

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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The Weekly Messenger

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

Lord Wolsley at Korti has received a small piece of paper with the genuine seal of General Gordon on its back, and dated December 15. It contains the news that Khartoum was then all right. The note was rolled up small and sewed in the messenger's garment. Gordon estimates the Mahdi's force at from two thousand to eight thousand. The general is represented as spending his nights in ceaseless watching, visiting the Khartoum outposts in order to see that every sentry is on the alert. He has two palaces, and guns are mounted on each. He examines the guns at day-break each morning, in order to assure himself that they are properly primed and all ready for action should emergency require; he then lies down and sleeps a good portion of the day. He is described as being quite cheerful. He has successfully repulsed several minor attacks, and has food and ammunition sufficient to last for several months yet. Having learned that Bedouin Arabs visited the wells adjacent to Khartoum during the night, Gordon sent armed guards to the wells, and prevented access thereto by the enemy. Great suffering is said to have been caused among the rebels in consequence many of them dying from small-pox and dysentery. The Mahdi has since withdrawn his army. Several tribes have deserted him. The Mahdi told the chiefs that he intended to march against the Mudir of Dongola, and the chiefs professed their willingness to follow, provided only that the Mahdi would lead and charm off the enemies' bullets instead of following his men. He told the chiefs next morning that he had discovered through a dream that the Mudir was a saint, against whom it would be useless to fight. The messenger from General Gordon refused to return to Khartoum, saying that the journey was too dangerous.

The present programme of the British advance is said to be that General Earle will collect an infantry brigade over the fourth cataract, and afterwards push forward and open up the desert route beyond. When a strong garrison has been massed at Korti it will constitute the advanced base for operations.

General Stewart's expedition has left Korti for the front; before departure it was reviewed by Lord Wolsley. The force consisted of 1,100 men and 1,800 camels. Each man carried seven gallons of water. Native servants refused to accompany General Stewart's column; this shows that they think the route a difficult and dangerous one. Lord Wolsley's plans are, of course severely criticised, and the camel drivers have deserted in large numbers. At the War Office in London a great diversity of opinion exists in regard to Lord Wolsley's plans. At Cairo they are called foolhardy, but the British people are said to place great faith in Lord Wolsley and his wonderful "luck." Four hundred of the best shots in the Sussex regiment have been selected to march across the desert. General

Buller thinks that the boats of the relief expedition should reach Khartoum within two months.

In Europe, the Egyptian question continues the principle topic. The London (*Eng. Times*) in a "cheeky" article on the subject advises Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet to resign. A Vienna newspaper asserts that the Khedive—encouraged by the advice of the German and Russian governments—has refused to comply with the request of England to convene the Chamber of Notables in order to vote a reduction of the land tax and to pronounce in favor of English financial proposals. Russia has proposed a plan of her own for the acceptance of the powers, viz., that a new loan be guaranteed by them all, and that the British withdraw from Egypt at a fixed date. Prince Bismarck in a letter to Lord Granville has laid the whole responsibility of the war on England, and recommended her encouraging a friendly feeling with France, in order that England may secure the accord of other European powers. To this and other proposals Lord Granville declines to hold a formal conference of the question at Paris. He suggests an informal meeting of the various ambassadors at the British Embassy in Paris, such meeting to be presided over by Lord Lyons, the British ambassador. In Italy, a corps of 180 men has been organized at Spezzia, the purpose of which is unknown and a fresh naval division under command of Admiral Raccchia is being organized for the Red Sea.

Latest advices state that General Sir Herbert Stewart's guards are entrenched in unaccessible position on the desert route between Korti and Shendy some seventy miles from the latter place. His troops are well supplied with provisions and he has captured several of the emissaries of the Mahdi. The march completely surprised the Arabs. General Stewart praises the conduct of his men highly.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

China continues to pour troops into Tonquin and Formosa and advices from Tonquin report daily encounters between the French and Chinese troops. The French are about sending six thousand troops to reinforce General De Lisle. Advices from Tonquin on December the 30th, announce that the French forces advanced and defeated the Chinese, the latter sustaining severe losses. The French loss is said to be trifling. French men-of-war have had several encounters with Chinese pirates and 300 Chinese have been killed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Prime Minister Ferry will float a large Government loan in a few days and France will then declare war, unless the difficulties in Tonquin are previously settled. Beside 5,000 reinforcements that leave next week for Tonquin, the French Marine Department has been ordered to prepare four more transports to convey a new division of troops to the scene of war. France is evidently changing her programme of "dawdle," and intends prosecuting the war energetically. Gen. Lewal, an able officer, has been appointed Minister

of War, and France will now prepare, if necessary, to march to Peking.

The Chinese government have engaged fifty-five German drill sergeants. Active preparations for war are being carried on there, recruits and munitions of war being forwarded to Formosa and elsewhere. Enlistment continues everywhere, and the Chinese government has offered 1,000 francs per month to foreign officers willing to serve in their fleet.

The French generals in Tonquin already complain of the influx of Chinese officers into the Chinese Army.

An official despatch from Hanoi states that General Negrier has defeated some six thousand Chinese.

According to a Hanoi despatch, after the defeat of six thousand Chinese near Chu, by General Negrier, some twelve thousand Chinese returned and hostilities were resumed. General Negrier attacked them penetrating their position, and repulsed the Chinese. The latter lost six hundred killed, and a large number wounded. The French captured two batteries of Krupp guns, a large amount of ammunition, provisions, etc. The French lost three officers wounded, nineteen men killed and sixty-five wounded.

THE LONDON TIMES MAKES AMENDS.

Those who have felt impressed, says the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle*, by the diatribe in the *Times* on "Alcoholic Drinks," should read the following comment made by the *Lancet*:

"Our contemporary the *Times* has done its best to make amends for the recent publication of an article in which the evils of drinking were extenuated and the uses of alcohol were drawn very large. It has allowed Dr. Alfred Carpenter to contradict it point by point by reporting his paper, delivered at a meeting for the Study and Cure of Inebriety. Cardinal Manning has been speaking on intemperance at Sheffield with the force which characterises all his public speeches. His address was interesting from a medical point of view, as containing quotations from the sayings of Sir Andrew Clark and Sir Henry Thompson on the immense harm done by drink. Sir Andrew has told the Cardinal that in seven out of ten of his hospital patients disease was caused by drink, and in the three others was often aggravated by it. 'At last,' added Sir Andrew, 'I have sometimes said to myself, Shall I not do more for the health of man if I give up the practice of medicine and go about the country in a crusade to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks? We trust Sir Andrew will stick to Cavendish square, and from that pleasant vantage ground continue to 'reason of Temperance,' like a favorite author of his, until a luxurious age begins to be convinced of its errors and to abandon its vices.'"

TAMATAVE ADVICES state that the French troops landed at Volmar on December the 20th and succeeded in carrying the Hovas' position and putting the garrison to flight. Two hundred Hovas were killed.

FOLLOWING closely the action of the Lackawanna road in suspending operations in five of its largest collieries, throwing 2,000 men and boys out of employment, the Delaware & Hudson Company yesterday suspended work in eight of its mines between Plymouth and Carbondale throwing 2,500 men out. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has suspended 1,200 men, and John Jermyn, one of the largest employers in the valley, has ordered 400 or 500 to stop work. It is probable that 8,000 or 10,000 men and boys will be idle in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys on Monday. The miners are greatly discouraged, but hope work will be resumed before March. It is stated that it is the intention of the Lackawanna Company to mine as much coal in 1885 as it did in 1884, but owing to the demoralized condition of the trade the managers decided to mine with extreme caution until spring.

OFFICIAL REPORTS show that 526 persons were killed by the earthquake in the Province of Granada and 100 in Malaga. At Alhama over 350 bodies were recovered. At Persona in Andalusia great damage was done and many lives lost. Sixty bodies have been recovered. A landslip occurred in a mountain near Persona, destroying many houses and burying forty-eight persons, of whom eighteen were rescued alive. It is stated that 900 persons were buried beneath the ruins of buildings in Albuñol. Many persons died of fright. The convicts in Seville prison took advantage of the excitement to create mutiny with the hope of escaping. The disturbance was quelled. A slight earthquake also has been felt in Wales, England, and many houses have been injured, but no lives lost.

AT GRANADA, SPAIN, on Tuesday, last a *Te Deum* was sung and prayers offered for a cessation of the earthquake. At Priego in the province of Cordova, the shocks came while the theatre was crowded with people. A terrible panic ensued, many persons jumped from the galleries and windows upon the crowds below. Two were killed outright, and forty seriously injured. At Malaga patients were so terrified that they forgot their maladies and fled to the open air. Alhama and Santa Cruz were completely destroyed. The number killed is now placed at 1,000. Frigilliana, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, was partially destroyed. Hundreds perished.

