

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

The Weekly Messenger.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Reports have been received in Bombay from Kabul that one of the rulers in Afghanistan named Isa has risen in revolt against Abdullah Khan, the governor of a province in the extreme north of Afghanistan. At the head of a large number of followers Isa Khan crossed the Afghan border from Turkestan and marched upon the city of Khaniabad, which he captured after a desperate and sanguinary struggle, putting its defenders to flight. The rebels then pillaged the place and secured among other plunder £1,000,000 sterling belonging to the Ameer. This raid has caused intense excitement throughout Afghanistan. The Afghans openly accuse the Russians of having conspired with the brigands in planning the raid. Revenge is talked of, and it is feared that complications of a much more serious nature than have as yet arisen even in connection with the Pendjeh Battle will be brought out of the affair. The town of Khaniabad is situated south of the river Oxus and was the headquarters of the present Ameer of Afghanistan before he was summoned to the throne. A Persian paper states that Russian agents are stirring up a rebellion in Afghanistan, and it certainly looks as if this were so. The news causes great excitement in England as it renews the possibilities of war with Russia, and seems to show that the latter country is anxious to fight. The St. Petersburg Government has issued an order forbidding newspapers to make any reference whatever to the action of Russia in the Afghan affair.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new British Cabinet is larger than Mr. Gladstone's. Thirteen of the sixteen members are peers who among them draw a total income of about three million dollars from their land alone. While the old and new Ministers were awaiting the train to take them to Windsor Castle, the Prince of Wales entered the Windsor station, and took a seat between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill. He engaged both in an animated conversation, which was frequently interrupted by laughter. The incident was greeted with cheers by the crowd.

Mr. Gladstone says he did not think he should again ask to be returned to Parliament, but that events had occurred which rendered it necessary that he should not imperil the unity and efficiency of the party. This means that he will remain the leader of the Liberals. His party is rejoicing over his decision to remain. Mr. Gladstone has no intention of giving his presence to the House of Commons as he has invariably done, but will lead the Opposition without constant attendance, and will attend all important debates, and not leave his party without his personal influence in any crisis that may arise.

It is said that Prince Bismarck directly influenced Lord Salisbury to accept the office of Premier. The Prince hinted that very

soon there might be a change of reign in Germany and that an Anglo-German alliance would be beneficial to both Great Britain and Germany. The health of the Emperor William of Germany is therefore one of the most important matters that concern the Salisbury Ministry. The Emperor is in such a weak state that his illness may at any moment end fatally. As long as he lives his strong family feeling will prevent any rupture of the friendly relations with Russia. The Emperor's death would then be an advantage to the present British Cabinet, and would tend to break up the European triple alliance which now exists between the three Empires of Russia, Germany and Austria.

EXCITING CATTLE DRIVING.

Recent telegrams from Northern Texas report anticipations of serious trouble over the driving of southern Texas cattle through Kansas. Despatches from St. Louis, dated June 21st, state that the Kansas men are determined to resist, with all means in their power, any effort to drive southern Texas cattle through the neutral strip, or "No Man's Land," as it is called. It is said that the promise of Secretary Lamar has been obtained, that the Government will prevent it, and that a United States marshal, with a strong posse, armed with government authority, will meet the first herd bound for Kansas, and turn the cattle back or prevent their entrance into the neutral strip.

On the other hand, it is said that the Texans claim that they have a promise of protection from Secretary Lamar, and declare they are bound to go through, while cooler-headed men think the government should call a halt on the trail until matters can be investigated and settled. It is undeniable that the present attitude of the cattle trail question, as between southern and northern Texas and Kansas and other northern states and territories, is calculated to give rise to unpleasant complications. The following is telegraphed from St. Louis, under date June 21st: "Advices come from Topeka, Kan., which say Gov. Martin has received despatches from the sheriff of Finney County, in the extreme western part of the state, informing him that sixty thousand head of Texas cattle are now gathered south of the state line, in charge of two hundred armed men, and that an effort will be made to drive through. The sheriff asks for instructions, and Gov. Martin has telegraphed him that the state live-stock sanitary commission has been ordered to Gordon City, and instructing him to confer with them. If the cattlemen persist in attempting to drive their herds into and through Kansas, it is asserted resistance will be made and trouble and perhaps bloodshed ensue."

THE REV. MR. SPURGEON has been making a strong attack on English immorality in the *Monthly Review*. He says: "Sodom, in its most putrid days, could scarcely exceed London for vice." Mr. Spurgeon especially runs down the English nobility as being unutterably immoral.

A LIVELY TRIAL.

The efforts of Mrs. Yseult Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, the dynamiter, to create the impression that she is insane are still continued in Jefferson Market prison, New York, where she is held. Dr. Hardy, the Tombs physician, called on the prisoner lately, but was coldly received, as she was busily engaged in making a white dress, in which she intended to array herself upon the trial on Monday. Mrs. Dudley showed considerable temper, and slammed the door between herself and the doctor in such a way that the glass was shattered. Dr. Hardy said he thought she was subject to fits. Mrs. Dudley's trial was begun last Monday. The court was crowded. At least one-fifth of those present were detectives and police officers. Rossa and Patrick Joyce were in attendance. After a jury was obtained and the facts of the case had been set forth, O'Donovan Rossa was called to the witness stand by the prosecution. Being asked his name he said "Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa."

"That's not his name," shouted Mrs. Dudley; "Where did he get the Rossa from?"

The next question was "What is your business?"

"Dynamiter," shouted Mrs. Dudley.

Then Rossa said, "Journalist."

O'Donovan said that Mrs. Dudley had agreed to donate \$900 in instalments; she said she did not like dynamite where it would take innocent lives; O'Donovan testified he did not like that business either. As the witness said this, Mrs. Dudley arose to her feet and glaring at the witness shouted "Liar." The prisoner was forced to her seat. Witness continued that he told the prisoner his only purpose was to liberate Ireland.

"Getting money from servant girls and swindling them," interjected Mrs. Dudley.

Witness had been offered a receipt to sign by Mrs. Dudley but he had refused to sign it.

"You're a liar," shrieked Mrs. Dudley, and then cried imploringly, "Won't somebody please knock that man out of the window?"

O'Donovan went on to say that he suggested that they should go to a more appropriate place to talk the matter over, and as they left the telegraph office she shot him. He fell.

"You got scared and dropped," shouted the woman.

O'Donovan said he did not remember how many shots were fired.

"No, you were too frightened, Jeremiah," remarked the prisoner, and then she added, "You cried, 'For God's sake don't kill me.' You forgot to tell that."

When Jeremiah showed where the bullet struck him, Mrs. Dudley interposed.

"I want that bullet back, it was only lent."

Witness said he was about fifty-three years old, and Mrs. Dudley remarked that he was too nervous to tell exactly. Rossa said when he returned to this country in 1871 he came on business connected with Irish revolutionary work.

"And you murdered people, you cur," exclaimed Mrs. Dudley.

Witness said he was asked by the prisoner to step to the street, where she shot him. He believed she shot again after he had fallen but he could not tell how many shots were fired.

"I thought so; weren't you frightened O'Donovan?" interrupted the prisoner.

Witness said his legs were paralyzed that afternoon, and the prisoner added:

"From fear."

During the remainder of O'Donovan's giving of evidence Mrs. Dudley kept up her remarks of scorn and sarcasm. Witness admitted that he had written in his paper the *United Irishman*, that the murder of innocent women and children in any dynamite explosion was "a great triumph." As O'Donovan said this Mrs. Dudley exclaimed:

"No honest Irishman would talk such doctrine as that."

Articles from *United Ireland* were read. One suggested that all Irishmen in London should overturn their stoves at a given time and thus set fire to the city. Witness said he thought he wrote that.

As Donovan stepped down from the witness stand, he passed the prisoner on his way to the door. As he did so Mrs. Dudley shouted in his face, "Down with dynamiters. God Save the Queen," and then added tauntingly, "Don't kill me; don't kill me for God's sake."

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

It is now nine years since the Cheyenne Indians of Indian Territory went on the war path. The trouble at that time was begun by their killing part of a white family. They now seem inclined to follow the example of the Apaches and together with the Arapahoes, who also have a reservation in Indian Territory, have been committing serious depredations. Cattle men are frequently murdered, and killing cattle and driving off horses from ranches are almost every day occurrences. The War Department at Washington has been notified that the Indians, known as the Southern Cheyennes, are making preparations to go on the war-path. Troops have been dispatched to quell disturbances. If these Indians go on the war-path there will be great difficulty in quieting them. The Cheyennes are reported to be as troublesome to deal with as are the Apaches. The country, however, in which the former live would be more advantageous to the soldiers pursuing them than is the rough, rocky country in which the latter are being followed. The Cheyenne Indians are well supplied with ammunition and are good warriors, fighting altogether on horseback.

There is great fear of trouble with the Ute Indians, six of whom were killed by whites without any apparent cause.

MEXICO is in the lowest depths of poverty and has caused financial laws to be enforced which may embarrass the National Bank. As this Bank has its capital largely held by individuals in France, it is feared that France may object to the new financial laws and interfere in the affairs of the Mexican Government.

COMPETITIVE WORKMEN.

BY FAYE HUNTINGTON.

CHAPTER XIV.

The spring elections were approaching, and there was actually talk of putting a temperance ticket in the field! If I have succeeded in giving you any idea of the tipping habits of people about the Centre previous to the time of our story, you will understand that an advance must have been made in temperance sentiment when such an unheard-of thing could find tolerance. The interest which, in consequence of the efforts of Philip Stuart and Fritz Hettiger, had sprung up in that immediate neighborhood, had reached the outskirts of the township. It may be a matter of wonderment that these two young men, so unlike in their views and aims on other subjects, should be so united upon this one question. It was a great puzzle to Fritz that there were men, professing to be followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, who seemed utterly indifferent to the claims which the cause of temperance had upon them. Philip Stuart had suffered through his early boyhood from the curse and carried with him always the memory of his wrongs. Very early in life he had resolved to fight the enemy. The work which he took up in this neighborhood had grown upon his hands; helpers had unexpectedly arisen and the whole town had been thoroughly canvassed, and every man had been asked, and where necessary urged, to vote the temperance ticket; and it was remarkable how many were ready to embrace the opportunity now offered for the first time. Now the time for Christy to grow in earnest had come; and night after night he held forth to the group of loungers and tipplers who hung about the bar, many of them too drunk to get away until they had slept off their intoxication by Christy's great fire. Once Christy had rolled a customer out of doors in midwinter, and the man had narrowly escaped freezing to death; his life having been saved at the expense of a foot. A suit for damages having been brought against Christy, topers were sure of being allowed to sleep off their debauches beside the fire ever since.

"It is a burning shame!" said this considerate landlord, "that these fanatics should be allowed to attack the rights and business interests of respectable people. If the principles of this party are carried out, what is to become of our business and our property? Of course, I haven't got a great deal invested in this thing, but, after all, it is of just as much consequence to me as if it were more, so long as it is all I've got. There are men who have millions invested in the same business and if this young fop of a schoolmaster could have his way, all this property would be confiscated, and the whole business destroyed."

