood that Canadian merchants and others who are near the border and who send large quantities of letters and packages by post will arrange to mail these articles on the American side and thus get the benefit of cheaper rates. The effect of this will be to greatly increase postal revenues in those American towns along the Canadian border.

ABOUT A THOUSAND MEN who were shop hands at the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, at Denver and at Saldia, struck on the 5th inst. and demanded the discharge of two objectionable foremen as well as the reinstatement of a dozen men recently discharged.

DRINK so thoroughly overcame Luey Gilchrist of Newark, New Jersey, that it abolished the maternal instinct and love which prompts care for off-spring. She seized her six months-old baby and placing it on a block chopped its head, neck, and body with an axe killing it instantly. An older child gave the alarm but too late to save the baby. The woman was evidently mad, and said she did the deed because spirits told her to, and because she must save Ireland. Her husband arrived for dinner soon after and was restrained with great difficulty from attacking his wife. The woman is thirty-eight years old, and has three remaining children. She was taken into custody.

DYNAMITER SHORT who was charged with a murderous assault upon "Capt." Piellan has been acquitted by the jury in New York who sat to try the case. On the verdict "not guilty" being returned Short's friends set up a tremendous shout, but were quickly quieted by the officers. The verdict was a complete surprise to everybody. The judge frowned in indignation and amazement and said: "Gentlemen, I am astonished at your verdict. You are discharged from all further service on this panel." Short was immediately discharged and was warmly congratulated by his friends. One of these jurors has since been arrested for being a friend of Rossa. He may have made his character of dynamiter known to the rest of the jury and intimidated them.



War Notice.

St. John, N. B.—Voting on the Scott Act in St. John will probably take place in July.

OUT OF SEVENTY FIVE STUDENTS attending Magee College, Londonderry, seventy-one are abstainers.

ONE SWALLOW does not make a summer, but it may make one fall if the liquor be strong enough.—*Texas Siftings.*

STANSTEAD.—A subscription list has been formed in Coaticook in aid of the prosecution fund under Scott Act regulations.

"PA," SAID YOUNG SEVENOFF, "what is a whiskey straight?" "Whiskey's trait!" repeated old Sevenoff: "crookedness, my son, crookedness.—*Barbette.*

WHENEVER A LIQUOR MAN says "land of the free" he means "land of the spree." The expressions are synonymous in the bright lexicons of the saloon.

DUFFERIN.—The Dufferin Advertiser says that the supporters of the Scott Act in Dufferin are determined to see it enforced at any sacrifice of time and money.

THE COLOGNE Gazette says that 10,000 persons die of delirium tremens every year in Germany. And yet brewers claim that beer is a "temperance beverage!"

THE LATE General Synod of Reformed Presbyterians, decided after a warm discussion to excommunicate church members who deal in spirituous liquors, or rent property to liquor sellers.

ONTARIO.—On account of the delay in connection with the submission of the Scott Act, the weekly meetings of the local organization of Uxbridge have been suspended for a short time.

THE FOLLOWING DATES of contests have been fixed: Kingston and Frontenac, May 22nd; Grey, June 22nd. Middlesex, Perth, Lincoln, Hastings and Belleville it is believed will soon follow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Witness* writes from Calgary in the North West territory that, strange as it may seem, every other small building is a hotel, and yet there is no liquor sold in that place.

IT GIVES us pleasure to state that the appeal for funds for a coffee room, made by the W. C. T. U., of St. Stephen, N. B., met with a hearty response from the townspeople, and a sufficient sum is now subscribed to enable the ladies to begin the good work.

FRONTENAC.—The first meeting of the Scott Act campaign was well attended. Mr. Burgess spoke for an hour. On the platform were Mr. Reeve Sexton, Mr. Schroder, and Rev. F. W. Dobbs. Another meeting is announced for the 20th.

ONE OF THE LARGEST cigar-manufacturers in Montreal has told us that he had to drop his business on account of the Scott Act coming into force in so many counties. He acknowledged that smoking of cigars decreased in the same proportion as the number of bar-rooms.

HALIFAX.—The election of Mayor in Halifax, a few days ago, turned on the temperance question, and the temperance candidate was elected by a majority of 550 the largest majority ever given to a mayor in that city. This gives great encouragement to those who are working for a vote on the Scott Act in Halifax.

KINGSTON.—The opponents of the Act are better organized and have more means at their disposal than in any previous contest. They seem certain that the Act will be defeated, but those who favor it are just as confident that it will be carried. It was arranged that the Rev. W. Peck, of Gananoque, should speak on the 13th, 14th and 15th of this month.

MIDDLESEX.—A meeting of the executive of the Scott Act Alliance of Middlesex

County was held, and a resolution was adopted stating that great irritation had been caused by the delay in fixing a polling day after the petition had passed the Senate. It was resolved to hasten the day of polling by all available means.