AN ATTEMPT has been made to blow up a train on the underground railway in Euston road, London, England. Although the actual damage was slight, many lives might have been sacrificed. The train was crowded with passengers, most of whom were terribly frightened. The explosion is regarded as a counter threat to the story published a day or two since that the government had decided to introduce the coercion act which will shortly expire by limitation. The outrage is ascribed to Fenianism.

IT IS REPORTED that Princess Beatrice, daughter of Don Carlos, entered a nunnery and took the black veil just before her father's departure for India. The child is only thirteen years old.

A TEMPERANCE FANATIC.

Kind friends, put your glass on the table
Untasted, and listen to me.
You say I'm a temperance fanatic—
Mayhap I have reason to be.
It is years since we parted at college,
Let us talk over times passed away,
And see, of companions and classmates,
Who's dead and who's living to-day.

There were ten of us came off together,
Hereare two, now what of the eight?
But a few days ago I saw Williams
He who beat us all in debate.
He was rich, you know; and now he is needy
I asked where his fortune all went.
He tipped up a glass as he answered,
"I drank it down so, e'ery cent."

Then Ralph, who bore the first honor,
He took to the bar as you know,
But another lar claimed his attention,
And business progressed rather slow.
He died of the tremens, poor fellow,
His talents would rank with the first,
And to think of his dying ere forty,
A prey to the demon of thirst.

Then Bob, irrepressible Robert,
Who always took lead in our fun,
The gayest and wildest of fellows,
Yet the kindest and best-hearted one.
Well, 'e went to prison, life-sentence,
He took too much liquor one day,
And a spree that began in good feeling,
Ended up with a stabbing affray.

Then there was that young prince of toppers,
That high-headed Archibald West,
He never was known to be tipsy,
Yet he drank more than all of the rest.
Ah! 'e is raving the crop of his sowing,
His son loves the cup and has not
A stomach of steel like his father,
And already the boy is a sot.

I made Tom a visit last summer;
You remember Tom, quiet and mild,
Well, he makes the most fretful of husbands,
I pity his wife and his child.
He's pleasant enough in the evening,
As he sips his hot toddy and ale,
But all the forenoon he's a terror,
Cross, headachy, snappish and pale.

And George, who was called Claude Adonis,
Who turned women's heads with a smile,
That straight-limbed and graceful Apollo,
Who took a dram "once in a while."
Oh, Charles, you would scarcely believe it,
His nose is as red as a lobster,
He's bloated and blear-eyed and old.

Then Herbert, he's travelling somewhere,
But one more remains, Henry Lee,
And you know from the deck of a steamer
He fell, and was lost out at sea.
A friend who was with him since told me
That Hank was light-headed from drink,
And that's how he so lost his balance,
'Twas the general opinion, I think.

So Charles, when I name o'er our class-
mates,
Who all tipped the glass now and then,
I think what woes might have saved them
If they had been temperance men.
You, I own, seem untouched by drink's
dangers,
Yet your future we neither can scan,
And I really feel safer for being
A very fanatical man.
—Selected.

NELL'S OPPORTUNITIES.

BY KATE S. GATES.

CHAPTER II.

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me."
"I am worried about Jennie Downs, she is looking miserably. I believe if she stays in the mill much longer, she will go into a decline," said Mrs. Weston as she helped Nell to pudding at dinner. They were alone, Teddy and Margie having been excused to look after their chickens.
"Do you?" said Nell very indifferently, more interested just then in her dinner than Jennie Downs, and not seeing why her state of health was any concern of hers, even if she was a member of mamma's Sunday-school class.
"Yes," replied Mrs. Weston, "I am quite sure of it. She looks very badly now; has a pain in her side and coughs, too. I wish

that I could get her out of the mill. I don't like it for her physically—not spiritually. I believe that she is thinking seriously, and is capable of being a useful woman if only she could be helped; her surroundings now are neither healthy, helpful nor uplifting. I have been thinking, Nell, perhaps if we were both willing to deny ourselves a little, that we might ask her here for a while. There isn't much work in the mill now, and I presume that she does not know what to do with herself; she has no home to go to. I do not suppose that she would come to us for a real visit, for she is proud and we do not know her well enough; but we might ask her to assist about the house for a few weeks, and in that way we would accomplish considerable, for I know it would be a real help to her to earn her board, and even a trifle more. Then it will do her good physically, and we will pray that we may help her spiritually."
"But I cannot bear her, mamma; she says 'haint,' me and her, and I don't know what else, and besides, she does try to copy after me so."

"My dear, wouldn't you, if you had had no chance to learn better? And is it any worse for her to copy your ways than for you to imitate Miss Dunlap's, for instance?"
"I don't exactly see what we can give up," contained Nell, ignoring her mother's question. "I consider that I am reduced to actual necessities now. And I know that you are."

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Weston cheerfully. "There are quite a number of things that are not nearly so essential to me as Jennie's health to her. I can do nicely without a new feather for my winter bonnet for one thing, and I do not think it will affect me unfavorably in the least to wear my old cashmere another winter."
"It will me then," exclaimed Nell in disgust. "I suppose you think that I do not need a new dress either. I've outgrown and outworn my old one, but doubtless that does not matter."

"You need the dress, dear, and must have it, but you do not really need plush trimmings for it, do you? Is not this a good opportunity to deny yourself, to be not common-place, but Christlike?"

Nell finished her dinner in absolute silence. To read of heroism and beautiful self-sacrifice was one thing; to give up the trimming for her dress that she had so set her heart upon, was entirely another!

"O dear, I don't see why mother ever thought of such a thing! I suppose that I might as well give it up first as last, for I won't take any comfort out of it now if I do have it," thought Nell to herself, as she wiped the dishes and put them away.

Nevertheless, night found her still undecided, and in a very uncomfortable frame of mind, hardly knowing whether she felt the most out of patience with Jennie for being sick, her mother for her benevolent intentions, or Nell Weston herself for her—selfishness.

"It is so long since I have had a new dress," she pleaded in excuse of herself. "I suppose mother would say that this was just what I was wishing for only yesterday, but it does not seem the same to me."

All the evening long Nell waged war with herself. At bed-time she brought her cricket to her mother's feet.

"O mother, I'm ashamed, ever and ever so ashamed of myself, but I do want a real pretty dress so much. It's a long time since I have had a new one, you know, and it is so hard not to have things like other girls."

"I know, dear; but cannot you give it up for Christ's sake?"

"I think that I could, mamma, for Him, selfish as I am, but this is only for a mill girl."

"And yet, Nell, He has promised to accept anything, even a cup of cold water to the humblest, as done for Him."

Nell hid her face in her mother's lap.

"I—will do my part towards having Jennie come," she said quickly after a long silence. "But what room will she have?"

"The hall chamber, perhaps," replied her mother.

"No more than that, but on her way up-stairs she opened the door and looked in. It was not a large room, and very plainly furnished, but it was scrupulously neat.

"It is probably a great deal pleasanter than any room she has ever had," she said as she shut the door.
Then she went on to her own room, the

large front one. There was a difference; not that hers was expensively furnished, but that it was full of the dainty belongings that girls are apt to gather about themselves. How would Jennie like it?

"But I cannot have her here. It is enough to give up my trimming. I certainly am not called upon to share my room with her. Dear me, I wonder what will suggest itself next? I—suppose, too, that if I had always had a little 6 x 9 room, with nothing but a bedstead and chair in it, I should like a pretty room once. And I don't suppose she ever went away like other girls in her life. She's like that poor little Glory McWhirk: 'There's lot's of good times in the world, but she ain't in 'em.' I suppose—that I might make one for her—for Christ's sake."

"I believe, mamma," said Nell the next morning, "that I will take Jennie into my room with me; it will make less work, and perhaps she will enjoy it."

Mrs. Weston's only reply was a loving pressure of the hand, but Nell knew that she understood.

Two days after, Jennie came. Nell found her there when she came home at night, and somehow plush trimmings seemed very trifling affairs when she noticed how thin and pale Jennie was. So it was with genuine cordiality that she greeted her.

"I am ever so glad to see you. I hope that you will enjoy yourself here," she said heartily.

"It rests me all over just to have it still," replied Jennie wearily.