"Ya-as," drawled old Peter Sleight, "that's true! better destroy men than property, so let's keep the business going and turn souls into money! Give us a drink o' whiskey, lan'!"

The whiskey was served, and when Peter had swallowed it he began again, taking advantage of a pause in the landlord's harangue:

"That's that fellow'll lay down on the track over't the mills! Drunk, and had his head cut off! But no matter; the lan' had over there had got his house and lot and all the furniture. He was sucked dry; no more use in this world."

"Now, see here, Pete! You just stop your talk, or get out of here!" shouted Christy.

"Oh, ho, lan'! ain't I a good customer? I've got considerable property left yet. Better put up with me a spell! Time enough to bluff old Pete off when his money's all gone. You're sure to get it all if you keep cool, but if you say much I'll go over to t'other side. And when old Pete does a thing, he takes all his followers with him! 'eh, boys!" with a sly wink to the lookers-on.

"That's so! go ahead! we're with you!" shouted two or three half-drunk fellows. "I know you'll stay by me, boys," continued Peter; "we've rubbed through a good deal together, haven't we? and if you only stand by old Pete he will stand firm for whiskey; but when you go back on him he will just go in with the temperance folks. And I tell you, Christy, your argument about rights won't hold. You've got no right to sell whiskey to me; but you've got the law, and you've got my inclination to drink,

and I reckon you'll hold on your way a spell yet. But you've no business to talk about rights. I've studied this 'ere thing up. I don't s'pose I'll ever stop drinking. But if I was a young fellow like Elmer here, I'd stop. I tell you, young fellow, you'd better go and hang yourself in your father's barn than grow to be a drunkard."

At last the landlord was angry. Even such a privileged person as old Peter Sleight could not be allowed to go too far, and he thundered:

"Now, I tell you to stop that talk! I won't have it in my house!"

"Pretty business yours must be," returned Peter, "if 'twon't a stand having the truth told about it!"

"Of course there was an uproar; some cried out:—

"Put the fellow out!" others, "You're right, Peter, go ahead!" But Christy was enraged, and, with a torrent of oaths, ordered Peter Sleight out of his house.

"All right," said Peter, "only mind this; if I go out now, not another drop of your liquor will I drink, and you may as well not get your eye on that little house of mine; good-night to you all!" And old Peter Sleight, half drunk, staggered out and home at nine o'clock, to the utter amazement of his wife. For two or three days he was scarcely seen outside his own house, though Christy prophesied that he would be back. Two evenings later he put in an appearance at the temperance meeting. When he found an opportunity, he rose and said, in his drawing way:

"I'd like to jine your s'd'ity. Rather reckon old Pete kin keep a promise. Never broke one in my life. Made a sort o' promise to serve sixan years ago and kept it faithful; but t'other night one of his gents went back on me, and now I'm going to quit him! I mean business! I ain't a very respectable member of s'd'ity, but you fellows profess to be a elewating s'd'ity, and I'm sure old Pete wants to be elevated."

I can give you no idea of the effect of this odd speech. On the faces of some was written disgust, on others utter incredulity, and all looked to their President to see what he would do with this intruder and disturber of the good order of their meeting. Before he could respond, the man spoke again:

"Maybe you think I'm drunk; but I give you my word of honor,—here a laugh went around,—that I hain't drank a drop o' liquor for forty-eight hours. The last drink I took was at twenty minutes before nine night before last. Put that down, Mr. Secretary; it may be interesting for future reference."

Mr. Stuart said: "Mr. Sleight, and so named was the man to his name with 'Mr.' prefixed, that he looked around to see who was being addressed:—

"we receive you into our land gladly and cordially, upon your subscribing to the pledge and by-laws. And allow me to congratulate you upon having broken away from the monster vice. We welcome you, both your own sake, and because we need your help in the war we are waging against the evil. I trust you will prove a valiant soldier."

After the formal meeting was over, Peter came forward and wrote his name in a trembling, scrawling hand, and, as he did so, remarked:

"Them's thinks I ain't going to stick to this is going to be disappointed!"

And now before I have done with him, let me say that there is in the prohibition ranks to-day no more earnest or efficient worker than Peter Sleight. If there had not been a temperance organization in the neighborhood he might have been saved, but it may be doubted. And this threat of taking his followers with him was, in a measure, carried out. Several broke away from the power that had held them captive, and went over to the other side. Christy threatened vengeance upon the temperance people. He swore and fumed and ranted about the rights of the liquor dealers, the protection of the law, and the legitimacy of the business. He declared that whatever might be the issue of the election, he would sell liquor in spite of everything. As the day drew nearer the excitement increased. There were just three people who seemed to expect that the victory would be with the temperance party. Mr. Stuart always expected that whatever enterprise he was engaged in would be a success, while Fritz believed that the Lord would fight this battle for them; and Janet Fleming, eager, anxious and hopeful, would not think of failure.

"Papa, what do you think?" It was Ernest Wilson who asked the question. "Will the temperance people win?"

"O yes!" said Mr. Wilson, laughing. "I expect that it will be like the school-house and everything that Mr. Stuart has undertaken since he came here. He seems to have the knack of winding people around his finger."

"And Fritz is helping him," said Ernest. "Again Mr. Wilson laughed. "And my boy thinks Fritz goes a little ahead of everybody else, even Mr. Stuart?"

"Well, you know Fritz prays, and I think that helps the most."

The father's smile was very tender as he replied: "Yes, Ernest, I am sure that it helps; and I believe that if we win it will be in answer to prayer for God's blessing on our work."

Every legitimate means was employed to further the project. Temperance lectures, temperance debates and temperance societies were held. Books, papers and leaflets were freely distributed while personal effort was unwearied. Every temperance man, woman and child turned into a temperance lecturer to audiences varying from one to hundreds. Months before Philip Stewart said:

"I believe that by earnest, united, systematic effort we can carry this town for no license!" and even then influences had been set at work which, operating quietly, almost silently upon the hearts and minds of the people, had prepared the way for the more active efforts to be put forth at the proper time, so that the work was well-nigh accomplished before the liquor party realized what was going on in their midst, and though, when aroused to opposition, they fought sharply, the temperance forces were too well organized and too thoroughly in earnest to be driven from the field. The most of them had "enlisted for the war," and whether victory came soon or was long deferred, they were determined to fight it out.

They said: "We hardly expect to win this year, but we shall have a large minority vote, which will give us a foundation to work upon in the future; after this we mean to be recognized as a power, in this town at least. The rum party may be well understood that we are not to be put down by sneers, nor by threats, and that sooner or later, we shall win."

Well, they did win! and I think they were almost as much surprised as the opposing party, but not so surprised that they did not know how to take their victory. Oh, no! they knew how to celebrate it in public by the ringing of the church bells, and the thunder of cannon and loud hurrahs, and in their homes, according to individual tastes and customs, with feasts and laughter, and tears and songs of triumph, and mutual congratulations; and in their closets, with prayers of thanksgiving and praise.

Of course, there were those who said: "Oh, well, it won't amount to anything; it all grew out of that schoolmaster's trying to do something smart, but they'll never carry it out. There'll be just as much liquor sold as ever. The men who want it will have an opportunity to get it without going out of town for it, never fear."

But when it was found that the hotel bars and the saloons were closed, and that they were never re-opened, these croak-ers concluded to retire into the background, and to-day Milford Township stands among the few whose inhabitants know the blessedness of freedom from the thralldom of the liquor traffic in their midst.

CHAPTER XV.

"And you expect me to do that!" Flavius St. John asked indignantly as he stood, notebook and pencil in hand, making a memorandum of the various commissions with which he was about to be entrusted by Josephine. That young lady had returned home and was busy with preparations for her marriage, and it was to further these arrangements that Flavius was going into the city that morning. He asked the question much as if he had said, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this?" and Josephine said:

"Why, I suppose so! I thought you were going in to order the things."

"So I supposed, but you'll have to get some other fellow to order out your liquors! I haven't got so low yet."

"Oh, now Flavius, don't get on stilts!"

"But Josie, you won't really think of having wine?"

"Most assuredly I will think of it, and have it too!"

"Josephine, I don't understand you! You used to be a strong temperance advocate!"

"So I am now! I don't believe in saloons and licenses, and drinking whiskey, any more than you do, but pure wines are different. They are not harmful, and they are quite indispensable to an elegant collation. No one in the first circles would think of having a wedding without wines."

"Then I'm thankful I'm not in the first circles!" said Flavius.

"Now Flavius, you are horrid!"

"Indeed! Yet you'll condescend to make use of me to do your errands."

"Of course, if you'll do them."

"I'll do anything but that."

"And you won't do that?"

"I will not!"

Josephine was angry, but Flavius stood firm. Finally the question was settled in an unexpected manner. Mr. St. John, learning of the dispute, remarked:

"There is no need of quarrelling about the matter. There will be no wine ordered."

"But, father, I am going to have wine at my wedding!"

Mr. St. John shook his head. "No Josephine, I cannot consent."

In vain did Josephine plead; her father was determined, and even Mrs. St. John failed to overcome his opposition.

"I made a promise to Lena before she died, and I mean to keep it. If Josie can't get the knot tied without the help of wine she will have to break off the match. And I shouldn't wonder if it would be the best thing she could do."

When Mr. Morgan heard of the troubles of his betrothed over this question, he consoled her by saying:

"Never mind, I'll fix it. We'll have wine at our wedding in spite of them!"

Refreshments for the occasion, ordered from the city, arrived in charge of the waiters for the day, and how was Mr. St. John to know or even suspect that among the various packages, baskets and hamper was a case of choice wine? But Mr. Morgan quite miscalculated as to the shrewdness of his prospective father-in-law.

There was no wine served at Josephine St. John's wedding. A triumphant expression rested on Mr. St. John's face as he stuffed certain curious-looking bits of kindling wood under the great boiler in which was the coffee for the wedding collation. And out in the backyard might have been found a heap of broken bottles and a pool of darkish colored liquid. Of course, there was something of a commotion among the waiters, shared by Mr. Morgan, but as no one else was supposed to be in the secret, and search for the missing hamper proving unavailing, they concluded it must have been left behind, though the head waiter declared he saw it packed with the other things. And Mr. Morgan had a suspicion that he had been outwitted.

In the elegant home of which Josephine found herself the mistress, wine was invariably served at dinner. Flavius was not surprised to find it so upon his first visit to his sister, not surprised, but sorry, and he took occasion to say to Josephine:

"Josie, what if father should come in to dine with you? I mean about the wine."

"Why, I suppose the servants would fill his glass if he allowed it. We should not force a guest to drink wine. I believe you have been allowed perfect liberty in that respect," said Josephine, haughtily.

"But Josie, you remember how father used to be? And would you dare to tempt him now?"

"Oh Flavius, you are so tiresome! Of course I know that father used to drink a great deal of cider, and that it made him cross, but I don't propose to offer him cider. Why, that is such a common drink! It is quite vulgar! Wine is a very different thing. Of course, my father will be quite at liberty to do as he chooses whenever he comes to see us, but I shall not be frightened into hysterics if he should drink to my health."