At CORB, last week, a man under the influence of drink was fined \$10 or a month for throwing embers at the Royal Procession as the Prince and Princess of Wales passed through the streets. "What made you do it?" said the magistrate. "Och, yer worship, it was to express me joy," said Pad. We might suggest that he was throwing away anything that might make him cry.

It is WORTH while for the temperance people to enquire whether either of the temperance parties of Canada at the present time give effect to the public sentiment as expressed on the temperance question. A prohibitory law is coming ere long, and to make it fully effective the party in power must be in full sympathy with it. By keeping the importance of this point before us and acting accordingly we will save ourselves a great deal of trouble in the future.—*Signal.*

Mr. I. J. Teck, proprietor of a hotel in Grey county, issues a circular of which the following is an extract:—"In thanking you for past favors I would respectfully intimate that in accordance with the Canada Temperance Act, after the 30th instant, no intoxicating liquors will be sold in our hotel. After that date the bar will be supplied with the choicest temperance beverages, but strong drinks will positively not be sold. No advance will be made in rates, and farmers and travellers will find comfortable accommodation at this house at heretofore moderate charges."

WHEN THE PRINCE OF WALES was in Ulster, a few weeks ago, an address was presented to him by the Temperance league. This is an extract:—"We are contending with that which we believe you will find to be the main cause of the miseries of the poor as well as of the troubles of the rich—the drink which flows as a river of death through these kingdoms. We are striving, with others, to dry up this desolating stream, and to prepare, when Divine Providence, in, we hope, the yet distant future, calls you to your high destiny, a sober people for your wise and beneficent rule."

NEW GUINEA.—The necessity for prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives has so strongly manifested itself to the British Government in the case of New Guinea, that no liquor is allowed to be sold to any aboriginal native in any portion of the southern part of that large and beautiful island, which was annexed to the British Empire in November last. This was proclaimed to chiefs and people, who were assembled, when the British flag was hoisted for the first time. It is also worthy of remark that General Warren will not permit a drop of liquor to be brought into his camp in Bechuanaland.—*American Paper.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Petitions have been presented to parliament, signed by most of the members of the P. E. I. legislature and about 6,000 others of the Island, asking that power be granted to the local legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, or that parliament pass a prohibitory law. The *Daily Examiner* says: "Granted that there are a few men and women who disregard the law, and that the law has not been well enforced, the people of this island may, at least, congratulate themselves on the fact that they are now under the Scott Act, in no way responsible, directly or indirectly, for the dire results of the illicit traffic."

THE OTTAWA *Free Press* asserts that at least a dozen members of Parliament were drunk during the debate on the Franchise bill. If this be true there is scarcely any term of reproach too strong to express the baseness of representatives to parliament setting such a bad example. The *British Whig* says: "If the Scott Act is carried in Ottawa it is to be hoped that it will have the effect of closing the House of Commons and Senate bars, the juices dispensed in which sometimes have more influence upon legislation than public opinion. Scenes are described in the newspapers which point to a state of things for which there is really no excuse. Parliament is being degraded, unnecessarily and unreasonably so, and if its elevation is ever to

be expected temptations must be removed and carousals ended.

HASTINGS.—It is intended to hold a monster Scott Act meeting in Belleville on the 25th May. Speakers from a distance are to be invited and a strong committee has been appointed. The *Canadian Patriot* says:—"The initiatory step of the county Scott Act campaign is over. The petitions have been circulated with a fair degree of thoroughness, and have received more signatures than are necessary. And now we would say to the Scott Act workers of Hastings, earnestly and solemnly: Close ranks. So far you have only been feeling of the foe, throwing out skirmishers to find his position; but on the 25th of this month war will be officially declared, and it will be a war of extermination. No flag of truce can bring a lull to this strife, no compromising treaty can end it. It is death to the liquor traffic or death to the sobriety, purity and nobility of Hastings."

VICTORIA.—Mr. J. R. McNeill, general secretary of the county association, has completed the petition for the submission of the act and it has been deposited in the sheriff's office for public examination. It is a formidable document, by actual count there being 2,618 names on the petition. This is 500 names more than the requisite number required to secure the submission of the act. The canvassers have done their work intelligently and with great thoroughness, as is shown by the fact that out of so great a number of names not more than thirty have been struck off by Messrs. Smith and Dean, the solicitors of the association, who have compared every name with the revised voters' list. The list covers 120 of the sheets prepared for that purpose. In addition there are about one 250 declarations of witnesses.