"And to think that I could hesitate a single minute about having her come," thought Nell reproachfully to herself. "But, O dear, what shall I do to-night? How can I read and kneel down before her? I wonder if I couldn't go up-stairs first. I'm sure the Bible says that we ought to pray in secret."

All the evening as she played and sang her sweetest in the dusk, and later when she read aloud to her mother and Jennie, Nell was wondering what she should do.

"Mother will have prayers downstairs. I don't think that it is necessary for me to feel obliged to pray before her. I should be thinking of her, and not pray as I ought. I had better go by myself in the hall chamber."

But somehow Nell did not feel at all satisfied with this reasoning.

Perhaps her mother mistrusted how she was feeling. At any rate she chose for the evening reading a portion of the tenth chapter of Matthew, and Nell fancied there was a peculiar emphasis on the verse: "And he that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me, is not worthy of Me." She did not hear much of her mother's prayer, for her heart was going out in her own behalf.

"I do want to be good and helpful and worthy of Thee," she prayed, "but I am so selfish. Help me to overcome, to be kind and helpful to this poor girl, for Christ's sake."

If it had cost Nell a struggle to decide to share her room with Jennie, she felt that she was rewarded for it by her unmistakable pleasure.

"Mrs. Potts' will be horridier than ever," she said with a little sigh. "I suppose you've been visiting lots of times, haven't you?"

"Oh, yes," replied Nell laughing; "and you wouldn't think that my room was anything, if you could see Grace Palmer's; it is ever and ever so much nicer than mine."

"I don't see how it can be," replied Jennie incredulously. "And I never went nowhere before in my life. I wish—I was fine and nice like you, and could play and sing; but I haint had no chance to learn nothing. Your mother's awful good, ain't she?"

"O God, forgive me!" prayed Nell, as she knelt by the bedside, "for not being half grateful enough for my mother and home, and help me to be as good as I ought to be with all I have to help me!"

CHAPTER III.

"How easy is the thought, in certain moods, of the loveliest, most unselfish devotion? How hard is the doing of the thought in the face of a thousand unlovely difficulties."—Macdonald.

I do not know just how it came about, but some way, in the course of a few days, Nell, who in her humble gratitude had felt so pitifully patient, began to weary of her well-doing.

Jennie was not particularly interesting. She was, at times, very trying, and furthermore, she showed a decided objection to

Nell's rather summary efforts in her behalf, which that young lady resented.

"I really do think, mamma, that there is no earthly use in trying to do anything with her. Now to-night I found her reading a real trashy novel. I tried to get her to read history with me; she could learn considerable while she is here. One would think that at my being willing to spend my time, but she didn't. She said she wished to the land's sake I'd tend to my own business and let her alone for a spell. She need not worry; I shall hereafter."

"My dear," said Mrs. Weston gravely and tenderly, "do you ever think how much our Heavenly Father bears from us—how patient and forgiving He is? Cannot we try to be like Him? Have we anything to bear from others compared with what He has with our poor, sinful wandering selves?"

Nell was silent; she did not like to persist in her complaints of Jennie after this, and yet she did feel out of patience with her.

"And then, Nellie," said her mother, "have you done by her just as you would be done by?"

Nell's face flushed. After all she had given up and been willing to do, it was rather hard in mamma to ask that question. "You know," continued Mrs. Weston, "that the shepherds of the Eastern countries do not drive their flocks, but lead them. And, you remember, Paul speaks of becoming all things to all men if thereby he might win some soul. I wonder, sometimes, if we might not be more successful in our efforts to do good if we were more careful, more prayerful about our manner, our way of doing, if we tried to lead persistently instead of driving? Now, for instance, couldn't you have interested Jennie unobtrusively in history, so that she would have finally turned to it?"

"I suppose so; but really, mamma, she ought to want to improve herself, and the book she was reading was trash."

"Granted; but there is more excuse for her reading than there would be for Nell Weston, is there not? And then is she the only one in the world that ought to want to do things that they don't?"

Nell colored again. Mamma did ask such very uncomfortable questions.

"He knoweth our frame and remembereth that we are dust," said Mrs. Weston. "Just think what a comfort that is! 'He knoweth our frame,' how weak and sinful and tempted it is, and He remembereth patiently, lovingly and forgivingly that we are dust. Cannot we bear patiently with one another, Nellie?"

Nell really meant to be more patient and helpful, but a troublesome toothache kept her awake most of the night. The next day was Saturday, and she always thought that the worst day in the week, she so hated working in the little hot kitchen all the morning.

Then to-day everything went wrong, as everything will sometimes. The fire would not draw, and her cake, which at first promised well, went provokingly to the bottom of the pan. Jennie broke the handle off her pretty blue cup in washing it, and Teddy, under foot as usual, in some unaccountable way upset the custard she was carrying to the pantry to cool.

Nell's patience gave out completely then. Putting down the almost empty bowl, she marched poor frightened little Teddy out of the kitchen in a twinkling.

"There!" she said sharply. Will you keep out from under my feet? You are nothing but an everlasting bother. Don't you step your foot into this kitchen again to-day?"

Then she went back and prepared to make another custard, paying not the least attention to Teddy's howls. Indeed, she rather enjoyed hearing him; she was too tired and had not time to cry for herself, and he certainly made noise enough for both.

Jennie sniffed contentedly and significantly as Nell went back and forth from the pantry to the stove.

"I s'pose you think you're powerful good," she said at last, "but I ain't no cross-er'n you be, if I don't do quite so much preaching to other folks."

Nell vouchsafed no answer to this remark. Teddy, finding that he made no impression, picked himself up and went in search of a more sympathetic audience.

Nell, coming in presently to set the table for dinner, overheard him relating his tale of woe to Margie.

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.

THE SCOTT ACT CAMPAIGN.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—The total majority in favor of the Scott Act in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville is now known to be 652. A correspondent remarks that the votes in the centres of population during the last six months have surprised everybody, but the greatest surprise was when Brockville, with a population of about 9000, gave a majority of 21 for the Act, and Gananoque gave 168. Prescott gave 253 against it, but that is on account of the great influence of the liquor manufacturing interests in that town. The correspondent says:—"The Act was carried in Brockville and Gananoque by the vote of the working men who have decided that the bar-rooms are their worst foes, and have determined to put them down."

OXFORD.—The Scott Act will come into force in this county in May next. Some of the people in Tilsonburg are afraid of the loss of revenue that will result from the enforcement of the Act in the village. The loss in revenue is stated to be \$558, and to meet this loss the council proposes to tax livery stables, carters, meat stalls, &c. At this there is great grumbling among a portion of the residents, but have these people ever considered the money that will be saved by the closing of the dram-shops? Halton county does not complain of having lost money through the Scott Act, but quite the contrary.

LANARK.—Meetings in favor of the Act have been held at Bennie's Corners, Appleton, and Rosebank, at which addresses have been delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Cocks, Knowles, and McRitchie, and Messrs. P. C. McGregor and J. W. Manning. A series of further meetings has been arranged for this county.

STANSTEAD.—An order-in-council has been passed bringing the Scott Act into force in the county of Stanstead on the expiry of the present licenses.

WATERLOO.—The Hon. Ansley Gray recently delivered two lectures in the German Evangelical Church, Elmira, Waterloo Co., Ont. The audience, which was composed largely of Germans, was almost unanimous in favor of the Scott Act. This is a very hopeful sign, as the Germans were claimed to be strongly opposed to the Act.

BROME.—A large number of meetings have been held throughout this county. The Rev. D. V. Lucas is working actively and will address meetings at Knowlton on Jan. 11th, at Bolton Centre on the 12th, and Mansonville, on the 13th. The organization is very complete, local committees being appointed for each polling district, and there seems to be no doubt that the Act will carry by a large majority on the 15th.

MEGANTIC.—The question of submitting the Act again in this county is spoken of. It will be remembered that in 1879 Megantic defeated the Scott Act by a large majority, but things have changed since that time. The neighboring county of Stanstead has reversed its first decision and several other counties in the Eastern Townships have taken up the fight so that Megantic should be sufficiently strengthened to be able to retrieve her honor by passing the Scott Act.

KENT.—Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, addressed a meeting in Kent County, completely answering the arguments ad-

vanced by Mr. E. King Dodds when he was in the county. A correspondent from the scene says: "Kent is thoroughly organized and will roll up a large majority on the 15th for God, home and country."

AT THE CONGO CONFERENCE the proposal of England to bind the powers to prevent the slave traffic and that of America to prohibit the sale of alcohol equally on land and water were adopted unanimously.

