

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1883.

No. 16.

The Temperance Worker

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

In this journal is presented a thorough weekly newspaper, giving the latest intelligence of the world's doings for the week preceding publication, with editorial comments and discussions; an organ of communication and counsel for temperance workers throughout the Dominion, and a pure literary and Sunday-school paper besides. Examine its points for yourselves is all we need say to those who now see it for the first time, while we would ask those familiar with its characteristics who are pleased with the paper to kindly recommend it to others. The *Weekly Messenger* and *Temperance Worker* costs only fifty cents a year, or forty cents to clubs of ten, in parcels or singly. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

Temperance news requires to be in our hands a week before date of issue, to insure insertion. Matter of extreme urgency can be admitted up to Wednesday.

Please show this paper to friends and introduce it into Divisions, Lodges, Unions, Clubs and families.

KEEP IN LINE.

It is one thing to have the liquor traffic outlawed, either under a license system or local option, but to enforce laws against it is the hardest part of the war. Every conceivable trick of evasion, every disreputable resort of villany, has to be contended against, while only a very small proportion of those professedly favorable to the abolition of the business show themselves at the battle-front. Some seem to think that the laws ought to destroy the traffic simply by being upon the statute books; others do not care to incur trouble, odium and spite by taking active part against the liquor interest, and many consider that the enforcement of the laws is a matter entirely for the officials paid for the work. With the law on their side the few who show fight are strong so long as the enemy is bold and shows himself, but when he retires into dens and holes and plys the engineering of mischief in slyness it is hard to drag him forth to justice. When he tries to take refuge in the intricacies of law, using writs of *habeas corpus* and of error, or any other safeguard of liberty that he can dodge behind, it costs much labor and money to dislodge him and make him face the penalties of violated law. These well-known tactics of the enemy, sometimes accompanied by treacherous acts of outrage, have many a time disconcerted and discouraged the small band that is usually found in every community where temperance sentiment has taken root—the half-dozen or so who are willing to bear not only the enmity of the liquor trade and its friends, but the coolness and indifference of professed temperance workers who, when all other excuses fail, say they believe only in using what they call "moral suasion," as if invoking legal penalties against law-breakers were not moral. It is remarkable to find how strong the temperance party

can muster when its principles are popular in a community. There are always enough influential citizens to go upon the temperance platform when the people are aroused by some unwonted agitation upon the subject, and when the enemy is driven out of his strongholds there are many times more people proud of the triumphs than had any share in achieving them. One day a great crowd was attracted about a notorious dram-shop that had for months been ruining many promising young men of a town, who gathered there at night to drink and gamble. Constables were, on the day in question, besieging the place in front and rear, and at length they found their way in and took the keeper of the den, together with quantities of his contraband stock, away to the gaol. The warden of the town personally superintended the raid, which resulted in the suppression of the establishment, and the people were loud in their praises of the activity of the town authorities in having the law enforced. Revenge was unsuccessfully sought against the warden in an act of incendiarism, the only result of which was to bring the traffic into more disrepute than ever. It was not known to the people of that town, however, that this successful crusade was due to the persevering vigilance of a few young members of a temperance society, who organized in secret and patrolled the streets nightly in pairs by turn, taking the names of every person likely to be a credible witness whom they saw entering or leaving a liquor shop. They gave the names to a staunch temperance man on the license committee of the town council, and had the offenders prosecuted and punished. When a few boys, with the law on the side of right, can thus vanquish the enemy, it is a shame that the Canada Temperance Act or any other restrictive liquor measure should be allowed to lapse into a dead letter where there are any true temperance men. One of the principal arguments against prohibitive liquor laws is that they cannot or will not be enforced, but it is for the temperance people who have the opportunity to prove the contrary. Organization to procure the Canada Temperance Act ought to be maintained to enforce it, and it is very important that every resident of a district should be made to show whether he is a friend, a foe, or totally indifferent to the cause.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Temperance societies ought to afford more to their membership than the security of a pledge and the support of mutual sympathy. Their meetings should always bear a sociable character, but yet have higher aims than mere pastime. As a means of mental improvement, and a training school for preparing its members to take part in public meetings and deliberative assemblies, organizations formed primarily for the promotion of temperance are exceedingly well adapted. Many men who have become eminent for their public spirit and their sagacity in affairs of the community and the state have acknowledged the beneficial character of the training they had received in temper-

ance societies. There is in the ordinary routine work of every properly constituted society a pretty extensive range of parliamentary practice, the principles of which govern all well-regulated assemblies. It is a matter of common remark in many places that men who have had experience in temperance societies can guide and direct a public meeting of any kind with far greater facility than those even who may have greater advantages otherwise but are without that experience. The field of improvement in temperance societies is not, however, limited by either code or ritual, but only by the members' capacities and tastes. Written and verbal discussions of various subjects, connected with temperance and otherwise, and systematic reading of standard literature, interspersed with music and light entertainment, so as to leave unserved no taste that is not vicious, all conducted under the direction of an intelligent and energetic committee, are sources of improvement which no association can ever exhaust. To introduce entertainment of an elevating and instructive sort into societies is sometimes not an easy task, and where the demand for amusement and nothing else has overwhelmed that for more useful occupation of the time, too much hurry should not be used in trying to bring about a change. It is not advisable, either, that there should be a complete revolution, for it will be for the good of both old and young to have some innocent diversion and a good deal of music at every meeting. There is a correct idea in the proverb about the unfitnes of young shoulders for old heads, and commanding interest in the serious concerns of life must grow with the natural growth, and the young person should be encouraged to drink at the springs of pure knowledge until his thirst therefor becomes a prevailing power. No particular system of entertainment for temperance societies which might be outlined here would be likely to suit the circumstances of all organizations, but it would doubtless be useful to describe in these columns methods that have proved successful, and we should therefore be glad to record the experience of temperance workers in this direction.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The next quarterly session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia will be held at Granville, May 1st.

"Royal" is the name of a new division to be started at Point Douglas, Winnipeg, Manitoba, with Mr. G. P. Bliss as the first W. P.

"Mountain View" division, No. 527, was instituted at East New Annan, Nova Scotia, by Mr. Henderson Gass, Deputy, of Tatmagouche, with thirty-eight charter applicants. W. P. and Deputy, William Drysdale; R. Sec., Charles Laurie.

A fraternal visit was paid by members from Galt to those in Paris, Ontario, recently, and a highly enjoyable evening was spent, entertainment mental and physical being furnished in abundance. A local paper says the Paris division is gaining

ground rapidly and its weekly meetings are entertained with much talent.

An aged and faithful Son passed off the stage of life when Mr. William Burrill, of Milton, Yarmouth, N. S., died on the ninth of this month. He was a retired merchant, in his eighty-second year, at the time of his death. For many years he had been identified with temperance, and was a Grand Worthy Patriarch of Nova Scotia and a member of the National Division.

The district Division of Brant county met recently and was well attended. Encouraging reports were made by representatives and the license question was discussed. A large public meeting was held in the evening, when besides a full literary and musical programme executed, the Rev. Mr. Little, of Cainsville, gave a practical and stirring address. Next meeting will be held at Cainsville.

The executive of the Grand Division of Ontario is looking for agents to extend the Order and its work in that Province. New divisions are reported as follows:—"Stouffville," No. 47, at place of same name, York county, by Mr. McMurray, Provincial Deputy; one at Port Perry, Ontario county, by the same, and one at Altona, same county. "Raglan" division, Ontario county, reorganized in December last, has already over one hundred members. A new division is to be formed at Wilkesport, Lambton county.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A new lodge was instituted at Rutherford, Lambton County, last month, by Bro. W. A. Gordon, of Florence, with twenty charter members. Duncan McNeil, W. C. T., James Graham, W. S.; H. N. Roberts, L. D.

"Fort Garry" Lodge, Winnipeg, Manitoba, reports a good membership of three hundred and ninety-two members. This is the largest number reported by any lodge in Canada. There are three working lodges in Winnipeg.

A new lodge—"Silver Willow"—No. 727, was instituted at Cotswold, Wellington Co., a short time since, by A. J. Gilmour, and other members of "Young Canadian" Lodge with twenty-six charter members. John M. Darroch, W. C. T., Donald McEachran, W. S., Duncan McLellan, W. C.

The Sunday-closing bill for Ireland has passed the British House of Commons. A bill for the prohibition of payment of wages in public houses passed the House of Lords and was introduced in the House of Commons on March 19th. The bill for closing public houses on election days passed its second reading in the House of Commons after three o'clock in the morning of the 20th, motions to adjourn the debate and the House having been defeated. In this country the prohibition of liquor-selling on election days has proved a great boon, and the same must be true wherever it is adopted. It indirectly prepossesses the people in favor of abolition of the traffic altogether to see what a good effect even one day's prohibition has.

heathen some presents, so they'll treat us well."

"Take that money!—steal money! I think you're perfectly horrid, Ruth Pelham; I'll never speak to you again as long as I live."

"Oh no, it would not be stealing. The money is for the heathen, you know, and it would not make any difference whether we took it to them, or they put it into the post-office for them."