WE COMMEND to our legislators at Ottawa as an example that might be copied by them with advantage to themselves, the transaction of our public business, and their standing with the better part of the community, the following rule of the Congress of the United States:—

"No intoxicating liquors shall be offered for sale, exhibited or kept within the Capitol, or in any room or building connected therewith, or on the public ground adjacent thereto, and it shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms of the two Houses, under the supervision of the presiding officers thereof respectively, to strictly enforce the foregoing provisions, and any officer or employee of either House who shall in any manner violate or connive at the violation of this rule shall be dismissed from office."—*Canada Observer.*

FIRST TRIAL UNDER THE SCOTT ACT. On Saturday 22nd May, the second day of the reign of the Scott Act in Renfrew County, Mr. R. B. Gray, chemist and druggist, of this town, sold Mr. Robert McLaughlin, of Westmeath, a quantity of tamarac gum dissolved in about a pint and a half of alcohol. Mr. Gray does not possess a druggist's license under the Scott Act, and when the above transaction leaked out, which it speedily did, the temperance people at once "got on their muscle." The affair created much talk in town, and yesterday Mr. Gray was charged before the Police Magistrate by Inspector U. H. McKim with an infraction of the law. Mr. Gray said that he was not aware of the scope of the Scott Act, and did not know that it forbade the mixing of medicines with alcohol and the sale of the same. This explained the cause of his having entered into the transaction with which he was charged, and which he did not deny. It seems, however, that the Scott Act does forbid the sale of alcohol in which medicines are mixed. That Mr. Gray had no intention of violating the law was proved by the fact that when Mr. McLaughlin requested Mr. Gray to sell him a glass of wine, the latter promptly refused to do so. Nevertheless Mr. Gray was fined \$50.00, with costs, \$4.60. Mr. McLaughlin, the purchaser of the alcohol and gum, announced his intention to pay \$20.00 of the fine. The case, being the first under the Scott Act, attracted quite a crowd to the court room.—*Penbrake Observer.*

WATERLOO.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Waterloo County Temperance Association was held at Berlin, on the 23rd, and was very largely attended by delegates from all parts of the county. The president, Mr. Umach, occupied the

chair. The treasurer reported that about \$1,000 had been collected since the organization of the Association six months ago, and of this \$800 had been spent principally in distributing temperance literature and in holding meetings. The question of submitting the Scott Act in the county was thoroughly discussed and it was unanimously decided to commence at once the circulation of petitions for the submission of the Act. The Rev. Mr. Nugent was elected president for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Association seventy members were present at the morning session. In the afternoon a much larger number gathered to discuss the means to be taken to bring on a Scott Act contest. The executive committee brought in a report which stated that branches had been organized in nearly every important locality in the county and about twelve hundred members enrolled. They recommended that petitions, for the submission of the Scott Act, should be circulated at once for signature by the electors. This recommendation was adopted after it had been considered and the prospects of success looked at from various points of view. It was determined also to leave the management of the campaign hereafter more directly in the hands of the executive of the County Association, who propose to get some eminent speakers to assist in the work. But above all: Organize. Prince Edward was lost through lack of organization. Kent and Lambton rolled up their monumental majorities through perfect organization. Keep up your county and township committees. Let regular canvassers be appointed, and push the work until you know how every elector in the county will vote.

EFFECTS OF LIQUOR ON WORK.

It has been very customary to supply liquor in the harvest field and at farm raisings. In Canada this custom has been gradually dying out. Thirty years ago it was considered positively necessary to supply whiskey to the harvesters, but now it is a rare thing. The custom of supplying stimulants at barn-raisings has not died out quite so completely, but every year it becomes less universal and it will totally disappear within a very short time. A farmer gives his experience of raising a barn on temperance principles at Hull in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1860. It was the first time anyone had thought of such a thing, and those who were called to the barn-raising pronounced it impossible to work without something to drink. The farmer was bound to have his way, and work was begun. It was noticed by those in the neighborhood that the barn went up more quickly than was wont to be the case, and a new light dawned on the workers. It was not necessary then to have whiskey to help lift heavy weights. There was no passing round of the bottle and no accidents or mistakes were made. Such was the history of what is accounted the first teetotal barn-raising in the county. The English are considerably behind the Canadians in the matter of temperance and have not the honor of setting the good example. They followed in our steps how ever. Local option is a new thing with them and temperance harvesting is a still more novel idea. At a meeting held in England, under the presidency of Lord Northbourne, several large land holders expressed their conviction that it would be better to pay the men the price of the liquor and not supply any intoxicants to them while harvesting. There are occasional instances of English farmers not supplying their hands with liquor as far back as twenty years ago. One landholder at the meeting said that whereas he used to pay \$450 for beer for the harvest field sixteen years ago, he now only paid \$45 and gave the rest in money to the workmen. Out of the large number present there was but one who dissented from the following motion:—"That in the opinion of this conference it is desirable in the interest of both master and men that all work in the hay and harvest field should be paid for entirely in cash." The *Globe of London, England*, says:—"By very gradual steps the time is seen approaching when it will no longer be the common practice to pay laborers in the harvest field in wages partly of fermented drinks. It is now some years since the evils of this practice made themselves perfectly apparent to all reasonable men of any education and experience."

SHARE YOUR SUNSHINE.

If the world's a vale of tears,
Smile, till rainbows span it!
Breathe the love that life endears,
Clear of clouds to fan it,
Of your gladness lend a gleam
Unto souls that shiver;
Show them how dark Sorrow's stream
Blends with Hope's bright river.

THE MINISTER'S VOW.