WHAT IT IS WORTH TO THEM!—The same authority says in Millville, New Jersey, with a population of 8,000, the drink shops were shut. A member of the firm employing 1,500 hands in the glass factories, said: "Prohibition is worth to us as a firm \$10,000 in the general regularity of the men at their work." Another said, "Nobody learns to drink in our town now." In Edwards County, Illinois, there has been (in 1878) no licensed saloon for over 25 years. "During that time our gaol has not averaged an occupant. This county never sent but one person to the penitentiary, and that man was sent up for killing his wife while drunk, on whiskey obtained from a licensed saloon in an adjoining county. We have but very few paupers in our poorhouse, sometimes only three or four. Our taxes are thirty-two percent lower than they are in adjoining counties where saloons are licensed. . . . Our people are so well satisfied with the present state of things that a very large majority of them would bitterly oppose any effort made in favor of license under any circumstances."

THE REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER, D.D., in a recently published history of the liquor problem in all countries and ages mentions the effect of prohibition in Vineland, New Jersey. In this place of over 12,000 people, "a miscellaneous company of laborers from all parts of the country, and from Germany, France, England, and Scotland," there are no liquor-shops, Yonkers, New York, with 15,000 people, has under license 75 drink shops, and paid in 1882 for police \$27,000, and for paupers \$12,000 while Vineland, with no drink-shops, paid only \$75 for police, and \$400 for paupers.

ON SUNDAY night a man named John McNamee was shot dead in Chicago by another man named Keene. The latter was drunk, and was assaulting his father. McNamee interfered, when Keene fired a pistol point blank at him, killing him on the spot.

THE MODERATOR of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria has sent a despatch to the heads of the churches in Scotland and Ireland protesting against the annexation of the New Hebrides Islands by France as tending to nullify the missionary work performed in those islands during the past thirty-six years.

STRONG dissatisfaction with the present land laws is felt in Wales, and a vigorous agitation will be inaugurated there with the hope of obtaining a land act similar to that in force in Ireland. Large numbers of farmers are joining the alliance.

RECENT floods in India have destroyed hundreds of houses. Fifty-three persons were drowned by the overflow of the Red Hill lakes in Madras.

THE CABINET has postponed decision on the request of Earl Spencer for a renewal of the Crimes Act. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain are opposed to its renewal. Mr. Bannerman, chief secretary, was instructed to make a further report on the condition of Ireland.

THE WEEK.

THE CLERKS in dry goods stores in Grand street, New York, insist that the employers shall keep in their employ the hands they engaged in November throughout the dull season without reducing wages. The clerks are backed by the Laborers' Union. The merchants have resolved to resist, and trouble is feared. The police have been called on to protect the stores.

FIVE HUNDRED anarchists held a meeting on Sunday last at the tomb of Blanqui in Paris. Violent speeches were made.

A BOX passing through the customs at Cologne as containing old clothes was found to contain dynamite and gun cotton. Several anarchist comrades of the man to whom the box was addressed, have been arrested.

FOUR men-of-war have been ordered to China from France.

STATISTICS of Sheffield's trade with the United States, published on Wednesday, show an astonishing falling off. In 1881 it exported about \$6,000,000 worth; in 1883 it had fallen one-half. As much of 1884 as the report gives makes as low an estimate as about \$2,000,000. Nor was the Sheffield trade with the colonies proportionately much better.

PAPAL journals state that the Patriarch of Constantinople repudiates the religious authority of the Czar of Russia and prefers to abandon the Greek for the Latin rite. The Vatican authorities are preparing to give the Patriarch a solemn and pompous reception.

MR. HENRY GEORGE addressed the crofters at Uig on Friday. He denounced the ministers of the Free Church for refusing to permit the use of their church for holding the meeting. A resolutions was adopted providing that all rents should in future be used for the benefit of the nation.

PRINCE BISMARCK, on Thursday last, denied that he had any personal enmity toward Mr. Gladstone. He said he viewed with equanimity party struggles in England. He could have relied upon Lord Beaconsfield to keep England in accord with the rest of Europe, but whatever Mr. Gladstone's policy might be it was a matter of little concern to Germany.

CALIFORNIA is receiving from 1,200 to 1,500 emigrants per week, most of whom settle in the southern part of the State and engage in fruit and wine growing. The poorer class go to the northern counties and devote themselves to agriculture. About thirty per cent of the whole number push up north into Oregon and Washington Territory. The population of California is now about 1,000,000.

THE GREAT TELESCOPE at the Lick observatory will bring the moon within thirty miles, this distance being fifty miles nearer than that reached by the best telescope now in use.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, having scared the government into increasing and rehabilitating the navy, is now engaged in the attempt to secure the sacrifice of the head of the Admiralty, Earl Northbrook, who is styled in efficient, incapable, and wanting in judgment.

THE BERLIN *National Zeitung* says it is King Leopold's wish to see one of his father's descendants govern the Congo State. It is proposed that the seat of supreme government shall be at Brussels with an international council in control.

THE *Daily Telegraph* declares, in the event of any attempt to annex territory contiguous to Australia, the Commander of the British squadron has instructions to hoist the British flag over the entire Louisiana and Woodlark groups, comprising over 100 small islands and also over Long Island and Cook's Island adjacent to New Zealand.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* prophesies that some form of Home Rule will be conceded to Ireland during the present year, as the outcome of the enfranchisement of the Irish democracy. As three Cabinet ministers are known to be in close connection with the paper, the article is considered significant.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SON, who derives an income of \$15,000 a year from his church work, is about to be married to Miss Mary Wilson, the daughter of a Liverpool doctor of large practice and means, but a "savage Tory." It is said that the "grand old man" forgives her heresies, remembering that he was born in Liverpool, was educated in the Tory faith, and for some time practised it.

A YOUNG MAN named Henry Briest, of Klingerstoun, shot his father dead on Monday night last in a saloon. He had run away from home, returned after four years, and commenced drinking with the money which his father gave him. The latter ordered him out of a saloon on Monday night; the son refused, the father struck him; whereupon the son shot and killed him, and then escaped.

THE PRINCESS EATRICE, after her marriage, is to continue to reside with the Queen.

THE POPE has advised the American Bishops as to the advisability of appointing an American rector instead of an Italian for the American college at Rome.

THE PROMOTERS of the Channel tunnel project have been informed that if they persevere in their efforts to obtain a bill from Parliament, the Government will oppose the scheme.

SOUTH AFRICAN advices report that a mass meeting has been held in the Transvaal at which resolutions were adopted in favor of an alliance and ultimate union with the Orange Free State.

THE IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONGRESS, held at Dublin, on Wednesday, decided by a large majority that the usual local toasts should be abstained from on the occasion of their annual dinner.

INFORMATION has been received in Manchester from London that a plot exists to destroy property there. Extra guards and patrols have been stationed at the public buildings and in the streets.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA has instructed its London agent to protest against the annexation of New Guinea by Germany. It says if the territory is not reclaimed, and the annexation of the New Hebrides by France is permitted, the estrangement of the colonies from the mother country will be increased.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST the big silver exhibit of the Chipulua Mines, Mexico, was swung into place in the Main Exposition Building, New Orleans. The exhibit weighs nearly three tons, valued at over \$100,000. It is the largest block of silver ever cast in one crucible. The Exposition is \$200,000 behind in its finances and Congress will probably be asked for a further loan.

A LARGE number of merchants in New York city, have decided to ask the Senate to ratify the Spanish treaty after making certain modifications.

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IT IS UNDERSTOOD that France intends to hold altogether aloof from participation in the Nicaragua Canal question.

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture now estimates the total yield of cotton this year at 5,580,000 bales.

A CONFERENCE of Nationalists of Dublin County has been held at Dublin, at which the most violent and seditious language was used by Mr. Healy and Mr. Biggar.

GENERAL SKOBELOFF has written to the Russian newspapers, denouncing England, and urging Russia to acquire India.

THE MARRIAGE of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Henry of Battenburg, takes place next spring.

WITH regard to the most recent London explosion (on the underground railway) Colonel Majendie believes the agent used was a percussion bomb similar to that employed in the murder of the Czar Alexander and that it was thrown from a train going westward.

AT THE NEW Year's reception the German Emperor expressed to the foreign ambassadors his firm confidence in the endurance of peace.

MR. GLADSTONE is indisposed. His physician has ordered him to take rest.

THE North German Gazette of Berlin, says it is to the interest of Germany to encourage the importation of Russian petroleum and thus neutralize the practical monopoly enjoyed by America.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER to the Papal Court, acting under orders from Prince Bismarck, who wished to mark his sense of the hostile Catholic influence in the Reichstag, refrained from paying the usual Christmas visit to the Vatican.