"H-m."

"You know we're going to spend most of it for them."

"Don't you think it would be stealing?"

"Of course not. Besides, after we get there we can just dig down and get up a few pieces of the coral and send them home."

"We might do that."

"Yes, we'll do that. Coral is worth lots of money, you know. Did you notice the pin and ear-rings mamma wore? They cost over a hundred dollars. I remember when mamma wanted them, and papa said at first he couldn't afford it, but she kept on talking, and by-and-by I saw she had them."

"The sewing society met at our house once when we were going to have a fair for the benefit of the foreign mission. They were all making shoe bags—red and blue and gray and green, all trimmed with braid. And the bishop tells us how our Sunday-school pennies are to buy Bibles for the poor little girls that haven't any. I've often thought how mad the heathen must be when they open the trunk and find 'em full of Bibles and shoe bags."

"You can buy the presents for them."

"May I really? Just think how glad they will be to get some really nice things! It's likely little girls know better what other little girls like than grown-up people who've forgotten all about it."

"Mamma never was a little girl."

"They'll like candy of course. I don't suppose they've ever seen any. won't know what it is probably."

"I shall cut my hair off the first thing."

"Some dolls, too. Oh, what fun!"

"I shall always eat with my fingers."

"And story-books. They must get tired sometimes reading the Bible."

"That reminds me I have not said my prayers for a week. Maybe it wouldn't do to get out of practice."

"I could not see what Ruth meant by that, but she slipped out of bed, and I did not like to interrupt her. Mamma says it is rude to both people to interrupt when one is talking to the other. I wanted to talk some more about the nice things we'd bring, but Ruth stayed so long on her knees I began to get sleepy again. She said the Lord's Prayer seven times; and then she began on 'Now I lay me,' and I thought I'd just close my eyes if she meant to say that seven times too."

"And that was the last thing I remember, except thinking that it seems to me, after all, Ruth wasn't such a 'fraid cat."

"I couldn't help thinking all breakfast-time how glad Aunt Lucretia would be when she did not have Ruth to trouble her any more. I wonder what makes those two funny little wrinkles between her eyebrows? Mamma hasn't any. I don't see why aunt isn't pretty. She has pretty blue eyes and brown hair, and her face is pink and white, and her voice soft; and yet she isn't pretty somehow. We started to go out to the barn after breakfast to talk some more. Ruth did not say a word at first; she spilled some oatmeal on the table-cloth. Probably they haven't but one table-cloth, or aunt would not have said so much about it. But Ruth had to practice. I suppose it is not lady-like to have any expression. Aunt kept saying, 'Take that expression off your face!'—don't let me see such an expression again." And when she told her to practice she talked ten minutes—I was looking at the clock—about her expression. It must be very hard for poor Aunt Lucretia. I guess her servants aren't very nice either, because I heard her talking to the cook by-and-by. She does not talk loud, but somehow you can hear her anywhere."

"I was on the porch waiting for Ruth, and looking out at the sea. I like Uncle John. He kissed me as he came out—he does not talk much—and told me I looked like mamma."

"And Johnny looks just like you," said I. "Johnny's going to be a doctor too, like you, so he can cut people's arms and legs off. Do you like to cut people's arms and legs off?"

"I don't see what makes people laugh

when I talk or ask questions: it's just as rude! They don't do it to mamma. Uncle John laughed now."

"It is very enjoyable," he said: "one of the greatest inducements the medical profession holds out. And so your brother thinks he will be a physician!"

"I think it's nicer to make pills," said I. "I make them sometimes myself. I took some of them once, too, and they made me sick. I wish you'd show Johnny how you make your pills. Didn't you ever show anybody?"

"I could not help thinking how greedy it was of him not to have shown any one, not even Cousin John; for Ruth had a brother Johnny once as well as I, and he was going to be a doctor too. Uncle John was teaching him. I don't see what made him give it all up, and go out West to take care of cattle. And I don't see either what made Uncle John make everybody call him Dr. Pelham for, when he won't let anybody call himself that."

"While we were standing there, a man drove by on the road in a buggy and shabby horse."

"Who's he?" said I.

"Uncle John must be a very kind man. He looked really sad as he said: 'That is the hardest-working man in the village. Every day, wet weather and dry, hot and cold, winter storms and August sultriness, he drives about from early morning to a hasty dinner at one; then more work in 'office hours.' And generally another round of visits, often till late at night. And every night he is liable to be called and to have to drive off again anywhere within twenty miles. He rarely has a holiday—once in five years, perhaps, a short vacation. He is not rich, never will be; he has scarcely time even for social intercourse. He is the doctor." Uncle John must have pitted him very much indeed, for he sighed and stood there looking after him."

"I suppose Aunt Lucretia's piano must have cost an awful lot, for she talked half an hour to Ruth for forgetting to wash her hands before practising, and then told her to 'take off that stinky expression.'" It was not sulky. Ruth was crying inside. I don't think Aunt Lucretia is very well acquainted with Ruth."

"That afternoon the sewing society met in the vestry of the church. Aunt Lucretia went. After she'd gone Ruth pulled me into the dining-room, and whispered, 'I've got it,' and let me peep into her pocket. Oh, such a lot of money! I had never seen so much before. I don't believe the President has so much. 'I got it while you were talking to papa this morning,' she said. 'Now we'll go shopping for the heathen.'"

"But where shall we put the things?"

"Right in your trunk."

"My trunk?"

"And when we're packed, you must say you are homesick. And I will get on board the cars too, without, their seeing me, and the man will give us a check to India's coral strand."

"I said again, 'Seems to me it looks something like stealing,' but Ruth said no, it wasn't, and she put my hat on my head, and we went out to the village and the stores. She made me ask for the things. She hung back each time. I did not want to first, but then I began to think how glad the poor little heathen would be, and it was such fun to be buying presents. I felt the way Santa Claus must feel. The store men all seemed to know Ruth, or who she was, and they bowed to her, and hurried up to wait on us just as though we were grown-up ladies."

"We went first to the shop where they keep dolls and such things. We bought twenty-seven dolls—wax, and china, and rubber for them to take into the water with them when they went bathing, and two or three nigger ones. Of course we could not take them all home ourselves, but the man said he would send a boy up with them right straight away; they filled a wheelbarrow, and we told the boy to wait at the gate till we came. At least Ruth told me to tell him. I never should have thought of it. Then we went to the candy store, and we bought five pounds of chocolate creams, ten pounds of lemon-drops, six dozen cocoa-nut cakes, five pounds of gum-drops, a box of barley candy, a box of pea-nut candy, three pounds of burned almonds and sugared walnuts mixed, five pounds of chocolate taffy, and five pounds of buttered taffy."

"The man said, 'Guess you're going to have a party ain't you?'"

I said, "Of course not; they're for the heathen," before I thought."

Seems as though the man would never stop laughing. "You're a pretty smart young one," said he.

We told that wheelbarrow boy to wait at the gate too. I was sorry we could not buy them some ice-cream, but Ruth said she thought it would be soft before we got there. Then we went to the book-store, and I picked out the books I thought the heathen would like: Longfellow's Poems, Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales, Little Prudy Series, Robinson Crusoe, Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea, three bound volumes of Harper's Young People, Tanglewood Tales, Kathie Books, Rollo Books, Roughing It, Letters from a Cat (because they have such lots of cats there), The Invisible Prince, Arabian Nights, Ivanhoe, Swiss Family Robinson.

And we told that wheelbarrow to wait at the gate. They were all waiting when we got there. The servants were in the kitchen, and Ruth said they always talked and laughed as soon as Aunt was out of the house, and never noticed what she was doing, and we could go in and out and up the front stairs without anybody knowing. We found the wheelbarrows tipped up against the fence, and the wheelbarrow boys fighting. I could not have thought they'd been so wicked, when they'd just been working for the heathen."

"It took us till dark to pack all the things. I could not get in my dresses, but Ruth said it did not matter, because I should not want them where we were going."

"Sit right still through supper," said she, as we went down; "not just as though nothing had happened, and don't keep looking at me."

"Oh dear! who would have thought men could be such dreadful tell-tales! This is what happened just as soon as we'd sat down."

"What does this mean? I met Bray, and he told me you had been buying forty-three pounds of candy of him, and paying for it," said uncle John.

"What does this mean? I met Mr. Seaton at the meeting, and he told me you had been buying enough books for a library. He thought it queer but knew Mr. Pelham was rich, and thought the books might be for the Sunday-school," said Aunt Lucretia.

"Whatever were ye'z goin' to do wid twenty-seven dolls that Jimmy me brother brought her?" said Ann.

"And they were all looking right straight at me."

"Books, dolls—what does this mean?" said uncle John, and he put down his knife and fork, and looked so at me—at me, not a bit at Ruth—that I began to think I was mistaken in thinking him kind.

"I could not say a word. I think a lobster bone must have stuck in my throat. I suppose there were lobster bones in all their throats too, for it seems as though they could not speak either. Uncle John got up, beckoned me to come, and went upstairs to Ruth's and my room. Aunt Lucretia got up and came along, and then Ruth, and then Ann, and then I suppose Mike and Mary, and the cat and dog. I felt like the Miller of Dee in St. Nicholas."