"Oh, Josie!"

"Now, see here! I don't want you to come here to preach. Mr. Morgan and I will manage our house as we judge to be proper, and we shall always be glad to welcome you for any length of time. Mr. Morgan told me that he wished my family to feel quite at home with us. But I have decided as to what is proper in regard to this matter of having wine on our table, and I will not listen to any preaching."

Just once Mr. St. John dined with his daughter. His face flushed and paled as

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...asses were filled, but beyond a quiet refusal, he made no remark; and though he called upon Josephine at long intervals, he never again sat down at her table.

For a few years Josephine Morgan led a gay life. If to have a full purse, to dress handsomely, to have a handsome turn-out at her command, to keep up a constant round of balls and parties and places of amusement could bring happiness, then Josephine was happy. If to have a handsome house, and well-trained servants to keep it in order; if to have a host of admirers and flatterers; if to have one's husband never sober; if to have him either stupidly drunk or wild with partial intoxication two or three times a week, if this would bring misery, then Josephine Morgan was a miserable woman. Was it any wonder that the stimulant which she found necessary in her school-days was resorted to constantly in these days of awakening to the knowledge of the fact that she was a drunkard's wife? Before she had been six months a wife her husband would often remain away from her three or four days; and she knew not which to dread the more, his not coming, or his coming. If he did not come, she feared that some calamity had befallen him, and if he came she feared lest in the delirium of his drunkenness he might commit some deed of violence. Mr. Morgan appeared to her in a new character. Hitherto she had known him only as the polished gentleman. He had treated her and his aunt, and all other women in whose society she had seen him, with deference; he had always spoken of religion and of ministers and churches with profound respect; his business and its associations had been kept carefully out of sight, and this new phase of his character was somewhat startling. He could not afford to keep up the appearance of a gentleman when once he had given his real self. He was profane, obscene and blasphemous, as the outgrowth of his business associations; and in his own house, in the presence of his young wife, he soon threw off all restraint, and indulged in the indecent songs and unclean jokes of the saloon. Josephine had been quite unused to anything of the sort. In her early home there had been poverty and thriftless ways; her father had been morose, and her mother fretful, yet there had never been vulgarity or uncleanly speech; though the tones were harsh or fretful, the language was always pure, and naturally refined and ladylike. Coarseness and vulgarity in her husband were especially revolting to Josephine, and when she realized that his moral sense and his conscience were confused and dwarfed by the influence and associations into which he was brought by his business relations, her first impulse was to hide herself from all the world, especially from her own family. The next determination was to seek her own pleasure, and she soon drew around her a circle of admirers, some of whom were unfit companions for a pure woman. For months, as I have said, she led a life of gayety; so recklessly gay did she become that even Mrs. Stuart remonstrated, and Josephine turned fiercely upon her old friend with reproaches:

"Don't talk to me! You made me what I am, if you don't like your work it is a pity, because it is too late to alter it. You and your precious nephew did a good winter's work, and if you or not satisfied with it, you will do well to let me run my course, and then you can try your hands on some other innocent girl."

"Josephine, you talk insanely!"
"Do I? Well, it may be that I do; it would not be strange if I should lose my reason."
"Why, Josie! isn't Morgan kind to you?"
"Kind? O yes, he is kind. Look at the silks and velvets in that wardrobe; look at these handsome rooms; look at the gold which he put in my purse this very morning. See for yourself if he is kind. I could give you other and more startling proofs of his kindness,"—this last she added bitterly,—but on the whole I think I'd better not. It is not always well to parade the proofs of affection, even to your most intimate friends. O, yes, he is kind."
"Josie, I believe you take too much wine yourself," said Mrs. Stuart, speaking kindly, but seriously.
"Well, what if I do! Who taught me to drink wine? I was an ignorant girl when I came to this city. I have learned many accomplishments, and learning to drink wine

is one of them. I used to think it was wrong. One of your nephews thought so, and taught me to believe that it was, but your other nephew, with your help, taught me differently; and if I have proved an apt scholar, you ought to be proud of your work. But you need not be troubled; I shall try and keep my head clear, and I am a match for Will Morgan yet!"

"But, Josephine, you really ought to be careful about your selection of friends. A child like you ought not to be seen in company with a man like Col. Mills."

"Indeed! Why, my dear Mrs. Stuart, I first met Col. Mills in this house. He was an invited guest at one of my husband's dinner parties. Of course, people who are fit associates for him, ought to be proper friends for his wife."

"That does not follow. A man meets men in business relations to whom, as a matter of policy, he is bound to pay some attentions; but whom he might not like his wife to choose for her friends."

But Josephine would not listen; and altogether Mrs. Stuart's attempt at reformation proved a failure. Josephine pursued her recklessly gay course, defying her friends, her husband and her conscience.

Mr. Morgan had proved himself to be an invaluable assistant to the firm by whom he was employed, and had been promoted, and was now receiving a very large salary, which enabled him to keep Josephine well supplied with money. In spite of his dissipated habits, he was able to keep a clear head for business.

No matter how deeply he drank at night, he always came out straight by the time office hours came around again. He might come in at night, raving like a madman, and break every dish on the tea-table, or follow his wife about with a loaded pistol, but he would appear at his late breakfast, "shaven and shorn," with scarcely a trace of last night's debauch. If his attention was drawn to the broken crockery, he would laugh and say:

"Oh, well, we will have a new set. I suppose if I chose to play ball with the tea-cups, I can do so, as long as I pay for them."
Also for Josephine St. John, dragged down to this man's level! Alas for any young girl going out from home unfortified by a living Christian faith!

(To be Continued.)

PENS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

"Aunt Marian, I heard you say the other day that you liked quill pens," said Tom one morning, coming in with a handful of goose quills, "so I thought I'd bring you some from our geese."

"Oh, thank you, Tom!" said Aunt Marian. "I do like them very much, they are so much more flexible than steel pens." "I suppose people had to use them, whether they liked them or not, in old times before steel pens were made," said Tom.

"Yes," said Aunt Marian, "but fine pens were not needed until paper began to be manufactured. In very early times writing was done on stone or metallic plates with a graver of steel, which is spoken of in the Bible as an 'iron pen'; and for the waxed tablets of the ancients a sharp instrument called a style was used. The early Arabs wrote their poetry and other compositions on the shoulder bones of sheep. For writing on papyrus, reed pens about the size of a swan's quill were used, with fluid ink. After the introduction of paper the quills of the goose, the swan, and the crow came into use, and for several centuries these articles were in great demand. In Poland and Russia immense flocks of geese were raised chiefly for their quills."

"In 1803 a Mr. Wise of Great Britain produced a barrel-shaped steel pen, mounted in a bone case for carrying in the pocket, but it was clumsy and expensive; and it was not until Mr. Gillet of Birmingham introduced his famous steel pens, that people began to abandon quills. In the school I went to, when I was a little girl, quills were used altogether; and the making and mending of pens took a great deal of the teacher's time. He was a tall man and wore glasses, being a little near-sighted; and one day while he was mending my pen some one called at the door to see him. As soon as the visitor went away he came back with his penknife in his hand. 'Where is your pen, Miss Marian?' he asked in his stern voice. I told him that I had not had it,

"But I certainly left it on your desk," he said; and then the boys and girls began to laugh, for there was the pen stuck behind his ear, with three or four others that he had had in his hand keeping it company."

"I don't wonder the scholars laughed," said Tom; "but I've found out something; that's why they call them pen-knives, because they used them for making and mending pens. I never thought of that before."

"But what kind of ink did they use in old times, Aunt Marian?" asked Grace, who had come in behind Tom so softly that Aunt Marian did not know she was there.

"Various kinds, you sly puss," said Aunt Marian, slipping an arm around Grace and giving her a kiss. "It is thought that in the early ages common ink was made of water and pulverized charcoal, with the addition of some kind of gum. The ink used by the ancient Romans was a dark purple liquid obtained from a species of fish; and the Chinese and Japanese from very early times have used the preparation which we call Indian ink,—applying it with fine brushes. In Japan the children carry to school a box, containing camel-hair brushes and a cake of this ink, and when the copy is written, the copy-book is hung up to dry. It is the custom in their homes to see who can be up in time to write the first copy on New Year's morning, as it is believed that the one who is first is sure to become a great scholar, so there are some early risers among the Japanese little folks on New Year's morning."

"I don't think I'd like writing with brushes," said Grace; "it would be too much like painting."

"I should think they might just as well use pen and ink," said Tom; "anybody can make ink. We boys made some once of elder berries, and put up a dozen bottles to sell."

"And what did you get for them?" asked Aunt Marian, taking up one of Tom's quills and beginning to shape it into a pen.

"Nothing," said Grace, with a teasing little laugh.
"Yes we did," said Tom meekly; "we got a scolding when our cuffs and handkerchiefs came out of the wash."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WHAT DID IT.

"A glass of milk and a bun, if you please," says a young lad as he lays down his two-pence on the counter of the confectioner's shop where he daily resorts at noon—his own home being too far from his employer's office to dine there. At the other end of the counter stands Mr. —, his Sunday-school teacher, tossing off his glass of beer, while talking earnestly with a friend. The lad had never tasted beer—his father had liked it too well—his mother had died broken-hearted when he was very young, and for her sake, whose memory he loved, he had stood firm against that which had robbed her of her husband's care and him of a father's protection. How he wondered to see his teacher drink! he who had begged his scholars so often to avoid all temptation to evil, and who only last Sunday had entreated all in the class to listen to the Good Shepherd's voice and follow Him, and who had even kept the boys behind to pray with them and to beg them to pray for themselves. Could he be taking beer? He thought it had been beer that his teacher meant when he warned them against anything that might lead them from Christ, but he must have been wrong. Perhaps beer was not dangerous to Christian people, only to drunkards like his father; at all events it could not be so bad as the Band of Hope conductor told them on Monday, and yet he had joined the Band of Hope because his dear teacher advised it. He was sorely perplexed. The next day—and the next—as he asked for his milk over the counter he thought of his teacher's beer, and then he considered if, after all, milk was not rather cold for that weather, and if beer would not warm him up better. And so the devil got his own way with the lad! Already the desire to try was getting stronger, the shrinking from the deadly thing grew weaker, and before many weeks had passed the Sunday scholar was missing from his class—the Band of Hope boy from his place in the meeting, and might be found wandering in the country with ungodly companions on the Sunday, and at the dancing and singing saloons on the week night.

But the Sunday school teacher only warned the other boys afresh, and "never thought"

that his glass of beer at the confectioner's shop "had done it."—*Mrs. Hard Smith.*

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRENT LESSONS.
(From Paloube's Select Notes.)

July 12.—1 Kings 12: 25-33.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Have a brief review of the last lesson, so as to enter upon this with a clear understanding of the circumstances.

By questioning the class, present a vivid picture of Jeroboam and his kingdom as they stood upon the threshold of their career. What bright prospects were before them! A bold, free, energetic, prosperous people; a talented and experienced king; promise of success from God; every reason to hope for a noble career.