A BERLIN DESPATCH says the King of the Belgians will be proclaimed suzerain of the Congo free state. If the Belgian constitution precludes this, the Count of Flanders will be proclaimed in his stead.

LORD WALSINGHAM, formerly Lord in waiting to the Queen, replies to Lord Rosebery by a letter on the latter's circular asking for some hints for reforming the peers. Lord Walsingham says:—"If the peers who are landowners were not forced by free trade to let their London houses and live in the country the attendance in the House of Lords would be much increased."

THE ENGLISH POSTAL AUTHORITIES report that nearly four million Christmas cards were sent and received through London, Liverpool and Manchester alone.

THE PRINCESS BEATRICE, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, has been betrothed to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenburg.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT William Pearson, a farmer, of Cheholes, Wyoming Territory, who is a strong believer in spiritualism, imagined he had received orders from a higher power to kill his infant. This he did with a hammer. When he had finished the work he showed what he had done to his wife who is also a spiritualist. He then said if she would cut her throat he would do the same. Both were found on Monday half frozen with their throats cut, but not yet dead. Pearson revived sufficiently to make a statement. The pair will probably die.

ON MONDAY NIGHT LAST a portion of the roof of the theatre at Chalet, a town in France, collapsed during a performance, and one hundred and fifty persons were injured some, it is believed, fatally.

THE EXPLORER, Ernwald, writes that he has acquired Lucca Bay and 100,000 acres of land for the Luderitz settlement. He will also shortly annex the Analonga district.

IT IS REPORTED in diplomatic circles the intention prevails in certain influential quarters to transform the Congo free State into a monarchy.

DURING the week ending Dec. 6th there were 1,027 cases of small pox in the hospitals of London.

DURING the election for burgomaster at Nagyovosza, in Hungary, a riot broke out in which six persons were killed.

THE HAMBURG police have received letters threatening that an attempt will be made to explode the Imperial naval observatory.

A RUPTURE between Russia and Khiva is feared on account of the authorities of Khiva having protected Tekka marauders hostile to Russia.

THE Times despatch from Odessa says it is estimated that the Baker Springs will yield 250,000,000 gallons of petroleum yearly.

ON MONDAY week last Mr. Gladstone's 75th birthday was celebrated with great festivity at Hawarden. Birthday greetings reached the "grand old man" from all parts of the Empire. The newspapers, without distinction of party, devoted leading articles to eulogy of the great statesman.

IN THE general hospital, Toronto, there are over one hundred cases of typhoid fever at present.

IN OREGON the snow is five feet deep on a level. The snow storm there has been the heaviest ever known.

THE ADAMS-COLERIDGE case, which has been amicably settled. Lord Coleridge has settled upon his daughter, privately married to Mr. Adams some weeks ago, the sum of £300 a year, and Mr. Adams on his part agrees not to re-open the libel suit in which he obtained a verdict of £3,000 against Mr. Coleridge, but never recovered the damages, the verdict being set aside by Judge Manisty.

THE SPANISH government has acknowledged that it furnished the text of the treaty between Spain and the United States to the New York Times, considering the document public property. This announcement has caused a profound sensation in diplomatic and political circles.

THE OPINION of Attorney-General Brewster, rendered on Saturday, that whiskey for export may lie untaxed under bond, causes great satisfaction to the whiskey trade. Dealers say it will prevent a number of failures.

THE NEW England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute is about to go into insolvency. It had a capital stock of \$200,000 and indebtedness of \$225,000. The Institute has given a number of great industrial exhibitions.

A THOUSAND men have been discharged by the Pennsylvania Railway since Dec. 1st.

THE AMERICAN Bible Society is pressed for money and is selling \$40,000 worth of securities, which were earned by it some years ago. Contributions this year have been very small.

A MOB of 500 men attacked the Salvation Army meeting on Sunday night at Dayton, Ont., and battered down the doors of the hall. The police finally drove the mob off. There was also a disturbance in the hall, but the police refused to interfere.

SEVERAL more shocks of earthquake have been felt in Spain. A number of towns and villages have been completely destroyed. Many persons sleep in railway carriages. A royal decree has been issued ordering that a national subscription be made for the sufferers. Public officials will contribute a day's pay each. By this means alone \$200,000 will be raised.

THE WIDOW of Captain Webb, drowned, while attempting to swim the whirlpool at Niagara Falls, was on New Year's Day presented, in London, with a purse containing £675. Despatches from New Zealand report that Captain Webb's brother-in-law, Mr. Chaddock has been drowned.

THE Nationalists' Tipperary County Convention, held at Thurles, on Friday last, has rejected Mr. Parnell's nominee, Mr. O'Connor, and has adopted Mr. Ryan, of Cashel, as their candidate to contest the election for member of Parliament, for the County of Tipperary.

AT THE inaugural banquet of the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, held on Thursday evening last, the toast of the Queen was received with a storm of mingled applause and hissing. The toast of the Lord-Lieutenant was omitted altogether.

LATEST particulars regarding the series of earthquakes in Spain, place the number of houses demolished at 30,000, and the number of lives sacrificed at 3,000. People refuse yet to return to the houses and are encamped in many instances on open grounds.

AT PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., while the Rev. Mr. Williams was uniting a young couple in marriage on New Year's night at the parsonage, a pistol shot was heard and a bullet crashed through the window and whizzed past the head of the young lady, lodging in the shoulder of the minister's dog. It is said the shot was fired by the groom's rival.

A PROMINENT Washington Government official says that when in New York recently he learned that five physicians had been called in consultation to examine the state of Gen. Grant's health, and had arrived at the conclusion that the General was completely broken down physically.

THE "Sick Man," of Europe is again in trouble, and there are fears his troops will mutiny. The Cabinet is falling to pieces, and the prospect of the general decay of the Turkish Empire leads many to believe the partitions cannot long be postponed. The division will likely raise a first-class row, for which most of the Powers are already preparing.

THE WIFE and children of John Miller, ex-County Commissioner, fled from home to a neighbors' to escape Miller's wrath, on Friday night last. Miller followed, vowing vengeance. Thereupon they fled again into the snow-storm in their night clothes. The children were badly frozen. One will die and another will lose two limbs.

THE OFFER of Miss Caldwell, of Virginia, to give \$300,000 to found a Catholic university in New York, similar to the college of the Propaganda Fide in Rome, has been submitted to the Pope, who intends to confer a signal mark of distinction upon the lady.

THE EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION, in New Orleans, on Friday, decided to build a railway from the city to the Exposition ground at a cost of \$25,000. A large sum was subscribed for the purpose. The Exposition will be formally opened between the 10th and 15th, when it is expected everything will be in complete order.

THE STORY TELLER.

SUNDRY PLACES.

- The place for babies—Babylon.
- The place for scholars—Schoolcraft.
- The place for lovers—Court-land.
- The place for soap-makers—Ash-land.
- The place for temperance societies—Cold-water.
- The place for sleepy heads—Bed-ford.
- The place for laundrymen—Wash-ington.
- The place for cooks—Pot-vills.
- The place for farmers—Rich-land.
- The place for anglers—Fish-kill.
- The place for hungry men—Sand-wich.
- The place for reporters—Pencil-vania.
- The place for carpenters—Plane-well.
- The place for butchers—New-market.
- The place for Chinamen—Que-bec.
- The place for vocalists—Singing.

A "SENSITIVE MAN."

"Look here!" called a man, pressing his face against the grates of the city prison, and addressing a policeman who stood outside. "Well!" "What was I put in here for anyway?" "You'll find out when the police courts meet." "Podner, I am a very sensitive man, and the thought that I have committed a crime haunts me. I just tell you what's a fact; I can't stand it. What did I do?" "Well, if you must know, you got drunk and shot a man." "Oh, is that all? I was afraid I had insulted some one. Much obliged."—Arkansas Traveller.

SPECULATING IN "FUTURES."

He was telling 'em in the village store that his son in Chicago had failed, and when they asked for particulars he explained: "Why, he writes me that he bought for July delivery and got left." "How left?" "I dunno, but I guess he couldn't deliver it. Mebbe beans was awful skeered, and mebbe the roads was bad." "Well," said one of the crowd, as he brought his hand down on the counter, "if I had a knowed that your son Bill was pinched to deliver wheat I'd have giv' him the use of my team a whole fortnight fur nothin', fur Bill was one of the best boys who ever left this town." "And me, too!" added every man in the crowd, while the old man observed: "I'll probably be a warning to William, and mebbe he'll set in and buy watermolns for January delivery and get on his feet again."—Wall Street News.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND HIS HUNTER.