BY REV. PETER STRYKER, D.D.

A score of years have passed away. Yet, as vivid as if it happened only yesterday, comes before my mind a scene that occurred in my study in New York. The principal actor in this scene was a clergyman, a most lowly and talented man, but he had one great fault: he drank wine sometimes to excess.

The day I allude to he called on me. It was in the morning, and I invited him to tarry and meet some mutual friends at our dinner-table. He said he had an errand to attend to, and would return in time to do so. The appointed hour came and I passed, and he failed to appear. So we sat down to the table without him. When we were in the middle of the meal our friend appeared, and, alas, we all saw at a glance that he was inebriated. His face was flushed, his step unsteady, his tongue thick, his words incoherent, and he could hardly use his knife or fork in eating. One by one the company left the room. At length I led this erring friend into my study, and persuaded him to lie down on my lounge and take a nap.

In an hour or so he awoke. He was quite restored to sobriety, and expressed a desire to see me. I came in from an adjoining room and found him standing upon the floor. He held out his hand to me and I took it. For a moment nothing was said by either of us, while the tears ran down his cheeks. He then lifted his hand toward heaven, and slowly and impressively said, "God helping me, I will never touch the wine again."

I have no doubt that vow was registered on high. God heard it, and gave to him who uttered it grace so that he never broke it.

Do you ask how my friend learned to drink wine? Just as many others have. From his infancy he had seen it on his father's table. After he entered the ministry he often visited a distinguished clergyman, an intimate friend of the family, and by him was invited to take the social glass. In process of time his nervous system was enfeebled, and his physician advised him to "take a little for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities." The medicine was palatable, so he took more. His delicate physical system could not bear it. At times the wine manifestly was his master. That which would only exhilarate another would intoxicate him. Too late he saw his danger, but he was in the fatal chains, and could not of his own volition or effort save himself from destruction.

The result was that the very minister at whose table he had drunk the wine was the means of depositing him from the ministry, and for a while he seemed crushed and forsaken of God and man. Not permitted to preach, unable to earn a livelihood for himself and his family in any other way, ashamed and disheartened, he was ready to give himself up lost.

In his agony he cried unto God and God helped him. For a while he resisted temptation and was restored to his position in the church. But now came a new trial. He was to preach as a candidate in a church. The officer of that church with whom he sojournd on Sabbath had heard of his weakness. So he purposely put the wine before him at his own table. Poor man! He

tried to resist, but he could not, he drank, became intoxicated, disgraced himself, and lost his opportunity.

Thus he wandered about. Poor, despised

the sport of devils and men. The day he visited me he was met by an old acquaintance and invited to take a social glass. He was so weak it seemed impossible to resist. It was but one glass that did the business. Others could drink freely and not become inebriated. My friend could not then bear even one glass of light wine. Such an indulgence was sufficient to take away his sense and give him the appearance of a fool. Whatever others might do, it was evident that he must let it alone. Not a drop could he safely imbibe.

This lesson he learned when he awoke from his drunken slumber in my study. Hence the vow he made. It was a pledge of total abstinence. That pledge, with the blessing of God which he had so eloquently invoked, kept him. It was not the pledge alone, but the "God helping me" which preceded it, that enabled him to conquer. Let every poor, weak inebriate, whoever he may be, see this fact, that quous only reform with the aid of Him who is the all-mighty and the all-willing to help. It was a hard struggle, but my friend gained the victory. He lived only two years when disease carried him to an early grave. But he never drank a drop of intoxicating liquor after he made his vow. Not even when enfeebled by sickness would he take it as a stimulant. He lived long enough to prove his sobriety and his piety. Leaning on the arm of the blessed Saviour he met the king of terrors and gained the victory, and when I heard of his departure I said, "Thank God, he is safe at last!"

No one is safe who drinks his glass of wine, especially in this country. In nine cases out of ten he will drink a decoction of drugs which is not wine, and this is liable not only to poison but to craze him. In this land it has well been said, "We do not need stimulants but rest." The overworked body and brain require most of all rest. But mark it, no one is absolutely safe who drinks his glass. Let us learn from the minister's fall and the minister's vow.—*Illus. Christ. Weekly.*

TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND BANDS OF HOPE.

(Published by A. S. Barnes, New York, under the direction of the National W. C. T. U.)

THE LOWER LIMBS.

The thigh-bone, in the leg above the knee, joins the hip-bone. Below the knee are the two bones of the lower leg and those of the ankle, foot, and toes. In front of the knee-joint is a small bone called the knee-pan.

As there are nineteen bones in each hand or foot, they have a great variety of motions. A hand or foot made of one bone, would be stiff and clumsy.*

*Many Japanese and Chinese use their toes almost as readily as they do their fingers. They will pick up tools with their toes and work with them, while managing other instruments in their hands.

Workmen in Constantinople always sit on the ground, even in planing a board; sometimes they hold a long-handled chisel in the left hand, "while the toes guide the cutting edge in turning beautiful forms in a lathe."
Arabs braid ropes with their toes and fingers laboring in concert. Our toes are so cramped in their stiff leather boots that we do not pretend to use them.