Subject.—Bright hopes blasted by disobedience.

I. They were destroyed by a worldly policy which distrusted God. Jeroboam went to work to bring about the things promised by a course which forfeited the promise itself.

Illustration. Jacob's course in obtaining the birthright blessing by fraud. It had been promised him, and instead of trusting God to fulfil this promise in his own way, he robbed Esau of it, fearing that in no other way could he obtain it. He obtained it, but a curse with it was the fruit of his method of obtaining it, instead of the unalloyed blessing God had for him.

There was reason in Jeroboam's fear of the dangers he foresaw. His own rebellion against Solomon in former days increased these fears.

Illustration. Scott, in *Marmion*, shows Lord Marmion,

"Who scarce could brook
Even from his king a naughty look,"
trembling before the song of a stranger,
"Which full upon his conscience strook."

"For when within
Men shrink at sense of secret sin,
A leather daint the brave;
A fool's evil speech surrounds the wise,
And proudest princes veil their eyes
Before their weanest slave."

There are many temptations to repeat in our day Jeroboam's worldly policy, especially in seeking wealth or honors.

II. This worldly policy led the king and people into idolatry, as described in the text. It resulted much worse than the king intended. He meant still to worship Jehovah, only in a forbidden way. But when one commandment was broken, all evils could enter the broken wall of the fortress of righteousness.

Illustration. There was an abbot who desired a piece of ground that lay conveniently for him. The owner refused to sell; yet with much persuasion was contented to let it. The abbot hired it, and covenanted only to farm it for one crop; he had his bargain, and sowed it with acorns,—a crop that lasted three hundred years. "So Satan asks to get possession of our souls by asking us to permit some small sin to enter, some one wrong that seems of no great account. But when once he has entered and planted the seeds and beginnings of evil, he holds his ground, and sins and evils multiply."

Illustration. Jeroboam's policy in keeping his people from going up to Jerusalem to worship was precisely the policy of Abderrahmann, caliph of Spain, when he arrested the movement of his subjects to Mecca by the erection of the holy place of the Zecca at Cordova, and of Abd-el-Malik when he built the Dome of the Rock at Jerusalem, because of his quarrel with the authorities of Mecca.—*Stanley.*

III. Show the disastrous result of this sinful policy in Jeroboam's career, and that of the nation. He threw away all he might have been. He trampled the divine pearls under his feet. Show how this is the continual and necessary result of seeking success or wealth, or happiness, by doing wrong.

FROMAGE is another delicate dish for tea; it is of English origin, but does not seem to have suffered by being transplanted to our side of the Atlantic. Beat separately the yolks and whites of four eggs; take the weight of two eggs in butter, and the same in grated cheese. Mix the butter and yolks together, stir in the cheese, a little salt, and sprinkle in a few grains of red pepper; beat well, and add the whites the last thing. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes, and serve as soon as it is taken out.

FOREST FIRES.

The loss by forest fires in the Dominion of Canada has each year been something enormous. Every year more and more went, and the loss has been estimated at millions annually in Ontario alone. Throughout the whole of North America it has been heretofore an unsolved problem how to prevent settler and lumberman, hunter and land speculator, from using that carelessness in the management of fire which has destroyed so much of the most valuable timber. The land thus cleared by fire through recklessness is not valuable for agriculture—it would have grown pine perpetually with care, it will not grow wheat, or but very little compared with other land which is procurable. In view of these facts it will be interesting to know what Ontario has done in the matter. A mass of information was laid before the Government of Ontario with the result that the Commissioner of Crown Lands has provided a means whereby much of the destruction of woods by fire may be prevented. During the dangerous period of the year, the summer and autumn months, men are to be placed on timber limits which are exposed to danger and will be empowered to use every endeavor to prevent fires. These rangers, it is proposed, will visit each person resident on the limit of which they have charge, and endeavor to enlist his assistance in making the Act effective. The number of men to be placed in each limit will be left to the limit holder, subject, however, to the approval of the Provincial Government. The Government proposes to pay half the wages of the men, leaving the owners of forest land to pay the other half.

A GREAT MAN.

Some facts about the erratic poet Victor Hugo cannot fail to be of interest. As a child he was devoted to climbing; the highest peak was no terror to his lithe limbs and cool head, and his falls were many and disastrous. His mother appreciated the influence of open air and muscular development, and it was to her tender care and thoughtful education that the poet always attributed his extreme good health and remarkable vigor. There was no poverty in the early recollections of Victor Hugo. Peril there had been, and many narrow escapes from fearful death, but such was the position of his father that wherever they went the best and most cultivated hospitality of the locality was theirs by right. When a young man, the poet had little to live on, but his literary work soon told and he became wealthy. In his prosperity he remembered those amateur poets who were striving to keep body and soul together and provided many a literary aspirant with a room, food and clothing until he had had time to write a book. Victor Hugo was an indefatigable worker. In all sorts of weather he was out at six in the morning in the summer time; a trifle later in winter. Up and down the Champs Elysees and in the Tuilleries gardens the poet walked and thought, for he never touched his pen until his contemplated work was all combined, laid out, and executed mentally. In the afternoons he took a ride on the top of a bus. He has left \$5,000 to the drivers and conductors of the stage line that started from Passy, near his house, and went to the Bourse. It was one of these omnibuses he was wont to take. He returned home for dinner, always dining in dress suit and white cravat and obliging his family and guests to do likewise. The ladies appeared every evening in full dress, with flowers in their hair. Yet Hugo never looked a tidy man, his hair never seemed to

have been introduced to comb torture, and his nails, to be mild, were in perpetual half mourning.

SOLDIERING DONE, JUSTICE BEGINS.

The Queen's Own Battalion has been following up Big Bear in the North-West but have not come up to him yet. They have been ordered to give up the pursuit at once if they think they have no chance of capturing that chief. Almost all the other troops are already on their way home and preparations are being made to receive them well. Several prisoners have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for having made thefts during the rebellion, others have been remanded for trial for murder. Amongst those who are to be tried for treason-felony is Jackson. This young man, who acted as Riel's secretary, and who is now in gaol awaiting his trial at Regina, is, it appears, a graduate in Arts at Toronto University. His name appears among those who graduated about eight years ago. Not long after the rebellion broke out, Jackson wrote to Professor Hutton of the Toronto University, whom he formerly studied under, telling him of the uprising; that a provision government had been formed, and that if it succeeded he would give him a tract of land in the North-West. Young Jackson comes from remarkably good stock in this Province of Ontario. Both of his grandfathers were clergymen. He was a popular young man when attending the University here, though perhaps a trifle wild.

Another who is awaiting his trial for partaking in the rebellion and helping Riel, is Monkman, who became a lawyer in Toronto but who did not remain in that city to practise. Riel seems to have succeeded in making others mad beside himself.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

There has been a considerable increase in the rainfall throughout the greater part of this continent during the past week, and with a higher temperature, the growth of grass, weeds, and most growing crops have been considerably accelerated. Corn, where the land is not too wet, or too weedy, has progressed favorably, but in many places, owing to bad seed and cold weather there has been a good deal of it that did not come up, and where the land is wet the weeds are getting the better of the crops. Storms have been frequent and the rainfall, unprecedentedly heavy in some localities, did great damage to growing crops, washing away property and destroying bridges. Wheat harvesting has become general in the middle and southern states, and the reports of the yield are even less favorable than was formerly anticipated, but prices are kept down, in spite of the meagre crop, by the large quantity of old wheat on sight. The productions of the dairy are very large, but prices keep so low that the farmers are likely to reap very little advantage from the produce of their cows this season.

A PLAGUE SPAIN FEARS.

Spain is being shunned on all sides because of the great extent of the cholera plague. Vessels from Spain to Alexandria are to be quarantined. The commission appointed to look into the matter of cholera inoculation have reported favorably to the Spanish Government, declaring that Dr. Ferran's method does tend to prevent the spread of the plague. The practice will, therefore, be allowed to be continued. The Minister of Marine has decided to allow the

inoculation of the officers and men in the Spanish navy. When it is remembered that this inoculation frequently makes a man delirious and has frequently resulted in death, the dread of the cholera may easily be imagined. For a week new cases of cholera were reported in the infected parts of Spain at the rate of about four hundred per day, and deaths at the rate of about three hundred per day. One day, however, the returns showed that within twenty-four hours there had been 1240 new cases and 600 deaths. Dr. Ferran thinks that the cholera will spread much faster on the arrival of hotter weather. The fear that the people have of the disease only seems to paralyze them. The prison in Valencia is in a foul condition and is a great source of danger and yet nothing has been done to clear it out. The Spanish authorities occasionally try to better their position by declaring that the present plague is only a mild form of Asiatic cholera.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT finds itself confronted by a new trouble. The peasant tenantry of the Baltic provinces have long complained of their treatment at the hands of landlords and their agents, and lately they have taken the law into their own hands and resorted to many acts of violence often including murder. Their grievances, it is alleged, are not unlike those which have long agitated Ireland. The authority, the mir, or village assembly, which was formerly relied on by the peasants to guard their rights, is now set at naught, and *gendarmes* override its decisions at will. Under these circumstances Russian peasants of the Baltic provinces have taken vengeance in their own hands, and pot-shots at landlords and their agents are becoming common. Recently Captain Zelusing, a retired army officer and manager of extensive estates, was shot down. The frequency of these outrages has attracted the serious attention of the government, and the severest measures of repression have been resolved upon.

SOME YEARS AGO the Ameer of Afghanistan made a proclamation to his subjects which has only recently been printed. Some persons have tried to make out that the English were descended from the lost Ten Tribes of the children of Israel, but these persons did not give the history of events in such an authoritative way as the Ameer has done in tracing the descent of his subjects to the same source. His proclamation reviews the history of the Afghans and traces their descent from Adam through Jacob down to the time of their final settlement in Afghanistan. It concludes by exhorting the Afghans to trust God, who, as they are His chosen people, will preserve them from their terrible enemy, Russia, who is wanting to devour them.

FOR A LONG TIME there has been serious trouble in a Polish Catholic church at Toledo, Ohio, between the priest and followers. A row occurred with the faction which were opposed to him, over a year ago, and out of the trouble a man was killed. The opposition has been lately increasing in ferocity. A few days ago an attempt was made to blow the church building up with dynamite. Yesterday afternoon it culminated in a general riot with firearms and all manner of weapons. Two men were killed and several injured, while quite a number of houses were partially or entirely destroyed. The police have made a large number of arrests and an extra force is stationed on the grounds to prevent another outbreak.

THE AUSTRIAN wheat harvest promises to be fair.

HOW TO INVEST FIFTY CENTS.

Our paper has spoken for itself so effectually that it has become a friend in many households throughout the country and is regarded with affection by many who have known it but a short time. They have found themselves well repaid for their yearly outlay of half a dollar. To those who have only recently had it brought to their notice we would say that we hope they will help us to carry on the good cause of spreading a pure, interesting and instructive weekly paper in as many homes as possible. Young people as well as old will greatly profit by reading such a paper as we furnish, and it will educate the young ones in a way which many schools neglect to do. It is better for young folks to read such a paper than many of the local ones which publish so much sensational news.