The celebrated Marquis of Waterford was a bold rider, and never refused any fence. An intimate friend of his writes: "I remember once riding with him (the Marquis of Waterford) from Melton to meet His groom was mounted on a young horse, whose 'manners' to adopt the language West End horse-dealers, were evidently not very good. 'Put him at that fence,' said Waterford. The groom proceeded to obey orders, but without that dash that was requisite with an unbroken animal. 'Try him once more,' continued the Marquis. Again he refused, and the rider seemed as much scared as the steed. 'There, jump off,' said the noble owner. 'I never saw a man to do what I would not do myself.' In a second he was in a saddle. He panned to have the stirrups lengthened, but patting the horse on the neck he took him back some 20 yards and went at the fence in good earnest, clearing it in sportsmanlike style. 'Wait where you are,' he exclaimed to the groom; then turning the animal short round again charged the fence, and, to adopt a Meltonian phrase, 'negotiated it in first class style.' The Marquis eventually lost his life through a fall from his horse.—London Society.

SHE HAD HIM THERE!

"How do you like the squash pie, Alfred?" asked a young wife of her husband a few days after marriage. "Well, it is pretty good, but"—"But what? I suppose you started to say that it isn't as good as that which your mother makes." "Well, yes, I did intend to say that, but"—"Well, Alfred, your mother made that very pie and sent it to me."

THE FOLLOWING is said to be a literal translation of a paragraph in a French novel: "Casting himself between her brother and his intending victim the fair line exclaimed, in a voice that vibrated with agony: 'Rodolpho, do not kill him, for if you did he would surely die.'"

"DO YOU KNOW anything about the solar system?" "Well, I should smile. That's a queer question to ask a father who has five daughters to shoe!"—Boston Budget.

"THERE WAS NOT A DRY EYE in the audience," said a lecturer who had addressed a school of cookery. "What was your subject?" "Oh, I gave them a practical illustration of how to peel an onion."—N. Y. Journal.

MR. INGLETS says that woman is a silent power in the land. That will be news to thousands of husbands.—Roxbury Advocate.

WHAT IS that which gives a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor's bill? A draught.—Hartford Times.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

As long as the horrors of the Indian Mutiny remain in the minds of the English people, the life of the Christian hero, Sir Henry Havelock, can never be forgotten. He gained much distinction in other countries but he will always be thought of principally in connection with India, for it was there that he gave his life for his countrymen. He was born in Sunderland, England, in April 1795, the second of four brothers who all became soldiers. It was intended that he should study law, but through some misunderstanding with his father he gave it up and in 1815 entered the army shortly after the battle of Waterloo. During the eight years that followed he gave his principal attention to the theory of war, in which he became proficient, and also to the study of the Hindustani language, and in 1823 he followed his two brothers to India. In 1829 he married Hannah Shepherd, the daughter of the eminent missionary, Dr. Marshman.

His rise in the army was at first not rapid; at the end of 23 years' service being still a lieutenant. But he was almost constantly in active service. He spent some time in Burmah and in 1828 he published a book on "Campaigns in Ava." Some time after this he went to Afghanistan where he greatly distinguished himself, and rose from one position to another until about 1854 he was made adjutant-general of the troops in India. Before this he had published his "Memoirs of the Afghan Campaign." He was also sent by Sir James Outram in command of troops to Persia where war was going on, and peace had only just concluded there when news was received of the outbreak of the Mutiny, and he hastened back to India.

But has it ever occurred to our young readers that to obtain a thorough knowledge of the life of any man they must know fairly the geography of the country where he made his name; for how can you read the history of this dreadful time intelligently if you cannot quite remember whether the river Ganges empties into the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea, and if you think of Lucknow as a city perhaps somewhere on the borders of Afghanistan, or down near Madras? So now, if you are still interested in the life of General Havelock, and are not pretty well acquainted with India turn to your map and to the historic river Ganges, and fix in your mind the situation of the places named.

Early in 1857 all the valley of the Ganges broke out in rebellion against the British, the cities of Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow were the chief centres of the trouble. In the two latter the British residents, a mere handful, were besieged by the rebels under their cruel leader Nana Sahib. Too few themselves to attack the rebels, they could only hold the fort in the hope that soldiers would be sent to their relief before the enemy forced an entrance. As soon as the news of the rising was received in Calcutta General Havelock was sent up the river to Allahabad with orders to raise an army there, and then march to the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow. But it was hard work getting there; between Allahabad and Cawnpore he had repeated encounters with the rebels, and when at last he reached the city flushed with victory, having put Nana Sahib to flight it was only to find that he had come too late. The little company, after suffering untold horrors for three weeks, had surrendered on being promised by Nana Sahib that he would take them safely to Allahabad. But, instead of that, as they were getting on board the boats he had brought for them, and quite defenceless, he shot all the men down, and a few days later when he heard that Havelock's army was near the city, the women and children, whom he had spared from the massacre, were butchered in cold blood and their dead bodies mutilated and thrown around the streets. Imagine the feelings of General Havelock as he

gazed upon the dead bodies of those whom he had come all that distance to save.

But more work was before him. Lucknow lay one hundred miles away and he had to fight his way to the relief of the garrison, who were entrenched there under the command of Sir Henry Lawrence. Eight battles in succession he fought and won, and then his army was so reduced that he had to go back to Cawnpore and wait for reinforcements under Sir James Outram. General Outram arrived early in September, but although he was higher in rank than Havelock he generously refused to take the command from him, and so let Havelock crown the glory he had already won by raising the siege of Lucknow. Since the first of July this unhappy city had been besieged. Arrived at the city Havelock and Outram had to fight their way through narrow streets, each house a fortress in itself, until they reached the Residency, which they did on the 29th of September. And now General Outram resumed the command of the forces. But although they had entered the city and relieved the garrison

he said to Sir James Outram, "For more than forty years I have so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear."

WRITE TO YOUR SCHOLARS.

The receipt of a letter by mail is quite an event in the experience of most young people. A thoughtless boy or girl will often read carefully what a teacher has written to him or her personally, when that same teacher's spoken words would pass unheeded. Words of affectionate interest in a scholar have a new power when read from a letter. "I never realized how much interest you had in me," said one who was addressed in this way, "until I saw it expressed in black and white." Many a teacher who thinks that a certain scholar of his class is not to be reached by his best efforts, would be surprised at the effect of a single loving letter containing wisely considered counsel to that wayward or frivolous scholar. A particular request made of a scholar in writing has far more force than one made orally.

ever fresh the memory of a letter from an absent instructor.

For a series of years, a good teacher in New York City was in the habit of writing a letter each week, during her summer vacation, to the scholars of her class in a mission-school, and they were in the habit of calling at her house to receive that letter, on Saturday afternoon, from some member of her family. It was to those scholars next best to being in Sunday-school, to get that weekly letter from their teacher, and her hold on them was certainly not lessened during her vacation absence from them. A teacher in Philadelphia, who thought her class of trifling girls quite beyond her control, was surprised, on opening a correspondence with them, during their and her temporary separation, to find how warm were their hearts towards her, and how deeply they had thought on her teachings. She actually gained a new understanding of them, and hence a new fitness for her work with them, through this correspondence, which was the result of an enforced absence. In that case, as in many another, teacher and scholars were brought closer together through being apart for a while.

In many cases a permanent absence of the teacher or the scholar from his class, is made to bring good results through the continued correspondence of the teacher with his former scholar or scholars. Thomas Arnold never lost his interest in one of his old scholars; and in all his busy life he found time to write to many of them, even long after they had left his school. There are Sunday-school teachers who still correspond faithfully with their scholars of long ago. And many a nature Christian can testify of the spiritual gain to himself which was a result of letters from his Sunday-school teacher years after he had left her class—without any seeming benefit from her teachings or her influence.

There is a power for good in Sunday-school correspondence which many have not yet realized. If you are away temporarily from your scholars, write to them. If they are absent for a season from your class, write to them. If they have momentarily left the school, write to them. If you have left them for a new field of labor, write to them. If you are still near them, write to them. If you love them, write and tell them so. If you want them to love your Saviour, write to them of your desire. If they are your fellow-disciples, and you would cheer and instruct them in the Christian life, write to them accordingly.—S. S. Times.