CAVITIES.

There are two principal cavities, or hollow places, in the bony frame-work.

The first is the cavity of the head. The second is a great hollow place, extending from the neck to the legs, divided into two parts by a partition called the diaphragm.

In the upper part—the chest—are the heart and lungs; in the lower—the abdomen—are the liver, stomach, bowels or intestines, kidneys, and other organs.

POSITIONS OF THE BODY.

The bones of children are easily bent out of shape by wrong positions in sitting and standing. Their feet should be supported when sitting, lest the bones of the lower limbs become bent.

The head and shoulders should be thrown back and the body held erect in walking, standing, or sitting, or the spine will become crooked.

The cushions of gristle between the vertebrae permit free and graceful motions of the body. If we stand erect, with the chin quite close to the neck, the head, without being bent forward, is perfectly balanced over our feet.

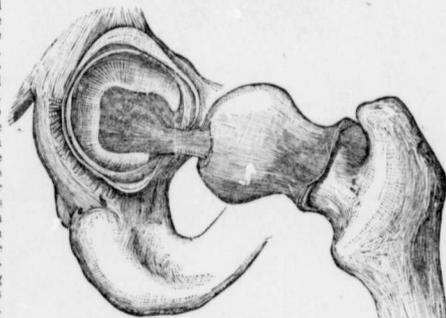
But if one has the habit of stooping forward, these cushions are so tightly pressed on the front that they lose their elasticity; then one can hardly keep erect, and we say he is "round-shouldered." Bad as this looks, it is the cause of worse trouble as will be seen when we study the lungs.

If the body leans to one side, when one is standing the hip bones will soon go out of shape. Unless careful about this, you will make your body one-sided by your position at the blackboard, or when standing to recite.

In walking, the foot expands in length



The shoulder-joint; a, the humerus; b, the scapula; c, the large bone of the upper arm.



The hip-joint.

and breadth. This should be remembered in buying shoes.

The heels of shoes ought to be low and broad, and placed well back; high heels crowd the foot forward and throw the whole body out of position. The shoe should be broad across the ball of the foot and the toes.

Tight shoes and high heels make the toes over ride each other, spoil the natural beauty of the foot and the graceful carriage of the person, and are likely to cause bunions, corns, and ingrowing toe nails.

The laws of health are of much more importance than those of fashion. Children's shoes must be changed frequently for larger ones, on account of their rapidly-growing feet, if this is not done, serious injury will be the result.

TOBACCO AND THE BONES.

In whatever way tobacco may affect grown people, it is very certain that its use in childhood stunts the bones and dwarfs all the growth of the child. No boy who wants to become a full-grown, well-shaped man, can afford to smoke or chew tobacco.

JOINTS.

A joint is the place of union of two or more bones.

At the shoulder and hip are "ball-and-socket" joints, which permit very easy movements of the arm and leg. In the fingers, wrist and knee are "hinge-joints," so named because the bones move backward and forward like a door upon its hinges. The bones of the head have rough edges which fit into each other, making immovable joints.

An engine must be often oiled, or it will not run properly. It cannot take care of itself. But the bones not only mend themselves but oil themselves. The joints are kept moist by a thin fluid like the white of

an egg; this comes from the smooth lining of the inside of the joint; and it makes the ends of the bones move readily on each other.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What is an organ?
2. Give examples of organs in plant life—in animal life.
3. What are organic bodies?—inorganic bodies?
4. What are the uses of the bones?
5. What is the composition of the bones?
6. Why do the bones of a child not break as easily as those of an old person?
7. What animal food is needed for the bones?
8. How is a broken bone mended?
9. How may the bones of the lower limbs be bent?
10. Describe the correct position in which one ought to stand.
11. How does tobacco affect the bones of a child?
12. What is a joint? Describe two kinds.
13. Define Anatomy; Physiology; Hygiene.

MEDICAL DRUNKARDS.

Let me say that of all persons that have not yet become drunkards, the most pitiable are they who are drinking liquor under medical advice. Others drink it upon their own responsibility, and therefore with more or less caution. But these drink it upon the highest authority, and therefore with no fear of consequences. Other tipplers restrain their appetite through shame of being seen to indulge in it boldly; these drink under the impervious plea that they are but taking medicine. Other tipplers are open to admonition and reformation. In a word, whilst the one drinking intoxicating liquor without excuse and therefore against conscience—against that voice of God in the soul—may stop ere it be too late; the other drinking it for health, and therefore with an approving conscience, will probably never stop until life stops. The medical drunkard is led to his grave by his doctor.—*Domestic Journal.*