IT IS REPORTED that Lord Salisbury intends to have the civil administration of Egypt carried on entirely by England. France will be angry at this, but Lord Salisbury will rely on an alliance with Germany and Austria for support against France. The Mahdi says he is going to march north again very soon. This is his role as a soldier. As a prophet he has issued twelve commandments, one of which orders the killing of foreigners unless they turn Musselmens. It is not at all improbable that the English troops will be entirely withdrawn from the Soudan as the New Government does not find itself in a position to carry on the campaign there.

A HORRIBLE case of wife murder was brought to light last Monday in South Brooklyn. The murderer not only surrendered himself to the police, but volunteered the statement that he had wilfully committed the deed. The prisoner is Thomas O'Shea, and his victim Mary O'Shea. Rum and jealousy are believed to have been the cause of the murder. An officer recognized O'Shea as a man who played the bagpipes at festive gatherings in that part of Brooklyn. The man had struck her with an axe and killed her, and then covered her with a pillow and sheet for fear the children would see her and get frightened. He stated that he had been drinking for some time, and when in that condition he was crazy. The officers locked O'Shea up, visited the residence, and found the latter's three children, aged twelve, eight, and two years, asleep in one room, while in the other lay the body of their mother. Her head had been completely crushed in, and the brains oozed out of the wound. More of drink's doings!

THE BIG LAKE which was discovered north of the northernmost portion of the Province of Quebec last fall seems to be even larger than the accounts then given of it. A party which set out on an exploring expedition have not been able to circumnavigate the lake, but in the portion they have explored several islands, about twenty miles long, each containing lakes of considerable size, have been discovered. On the whole there seems little reason to doubt that the lake will add one more to the number of our large inland seas, and may rival Lake Superior in size.

THE *post mortem* examination of the body of Prof. Odium who killed himself by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge, revealed the fact that his lungs, liver and kidneys were diseased. The athlete was likely to become a consumptive or to die of kidney disease. Doctors seldom fail to discover something dangerously wrong in the body of every strong, healthy-looking man they get a chance to cut up.

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IT IS GREATLY FEARED that there will be another revolution in Panama. The Government has got wind of suspicious doings on the part of the Radical party and some of the Liberals. The Government ordered the police to keep a sharp look out for revolutionists and the result has been the arrest of several. There are sufficient arms for 1,000 men amongst those who would be ready to fight on the first opportunity.

THE RACES on roller skates got up for the benefit of the managers of rinks have become a farce as a rule, and those who go to see them have got in the way of expecting that they will be a sort of funeral procession the second man taking the place of chief mourner.

THE REVISERS of the Bible presented a copy to the Empress of Germany, who has sent a graceful letter expressing her thanks for the present.

ANOTHER STARTLING publication has been made regarding Maxwell, the alleged murderer. James F. Brady, a representative of Cook's Tourist Agency, of London, has received a long letter instructing him to use every effort to learn whether Preller had been murdered and his body placed in a trunk. The document states that Preller had insured his life in Cook's Agency for \$20,000. The company hold that they first observed there was indifference of his relatives regarding the disposition of the body, and this caused suspicion. Since the first announcement of Preller's death his relatives have been bringing everything to bear on the company to secure the insurance money. The agency has refused to pay over the money until every doubt regarding Preller's death is removed. The smile of Maxwell when arrested, and his statement that all would be explained at the right time, are treasured up by the insurance company as strengthening the theory that the body in the trunk was not Preller's.

THE CHURCHES in Chicago have taken up the matter of Sunday horse-racing. The subject is before the courts and in the meantime the car company has refused to run extra cars for the accommodation of the multitude who wish to attend the races.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED MORMONS are on the road to Utah from London, England.

THE RIVALRY existing between the steam-boat lines running to Boston from Halifax nearly resulted in a catastrophe on Saturday last. Both the "Ulunda" and "Worcester" were advertised to sail at four o'clock. Both had large cargoes and were crowded with passengers. The "Worcester" left the dock first and made a quick run down the harbor. It was anticipated that there would be a keen race between the two boats. When off the mouth of the harbor, however, the "Worcester" ran into a fishing schooner "Sarah A. Downie," struck her amidships, wrecked her deck equipments, and the captain of the schooner says, kept right on without offering assistance or even asking the extent of the injuries. The schooner put back to port badly bilged and leaking.

IT IS WELL within the memory of the present generation when Jews could not sit in the English House of Commons. Now, through the influence of Lord Rosebery who married Miss Rothschild, Sir Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, who was made a baronet about forty years ago, is to be raised to the peerage and will be the first Jew to sit in the House of Lords.

THIRTY THOUSAND Japanese have applied for permission to emigrate to the Sandwich Islands.

FOR THE LAST few days Gen. Grant has been better able to use his throat in speaking and his country home has improved his health for the time being. The disease in his throat continues to grow worse. Harrison, the faithful colored valet, was asked about the General's whisper and to give some idea of it. He said, with a twinkle in his eye, "When a girl is whispering to you you generally hear it, don't you?" The answer was in the affirmative. "Well, that is how it is," continued Harrison, "with us; we hear what the General says because we mean to, if possible." His doctors think that the General's death will occur without much preliminary notice.

THE COURT TALK says Queen Victoria's regret over the marriage of the Princess Beatrice deepens as the date of the event approaches. Arrangements for the celebration of the jubilee in 1887, on the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne, have already been begun. It is proposed to make the celebration one of the grandest events of modern times. It is reported that the Queen has already expressed a desire to conclude her reign on this anniversary. Very little credence, however, is given to this report. People who are acquainted with Her Majesty's disposition to retain in her own hands the supreme control of both her family and her state affairs smile at the idea.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES contingent of regular soldiers and volunteers, which took such an active part in the Sudan campaign, has returned to Sydney. A public holiday was proclaimed and there was great rejoicing.

A DISEASE, supposed to be glanders, has broken out among horses and other animals at Knoxville and suburbs of Pittsburg, and has already become epidemic.

ENGLAND has annexed Bechuanaland, in South Africa, a country described as being well-wooded, containing rich pasture land and larger than Spain. The inhabitants of this country have been much harassed by the Boers who tried to take possession of it. In the wars between the Boers and the natives of Bechuanaland many large forests were destroyed by fire and what was once a fertile country has become in part a wilderness. This is due to the fact that the forests attract rain clouds in the same way as mountains do and the forests having been destroyed there is less rain. Several large rivers have dried up from drought. The natives, themselves, so far as is known, look favorably upon their annexation to the British colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE EMPEROR of Brazil in opening the session of the Legislature at Rio Janeiro spoke of the gradual extinction of slavery which has been begun in Brazil. He said that the question of the abolition of slavery, embracing as it did the highest interests of the Empire, required a solution that would tranquilize agriculture. He therefore confided it to the patriotism of the Legislature to see that the negroes were freed in as expedient manner as possible.

FROM THE RETURNS of the votes on the Scott Act election in Guysboro' N.S. it appears that the Act has won by a large majority. In the seaport town of Guysboro', which is the capital of the county, the vote was 73 for, and 8 against the Act.

A HUNGARIAN DYNAMITER while at work on a new dynamite machine invention, accidentally caused an explosion, which blew off the roof of the house in which he lived. The dynamiter himself and his mother were instantly killed.

LARGE STRAWBERRY BEDS in Staten Island, N.Y., are being devastated by a new insect pest. The strawberry growers of Michigan have been annoyed by the same insect, and cultivators elsewhere have reason to be on the look-out for it. The strawberry weevil, which is closely allied to the plum weevil, feeds upon the flowers of the strawberry and also pierces the stalks, just before the flower clusters, causing them to break off with the young berries, and thus the crop is lost. It has been noticed that those kinds of strawberries which have pistillate flowers are not troubled by the insect whilst those kinds whose flowers furnish pollen are destroyed. The American *Agriculturist* for this month gives this warning: "The weevil will very probably spread, and strawberry growers should be on the watch for its first appearance. Hand-picking a few weevils, when they are first seen upon the flowers, may save much trouble. The insect is no imported enemy, but native, which has only recently invaded cultivated grounds. As in other cases, finding an abundance of food to its liking, the insect will no doubt increase with a rapidity heretofore unknown to it."

TWO FRENCH torpedo boats have been sunk in Chinese waters by heavy storms. The crews of both were saved.

THE BUILDER BUDDENSICK, whose nefarious practices were exposed to the people of New York by the collapse of an entire row of pretentious tenement houses, upon the heads of the workmen who were finishing them, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment and the payment of a heavy fine. As his mud-mortar, rotten timbering, and bad planning, really caused the death of, at least, one man, this sentence is far from being heavy.

THERE IS A CURIOUS story about McDermott, the alleged informer, who, it is believed has been instrumental in convicting numbers of dynamiters for treason-felony within the past three years. It is claimed that the information which sentenced Wilson and Curtin to penal servitude for life for conspiracy to blow up public buildings in Birmingham, was obtained by the Gladstone Government from McDermott. In 1882 the "informer" was imprisoned in Liverpool, charged with having laid a conspiracy to murder public officials. The story now goes that the charge was known to be false, but was got up to put dynamiters off the scent, as the Government wished to use McDermott as a detective. This they did by waiting until he had been considerably altered in appearance and then lodging him in the heart of the dynamiters' headquarters.

CIGARETTE SMOKING is very dangerous to the mind. We have an example of this in a New York man, Edward Fox, who smoked large quantities of cigarettes and has lately acted very strangely. His last act was to jump from a second story window into the street below and dash his brains out. It is thought that smoking made him mad.

FURTHER particulars concerning the wreck of the "Lake Manitoba" are these: The vessel went ashore during the mate's watch. The passengers only had time to dress and save what effects they had in their state-rooms, as the steamer sank in forty-five minutes after striking. The boats had great difficulty in effecting a landing, the coast being very rugged and a high surf prevailing at the time. All the boats except one were stove in while making the landing. The crew and passengers having reached St. Pierre Miquelon, were sheltered in fishermen's huts and barns and received the utmost kindness from the inhabitants.

MR. DRURY, who stood for election to the Ontario Provincial Government in East Simcoe, was a prohibitionist and a Scott Act man. He had pledged himself to the temperance voters, and in consequence many of those who were not of his party voted for him, and under cover of the ballot he obtained a handsome majority. It is likely that the vote for and against a prohibition candidate was a more considerable factor in the election than the party vote.

AT LAPORTE, Indiana, there is an epidemic of diphtheria, caused by refuse removed from a sewer being allowed to remain in the street. It is curious, but nevertheless true, that the terrible danger of allowing refuse to pollute the air is seldom fully recognized until the harm is done.

AN EXODUS of Chinamen from California to the east has begun. A large number of celestials have passed through Pittsburg en route to New York. One of them said there were too many of his countrymen in California and Oregon and that a great many of them had decided to try the Eastern States. They say "Melican man" is down on them in California and those in the east receive fair treatment. Canadians may find that the Chinese of British Columbia will also take it into their head that there is better treatment for them further in the East of the country. There is a measure being introduced in the House of Commons to prevent Chinese coming to Canada.