"Nobody said a word. The bone in my throat hurt dreadfully. Uncle John went straight to my trunk and threw it open. He took out all the things—first the dolls, then the layer of candy, then the books, and the bottom of the trunk filled with green apples. The pocket-book with the rest of the money was on top, and from one corner he took a little blue satin box, and there lay aunt's coral pin and ear-rings."

"When Aunt Lucretia saw that, the bone slipped out, and she fell down on the bed, and began to laugh and cry together. I could not understand anything of what she said, except 'juvenile depravity.'"

"All the bones seemed to fall out of our throats together."

"Horrible!" muttered Uncle John.

"Well, I niver!" said Ann.

"The loikes of it!" said Mary, from the entry; and I'm sure I heard a murmur from the stairs. Probably the Ashantee, and the Rob Roy and his clan.

"When I saw the floor and chairs and bed all covered with the things we'd taken so much pains to buy nice and pretty, it all came over me how disappointed the poor little heathen would be, and I began to cry and to tell about it."

"But Ruth did not speak. Ruth did not say a word. Ruth did not say she had pro-

posed the whole thing. I think the bone must have been in her throat still, for seems to me there could not have been anybody living so mean."

"For they did not believe me. They would not believe it was for the heathen at all, but they said it was for myself. They remembered it was I who had bought the things, while Ruth hung back; that it was my trunk. They said that it was shameful to have dragged Ruth into it, that was the blackest part of it—Ruth who was so timid she was afraid of the sound of her own voice."

"And when I found they would not believe what I said—and I never told a lie in my life—I just shut my lips so, and made up my mind I would not speak another word till I got home, even if they put me in the lock-up, and I did not. I suppose they thought it was catching, for they wouldn't let Ruth sleep with me. I did not see her again. I hope I never shall. I hope some day she'll try to get to the heathen again, and that they'll eat her up. Uncle John took me home the next morning and he told papa and mamma about it. After he'd gone—I would not speak a word as long as that hateful man was in the house—I told them just how it was, and they believed me. Yes, they did, every single word."

"Papa went to the window and looked out. I suppose he was crying to think how I had been treated, his shoulders shook so; he seemed to think the green apples were particularly affecting, I know mamma was crying; but I don't understand what she meant when she said to him, 'That type,'—what's a type?—of woman does more evil than Lucretia Borgia herself; actually kills more people."

"And there is something else that puzzles me dreadfully: Is Ruth a coward or not; and what in the world did she put those coral things into my trunk for?"

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRICULAR LESSONS.

(From Peloubet's Select Notes.)

April 29.—Acts 9: 32-43.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

1. "Going about doing good." There are thousands of men in our churches who, notwithstanding all that has been said of Christian stewardship, do not comprehend the alphabet of this doctrine. When Oliver Cromwell visited Yorkminster Cathedral, in England, his attention was drawn to 12 statues of the apostles, in silver, which stood near the ceiling of one of the apartments. Looking upon them for a moment, he said, "Who are those fellows standing yonder?" On being informed, he exclaimed, "Take them down and let them go about doing good." Accordingly they were melted down and put into his treasury. So let a right sentiment of Christian stewardship once obtain, and many a wealthy professor, as he surveyed his splendid establishment, would be constrained to convert his extravagant decorations and costly plate into money for the Lord's treasury, thus sending them forth on the sublime errand of doing good.—*Fish's Primitive Piety Revised.*

PRACTICAL.

1. Ver. 32. The value of the fellowship of the churches.
2. All true Christians are saints, holy, consecrated to God.
3. Sin is a kind of moral paralysis.
4. Ver. 34. To be cured of sin is to be made whole—complete, sound, healthy—in soul.
5. Only Jesus Christ can do this for us.
6. Ver. 36. Dorcas a model for every true woman.
7. Woman has a large part in the good works of the gospel—its missions, its charities, its aid to the sick and poor, all its ministrations of love.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

By this lesson there is brought before us the good works of a true Christian, who should be full of good works: (1) Aid and comfort to other Christians, ver. 32. (2) Aid to the suffering, vers. 33-35, of which Enneas was an example; but such aid is the natural fruit of true religion. In what way is it shown? (3) Woman's work in the Church, as illustrated by Dorcas, vers. 36-43. What woman can now do in missions, in charity, among the sick, among children, in the Sabbath-school, and in the prayer-meetings.

The Weekly Messenger.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The immense suspension bridge that since the autumn of 1876 has been building across the East River, to form an additional connection between New York and Brooklyn, is almost ready for opening, and as it is one of the grandest achievements of engineering and mechanical skill upon this continent, as well as one of the most striking objects to be seen about the American metropolis, a few particulars concerning it ought to be of interest to the reader. About fourteen and a half millions of dollars have so far been expended upon the structure, and it is estimated that by the time provision for lighting it is completed and everything done the bridge will have cost a round fifteen millions of dollars. Two massive stone towers on the banks support the bridge—the foundation of the one on the New York side being 78 feet 6 inches below high water mark, and that of the Brooklyn side 45 feet, and the height of the towers is 277 feet above high-water mark. The roadway is 135 feet in the clear above the water at the middle of the river, and the grade of the roadway is three feet three inches to 100 feet. The main or river span is 1,595 feet 6 inches in length, and each land span 930 feet; the New York approach is 1,562 feet 6 inches, and the Brooklyn 97 feet in length; the total length of the bridge is therefore 5,989 feet, so that an ordinary walker would take about fifteen minutes to cross it. Four great steel cables resting upon the towers sustain the superstructure, each cable consisting of 5,434 galvanized steel wires and being 15½ inches in diameter; each cable is 3,575 feet six inches in length and weighs about 800 tons or 1,600,000 pounds. The entire weight of steel in the suspended superstructure is ten thousand tons. There are a promenade for walkers, two carriage ways and two railway tracks over the bridge. Passenger cars will be hauled by an endless wire cable to which they will be attached by a clamp, and one track is for cars going one way and the other for those in the contrary direction, and the same is the case with the carriage ways, each of which is wide enough for two wagons to go abreast. The foot-way is in the middle of the bridge, elevated several feet above the car tracks, so that foot-passengers can look all around them, see everything on the bridge, but be unable to look directly into the dizzy depths beneath. It is estimated the cars will accommodate ten thousand persons each way every hour. Although the bridge looks from off it like a slender and delicate structure, it is said to be firm and unswaying, and capable of bearing four times its greatest weight. One of its engineers has said:—“You may load the bridge with locomotives from anchorage to anchorage, and yet not use more than two-thirds of the tensile power of the great cables. They will last more than ten centuries.” The *New York Examiner* closes a description of the Brooklyn Bridge in these words:—“The bridge will bring Brooklyn and New York nearer together in a surprising degree, and will be of advantage to both cities, partly as they really are of one metropolis. Artistically, too, the bridge is striking. Next to the colossal statue of Liberty that is to hold aloft her torch-bearing arm in the bay, the bridge will be the feature that will greet the eye of the foreigner or the native returning from a

foreign shore. We may well foresee that ‘by day when its delicate outlines shall stand out against the sky, or at night when its arch shall be marked by a line of glittering electric lights, it will make the harbor of New York unique in its picturesque effects.’ And we may prophesy that in the heated summer evenings it will be a favorite promenade—with the fresh salt breezes blowing over it—for many thousands who will thus seek escape from hot homes and foul air. And so long as the great cables hold, though it be for the ten centuries predicted, the Brooklyn Bridge will be one of the first wonders for first sight time-seers in New York.”

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Joseph Brady was convicted of the Phoenix Park murders on Friday of last week and sentenced to be hanged on the fourteenth of May. In the course of the trial the informer James Carey was proved by his own testimony and that of others to be a matchless villain. He was the paymaster of the assassins and gave the signal in the Park to murder Mr. Burke, and he had frequently taken the sacrament in church while carrying forward schemes of murder. The trial of Daniel Curley began on Monday last and ended on Wednesday in conviction and sentence of hanging on the eighteenth of May. A threatening letter awaited the foreman of the jury that convicted Brady, on his return home, the result of which was that fifty of the special panel of jurors for the trial of Curley did not answer to their names, notwithstanding that they were warned that the fine of a hundred pounds would be imposed in case of absence. Norman, the two Gallaghers, Dalton, Wilson, Curtin and Ansburch, the suspected dynamite conspirators, have been examined in the police court, London, and committed for immediate trial. If convicted it is believed they will suffer the extreme penalty of the law for conspiracy to murder, which is ten years penal servitude. Every incoming vessel is now searched, and it will go hard with dynamite men from America if caught, some of whom are believed to have sailed. A French paper urges that the extradition laws should cover offences committed with explosives; the Legislature of Pennsylvania has a bill before it making it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell infernal machines and devices to destroy life or injure property, and various countries are aroused to the importance of immediate provisions being made to suppress the making, dealing in or possessing explosives for any but lawful purposes. Mr. Parnell will not attend the Irish Convention in Philadelphia. His party has been distinguishing itself during his absence from Parliament, through indisposition, by obstruction in the shape of senseless bills introduced without a shadow of hope of any practical results therefrom. There is loud talk in various quarters, particularly in America, of what the Irish can do with dynamite, torpedoes, and the like, and a wandering Russian Nihilist, going by the name and style of Professor Mezeroff, who appears to be a mixer of explosives, contributes his share to the dire threats. London can be destroyed by a dozen men, and another gang can sink the whole British fleet, while English property everywhere is doomed. Reports of the Dublin murder cases have done much harm to the Land League cause in Australia, and respectable Irishmen in the United States disown the brawling advocates and users of dynamite. It is said the Pope will never make a bishop of any priest who has taken part in the Irish agitation.