THE REV. WALTER HORNE, in a paper read before the Kennington Rural Diaconal Branch of the C. E. T. S., on "How may the temperance society influence the neighborhood," said: Placard temperance information. How many of us have been instructed concerning the wonderful benefits of Eno's Fruit Salt, or the marvellous excellence of Pears' Soap, or the startling effects of Borwick's Baking Powder, by having the information continually before our eyes, wherever we move; and probably through the advertisements we have been induced to believe that these compositions must be superior to all others of the kind, and have actually gone so far as to try them ourselves. Well, then, surely we who believe in the advantages of Total Abstinence, or are at least anxious to direct men's minds to the wisdom of not drinking between meals, should make use of this powerful medium of communication. If on every available board or wall in our neighborhood large bills were posted on which were printed what the doctors say concerning alcohol, and these after three months changed for some containing the statements and reckonings of the well-known jug bill, or the useful leaflet No. 8, published by the C. E. T. S., they would surely make men think, and go far towards educating public opinion. And it would be useful to many who now fly to the public house to assuage their thirst, if during the summer months a good recipe for a refreshing, harmless and cheap beverage were advertised in parts frequented by the working classes.—*Church of England Temperance Chronicle.*



Bones of the foot: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, bones of the ankle and instep; h, i, forward part of the foot; k, l, bones of the great toe; m, n, o, bones of the other toes.

A WASTED LIFE is one of the saddest of all things under the sun. Each has a life he improves or wastes: which is it, friend?

EVERY MAN is his own ancestor, and every man is his own heir. He devises his own future, and he inherits his own past.—*Dr. H. F. Holroyd.*

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From International Question Book.)

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.

LESSON VIII.—MAY 21. THE FAITHFUL SAYING.—1 TIMOTHY 1: 15-20. AND 2: 1-6. COMMIT VERSES 15-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—1 Tim. 1: 15.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Jesus Christ is the one Saviour for all men.

DAILY READINGS.

- M. 1 Tim. 1: 1-10. T. 1 Tim. 2: 1-15. W. 1 Tim. 3: 1-16. Th. 1 Tim. 4: 1-10. F. 1 Tim. 5: 1-25. Sa. 1 Tim. 6: 1-11. Su. 1 Tim. 6: 1-24.

ATTENTION.—St. Paul, aged 62 or 63. He was released from prison, March A. D. 63. Not long after he had written the Epistle to the Philippians. From Rome he went to Antioch, Colossae, Ephesus, Crete, Greece and perhaps to Spain.

TIMOTHY.—Born at Lestra, in Lyconia, Asia Minor, about A. D. 30. His father was a Greek and a heathen, his mother Lois, and grand-mother Eunice, were Jews, and became Christians during Paul's first missionary journey. A. D. 51. On his second journey Paul associated Timothy with him, and he was Paul's almost constant companion. He died, A. D. 66, when Paul sent him to preside over the church at Ephesus. He died a martyr, probably about A. D. 96.

INTRODUCTION.—Paul, having left Timothy for a time, writes him a long letter full of the wisest advice.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

IS A FAITHFUL SAYING—One worthy of being believed. OF WHOM I AM CHIEF—in the light of his present experience of a godless, his past was even exceedingly great. Only God's love is greater. IN ME FIRST—In the point of time, but not the chief. A PATTERN—an example of how God's love can change the greatest sinner. IF A WISEMAN—Hebrew word meaning "a truth," "as he felt it." IS SON TIMOTHY—not his natural but his spiritual son. Timothy had not been like a son to the older Paul, and was loved as a son. THE PROPRIETOR—the things he had in his early life, and at his ordination, that he should do. He was a young man of promise. BY THEM—said and do. HYGIEINE—probably the false teacher of 2 Tim. 2: 17. ALEXANDER—the oppressor. 2 Tim. 4: 14. TO SEE WHOSE END THEY WOULD BE—The just spoken. DELIVERED INTO SATAN—excommunicated from the church, and perhaps allowed Satan to afflict their bodies and to try their souls with remorse. 4 WHO WILL HAVE ALL MEN SAVED—God wishes men all to be saved. He has prepared salvation for all. He loves all, loves all, has not his spirit upon all. They fall it is because they refuse to be saved. 5 ONE GODFOR ALL MEN—the Saviour for all one God seeking the salvation of all; therefore we should pray for all, and seek the salvation of all.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.—Whose did Paul go after he was released from prison at Rome? From what place did he write this letter? To whom? What can you tell about Timothy? Where was he at this time? What does it

SUBJECT: SALVATION THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.

I. THE SAVIOUR (vs. 15, 3, 6).—What was a faithful saying? Why is it worthy of being believed? How could Jesus come into the world? Why did he come? What did he do that sinners might be saved? What was meant by his being a mediator? A ransom? Could not God have saved sinners without the atonement of Christ? (Act. 17: 31.) What is the result of how salvation comes through Jesus Christ.

II. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS SALVATION (vs. 15, 16).—What did Paul say about Timothy? (1 Tim. 1: 13.) What had he thought of himself formerly? (Acts 26: 9.) Why did he obtain mercy? Of what was he not capable? How is this an encouragement to believe, and to labor for others?