A BILL giving newspapers twenty-four hours' copyright on telegrams procured at their own cost has been drafted and circulated in Calcutta to obtain the public opinion thereon. The Anglo-Indian papers approve the measure, but would prefer an extension of the time of copyright. The native papers, which crib telegrams, strongly oppose the bill.

CADETS at Annapolis, Maryland, have been punished for flirting with a lot of Sunday-school girls. Part of their punishment consists in their being deprived of the opportunity of visiting the wharf again at the time when the boats land with their fair excursionists.

VESSELS from London and from Mediterranean ports are to be quarantined in the St. Lawrence at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, until October 30th. This is principally to prevent the introduction of cholera into the country, but also to avoid the spread of small-pox.

A FRENCH CONSUL at Massowah has returned from his mission to Abyssinia with costly presents from King John of Abyssinia to President Grevy. The French are plainly banking after a foothold in the Sudan.

HOW MUCH PRECAUTION is necessary in the use of patent medicines is manifest from the experience of Mr. J. C. Forbes, an artist well known in Canada. For two days he was in the greatest danger of losing his life. He had been suffering from catarrh, and, from using a patent catarrh cure, the membranes of the nose were so eaten away that bleeding ensued. The flow of blood was unremitting for two days, and all efforts to stop it were unavailing. Mr. Forbes is now improving and his physicians hope for his ultimate recovery.

A FEARFUL explosion occurred in a powder mill near Rome. A number of people were at work at the time, and very few escaped death or serious injuries. The bodies of twelve of the killed have been recovered.

THE BRICKLAYERS have joined the stonemasons in Toronto in refusing to take their supplies from the hands of non-union laborers. The outlook at present is all in favor of the striking laborers.



War Notice.

MASSACHUSETTS makes the tenth State that has passed the Scientific Temperance Instruction Bill this year.

FULL RETURNS from Middlesex show a majority of 3,290 for the Scott Act. This is the greatest triumph of the campaign and far more than offsets the failure to carry Perth.

STURTON—This is of different kinds, says the Irish Temperance League Journal: Mental sanction for the man who thinks; Moral sanction for the man who drinks; Legal sanction for the drunkard maker; Prison sanction for the statute breaker.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has rejected the ale-and-light-wine amendment made by the Senate to the Scott Act by a very narrow majority, so narrow as to suggest to the temperance people throughout the Dominion that if they want to secure prohibition, or even to maintain local option, they must cease dependence on existing political parties. —Winnipeg Sun.

FRONTENAC—Judge Price, in his address to the grand jury at the County Court which opened at Kingston, referred in strong terms to the Scott Act. He said the people had asked for it, that the majority of the people had voted for its adoption, and he hoped it would be given a fair trial in the county. He counselled all connected with the administration of the peace to study its provisions and so be prepared to give them effect.

STORMONT.—Before the Scott Act came into force, the town of Cornwall found two policemen scarcely sufficient to look after the drunk and disorderly. Since it came into force they have discharged all one of these officials, thereby saving the town \$24, and the only policeman has little or nothing to do. Some people think the Scott Act a failure. If they mean that it fails to give employment to police they are quite right. Such failure is just what we want.

MR. NELSON, the most distinguished of English actuaries, after long and careful investigation and comparison ascertained by actual experience the following astounding facts: Between the ages of 15 or 20, where 19 total abstainers die, 18 moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of 20 and 30, where 10 total abstainers die, 31 moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of 30 and 40, where 10 total abstainers die, 40 moderate drinkers die. Or, expressing the fact in another form, he says: A total abstainer 20 years old has on an average the chance of living 44 years longer, or until 64 years old. A moderate drinker 20 years old has the chance of living 15 1/2 years longer, or until 35 1/2 years old. A total abstainer 30 years old has the chance of living 36 1/2 years longer, or until 66 1/2 years old. A moderate drinker 30 years old has the chance of living 13 1/2 years longer, or until 43 1/2 years old. A total abstainer 40 years old has the chance of living 27 1/2 years longer, or until 67 1/2 years old.

A REPORTER of one of the Chicago papers has discovered and disclosed to the public a shocking state of affairs as regards saloons for so-called ladies. He has discovered that many confectionery shops and restaurants have private rooms "for ladies only," where drinks of all descriptions are served without stint. He says he has seen young ladies scarcely out of their teens emerging from these places in a state of immodesty that verged upon total obliviousness. A restaurateur told him that many ladies of wealth and good position were among his patrons. To such an extent is this carried that the cabmen always drive their vehicles up in front of these places in the afternoon, knowing that they will not have to wait long for a customer. A prominent "confectionist" said to the reporter: "I've had as many as ten ladies at one time in my upper parlors, none of them able to walk across the room. What do I do with 'em? Let 'em alone, refuse them more wine, and give them all the apollinaris and lemon they'll

drink, and send them home at the proper time." This state of affairs could scarcely be credited in many comparatively moral places.

A NEW PARTY.

In the address from the Methodist Conference to the people of Manitoba, the following paragraph occurs:

"Many good men feel that the time has come when allegiance to old political parties should be shaken off. The word 'turncoat' must be redeemed from the traditional reproach that has been associated with it. Good men must learn to vote with one party now and with another at another time, according as the moral questions involved may indicate. Prohibition is now one of the most prominent political questions before the public. It is also a vital question. Wise and good men in Canada feel that the time has come when all other party alliances should be broken, that a new, and pure, and strong party may arise, in which sincere men who believe in national prohibition may unite and work together to secure such legislation as is due to the temperance cause. Nothing less than this will lead the professional politician to regard temperance people as worthy of anything but contempt. So long as they can be regarded as sure for either of the old parties their temperance principles will carry no weight."

SCOTT ACT CONTESTS.

Speaking of the Scott Act victories in Middlesex and Lincoln the Toronto World says: "No opposition was offered the Act; a general paralysis affected its opponents and few citizens had the moral courage to stand up and face the spirit of intolerance which recent occurrences make it only too obvious is the natural outcome of the movement. The result has repeated the history of the Scott Act contests of the past twelve months. An organized minority, cloaking its tyrannical zeal with the assumed sanction of religious law, has secured sweeping majorities over an unorganized majority of the electors. Timid opponents have remained at home, fearful of incurring the animosity of vehement and dogmatic Scott Act advocates, and those who have gone to the poles have been outnumbered." Does the World call the Scott Act party in Halton, which carried the Act by 180 majority, an organized minority? At the general elections in Halton the total number of votes cast was 3,561. The total vote cast in the Scott Act election was 3,714 which is over 150 votes more than were cast in the general elections. Does this look as if the Act had been carried through fear on the part of its opponents? Anyone who had anything to do with the election knew how hard the liquor dealers worked. They did all in their power, and got a large vote in their favor. It was only the strong knowledge of the good which prohibition had already done for Halton, and the strong feeling in favor of temperance caused by that knowledge, which caused the defeat of the liquor men. In many other counties the Scott Act election has caused a larger vote to be cast than the general election. Perhaps the World could tell us, too, what the use of the election by ballot is, and why anti-prohibitionists should be any more ashamed to go and vote at the polls than those who favor the Scott Act? On the whole we come to the decided conclusion that anyone who looks carefully into the matter will find that the World is all-gather out when it says: "Were counties in which the Scott Act is to be submitted to follow the example of Perth, at a little sooner than that county, the days of Scott Act victories would be ended."

"IT HAS TOUCHED ME," said a bright and brave young business man, the other day, on the railway train. "How is that?" inquired his friend, who saw no token on his manly countenance of the blight that so soon makes its mark on the "human face divine." "Well, six months ago my employer, when off his balance, signed some notes which he should not have endorsed, and yesterday the firm (a heavy iron firm) went under. So here I am, and nearly two thousand others, in dead of winter, thrown out of employment." That gentleman's act because of drink has touched the comfort, and possibly the subsistence, of not less than ten thousand human beings.

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.)

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

STARCH.

Starch forms a large part of most grains, seeds, roots, and urripe fruits. As you know, it must be cooked, or, in fruits and nuts, ripened, before it is fit for food.

Corn-starch and potato-starch are in common use by the cook and laundress. Rice, the chief food of the people of India, China, and Japan, is three-quarters starch. Urripe fruits, as green apples, contain so much starch that they are very likely to make you sick if you eat them uncooked.

All starchy foods, as those from the grains, require long and thorough cooking to make them more easily digested and more nourishing.

Gum resembles starch, but is less nutritious. Some kinds, as gum arabic, are used for food in Eastern countries.

SUGAR.

Sugar is an important article of food. But a person would, in time, starve to death if fed alone on either sugar or starch.

Too much sugar is often eaten in the form of candy, and does much harm when eaten between meals; and injurious substances are often put into candy, to give it color or increase its weight; and the results of eating much candy are "a sour stomach," "bad breath," and other serious troubles.

The coloring matter in candies is often really poisonous, and even the white candy, usually considered the purest, is sometimes largely made of "terra alba" a kind of white earth.

Put a piece of candy into a tumbler with a little water; if it is not pure, when the sugar has dissolved, the terra alba will sink to the bottom of the tumbler in the form of a white powder.

Thus you can easily prove whether you are eating sugar, or a substance that is worse than useless, because it clogs the body.

MILK.

Milk is the only food provided by nature for young children. Since the child lives and grows upon it, we should expect milk to contain, as it does, the different classes of food.

The cream is a fat, or heat-forming substance; the curd, which can be pressed into cheese, belongs to the tissue-making foods; there is enough sugar to give it a sweet taste, and it contains lime and other minerals needed to sustain healthy life, besides water, of which it has 88 parts in 100.

WHAT TO EAT.

Most people, in temperate climates, eat both animal and vegetable food. You will usually find the three great classes of food on the dinner-tables of your homes.

Water and salt are mineral foods; potatoes and meat, heat and tissue-making foods. Most persons crave the fat of butter with the starch of bread.

Pepper, mustard, and vinegar are not needed in building up the body and should be very sparingly used, if at all. Probably a perfectly natural and healthy appetite would not crave them.

If the system needs acids, lemons and limes, which are more healthful than vinegar, may be used. Fresh, ripe fruit, which generally contains some acid, is wholesome with every meal.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The value of these to adults is doubted by many wise physicians. Certainly they are not necessary or safe drinks for children.

COOKING.

Health is in a great measure, dependent upon the way in which our food is cooked. Meat should be boiled, roasted, or broiled. Neither meat nor any other food should be fried; because heated fat hardens whatever is cooked in it, making it indigestible.

To eat or drink what we know is unhealthy, because it tastes good, is not only foolish but wicked.

A cook who well understands the laws of health, will not feed the family on hot bread, because it makes a pasty mass in the stomach which cannot easily be digested.

Instead of rich pastry, and cake heavy with fruit and spices, which overload the stomach and unfit it for proper work, juicy meat, mealy potatoes, ripe fruit, and light, sweet bread, will be prepared. The latter, when it is made from the whole whe-

ground, forms, with the addition of butter, and some water to satisfy thirst, a perfect food.