CASUALTY.

Great destruction of live stock is being caused in different parts of Missouri and Kansas by the buffalo gnat, a pestilent insect.

A tornado struck a small portion of Ohio last week, and caused much damage to buildings and crops, besides some loss of life and injury to persons.

Three children named Hiltz, from six to fourteen years old, were poisoned at Monticello, Illinois, by eating wild parsnips, one dying and the others being in a critical state.

A fresher undermined Hart's flour mill at G. Aerieh, Ontario, and the whole fabric toppled over into the flood. The property destroyed cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

The extensive establishment of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Booth Bay, Maine, has been burned out. A fire at Owen Sound, Ontario, burned out over a dozen business concerns, causing loss of about fifty thousand dollars, insured about thirty thousand.

Ninety feet of ground caved in at Keely-edge iron mine, Michigan, and the engine house and machinery went down over a thousand feet, seven men going with them into the fearful gulf. An eighth was caught on the top of the wreck a hundred feet down, and taken out with a leg and rib broken, but his recovery was doubtful.

Alarm is felt in Rochester, New York, over unsafe buildings, and with good reason, for several have collapsed, in one case a man being killed and about a dozen injured, two fatally. The walls of the old city mills fell from being undermined by water, but the walls of new buildings fell because being built in winter the mortar did not hold.

A hundred and forty-five houses were burned at Vallorbe, Switzerland, leaving twelve hundred people homeless. A thousand buildings were burned in Mandalay, Burmah, India, two prisoners in a goal perishing. Fire in the military bakery at Bordeaux, France, supposed to have been produced by incendiarism, caused a loss of two hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Rosa McEnroe, an old lady of sixty, was impaled on the horns of a cow in one of the principal streets of Montreal, and suffered serious injury before she could be rescued. Doves of cattle are permitted to be driven through the streets from end to end of the city, to the danger of the public, and several accidents of the same kind as the above have happened in the past on that account.

Two men and thirty horses perished in the burning of a livery stable at Westminster, Maryland. John Hamel's house, Wellesley, Ontario, took fire when he and his wife were absent, and a boy of ten saved himself and three other children, all of whom ran bare-footed, with nothing on but their shirts, over half a mile to the next house, but a boy of four years who would not leave the house was lost in the flames. Three negro children perished in the burning of their parents' house near Hot Springs, Arkansas. William McGill, Charles Quinlan and Carl Speigel lost their lives in the Atlantic House, burned down at Albia, Illinois.

An almost incredible story comes from a cattle ranch in Texas, of a meteoric rock of unparalleled size that lately fell. It seemed like a massive ball of fire and when it struck caused a shock as of an earthquake, throwing down buildings, shattering all the windows in a neighboring town and hurling people out of bed and goods off shelves. A

cottage with a family in it and several cattle were buried beneath the prodigious boulder, which was still hot and steaming the next day, embedded in the earth it was supposed a hundred feet, towering above the surface seventy feet and occupying about an acre of ground. Sulphurous gas filled the air as the strange missile descended, and cattle fled in terror in all directions. If the account is not a hoax, this is the largest meteor that has ever been known to strike the earth, and must prove of intense interest to scientific men.

CRIME.

George Smith murdered the Rev. Albert Boyd, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and when trying to escape was shot dead.

Strangers coming to see the new Brooklyn bridge in New York have been swindled out of ten thousand dollars or more a week by bunksmen.

When Dr. Pitts arrived at Birmingham, Alabama, a few days ago from Georgia, intending to go into business, he found that all his money, over four thousand dollars, and some jewellery, had been stolen from his trunk on the way.

Nicholas Haunton, of Colorado, was robbed in Chicago the other night of thirty-seven thousand dollars' worth of mining stock, a thousand dollar diamond ring and several hundred dollars cash, and it is believed he was drugged by the robbers.

J. Williams, manager of a large undertaking establishment in Chicago, had the contract for burying the county paupers, is charged with having sold seventy-eight bodies last month to medical colleges for three thousand five hundred dollars.

A notorious outlaw named William Pritchard, who shot seven men, killing one, and was a horse and cattle thief and a counterfeiter, was shot and killed at Bakersville, North Carolina, a few days ago, after having with the help of his mistress made a desperate resistance to two constables, whom he badly injured.

In the trial of Scheller, the bar-keeper charged with firing the Newhall House, recently burned with terrible loss of life in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the chief engineer testified that attempts had been made by the prisoner's attorney and another person to get him to swear that the fire was caused by a gas jet at the foot of the elevator shaft.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. B. N. Crocker, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, professor of moral science and a prolific author upon that subject, is dead.

Mr. Francis S. Smith, of Brooklyn, New York, owner of the *New York Weekly*, has died, leaving an estate of a million and a half.

The Rev. D. George Howe, President of the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary, of Columbia, South Carolina, is dead, having reached his eighty-second year.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE is mentioned in a London paper as likely to be the next Viceroy of India, Lord Ripon having declined to serve beyond the term drawing to an end. The Princess Louise returned to Ottawa on Tuesday from Bermuda, having come in the British man-of-war "Tenedos" to Boston, where the Marquis met her. Great precautions are being taken about the viceregal residence in Ottawa and the Parliament building, in consequence of threatening letters and suspicious conduct of strange ruffians.

LABOR AND BUSINESS.

The leaders in the striking miners' riots at Lingan, Nova Scotia, have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

A seizure has been made by authority of the Court of Insolvency, of all the property and banking books of the Roman Catholic Augustinian Society at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Twenty thousand dock laborers are on strike in Marseilles, France, causing a suspension of shipping business, and the authorities have taken precautions to preserve order.

Eighty brakemen on the Iron Mountain Railway, Arkansas, are on strike against a reduction of their number on each freight train from three to two, and the strikers prevent freight trains from moving by jumping on and uncoupling them. The authorities are taking the offenders in hand.

A murderous attack in ambush was made in Springfield, Illinois, upon iron workers who had taken the place of strikers. All sorts of fire-arms were used, fifty shots were fired, and one man was killed and several were more or less seriously injured. No arrests have been made, the assailants being unknown.

Canada has been threatened with a huge railway monopoly, representatives of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways in England having agreed to combine in the interests of the two corporations. The latest accounts, however, are to the effect that the combination has fallen through on account of opposition to it on this side of the water.

Trade reports form leading centres for last week indicated signs of improvement and a favorable outlook in general, but industrial troubles in the West, particularly at iron mills, caused uneasiness. One hundred and fifty-three failures occurred in the United States during the week, a decrease of thirty seven from the preceding week and an increase of forty-two over the corresponding week of last year, and there were twenty-five failures in Canada, one more than the previous week.

AT A BANQUET of the Society for the relief of Distressed Foreigners, in London, Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, who was present among other notables, proposed the health of the Queen, on behalf of himself and of the American people, in an eloquent speech. Eulogizing the all embracing nature of the society he said it asked but two questions—"Do you need help? Do you deserve it?" Sixteen thousand dollars were subscribed in aid of the society on the occasion.

THE MALT EXPORT TRADE.—The newly revised United States tariff has raised the duty on Canadian malt, imported into that country, from about 8 cents to 20 cents per bushel of 34 pounds, the effect of which will no doubt be to kill off any malt manufacture here for the United States markets. Last year 1,171,580 bushels of malt were manufactured in Canada for export, valued at about one dollar a bushel. The Trade returns go to show that, with the exception of 100 bushels sent to Newfoundland, the whole of this malt was sent to the United States markets. Probably those malting for export will now either have to find a market in Great Britain or close up entirely. The new revision, however, allows Canadian barley to go into the American market at 10 cents per bushel duty, instead of 15 cents as before. Canada last year exported 11,588,446 bushels of barley, nearly every bushel of which was exported to the United States.

THE WEEK.

THERE WAS A severe earthquake at Cairo, Illinois, on the twelfth.

FOUR HUNDRED troops have been sent to San Carlos, New Mexico, to protect the Apaches from threatened extermination by whites.

PROCLAMATION of the prohibition of American pork in Germany has been made, the measure to come into effect one month from publication.

DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES were found in a factory in Brooklyn, New York, the other day, and threats made by workmen recently discharged are connected with the discovery.

GERMAN CARP placed in ponds and lakes of Lafayette county, Missouri, last year have nearly all died, owing, it is thought, to the neglect to cut air holes in the ice.