III. PRAISE FOR THE SALVATION (v. 17).—By what words does Paul represent God? How does salvation by Jesus honor and glorify God?

IV. THE HUMAN SIDE OF SALVATION (vs. 17-20).—What charge did Paul lay upon Timothy? What is meant by the prophecies that went before on him? What warfare is referred to? What are the things mentioned as necessary to success in it? What is it to "hold faith"? What is a good conscience? Why must the two go together? What is the result of putting away a good conscience? Who had done it? What befel them for it? Meaning of "delivered unto Satan." What was the object of this punishment?

V. PRAYERS FOR THE PROGRESS OF SALVATION (vs. 1-3).—What four kinds of prayer are here named? Why should we pray for our men? Why especially for our rulers? Are we ever selfish men in our prayers? Under what circumstances will Christians make most progress?

VI. GOD'S DESIRE FOR THE SALVATION OF ALL MEN (vs. 4-6).—What does God desire for all men? Name some of his Scriptures that express this feeling? (Ezek. 18: 31, 32; 33: 11; 2 Pet. 3: 9.) What has God done to show this desire? What must we do to have the result of argument in vs. 4, 5 why we should pray for all men and seek their salvation?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. Jesus Christ is the one great Saviour of all men.

II. The more holy any one grows the more does sin appear in his eyes.

III. The Christian life is a warfare against sin in the heart and in the world.

IV. No one can keep the Christian faith unless he lives the Christian life.

V. God desires the salvation of all men.

VI. If any are not saved, it is because they refuse the salvation God has prepared for them.

VII. We should pray and labor for the salvation of all men.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, May 11, 1885.

The British grain markets are much quieter and values are easier. Red winter wheat is quoted at 7s 9d to 8s 0d; Canadian Peas at 6s. 3d.

The local grain market is stagnant. There are no buyers. Values are easy, but in absence of business quotations are purely nominal. We quote:—Canada Red Winter, 98c to \$1.00; Canada White, 96c to \$1.00; Canada Spring, 97c to \$1.00; Peas, 78c to 79c per 60 lbs.; Oats, 35c to 40c; Rye, 63c to 65c; Barley, 50c to 60c; Corn 60c.

FLOUR.—Values are very much easier, but there are no buyers at present. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Extra Superfine, \$4.80; Fancy, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers, (Canadian), \$4.75 to \$5.00; Strong Bakers' (American), \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Ontario bags, (bags included) Medium, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do., Spring Extra, \$2.20 to \$2.25; Superfine, \$2.15 to \$2.20; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.55 to \$2.60.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—The market is quiet at the following for now:—Creamery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c. Cheese is quoted at 9c to 10c for fine to choice. The public scale is four shillings lower than at our last report being now at 56s.

Eggs are in fair supply and good demand at 12 1/2 per dozen, in cases—a drop of 1 1/2 during the past week.

HOG PRODUCTS are rather lower again. We quote:—Western Mess Pork \$14.75 to \$15.00; do Short Cut, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Canada Short Cut, \$15.00 to \$15.75 Mess Beef, \$15.50; India Mess Beef, \$25.00; Hams, city cured, 11c to 12c; Lard, in pairs, Western, 10c to 10c; Canadian 9c; Bacon, 11c; shoulders, 9c to 10c; Tallow, common refined, 6c to 6 1/2c.

SYRUP AND SUGAR are selling at 60c to 70c, as to quality, in tins, or 6c to 7c per lb. in wood, for the former, and 7 1/2c to 9c per lb. for the latter.

ASHES are cheaper at \$3.75 to \$3.85, as to tares, for Pots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The prices of prime cattle are rather firmer owing to an improved demand for shipment to Britain, but rough and leanish stock are dull of sale with rather lower rates, especially for the more lean among them as there are more of this kind offered than usual. Choice heaves bring from 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. and in some cases a little more for choice shipping steers. Rough and leanish animals bring from 3c to 4 1/2c and some of the poorer heaves realize not much over 2 1/2c per lb. There was a glut in the calf market last week and some lots were sold at very low rates, but there is a slight improvement again this week. Prices are from \$1.50 to \$4.00 for inferior to common veals and choice animals bring from \$6.00 to \$10.00 each. Sheep are in fair supply at about 5c per lb and spring lambs at from \$2.75 to \$5.00 each. Live hogs are plentiful at about 5 1/2c per lb. Milch cows have been plentiful of late but there is an active demand for the best milkers at from \$45.00 to \$55.00 each, while common cows sell at about \$20.00 each and small lean bossies at about \$20.00. There is not much doing in the horse market at present.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The wet weather and bad roads have prevented many farmers lately from bringing their produce to the markets, but to-day (Tuesday) there is a pretty good turnout of both farmers and market gardeners with liberal supplies of produce, for which there is an active demand at about former rates. Grain is rather scarce and prices firm, but potatoes and other roots are plentiful and cheap. Butter and eggs are both plentiful and prices have a downward tendency. Dressed hogs are more plentiful and lower in price. There is a better