In "bolting," the phosphorus and much of the flesh-making part of the grain is lost. Fine wheat flour is not so nourishing for the brain and muscles, as that flour which contains some of the outer portion of the kernel.

FRUITS.

Ripe fruits, such as apples, oranges, bananas, and berries, make the most healthful "dessert." The skins, cores, and seeds should not be swallowed, as they are useless and may cause trouble if eaten.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

- 1. What is food?
2. State three ways in which it is used by our bodies.
3. What names are given to the three classes of food?
4. Name the three principal mineral foods.
5. Do we need to drink all the water the body requires?
6. What care should be taken in the use of lead water-pipes?
7. How do we get salt, lime, and other mineral substances for our bodies?
8. Name the principal tissue-making foods;—heat-making foods.
9. Where are fats or oils found?
10. Is it necessary to eat fat of some kind?
11. How is starch made fit for food?
12. Why is green food likely to make one sick?
13. What are the results of eating too much sugar?
14. Show that all three classes of food are contained in milk.
15. Are pepper, mustard and vinegar, essential to health?
16. Why should a cook understand the laws of health?
17. Why is whole wheat flour better food than finely bolted flour?

Question Corner.—No. 12.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.

From the following hints find out what Scripture personages are indicated.

- 1. There were two of the same name.
2. The first was of the same city as Peter.
3. He brought to Jesus the Israelite in whom there was no guile.
4. Jesus held a conversation with him about feeding the five thousand.
5. He was applied to by some foreigners who wished to see Jesus.
6. In looking forward to Jesus' departure he was full of doubt, but was reassured by the words of Jesus.
7. He was present among the disciples who assembled at Jerusalem immediately after Jesus' ascension.
8. The second was one of those specially chosen to look after the widows of the Church.
9. Afterwards he preached to a nation that was half Jewish.
10. Next he was directed to meet a remarkable traveller from a foreign land.
11. Lastly he was visited by the apostle Paul in his last journey to Jerusalem.

A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE.

"Within the space of twenty four hours I saw a brighter light and a deeper darkness than ever before. Yet in that darkness I learned to see more than ever before. Afterwards I was made the means of delivering many from much darkness in almost all parts of the world." About whom, and in what manner would these sayings be true?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS IN No. 10.

A STRANGE DWELLING.—This dwelling was the "burning fiery furnace" mentioned in Dan. iii. The men destroyed by approaching its entrance are mentioned in vs. 20, 22; and the four persons who never hecess lived in it for a time in v. 25. The good turn done to three of them when inside their dwelling, was done to them by the destroying fire itself in destroying their bonds (vs. 24, 25). The place where these things happened is mentioned in v. 1. The lesson taught us to the way of salvation is also to be found in v. 25, viz., that the "Son of God" delivers those who trust in Him from what would otherwise destroy them, by Himself sharing their lot.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Hannah E. Greene, Aggie McGill, Jennie O. Meijes, J. K. St. Jacobs, Jennie Light, Annie Heron, Albert Jesse French, Jennie E. Hall and George Kludell.

MEN'S LIVES should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening, or like the seasons, aglow with promise, and the autumn rich golden sheaves, where good deeds and words have ripened on the field.

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THE THIMBLE.

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1695 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China that were exquisitely carved of pearl and bound with gold and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. A thimble owned by the queen consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people. In Naples very pretty thimbles, composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius, are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I hear also of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States Army in July, 1775, but I do not suppose that any of these were ever intended to be used in sewing. In the ordinary manufacture of gold and silver thimbles thin plates of the metal are introduced into the die and then punched into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own, quite different from ours, for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheet-iron are cut into disks of about two inches in diameter. These, after being heated to redness, are struck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of a gradually increasing depth, to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished and indented around its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, scoured and brought to a blue color. After all this is

completed, a thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by a mandrel, while gold leaf is attached firmly by pressure to the outside, the edges being seamed in a small groove made to receive them. This completes the thimble that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will scarcely wear out in a long lifetime, and the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced.—*Dorcas Magazine.*

LITTLE JAPANESE.

Here is something interesting I found about the habits and dress of the children in Japan. In the first place the character of the Japanese houses saves much trouble about children. There are no stairs to tumble down, no furniture for them to tumble over, no sticky food with which to bedaub themselves. So there is seldom need to reprove them. They are rarely heard to cry; but when they do break forth, they make a tremendous racket, yelling with great fierceness. In his travels through the country, Prof. Morse only once saw boys fighting; and then they were only slapping each other. The dress of the Japanese children is the same as that of an adult. The sleeves are open on the inner edge, with a pocket on the outer side. The dress is very simple, easy and free, with tucks to let down as the child grows, so that, as the fashions never change and the dress is made of strong silk brocade, or silk and cotton, it will last from ten to twenty years.

The children's shoes are made of blocks of wood, secured with cord. The stocking resembles a mitten, having a separate place for the great toe. As these shoes are litted only by the toes, the heels make a rattling sound as their owner's walk, which is quite stunning in a crowd. They are not worn in the house, as they would injure the soft straw mats with which the floor is covered. The Japanese shoe gives perfect freedom to the foot. The beauty of the human foot is only seen in the Japanese. They have no corns, no ingrowing nails, no distorted joints. Our children's toes are cramped until they are deformed, and are in danger of extinction. The Japanese have the full use of their toes, and to them they are almost like fingers.

The babies are taken care of on the backs of the older children, to which they are fastened by loose bands. You will see a dozen little girls with babies asleep on their backs, engaged in playing battledore, the babies heads bobbing up and down. This is better than crying in the cradle. The baby sees everything, goes everywhere, gets plenty of pure air; and the sister who carries it gets her shoulders braced back and doubtless some lessons of patience. It is funny to see the

little tots, when they begin to run alone, carrying their dolls on their back.

Where we have one toy the Japanese have a thousand. Everything in art and nature is imitated in miniature. Toys can be bought for half a cent, and elegant ones for eight or ten cents. There are stands on the streets kept by old women, where little girls can buy a spoonful of batter and bake their own top cakes. Then, along comes a man with a long bucketful of soap suds, of which he sells a cupful for the hundredth part of a cent (they have coins as small as that), to children who blow soap bubbles through bamboo reeds. The babies make mud pies and play at keeping house just as ours do. They are taught always to be polite, and say, "Thank you." If you give a child a penny, he will not only thank you at the time but whenever he meets you again.—*Ex.*

HOW GUN BARRELS ARE MADE.

The beautiful waved lines and curious flower-like figures that appear on the surface of gun barrels are really the lines of welding, showing that two different metals—iron and steel—are intimately blended in making the finest and strongest barrels. The process of thus welding and blending steel and iron is a very interesting one. Flat bars or ribbons of steel and iron are alternately arranged together and then twisted into a cable. Several of these cables are then welded together, and shaped into a long, flat bar, which is next spirally coiled around a hollow cylinder, called a mandrel; after which the edges of these spiral bars are heated and firmly welded. The spiral coil is now put upon what is called a welding mandrel, is again heated and carefully hammered into the shape of a gun barrel. Next comes the cold hammering, by which the pores of the metal are securely closed. The last, or finishing operation, is to turn the barrel on a lathe to exactly its proper shape and size. By all the twistings, weldings and hammerings the metals are so blended that the mass has somewhat the consistency and toughness of woven steel and iron. A barrel thus made is very hard to burst. But the finishing of the inside of the barrel is an operation requiring very great care and skill. What is called a cylinder-bored barrel is where the bore or hole through the barrel is made uniform size from end to end. A choke-bore is one that is a little smaller at the muzzle end than it is at the breech end. There are various ways of "choking" gun barrels, but the object of all methods is to make the gun throw its shot close together with even and regular distribution and with great force.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.

An ox, feeding, as is the manner of oxen, upon grass, and being therefore of a placid nature, was much shocked at the conduct of a serpent of its acquaintance, when it saw the serpent first stare at it with its baleful eyes, and then proceed to swallow a poor frog.

"How could you be so cruel?" said the mild-eyed ox.

"My dear friend," replied the subtle serpent, "if the frog had hopped one hop away from me, or made a single croak, I would not have eaten it for the world; but, as you saw, it had not the slightest objection, and there is no injury where there is consent."

The ox, though a thoughtful, is not a swiftly thinking, animal. It had browsed for some time, and the serpent had slipped away for its noontide sleep of digestion, before the ox bethought itself of the reply that it might have given to the serpent—

"Yes, fear is often mistaken, or pretended to be mistaken, for consent."

A horse who had heard the conversation between the serpent and the ox made a much shrewder remark; but with the shrewdness that is gained from suffering, he made it in soliloquy, as is the custom with that patient creature, the horse—

"That is the way with my master; because I am silent he thinks, or pretends to think, like that hypocrite of a serpent, that I do not suffer when he is cruel to me."—*Brevia.*

ADVANTAGE OF LEARNING A TRADE.

—The advice of Benjamin Franklin, to give every child a trade by which he can earn a living, if necessary, comes of a human experience older than his. In some countries this has been the law; in others a common custom. St. Paul, though educated in the law at the feet of Gamaliel, also acquired the important Oriental handicraft of a tentmaker, by which he was able to earn his living while prosecuting his mission. It is a good and wise thing to do. You may be able to leave your children fortunes; but "riches take to themselves wings." You may give them finished educations, and they may be gifted with extraordinary genius; but they may be placed in situations where no education and no talent may be so available as some humble, honest trade, by which they can get their living and be useful to others.—*Ex.*

PURITY, sincerity, obedience and self-surrender, are the marble steps that lead to the spiritual temple.

IF YOU would create something, you must be something.—*Goethe.*

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

From International Quarterly

LESSON II.—JULY 12.

IDOLATRY ESTABLISHED.—1 Kings 12: 25-33. COMMIT VERSES 28-31.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Thou shalt have no other gods before me.—Ex. 20:3.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Disobedience to God ruins the brightest hopes. DAILY READINGS.

- M. 1 Kings 12: 18-25.
1 Kings 13: 1-10, 33, 34; 14: 19, 20.
W. 1 Kings 14: 21-30.
Th. 2 Chron. 12: 1-10.
Fr. 2 Chron. 13: 1-22.
Sa. Lev. 23: 1-21.
Su. Deut. 8: 1-20.
TIME.—R.C. 9:55, soon after the division of the Kingdom.

HEROLOGY.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

Rehoboam reigned 17 years. B.C. 975-957.
1. Vision of Shilohak.
Ahojah reigns 13 years. 957-945.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam I. 22 years. B.C. 975-953.
Nadab, his son, 2 years. 953-951.

PARALLEL ACCOUNT.—2 Chron. chs. 11, 12.

CRIMINALS.—In our last lesson we saw the kingdom divided. The ten tribes, henceforth called Israel, elected Jeroboam their king. Rehoboam raised an army of 18,000 soldiers, and proposed to subdue the revolted tribes, but he was forbidden of God. Jeroboam immediately began to establish his kingdom, as recorded in to-day's lesson.