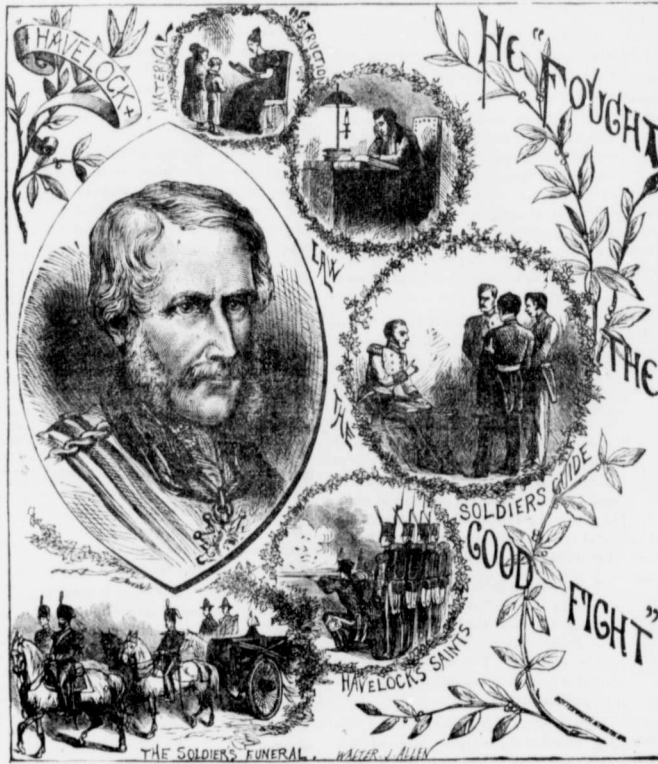
THERE ARE DOCTORS AND DOCTORS.

Rather more than a year ago, a lady was prevailed upon to sign the total abstinence pledge. She had been in the habit of regularly drinking a little wine daily, so little that she hardly thought that she could do any good by ceasing to take it. But to her surprise she found the influence of her example, as a pledged abstainer, powerful enough to induce more than a hundred persons to sign as she had done.

After a year of happy work as a total abstainer, she was taken ill, and she sent for her medical man. He found her weak and exhausted, and altogether out of sorts, and he asked her what she had been doing with herself to bring her down so low.

She confessed that during the last year she had taken no stimulant of any sort, she had become a teetotaler.

"Ha! I thought as much," exclaimed the doctor, "and I assure you that it will not do for you. You must give it up at once. You are just committing suicide. You absolutely require a gentle stimulant. There are constitutions which can do without it, but yours is not one of them. You have always been accustomed to a little, and you must take it, just a glass of bitter beer with your luncheon, and a little wine at dinner to assimilate your food. It is absolutely necessary to you."



they were too few to entirely defeat the enemy, and they were in their turn besieged, and it was not until the 10th of November that the final relief came under the command of Sir Colin Campbell.

But the hardships General Havelock had gone through proved too much for his strength and after a short attack of severe illness he died, three days after the Residency was evacuated. As a reward for his services he was created a baronet but he died before the news could reach him. By royal order his wife was given a pension and awarded the rank she would have held had her husband lived, and the baronetcy was given to his eldest son who had been with his father in the war in Persia and in the Sepoy rebellion which had cost him his life.

The death of Sir Henry Havelock was a great blow to his friends and to his country. He was loved by all. He devoted much of his time to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers under his command, who received in derision from the other men the name of "Havelock's Saints," and he regularly devoted a considerable portion of each day to private devotions. In his last moments

If a teacher wants more punctual attendance, more of quiet and attention in the class, more of home study, on a scholar's part, he will at times do well to ask for it in a letter. If he would impress a special truth or text on that scholar's mind, he can often best do so through writing. A truth stated clearly in a letter comes home with freshness and power to one who reads the letter as his own. A text written in a letter, with a request for its memorizing, is sometimes thus fastened for a lifetime. The mother of a family might be named, who treasures still in her mind and heart, as an ever present truth, the simple and impressive text, "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good," because when she was a little child her father pointed out that text in a letter to her while he was away from home, asking her to fasten it in her memory. She learned it then as her text from her papa, and to this day she calls it "Papa's text," and no other text learned in any other way has so aided as that to keep ever before her mind the truth that she is always under the watchful eye of God. Nor is that mother peculiar in thus holding

The lady felt very sorrowful, very unwilling to do what would, she knew, more than nullify the effect of all her endeavors during the past year, and would put a complete stop to her excellent work among her poor neighbors.

After earnest, prayerful thought, she decided to take another opinion.

She went up to London to consult Sir Andrew Clarke. He examined into her case, and questioned her very carefully, and at last inquired, "Do you take stimulants at all?"

"No," she replied timidly. "I was in the habit of taking a little, but for the last year I have taken none at all—and—"

"I am glad to hear it. Never touch stimulant of any sort, it is the very worst thing you can take."

"Oh doctor!" she exclaimed eagerly, "will you write that down and put your name to it?"

"Very willingly," he replied.

Armed with her precious document she returned home, and when next she saw her own medical man she showed it to him. He took it up and read it and looked at the signature.

"Ha! Sir Andrew Clarke! H'm, yes, he is a great man, and can say these things. We country doctors can't afford it."—*Watch-Word.*

IDLE WORDS: A STORY FOR GIRLS.

I wonder if any of us ever think of the harm that may be done by jesting, careless words. How quickly it is spoken! How merry the laugh that follows! I say, often, if we could look below the surface, I fear we might see a deep scar upon the heart. Five minutes after they are uttered the speaker forgets them, but perhaps for days they rankle in the mind of the hearer.

Some months ago a dear friend of mine lost her large Sunday-school class. One by one withdrew; some by marriage, some by leaving the city, and some by death, till her flourishing class was reduced to one scholar, and continued this size for two years. During that time, much was the fun I "poked at her"—"It must take you a long time to prepare your lesson for your large class," or "I suppose you have no time in the week except to visit your numerous scholars," or "Which one of your classes came late to-day?" And with many such funny speeches did I amuse myself, and apparently her. She suffered and gave no sign. Only recently did I learn that this had been to her an awful trial.

Every effort that she made to increase the number of her scholars proved vain. She seriously thought of abandoning the Sunday-school work, where in former years she had been so successful. The heavens seemed as brass to her fervent prayers. But all that time God was only trying her. Her class is full now, and her hands and heart entirely occupied. She has been too generous to remind me of my thoughtless words, but I need no reminder, for my own heart condemns me. Girls, take warning.

Said a lady to me the other day,—"Nearly two decades have passed since I made my public profession of faith, but all the joys and sorrows of these many years have not obliterated a scene from my mind and of how my heart was wounded by a thoughtless friend.

"It was on the Monday morning following that sacred Sunday I walked into the schoolroom a few moments before nine. A crowd of girls were gathered around the old-fashioned stove, studying a little, and laughing and talking a good deal.

"Oh, here she comes now," called out Sophie—which gave the disagreeable sensation that I had been the subject of conversation—"Girls," she continued, "you ought to have seen her walk up the aisle yesterday; here she is, now look."

"And drawing down the corners of her mouth and rolling up her eyes, she began slowly walking between the long row of desks. How my cheeks tingled! I fear that the entrance of the head-teacher, and not my religion, prevented the angry retort. I thought then, as we hurried to our seats, that it was very hard in the other girls to laugh. I see now that they could not help it.

"That girl was my most devoted friend. Not for the world would she have hurt me, but her jest was from pure thoughtlessness."

"Girls, be happy, be merry, let your very spirits bubble over. It is your prerogative, your birthright, I might say, but, oh, re-

strain the sharp words, conquer the desire to mimic, and remember, that

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as by want of heart."
—*Sel.*

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

A correspondent of the *New York Observer* writes:

"When Mrs. Dr. Augusta Smith, of Springfield, Missouri, was a little girl, she received a letter from her uncle, Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo.

"And what does your uncle say to you?" asked her mother.

"He says I must fear God, be good, and do all the good I can—that's what he writes me."

"And what will you say to him in reply?"

"I will tell him that I will do just as he says—that's right, mother, isn't it?"

"Yes, my child—but in what way will you do good?"

"Oh! in many ways—I will learn to be a doctor, and help the sick people."

"What an idea, my child! I would as soon believe that your uncle Fillmore would become President of the United States, as that you would become a physician!"

"In the course of time Millard Fillmore became President, and his little niece, after a thorough course of study has become a physician.

There is a moral in this anecdote. The mother was not correct in her prophecy, and the child, influenced by the words of the uncle, is doing great good.