THE NIAGARA FALLS Park Bill has passed the New York Senate, so that the public has the prospect of viewing the great natural wonder of America in peace and pleasure.

NEBRASKA Justices of the Peace have been given the extraordinary power by the late session of the Legislature, of trying civil suits involving as high as one thousand dollars' value.

SITTING BULL, the famous Indian chief, will, it is said by Bishop Marty, of Dakota, shortly join the Roman Catholic Church, to which two thousand Indians in that territory already belong.

SMALL-POX is being spread in Nashville, Tennessee, by the recklessness of the inhabitants, especially the negroes, who go to and from infected houses as freely as if the disease were not present.

THERE IS A revolution in Hayti, and accounts of successes by the rebels are denied by the Haytien consul in New York, who also denies that the trouble was caused by cruelties and injustice practised toward the mulattoes.

A BILL INTRODUCED into the Pennsylvania Legislature forbids the personation of Jesus Christ in theatrical performances. The efforts to produce the Passion Play in New York have doubtless suggested this legislation.

CREMATION, the system of disposing of the dead by burning the bodies to ashes, is again brought to the attention of this continent by a company in New York, which has already secured subscriptions of the money necessary to erect a chapel and furnace.

THE ESTATE of the late Peter Cooper amounts to about two millions, the greater part of which is divided by will between his children, Edward Cooper and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, and a hundred thousand going to the Cooper Union, the grandest of the remains of the dead philanthropist.

ONE RESULT of the revival in forestry matters in Canada is the proclamation in Quebec for the first time of Arbor Day, the seventh of May being fixed for the western, and the sixteenth for the eastern part of the province, which days municipal bodies and individuals are expected to devote to tree planting.

THE IMMIGRATION to the UNITED STATES during March was nearly thirty-nine thousand, about twenty-six thousand less than the same month of last year. Recently, however, the tide of population into the port of New York has reached large proportions, from four to five thousand arriving in a single day.

LEGISLATURES are sitting in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas, in the United States; and in Canada, besides the Dominion Parliament, there are in session the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The Newfoundland legislature was also sitting at last accounts from "the ancient colony."

A COSTLY WAR WITH CHINA seems a likely addition, shortly, to the grave responsibilities France is taking upon herself nearer home. The Tonquin affair was arranged to the satisfaction of the French Minister in December, but a new Minister has upset the arrangement, and war is probable, in which China will use the best troops, probably under European leaders and possibly with some aid from Russia.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR has sent a strange message to parliament, in which he advises that legislation should be made upon behalf of the working classes. He says that when the laws against Socialism were proposed he had expressed his conviction that they should include measures for the benefit of the common people as well as for suppressing undesirable political agitation and association. Abolition of the class tax was the first step taken in the proposed new line, the Emperor expresses anxiety that certain other relief measures should be hastened, and he ordered that the budget for 1884-85 should be taken up at the present session, so that the condition of the people should be dealt with at the next one. Great surprise was caused by the message, and doubts are thrown in Liberal quarters upon the Emperor's sincerity in his unsuspected solicitude for the comfort of the people who are groaning under military taxation and growing dangerous for want of free, popular government.

ALTHOUGH A FORMAL ALLIANCE does not exist between Germany, Austria and Italy, yet there is an understanding among them that their interests are in harmony, the principal bond of sympathy between them being suspicion of ambitious designs on the part of France. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs recently made a speech in the Senate, in which he gave no uncertain sound as to Italy's determination to resist any single power's gaining control of the Mediterranean and to oppose the formation of a great empire on the continent of Africa. These sentiments, of course, had reference to the ascendancy of France in Tunis, her evident aims at conquest in Central Africa and, possibly, her overbearing conduct toward Madagascar. In the Hungarian Legislature the Prime Minister denied that Austria had joined any combination with Germany and Italy to act against France or to guarantee the territory of the three powers in question, but the newspaper organ of the Austrian Foreign Office has admitted a league in which Italy is promised the energetic assistance of Germany and Austria to defend her national honor and protect her maritime interests. A portion of the Guinea Coast has been seized by the French, who allege that it is north of the territory claimed by Portugal. It is reported that a party of Frenchmen were defeated in an encounter with natives in the Congo region. An arrangement satisfactory to France is said to have been accepted by Queen Ranavolo of Madagascar. Germany is represented as preparing to be able to attack France at three days' warning in case the latter should at any time display aggressive intentions.

MORE BLOODSHED IS FEARED along the line of the Panama Canal, and the Colombian Government will neither organize a police force nor permit the Company to do so, pleading lack of funds on its own part, but it is believed it fears the force might be used for revolutionary purposes. Fifteen earthquakes took place on the isthmus in one week, most of them slight but one destroyed seven houses at Quibo. Capt. Eads, promoter of a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, says that work is being vigorously prosecuted and the railway will be finished long before the Panama Canal is opened.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE rally was held in Birmingham, England, on March 13th, presided over by the Mayor, Mr. White, a temperance man of forty-six years' standing, who was supported by a great array of prominent men, while many members of parliament and others sent their regrets at not being able to attend. Of course Sir Wilfrid Lawson was there, and gave one of his stirring and witty speeches. The chairman in his opening remarks said he regarded the meeting as one of the signs of the times—a sign that the national mind was completely awakened in relation to the evils of the drink traffic, and the need that some remedy should be found for that great national evil. Strong resolutions were passed, declaring the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic the greatest social problem of the age; urging upon the Government to pass at the earliest moment an effective measure of Local Option, as promised by Mr. Gladstone in 1880, and in accordance with the views twice affirmed by the House of Commons, and appealing solemnly to the citizens of the United Kingdom to exert their social and political influence in favor of such a law.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The Scott Act is being pressed firmly against the traffic in King's County, N.S.

Petrolia has a Gospel Temperance Club, which holds monthly meetings on Sunday evenings.

The next Grand Lodge session of Quebec will be held at Sherbrooke, commencing the third Wednesday in September next.

Six different temperance societies sent delegations to wait on the Lambton Co. License Commissioners, to urge them to reduce to as low a minimum as possible the number of licenses in that county.

Mr. W. A. Gordon, of Florence, a practical and energetic temperance worker, has added two more companies to the temperance army—a Good Templars lodge at Alvinston and another at Dawn Centre, both in Lambton county.

The new temperance and benefit society, "Royal Templars of Temperance," is growing very rapidly in Ontario. On the 11th inst., Grand Lecturer, W. W. Buchanan, organized a Council with ninety-two charter members, in the town of Watford.

The Medical Press, of London, says a million people in England have put on the blue ribbon since October, 1880, and over half a million have signed the pledge, and thus accounts for the heavy falling off in revenue from intoxicating drinks.

Chicago is said to have five thousand liquor bars, about one to every one hundred and twenty inhabitants. There are scarcely more than twice that number of stores in the city for the supply of food. In fifteen blocks, covering three-tenths of a square mile, there are two hundred and twenty-five groggeries.

*We agree to abstain from
 All Liquors of an intoxicating
 Quality, whether Ale, Porter,
 Wine, or Ardent Spirits, & C^o
 as Medicines*

*John Gratrix
 Edw^d Dickinson
 Jno. Broadbent
 Jno. Smith
 Joseph Livesey
 David Anderton
 Jno. King*

THE FIRST TEETOTAL PLEDGE.