supply of hay and prices are declining. Oats are 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; beans \$1.25 to \$1.50 do; potatoes 30c to 40c per bag; turnips, carrots, and beets, 30c to 50c per barrel; onions 50c to \$1.00 do.; cabbages 75c to \$1.00 per barrel; butter, new, 15c to 35c per lb.; eggs 13c to 20c per dozen; apples \$3.00 to \$4.50 per barrel; dressed hogs 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.; turkeys 10c to 15c per lb.; fowls 12c to 14c do.; ducks 14c to 15c do.; hay \$9.00 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1885.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 1.04 1/2 June \$1.05 1/2; \$1.07 1/2 August; \$1.08 1/2 September. Corn, 56c nom. May; 55 1/2c June; 56 July; 56 1/2c August. Oats, 40c May and June; 40 1/2c July; 38 1/2c August.

FLOUR is rather lower this week. The following are the quotations:—Spring Wheat, Superfine, \$3.45 to \$3.85; Low Extra, \$3.50 to \$4.40; Clear, \$4.10 to \$4.75; Straight, \$4.40 to \$5.25; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.25. Winter Wheat—Superfine, \$3.65 to \$3.95; Low Extra, \$3.75 to \$4.40; Clear (R. and A.), \$4.50 to \$4.90; Patent, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Straight White Wheat, \$4.75 to \$5.75; Low Extra (City Mills), \$3.80 to \$4.00; West India, sacks, \$3.80 to \$4.00; West India, barrels, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Patent, \$5.15 to \$6.00; South America, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Patent \$5.10 to \$6.15. Southern Flour—Extra \$4.10 to \$5.40; Family, \$4.55 to \$5.75; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.25; Rye Flour—Fine to Superfine, \$3.20 to \$4.65.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.40 to \$3.50 in brls.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$20 to \$21; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, \$18 to \$19; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$16 to \$17.50; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, \$16.00 to \$17.50; 50 lbs. or medium feed, \$16.00 to \$17.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$16.00 to \$17.50. Rye feed, \$18.00 to \$19.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter (new)—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 17c to 25c; State Half Cream, ordinary to fancy, 17c to 23c; Western Dairy, ordinary to choice imitation creamery, 13c to 15c; Western factory, ordinary to choice, 8c to 13c. (Old)—State Dairy, general run to best, 7c to 14c; Western, 6c to 10c; Grease, 4 1/2c to 5c. Cheese (New)—State factory, inferior to choice, 4c to 10 1/2c; Ohio Flats, good to prime, 9c to 9 1/2c; Skims, Pennsylvania, common to prime, 1c to 2 1/2c. (Old)—State factory, ordinary to best, 5c to 10 1/2c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, in brls., 14c to 14 1/2c; Canadian, fine, 13c to 14c; Western, poor to fancy, 13c to 13 1/2c; Southern, 12c to 12 1/2c; Duck eggs, 15c to 19c; goose eggs, 33 to 35.

A DESPATCH from Bonito, in the state of New Mexico, gives the facts concerning a maniac's wild crimes which ended in his killing seven people and finally getting shot himself. Martin Nelson, the central figure of the story, who was sleeping in the same room with Dr. Flynn, formerly of Boston, in a house of a man named Mayberry, rose from his bed and, while committing robbery, shot and killed Flynn. The firing aroused the family, when Nelson shot and killed Mayberry, his wife and two sons, and fatally wounded the daughter. A neighbor was alarmed and came to the house, and he too was shot dead. It was supposed that the murderer remained in the house, and a posse of citizens watched it to prevent his escape. The guard was surprised to hear a shot from the rear, and Herman Beck fell dead. Nelson then came down the street firing a Winchester until he was shot dead. Nelson when sane was a good citizen. The scene at Mayberry's house beggars description. The bodies of the family, clad in their night clothes, were found lying through the house.

THE REV. PETER CRUDDEN, who died in Lowell, Massachusetts, left half a million, of which he bequeathed an ironical \$1 to each of his three brothers and three sisters, and the remainder to another of his sisters.

THE CEREMONY of unveiling the bust of the poet Coleridge took place in London in Westminster Abbey. The bust was placed between those of Shakespeare and Campbell. Dean Bradley made a short speech in which he paid a high tribute to Mr. Lowell. The ceremony, he said, would add another link to the many that already bound together England and America. In reply Mr. Lowell, who was also present at the ceremony, said: All the waters of the Atlantic cannot wash out of the consciousness of either nation that we hold our intellectual property in common. Literary traditions and the fame of those who shed lustre upon our race remain an undivided inheritance.

THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA, of the United States of Columbia, has taken a tour through the United States passing through Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh and Niagara Falls, after which he visited Montreal. He said he was just on a trip to visit the country and that the recent rebellion was nearly at an end, but that business had been greatly interfered with.

MAXWELL, the supposed murderer of Preller, has been arrested in Auckland, New Zealand. He has employed a lawyer and will resist extradition.

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