HEROAH'S PROSPECTS.—(1) Jeroboam was the first citizen of the people. (2) He had good talents and experience. (3) He had the promise of success from God. (4) He would serve him. (5) He had a large, populous, prosperous people. The prospects before him were bright, but he ruined them by want of faith in God.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

25. BEHOLD, built up, fitted for his capital, Shechem: the largest town in Ephraim, his own tribe; centrally situated for his capital.
26. BEHOLD, the hill country of Ephraim, fertile, wooded, the seat of the Jordan on the west.
27. BEHOLD, the hill country of Ephraim, fertile, wooded, the seat of the Jordan on the west.
28. BEHOLD, the hill country of Ephraim, fertile, wooded, the seat of the Jordan on the west.
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32. BEHOLD, the hill country of Ephraim, fertile, wooded, the seat of the Jordan on the west.
33. BEHOLD, the hill country of Ephraim, fertile, wooded, the seat of the Jordan on the west.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—How long had Israel been one kingdom? How was it divided? How many tribes went from Rehoboam? Who caused their king?

SUBJECT: BRIGHT HOPES BLASTED BY DISOBEDIENCE.

I. BRIGHT PROSPECT OF JEROBOAM'S KINGDOM.—What had God promised Jeroboam? (1 Kings 11: 37, 38.) On what condition? How would his natural ability and experience aid his prospects? (1 Kings 11: 28.) By whose choice was he made king? (1 Kings 12: 21.) What was the size and condition of his kingdom? Could his life and reign have been a great success? Have we equal hopes and prospects?

II. WORLDFLY POLICY (vs. 25-29).—What place did Jeroboam make his capital? Why? What other place did he fortify? What fear arose in Jeroboam's mind? Was there danger in this direction? What policy did he propose as a guard against this danger? Why was it a false policy? Is any policy good that forfeits the favor of God, or breaks his laws?

III. THE RESULT.—IDOLATRY ESTABLISHED (vs. 29-33).—What did Jeroboam do first in purchasing his policy? What were these "calves" like? (1 Kings 12: 29-31.) Why did Jeroboam imitate the temple symbols? Did he mean he people to worship false gods, or the true God in a wrong way? Which commandment did he break? Where did he place these golden calves? Why did he make them? Did they not become a snare? Whom did he make priests? Why? What charge did he make in the civilly approved test-book.

IV. HIS BRIGHT PROSPECTS DESTROYED BY HIS POLICY.—What promise did Jeroboam forfeit by this course? (1 Kings 11: 37, 38.) How long did it take the last? (1 Kings 13: 23-33.) What had God said to him? (1 Kings 13: 23-33.) What was one effect on his kingdom? (2 Chron. 11: 13-15.) Is there any true and lasting success known by obedience to the law? (Lev. 26: 1-20.) Give examples. What is the promise of God to us? (Matt. 6: 33.) How was Jeroboam's failure the result of a want of faith?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

- I. God gives us many precious prospects for this life and the next.
II. They are given on condition that we serve and obey him.
III. All worldly policy is foolish, that breaks the laws of God.

IV. Religion and morality are essential to true prosperity.
V. Want of faith in God leads us to sin for the sake of some advantage.
VI. God has many ways of bringing his promises to pass even when we cannot see how it can be done.
VII. Faith in God and obedience to God are the ways to a happy and successful life.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1885.

The British grain markets are easier and there is less demand. Red winter wheat is quoted at 6s 10d to 7s 2d; Canadian Peas at 5s. 8d.

The local grain market is very quiet. We quote:—Canada Red Winter, 95c to 96c; Canada White, 94c to 95c; Canada Spring, 95c to 96c; Peas, 77c; Oats, 35c; Rye, 72c to 74c; Barley, 50c to 65c; Corn, 60c to 65c.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull, but as usual in a period of dullness the sellers who have before been reticent report an unusually large number of sales. We quote:—Patents, \$4.45 to \$4.90; Superior Extra, \$4.40; Extra Superfine, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Fancy, \$4.05 to \$4.10; Spring Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$3.85; Strong Bakers' (Canadian), \$4.25 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.60 to \$4.85; Fine, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Middlings, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Ontario lags, (bags included) Medium, \$2.10 to \$2.15; do., Superfine, \$1.90 to \$1.95; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.35 to \$2.40.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, \$4.50 to \$4.70 per bl. Cornmeal, nominal.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter is quiet, with some few orders for creamery. We quote:—Creamery, 17c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 14c to 15c; Western 12c to 14c; old makes, 6c to 12c, as to quality. Cheese shows no material change, fine to fancy being quoted at 7c to 7 1/2c. The market is fairly steady at these prices. Last week's exports consisted of 1,453 packages of butter, and 47,569 boxes of cheese.

Eggs are in firmer demand at 12c to 12 1/2c per dozen, in cases.

HOG PRODUCE are rather lower this week. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, \$13.75; do., Short Cut, \$14.00; Canada Short Cut, \$14.00; Mess Beef, \$15.50; India Mess Beef, \$25.00; Hams, city cured, 11c to 11 1/2; do., canvassed, 12c to 13c; Lard, in pails, Western, 10c to 10 1/2; do., Canadian, 9 1/2; Bacon, 11 1/2; Shoulders, 9c to 10c; Tallow, common refined, 7c to 7 1/2c.

ASHES.—Pots are still quoted at \$3.65 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of good butchers' cattle has again been unusually small this week, as most of the good large heaves are being bought for shipment to Britain. Prices are firm all round, except for the lean grass-hopper cattle, which are being brought to market in increasing numbers. Shipping cattle sell at from 5 1/2c to 6c per lb.; good butchers' cattle at from 5c to 5 1/2c; do.; rough and leanish animals 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; and grass-hoppers 3c to 3 1/2c. The supply of sheep and lambs is rather light for the demand and prices are higher; sheep selling at from \$4 to \$6 each, and lambs at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Hogs are dull of sale at about 5c per lb. Milch cows are very plentiful and lower in price than they have been for a long time past. Good milkers sell at from \$40 to \$50 each; common cows at from \$28 to \$35 each, and small cows at from \$15 to \$25 each. There is a pretty active demand for horses to ship to the United States, but very few are being brought to the city for sale.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The attendance of farmers at the markets of late has been very irregular owing to holidays, hot days and wet days, and prices vary considerably according as the supplies are abundant or scanty. Grain is rather higher in price all round, but roots and green vegetables continue abundant and pretty low priced. There are no changes to note in the prices of butter and eggs. The fruit market is nearly monopolized by strawberries, there having arrived from the west to-day (Tuesday) 875 crates, containing 54 boxes each, of Canadian strawberries. Besides these considerable quantities were brought from Laprairie and other places near to the city; they sold at from 7c to 10c per box by the crate and are being re-

tail at from 8c to 12c per box. The supply of hay on some days is large, but on some occasions it is rather scarce and prices fluctuate a good deal. Oats are 50c to 95c per bushel; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; beans \$1.25 to \$1.50 do.; potatoes 25c to 45c per bushel; turnips, carrots, and beets, 30c to 50c per bushel; butter, 10c to 30c per lb.; eggs 14c to 20c per dozen; apples \$5.00 to \$7.00 per barrel; dressed hogs 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.; turkeys \$2.00 to \$2.50 the pair; fowls 65c to 80c do.; ducks 50c to 95c do.; hay \$9.00 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles.

New York, June 29, 1885.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 90c June and bid July; \$1.01; July; \$1.03; Sept.; \$1.05 Oct. Corn, 53 1/2c July; 54c August; 54 1/2c bid Sept.; 54 1/2c October. Oats, 37c June and July; 37 1/2c August; 37c Sept.

FLOUR is rather lower than at our last report. We quote:—Spring Wheat, No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.70; do., Superfine, \$2.95 to \$3.65; Low Extra, \$3.20 to \$3.75; Clear, \$3.85 to \$4.50; Straight, \$4.40 to \$5.00; Patent, \$4.95 to \$5.75. Winter Wheat—No. 2, \$2.80 to \$3.45; Superfine, \$3.40 to \$3.65; Low Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Clear (R. and A.), \$4.05 to \$4.60; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.35 to \$5.35; Patent, \$4.85 to \$5.65; Straight (White Wheat), \$4.70 to \$5.40; Low Extra (City Mills), \$3.60 to \$3.75; West India, sacks, \$3.80 to \$4.05; Patent, \$5.00 to \$5.75; South America, \$5.00 to \$5.85; Patent \$5.00 to \$5.70; Southern Flour—Extra, \$4.00 to \$5.25; Family, \$4.65 to \$5.60; Patent, \$5.25 to \$5.70; Rye Flour—Fine to Superfine, \$2.90 to \$4.50.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.25 to \$3.40 in brls. FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$19 to \$20; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, \$17 to \$18; 50 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$15 to \$16; 60 lbs. or medium feed, \$13.00 to \$14.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$13.00 to \$14.00. Rye feed, \$17.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 14c to 20c; State half irkins, ordinary to fancy, 11c to 17c; Western dairy, ordinary to choice imitation creamery, 8c to 15c; Western factory, ordinary to choice, 6c to 12c. Cheese.—State factory, night skims to fancy, 3 1/2c to 7 1/2c; Ohio Flat, fair to prime, 5c to 6c; Skims; Pennsylvania, 3c to 1c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, in brls. 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c; Canadian, fine, 13c to 13 1/2c; Western, fair to fancy, 12c to 12 1/2c.

IT IS BELIEVED by the police of Toronto that a woman, named Mrs. Oxley, was murdered at York station, four miles from Toronto, but the affair is at present embroiled in mystery. At midnight a Grand Trunk Railway employee, named Howarth, heard screams for help in a woman's voice near the dumping house, and upon running to the scene found a half-naked woman struggling in the grasp of two men, one of whom held a revolver at her breast. On his approach the men pointed the pistols at his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not leave. He left, but afterwards visited the scene and found a dress, petticoat, one shoe, a hat, and a chemise marked "Mrs. Oxley, H.C." which was stained with blood. He reported the case to the city detectives, who are investigating.

A GANG of whiskey peddlers took up quarters at the head of the Canadian Pacific Railway construction, north of Lake Superior. Having been discovered, Mr. Abbott, superintendent of the construction of that part of the road, sent to have them dislodged and their tent and contents destroyed. The men were obstructed in the discharge of their duty by the whiskey peddlers and driven back. Upon the hearing of this Mr. Abbott was so incensed that he called up another body and heading them himself, endeavored to execute his design. This time the whiskey men met them with revolvers, and in the severe fight that ensued Mr. Abbott narrowly escaped being shot, and had finally to order his men to retire.

GENERAL HAZEN, chief signal officer, Washington, has issued an order extending to a day and a half in advance the weather predictions, which now only cover a day. The change will go into effect July 1st.

DURING THE PERFORMANCE of a circus at Lapeer, Michigan, a large elephant became infuriated and turned upon the eight thousand persons assembled under the canvas, tore up the seats, smashed the furniture and made havoc generally; women fainted, children screamed and a general stampede followed. The elephant, after cleaning out the canvas, started for the woods and mired himself in a swamp. With much difficulty he was extricated after five bullets were shot into his hide.

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