A little more than fifty years ago, on September 1st 1832, the first teetotal pledge was drawn up by Joseph Livesey. The crusade against ardent spirits originated in America in 1826, was brought from there to Scotland in 1829, and from thence to Bradford in England, from which place the movement spread over the kingdom in 1829, '30-'31 and '32. Early in March 1831 Mr. Livesey adopted the principles of teetotalism. He had an adult Sunday-school, and amongst other teachers was Mr. Hy. Bradley, afterward Secretary of the Preston Temperance Society for many years. Another teacher was Mr. John Broadbent, one of "the Seven Men of Preston." Mr. Livesey having introduced temperance tracts into his school, the teachers toward the end of 1831 decided to establish a temperance society, and this resolution they carried out on January 1st, 1832, their being the first temperance society in Preston. The fact that Mr. Broadbent proposing that the pledge of this society should be a teetotal one shows how early Mr. Livesey's teetotalism bore fruit. A majority, however, decided against Mr. Broadbent's proposition, and the pledge adopted was what afterward became known as the "moderation" pledge, which terms no doubt arose from that pledge stating that moderation must be used in drinking fermented liquors. Turning from the little society of the school to the town at large, early in 1832 tracts were circulated amongst its inhabitants which had been supplied to Mr. Swindlehurst by Mr. John Finch, of Liverpool. Amongst others prominent in their distribution was Mr. John Smith, the fourth on the list of "the Seven Men of Preston." This tract distribution, aided by the movement of the School Society, led to the establishment of the Preston Temperance Society at a public meeting held on March 22nd, 1832, the pledge adopted being in effect the same as that in the School Society, which then became part of the parent society. The committee appointed at the public meeting, and afterward enlarged, proved to include energetic men, and some of them teetotals. Meetings were at once held in various school rooms for the advocacy of the principles of the society, and a month had not elapsed before teetotalism was being urged upon the hearers. On the 15th of May, weekly meetings on a Tuesday evening began to be held in the Cockpit, which became the Temperance Hall, and the first of that designation in the kingdom. It would hold 700 hearers, and was densely crowded at every meeting; additional meetings were also held in various school rooms. Soon were seen the first fruits of all these meetings by reformed drunkards coming forward as speakers, and their addresses had great influence upon the masses. Remembering that Mr. Broadbent was out-voted on Jan. 1st, on the question of the adoption of the pledge of teetotalism, it was in the natural order of things that the respective merits of the two principles should become a matter of common discussion, especially as teetotalism was being advocated at the meetings, and though as yet no teetotal pledge had been presented for signature, there is plenty of evidence that numbers had been acting strictly up to it for some time; many of the earliest reformed drunkards did so, one of them, Edward Dickinson, (the second on the list of "the Seven Men") had been a teetotaler from the establishment of the society in March. On August 23rd, another of "the Seven Men," Mr. John King, got into a discussion on the two principles with Mr. Livesey at his place of business, and this resulted in the latter drawing up a teetotal pledge and, having done so, requested Mr. King to sign it first, he following with his signature. Eight days after that event Mr. Livesey called a meeting to be held in the Cockpit on Saturday evening, Sept. 1st, when he urged the adoption of a teetotal pledge for general signature. The Preston teetotal historian, Mr. Joseph Dearden, writes of that meeting—"I remember attending that meeting, and I may well remember the warm discussion which took place at it, for I was one who went in for more caution and less speed. As the earnest proceedings were drawing to a close, and some were leaving, a number got grouped together at one side of the room still debating the matter, when at length Mr. Livesey resolved he would draw up a total abstinence pledge. He pulled a small memorandum book out of his pocket, and having written the pledge in black lead, he read it over, and standing with the book in his hand he said, 'Whose name shall I put down?' Six gave their names, and Mr. Livesey made up the number to seven. Next day Mr. Livesey, finding the black lead writing not very good, copied in ink the pledge, and the signatures in the order in which they were given. The original I have in my possession. That pledge (a fac simile of which is given above) reads "We agree to abstain from all liquors of an intoxicating quality, whether ale, porter, wine, or ardent spirits, except as medicine." The signatures are in the following order: John Gratrix, Edward Dickinson, John Broadbent, John Smith, Joseph Livesey, David Anderton, John King, Messrs. Livesey, King, and Gratrix are still alive. The names of "the Seven Men of Preston" having been so extensively published, it is only right to others to repeat what Dearden says—that the prominence given to them was entirely due to the accident of their being present at a special meeting convened on an inconvenient night of the week at which many of the most prominent advocates of teetotalism were absent. Mr. Livesey names no fewer than twenty-six who did a great deal more to forward the cause and secure its success than some of the seven.

Joseph Livesey is still living—a hale old man past his fourscore years—and the only survivor of the seven original signers, whose names have become historical in connection with their pioneer work in the great teetotal movement. Being a man of considerable means, and still of active mind, he is yet active in the great temperance work. Few men have stronger faith in the power of the press in behalf of the temperance work, and yearly he is sending out temperance hand-bills and tracts by the ten thousands. The Autobiography of Joseph Livesey is a very readable book and a valuable contribution to the early history of the Temperance movement in England. His celebrated Malt Liqueur lecture, prepared many years ago, did much toward enlightening the public in regard to the true nature and results of malt liquors—still looked upon by too many as wholesome and health-producing instead of dangerous in their tendency. Probably as many thousand copies of this have been distributed as of any similar temperance lecture ever published. At the jubilee celebration of this movement, Sept. 1st 1882, a neat medal was struck containing on one side an excellent portrait of Mr. Joseph Livesey and on the reverse an inscription containing the words of the original pledge.

This movement, small as a man's hand in the beginning, has grown and spread until the whole nation is now enjoying blessings from it. The temperance work in England to-

day, though it has still strong men and strong interests opposed to it, has become a mighty influence for good. Nearly all the Christian churches in England have now temperance societies in connection with them, and the United Kingdom Alliance for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic has become a mighty organization, whose influence is strongly felt in the Imperial Parliament. A number of similar organizations are also strong and flourishing. The Good Templars and Sons of Temperance have administered their obligation in all to over a million persons. The English press now teems with temperance literature, and at the closing of the late session of the House of Commons the Queen in her speech from the throne congratulated the nation on the fact that there was a falling off in the imperial revenue in consequence of the increased sobriety of the people. That one man should take part in the inception of such a work and live to see such mighty results flowing from the movement is illustrative of the power of Truth and Right, with God's blessing attending the advocates, no matter what influences and interests may stand in hostility. Regarding their work the third annual report (1834) states that through the operations of the society many of the places of worship were better attended, that at one of them so numerous was the attendance of reclaimed persons that it obtained the designation of the "Reformed Drunkard's Church."



NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PORTRAIT GALLERY

ABSENT TEACHERS.

BY ANNA W. KIRKWOOD.

JOSEPH LIVESEY.

There are plenty of fine plans and theories for securing regularity of attendance on the part of teachers in our Sunday-school; but absences constantly do and will occur.

Of our flourishing school of thirty-five classes, taught by the most intelligent and responsible people in the congregation—"the cream of the church" the pastor is fond of calling them—seldom a Sunday passes in which there are not four or five teachers absent, and the superintendent crippled by the weakness of his official forces. All who can, or will, are already at work in the school; so it is next to impossible for a teacher to get a substitute when an emergency arises to keep him at home. Week after week the superintendent comes with perplexed countenance to the Bible class, or help. The members are interested in their own class, and unwilling to leave it, as the class is to spare them. However they yield to the solicitation if they feel at all competent, which generally they do not; but it is rather from courtesy, or the fear of appearing disobliging, than from any readiness to take up the duties of the absent teacher. Doubtful glances and critical looks meet them from the bright eyes of the dozen pupils, who are too much annoyed by the absence of their own teacher to feel any special interest in the one who blushing and hesitatingly takes his place. The latter has made no special preparation for taking charge of a class, and, embarrassed and perplexed, the lesson is hurried over—a mere task on the part of both. The Bible class has, in the meantime, been broken into, and the interest there damped by the loss of the two or three most interesting members.

Is there a remedy for this state of things? One presents itself which is open to at least as few objections as the usual plan. When we cannot do as we would, we must do as we can; or, as the boys say with expressive philosophy: "If we cannot get rabbits, we shall take cats."

There is, in every class, some one who, by force of energy, genius, or will, is a tacit leader. Sometimes it is the smallest child in the class who has this magnetic power. Now, suppose we have a committee on absent teachers—someone who is wise, genial, kindly, whose sole duty it is to go round and attend to these shepherdless classes. He has a smile for each and a word of encouragement for all. He selects a pupil, and says reassuringly: "Your teacher is absent. Will you take charge of this class for me to-day? Let each commit to memory these five verses. When they know it, you hear them all; I'll come round by and by and see how you get along, and take account of how many verses each one has learned." There may be one, perhaps, who "won't learn nothing" (as one little girl said in a similar case); but most will be interested, and feel a sense of responsibility to the kind friend who really takes charge, and to whom they have a right to refer in case of any difficulty. Their class-mate is only his representative, and has no disagreeable authority over them. The mechanical work simply—the hearing the recitations of verses—is done by the pupil; but if the inspired words of a single text are lodged in the mind, is not that achievement enough for one session? Texts that are no mere ordinary collections of words, but living seeds of truth which, when once planted, must sooner or later grow and bring forth fruit. The lesson hour is over, the class is satisfied. The school has been "run"; the superintendent is good-natured. The Bible class has been undisturbed, and nobody the worse—except the absent teacher, who fully appreciates his loss, and regrets more than any one else can do, the necessity which compelled his absence.

It is, of course, necessary to impress upon the older pupils that the time will come when they must put a shoulder to the wheel and take up the work of the school, but let it be upon some systematically arranged plan; not a jack-at-a-pinch. Let them begin with younger children from the infant class, of whom, from day they begin, they take permanent charge. Advancement in this way will soon be looked upon as a dignity and a privilege.

We need more plan and system. There is more in the management of our railways, even in our kitchens, than in many of our Sunday-schools.

Said that grand good man Alexy, a very St. Paul in his spirit: "If we had the plan, organization, and system of the Roman Church, we could by God's help soon convert the world. In their system no power or influence is lost. Theirs is one of falsehood. We have the truth, but we do not utilize all our forces."—S. S. Times.

To CURE A COUGH.—Roast a lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a teaspoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste.

HOW THE GOSPEL CAME TO ONO.

The former character of the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands is too well known to need any extended description. Cannibalism was a part of their religion, and to one of their gods



CANNIBAL FORKS.

every basket of roots offered was accompanied by a human body. The chiefs sometimes killed their inferior wives to supply this horrible demand.

On Ono, one of the smaller islands of this group, it is particularly interesting to note the first beginnings of the true religion. This island is 150 miles from that of Lakemba, to which it is tributary. In 1835 it was visited by an epidemic, which so diminished their numbers as greatly to alarm the people. They made large offerings of food and property to their gods, and practised their religious rites with the greatest zeal, but all their efforts to stay the ravages of disease were unavailing. Just at this time one of the chiefs, Wai, went to Lakemba to carry the customary tribute, and while there met a chief who had visited some of the Friendly Islands and had become a Christian. From this man Wai heard of the true God, though little more than that Jehovah was the only God, and that all ought to worship him.

Perceiving that there was no deliverance through their gods from the pestilence, the Ono chief and his companions resolved to forsake them and pray to the Being of whom they had recently heard, and a few others joined them. The late visitors, while at Lakemba, had heard something of the Sabbath, and so determined that they would set apart one day in seven for their worship. They accordingly prepared their food on the day previous, dressed in their best, and anointed themselves more profusely with oil. But when assembled they were at a loss how to proceed. They had always been accustomed to invoke their deities through the medium of a priest. In this dilemma they had no other resource than to send for a heathen priest,

He came, and was induced to aid them, beginning his prayer somewhat after this style: "Lord Jehovah, here are thy people; they worship thee. I turn my back upon thee for the present, and am on another tack, worshipping another god. But do thou bless these thy people; keep them from harm and do them good." Such was the first act of worship rendered to the Almighty on the far-off island of Ono.

In 1836 a canoe, having on board a number of Christians bound for the island of Tonga, missed her course, and drifted away to an island about fifty miles from Ono. Here they heard of the longing for light and help at the latter place, and a young man, baptized Josiah, who had conducted religious services during the voyage, hastened thither.

Great was the joy of the little company at Ono on the arrival of a teacher. The old priest was at once dismissed, and daily Josiah led their devotions, instructing them more fully on the Sabbath, while some learned to pray for themselves.

By this time their number had increased to forty, and they set about building a chapel which should hold a hundred people.

By 1839 three other teachers had been sent them, and the number of converts had increased to a hundred and sixty-eight men and a hundred and sixty women. All were most anxious for instruction, and greatly desirous that a missionary should visit them and administer sacraments and marry them with religious rites.

Among the directions received by the Wesleyan missionaries in reference to polygamy was that it must not be countenanced. No

to go, after due training, to preach the gospel in other parts of Fiji. Two hundred and twenty-three persons were baptized and sixty-six couples married.

Among the candidates for baptism was a young woman named Tovo, of the highest rank, who had been in infancy betrothed to the old king of Lakemba. She had now learned to read well—was most active in teaching, in visiting the sick, and in other good works.

The missionary could not baptize her unless she refused to be one of the thirty wives of Tui Nayan. On her part she declared her firm resolve to die rather than fulfil her heathen betrothal. In this decision, the chief, her father, and all the Christians sustained her, and were ready to suffer anything rather than give her up. With this understanding she was baptized—taking the name of Jemima.

Upon the return of the missionary, Mr. Calvert, to Lakemba, he informed the king that Tovo could not now become one of his many wives, as she had been baptized. Encouraged, however, by his chiefs and the heathen party at Ono, he set about manning a fleet of canoes with fighting men to go and demand her. Hearing of this, Mr. Calvert went to expostulate with him, but the king replied that he was going to collect tribute—pearl shells, etc.

"Then why take warriors instead of sailors?"

"Oh, the warriors would make very good sailors."

"Ah," replied Mr. Calvert, "so say your lips—I know not what is in your heart. I love you, therefore I warn you. God's people are as the apple of his eye. On the sea and on all the islands

sending on in advance several canoes of desperadoes to do the king's bidding in case of resistance, which, with about a hundred souls, were never more heard of.

At length, a favorable breeze springing up, the expedition moved on; but ere long the wind shifted, and though they came within sight of Ono they could not reach her. Their endeavors were continually baffled. Soon all chance of making the island was gone. The canoes pitched and labored terribly in the violence of the waves. Thus they drifted about in great fear, well knowing that if they escaped the angry billows, they might be cast upon some shore where a miserable fate would await them.

As night came on the king gave up all hope. He thought of the warning words of the missionary and made up his mind to die; calling upon his gods, and promising great offerings if he should return home in safety. But they weathered the gale, and the dawn of the morning found one of the other canoes quite near. Great was the delight of the crews at meeting, and, the wind being now favorable for their homeward course, they set sail for Lakemba.

On arrival, the king begged that Mr. Calvert's warning words might never follow him again. He was henceforth very kind to him, thus acknowledging that he regarded his deliverance as a favor of the missionary's God. He even consented to give up the object of his desire and accept a gift instead. Accordingly suitable articles were sent him from Ono, but after having received them, the king returned an equivocal answer. The missionary then sent him fresh gifts, but like a king of old his heart was hardened. Evil counsels prevailed, and he intimated that Jemima must be brought. Nothing now remained for the poor girl but compliance or death. But her people refused to bring her to Lakemba. Then a chief was despatched for her, but such was the firmness of her Christian friends that he had to return without her; and the king, after his narrow escape, feared to imperil his life again upon the deep on such an errand.

Though there had been no missionary settled among them, by 1848, thirteen years from the introduction of Christianity into Ono, there were among the converts nearly fifty whose faith and ardent zeal fitted them to carry on the work at home, and to go forth to plant the gospel on distant shores. By the latest accounts we hear that no less than 900 churches may be seen, in which the true God is reverently and lovingly worshipped.

Thus truly in the Micronesian groups have the words of Holy Writ been verified, "Surely the isles shall wait for me."—*Illus. Christian Weekly.*



FII CLUBS, SPEARS, AND PILLOWS.

man or woman living in this state should be admitted to church membership or even be a candidate.

In the latter part of this year a missionary of Lakemba had an opportunity of visiting Ono, and found most wonderful and cheering progress; the people leading blameless lives, the Sabbath observed, schools well attended, and several young men offering themselves as teachers,

between Lakemba and Ono the Lord Jehovah reigns supreme. Take care what you do."

For a time the voyage was quite prosperous. They stopped at various islands, but at the one nearest Ono all disguise was thrown off, and they wantonly destroyed food and property to punish the people for becoming Christians before their king.

Here, to make sure of a fair wind, they remained some days,

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, April 15th, 1883.

There is no change to report in the condition of the grain market, and there will be none now, till the opening of navigation, which promises to be later than usual this year. We quote Canada White Winter \$1.13 to \$1.14; Canada Red \$1.16 to \$1.18; Canada Spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15. Peas, 95c per 66 lbs. Barley, 60c to 70c per bushel. Oats, 39c to 40c. Rye 65c to 70c per bushel.

FLOUR.—The market has been as quiet as usual all week, both sales and receipts being small. Prices unchanged. We quote: Superior Extra \$4.85 to \$4.90; Extra Superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.40 Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25, do, American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.95 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$3.50; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.35 to \$2.40; do, Strong Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do, Superfine, \$2.15 to \$2.20; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—Unchanged; oatmeal, \$5.25 to \$5.50 for Ontario, and \$5.40 for granulated. Cornmeal \$4.50 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter. Prices continue the same, but the jobbing trade has fallen off somewhat. Quotations:—Creamery, good to finest, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 18c to 22c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese.—Prices firm but with little doing outside of the jobbing trade. We quote: Fine to choice fancy, fall made, 13c to 14c; summer makes 7c to 11c as to quality.

Eggs.—Are selling at 18c for fresh; 18 1/2 has been paid however.

HOG PRODUCE.—Very quiet market. We quote:—Canada, short cut, \$22.00 to \$23.50; Western, \$21.50 to 22.00; Lard, in pails, 14c to 14 1/2c; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c; Bacon, 13c to 14c.

ASHES.—Are slightly firmer though at the same price, \$4.00 to \$5 for pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

For some time past the supply of farmers' produce has been rather small, but this week shows a considerable increase in the number of farmers in attendance at the markets, but they are nearly all from places near the city. Prices of grain, dressed hogs and butter are higher, while potatoes and eggs are more plentiful and cheaper. Oats are \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bag; peas \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 60c to 80c per bag; dressed hogs \$10 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs. Geese, 13c to 16c per lb.; turkeys 15c to 20c do. Eggs, 15c to 25c per dozen; tub butter 20c to 30c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do. Hay \$7 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There is a better demand and higher prices are being paid for beef cattle, sheep and hogs this week. The best butchers' cattle bring 5 1/2c per lb., good steers and heifers can be had at from 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. Roughsteers, oxen, and fat cows bring from 4 1/2c to 5c do., and leanish stock from 3 1/2c to 4c do. Calves are fairly plentiful, but very few of them are in proper condition to yield healthy food. Good sheep are very scarce and bring from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb., live weight. Hogs have been selling here lately at 8c to 8 1/2c per lb., live weight. There is a slight improvement in the demand for good milk cows, as but few of this kind are brought to market, but common and inferior milkers are plentiful and dull of sale at prices ranging from \$20 to \$45 each. The horse market is pretty lively, but most of those offered are brought here from Ontario for sale. The shipments from here to the United States last week numbered 123 horses, which cost an average of \$132.62 each.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—A Liverpool doctor has published the following prescription, as a substitute for brandy, to be used in case of sudden illness.—Tincture of ginger (strong), aromatic spirit of ammonia (sal volatile), chloric ether, of each equal parts. In faintness, spasms of stomach, diarrhoea, or sudden pain, one large teaspoonful, mixed with one tablespoonful of hot or cold water, may be taken, and repeated every quarter or half-hour until relieved. To be kept in a well-stoppered bottle.

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GOOD TEMPLARS.

Grand Lodge of Ontario.

G. W. C. T.—J. H. Flagg, Mitchell. G. W. S.—T. W. Casey, Nanpawa. G. W. T.—J. H. Nixon, Toronto. Next annual meeting at Woodstock, Ont., the fourth Tuesday of June next.

Grand Lodge of Quebec.

G. W. C. T.—W. H. Lambley, Inverness. G. W. S.—S. A. Lebourveau, Montreal. G. W. T.—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers. Next annual session at Sherbrooke in September.

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WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Pres.—Mrs. D. B. Chisholm, Hamilton. V. P.—Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa. " —Mrs. Cowan, Toronto. R. Sec.—Miss A. Orchard, Brantford. C. Sec.—Mrs. Rev. F. Fawcett, Scarborough. T.—Mrs. Brethour, Milton, Ont. Next annual meeting at Ottawa.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

G. C.—Rev. John Kay, Waterford. G. S.—Raymond Walker, Hamilton. G. T.—Jeremiah Cornell, Lynden.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A PUBLIC-HOUSE INSPECTOR.

In an article upon "Paw-broking" in the current number of the Quarterly Review, we find the following:—Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, used to make it his business, in days when he was not so universally known by sight as he is at present, to enter common public-houses in many parts of the town, and to call for a glass of beer in order to test the working of the Excise laws, and, if opportunity offered, to ask a few questions. Many an unconscious publican has given information on his own trafficking and dealings with the Inland Revenue officers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who tested and weighed every part in the interest of the public. The late Sir Charles Presley, long the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, used to say that no man could be sure where or when Mr. Gladstone might not turn up.

WHO SHALL VACATE?

An exchange thus puts it.—A mad dog roams the street. Children are going up and down. They are warned. With the bold curiosity of youth they venture near. One says, "He doesn't look cross; I'll handle him." He is bitten and dies in the arms of his father. Some people say, "It's a shame: the dog ought to be put off the street." Others say, "No, the children should have kept away, and they would not have been bitten." Is the street designed for mad dogs or children? Kill the dogs and let the children run! So with the sabbath. Society is for the people, not for those who prey upon the people. Instead of asking that the people should avoid these places, we should demand these places avoid the people. The streets are for the citizens; if any one has to vacate, let it be the enemy.—Crusader.

THE WINE TRADE IN FRANCE.

The statistics of the wine harvest of last year, just published by the French Minister of Agriculture, show that it was one of the worst ever known in France. The production of wine was little more than half the average of the twenty years 1858 to 1878; and even compared with the ten years immediately preceding last year, when the production had been greatly reduced by the phylloxera and bad seasons, there is a falling off in last year's harvest of a full third. In consequence of all this, France, which used to export large quantities of wine and to import very little, last year imported very much more largely than she exported.

THE DANISH LAWS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:

The Danes are conducting a vigorous war against drunkenness in their capital, Copenhagen. The number of public houses is to be reduced from 1,350 to 300. No showily dressed girl is to be allowed to stand behind a drinking-bar to fascinate youth of the other sex. Landlords are forbidden to serve drink to any person under 18 years of age, male or female, or to any one already under the influence of drink. A drunken person is to be conveyed to his own dwelling in a cab or covered carriage at the expense of the landlord in whose house he took the last glass.

LADY FINGERS.—Rub half a pound of butter into a pound of flour; add half a pound of sugar; grate in the rinds of two lemons, and squeeze in the juice of one; then add three eggs; make into a roll the size of the middle finger; it will spread in the oven to a thin cake; dip in chocolate icing.

A HELP.—A slate hung in the kitchen with a pencil attached to a string is very convenient.

If the cook or housewife finds a lack of anything, she can write it on the slate, and thus save her the trouble of trying to remember the different articles which may be wanting through the day.

A HARD HIT.—The California Rescue has a pungent way of putting things. Here is a specimen:—No well-wisher of humanity could desire to put a straw of offence in the way of those who endeavor to reach forward and upward to a holy life and to lead others in the same direction. But when acquiring holiness exhibits itself in a vigorous opposition to temperance work and tries to break up temperance societies, there seems some ground to believe there has been a bogus article disposed of in the market; or the genuine article has been stolen by a bogus professor.

LESSON V. [Acts 9:32-48.] PETER WORKING MIRACLES. COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 32-35. (Revised Version.)

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON V. [Acts 9:32-48.] PETER WORKING MIRACLES. COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 32-35.

(Revised Version.)

And it came to pass, as Peter went through Lydda, he came down also to the saints which dwell at Lydda. And there he found a certain man named Eneas, which had kept his bed eight years; for he was palsied. And Peter said unto him, Eneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee to arise, and make thy bed straightway he arose. And all that dwell at Lydda and in Sharon saw him, and they turned to the Lord.

Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas; this woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did. And it came to pass in those days, that she fell sick, and died; and when they had washed her, they laid her in an upper chamber. And as Lydda was nigh unto Joppa, the disciples, hearing that Peter was there, sent two men unto him, intreating him, Delay not to come unto us. And Peter arose and went with them. And when he was come, they brought him into the upper chamber; and all the widows stood by him weeping, and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas made, while she was with them. But Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down, and prayed; and turning to the body, he said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes; and when she saw Peter, she sat up. And he gave her his hand, and raised her up; and calling the saints and widows, he presented her alive. And it was known throughout all Joppa; and many believed on the Lord. And it came to pass, that he abode many days at Joppa with one Simon a tanner.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus Christ maketh thee whole.—Acts 9:34.

TOPIC.—Christ the Giver of Health and Life.

LESSON PLAN.—1. THE HEALING OF ENEAS, VS. 32-35. 2. THE MOURNING FOR DORCAS, VS. 36-39. 3. HER RESTORATION TO LIFE, VS. 40-43.

Time.—Probably about A.D. 48. Places.—Lydda and Joppa.

INTRODUCTORY.

Luke, having carried the history of Saul to a convenient resting-place, now goes back to take up another thread of history. The persecution that arose at the martyrdom of Stephen had spent its fury. The scattered Church had carried the gospel throughout Palestine. What threatened to be its destruction had given it new vigor. The blood of the first martyr was the seed of the Church. Peter undertook an apostolic visitation for oversight and instruction. Our lesson to-day tells us of two events that took place during the journey. It was not until Peter's return from it that Saul came from Damascus to Jerusalem, as related in our last lesson, and spent fifteen days with him (Gal. 1:18), coming in and going out at Jerusalem, v. 28.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 32. LYDDA—about ten miles east of Joppa. V. 33. ENEAS—probably a direct translation of V. 34. JESUS CHRIST—Peter was careful to show that this miracle was wrought by the power of Jesus Christ. IMMEDIATELY—without delay, believing effort made the strength to obey. V. 35. SARON—Sharon, a fertile plain along the coast north of Joppa. V. 36. JOPPA—an ancient seaport town on the Mediterranean, about forty miles north-west of Jerusalem; now called Jaffa. TABITHA—an Aramaic name; in Greek, Dorcas, each meaning "gazelle." Among Eastern poets the gazelle was a favorite emblem of a beautiful woman. FULL—her heart and life, her time and strength. V. 38. SEAT UNTO HIM TWO MEN—as more urgent and respectful than one. V. 39. WEeping—there is no epithet so expressive as the tears of the poor. WHICH DORCAS MADE—while Jesus lived women ministered to his personal comfort; when he was gone they ministered to him in the person of his poor ones. DORCAS has given her name to female societies that do a work like hers. V. 40. FURRIER ALL PORTER—after Christ's example, Luke 11:9. So also did Elijah, 1 Kings 17:19. PRAYED—he looks to God for the working of this great miracle of mercy. ANSWERED—the command was given in faith in a divine power which alone could raise the dead. V. 41. IT CAME TO PASS—providentially, as a part of the divine plan, and had a purpose, as we shall see in our next lesson, in having Peter tarry longer at Joppa. MANY DAYS—literally, "sufficient days"—just as many as were needed to carry out God's plan.

TEACHINGS: 1. True piety sinks self and exalts Christ. 2. It is full of unselfish kindness and charity. 3. Women have a work to do for Christ and his people. 4. The death of the good is a loss to the living. 5. It is the life of Christ that gives life and healing to the world.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER is printed and published at Nos. 35, 37 and 39, James Street, Montreal, by JOHN DONALD & SON, composed of John Donald, of New York, and John Redpath Donald and J. D. Donald, of Montreal.