INCREASING SAFETY ON RAILWAYS.—The Erie railway and the Chicago and Alton Road, have enacted a prohibitory law on their respective lines. They are teetotalers, too. They remove all employees who use intoxicants in moderation, as well as those who drink to excess, well knowing that he who drinks at all is always in danger of drinking too much. In other words they recognise the fact that any man who is addicted to the use of alcoholic spirits, all of which are brain poisons, is an unsafe man to be entrusted with human lives or valuable property.

A. M. Richards, Division Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Road, in an interview says:—"A comparatively modern thing required in railwaying is total abstinence. In former times a little indulgence in the social bowl was winked at. But whiskey has been made a foe of railwaying. It has caused the loss of a great many lives and much money. Railway managers have learned that a man who drinks is dangerous. Hence, if a man indulged even at night he is discarded. If he is on duty at night and stays up during the daytime he is likewise bounced for not going to bed. He may be warned once of his faults, but a repetition costs him his job. Railwaymen must have not only clear brains, but well-rested bodies. They want every man at his best. Formerly the 'half-fellow well-met' man was likely to rise in authority in railwaying. This is no longer true. Conviviality is frowned upon everywhere in the service. Urbanity is expected of all, but debauchery permitted in none."—*Alliance Record (Melbourne, Victoria).*

ONE STEP AT A TIME.

I once stood at the foot of a Swiss mountain which towered up from the foot of the Vishay valley to a height of ten thousand feet. It looked like a tremendous pill to the top. But I said to myself, "Oh, it will require but one step at a time!" Before sunset I stood on the summit enjoying the magnificent view of the peaks around me, and right opposite to me flashed the icy crown of the Weissborn, which Professor Tyndall was the first man to discover, by taking one step at a time.

Every boy who would master a difficult study, every youth who hopes to get on in the world, must keep this motto in mind. When the famous Arago was a schoolboy he got discouraged over mathematics. But one day he found on the waste leaf of the cover of his text-book a short letter from D'Alembert to a youth discouraged like himself.

The advice which D'Alembert gave was "Go on, sir, go on." "That little sentence," says Arago, "was my best teacher in mathematics." He did push on steadily, until he became the greatest mathematician of his day, by mastering one step at a time.

BROKEN BREAD AND WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

There is one bread pudding which is cheaply and easily made; yet it is very wholesome, and not by any means to be despised.

Cake Pudding.—Put a quantity of broken bread into a bowl, pour boiling water on and soak until quite soft. Drain away the water, not too dry, and beat the bread until quite free from lumps, add a good slice of butter, sweet dripping, sugar and chopped lemon-rind, with a few currants or raisins. Pour the mixture into a well greased pie-dish, and bake until it is brightly browned on the surface. Sweet sauce or a little jam may be served with this pudding, and surely even the most rigid economist would not object to this, seeing that neither eggs nor milk enter into the composition of the dish.

Boiled puddings which are made of a mixture of suet and flour with flavorings (and their names are legion) will be much lighter if the proportion of flour be made of two parts bread-crumbs and one part flour. Stale bread cannot easily be crumbled to the last bit. Where it is possible, therefore, it is an economy to procure what is called a "rotary" grater. This little machine will speedily save its cost in the prevention of waste it will render possible.

After all that is said, the most certain way of preventing waste in bread is the very obvious one of being careful in cutting it. If a little thought is given to this matter, so that one loaf is finished before another is begun; if children are taught that they must not leave small portions of food, but make "tidy plates," as it is called, and if everyone in the house follows the same rule, there will be little need for contrivances in order to use the "pieces." A good deal may be done also by looking after the condition of the bread-pan. If this be kept covered so that the bread does not become dry, if it is wiped out every day with a damp cloth, and, above all, if stale pieces are not allowed to accumulate in it, but he used in the ordinary way before they become stale, the receipts which I have given here will not be required.—*Exchange.*

SLEEP.

Sleep in a well ventilated bedroom, if you wish to spend healthful, happy days.

The bed and the bedclothes have a deal to do with the amount of sleep one obtains. It would be impossible to lay down rules that would suit the cases of all my readers, but I may just say that people in good health ought to sleep on a not-too-soft mattress. The feather bed is not by any means a healthy one, nor, unless it be put under the mattress, is it one that is conducive to sleep. The bed-clothes should never be heavy, but they ought to be warm. An eider-down quilt is a capital thing, but it is too hot for the summer months. The pillows on the bed should be particularly well arranged for comfort. One ought to be very large, so as to quite support the shoulders, and it should be elastic and not too yielding; it is an uncomfortable feeling that of sinking in a pillow.

Hot water bottles or hot sand bags do good in many cases, while in others they do injury by inducing a nervous, fidgety, feverish condition of body. Young healthy girls and boys have no business with any such luxuries. Curtains around beds are objectionable, they keep away the air.

Darkness and silence conduce to sleep. Unhappily, the latter is not always obtainable, although if one does not sit up late, sleep will be got during the stiller hours of the night, and there really is some truth in the old proverb about one hour's sleep before midnight being worth two after. Night-lights should only be used in sick rooms and they ought to be so placed that while the rays do not fall in the sleeper's eyes, neither do they make ghostly shadows on the walls or ceiling.

A warm bath, or a tepid, or even a Turkish bath taken before going to bed, is an excellent and very safe means of procuring sleep. Both the former act by determining the blood from the brain towards the skin, and also by calming the nervous system.

The mind should be as calm as possible before going down to rest, therefore one should undress leisurely, wash the feet and hands and face, the latter with cold water, then read and contemplate for some time before lying down. The light ought to be put out immediately after it, not before lying down.—*By a Physician.*

TRUST FUNDS.

The old dictum that a man's work is from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done, is as true now as in the days when she planted the seed, and weeded the ground and spun the flax, and wove the linen, and made the garment. Thousands of cultivated women in America do the work of house-servants, regularly, cheerfully, admirably, because they must, though their husbands would certainly not consent to a corresponding drudgery for economy's sake. Are washing and ironing, sweeping and dusting, baking, baby-tending, sewing on the machine, kneading bread, cutting out night-gowns and kickebockers, hearing little lessons, enlightening little brains, and comforting little hearts—are these such airy pastimes as to be their own reward? Are they not worth wages as certainly as standing behind a counter, or keeping books, or following a trade? But no Saturday night or last day of the month brings her stipend to the woman, as to the man for whom she labors. He buys his stores and pays for them with a sense of manly independence; she receives hers as a favor and kindness from him.

Wives who have servants do not the less earn their living. All the thought and care which make the housekeeping both economical and elegant, the endless struggles with ignorance and incompetency below them, the grace and culture and refinement which turn a mere cook-shop, feeding-place, and dormitory into a home, the possibility of hospitality, the wise nurture of children, the beauty of the daily life, depend on the wife. But men who are liberal in their dealings with their fellows, prompt to pay servants' wages, proud to owe no man anything, do not recognize the money value of their wives' services, and bestow as a bounty what is due as a debt.

It is not good for either man or wife that one should be the patron, the other the beneficiary. It is not good that the treasurer of the partnership, the trustee of the funds, should conduct himself as if he were the owner. Whatever portion of the common income equitably belongs to the wife, she should be paid promptly and regularly as wages, allowance, or share, but always as a right, not as a favor.

In many cases this matter settles itself on a basis of justice. In many others the whole married life of the wife is passed in abasement of spirit because of her husband's substitution of a false theory of ownership for that of stewardship. It is true, of course, that there is a sentiment in marriage which rates the services of a wife above a mere money value. But this is an additional reason why they should at least be acknowledged in money. And a higher civilization than ours will be amazed that the right of the wife to her own purse should ever have seemed a question to be argued.—*Harper's Bazar.*

NO.

Somebody asked me to take a drink.
What did I tell him? What do you think?
I told him—No.

Somebody laughs that I will not swear
And lie and steal; but I do not care;
I told him—No.

Somebody asked me to take a sail
On the Sabbath-day; 'twas of no avail;
I told him—No.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not,"
My Bible said; and so the spot
I told him—No.

—*Band of Hope Review.*

BARLEY SOUP.—Put into a stock-pot a knuckle of veal and two pounds of shoulder of mutton chopped up; cover with gallons of cold water; season with salt, whole peppers and a blade of mace; boil, for three hours, removing the scum as fast as it rises. Wash half a pint of barley in cold water, drain and cover it with milk, and let it stand for half an hour, drain and add to the soup; boil half an hour longer, moderately; strain, trim the meat from the bone, chop up a little parsley or celery tops, add a tablespoonful to the soup and serve.

BAKED ONIONS.—Wash, but do not peel the onions, boil an hour in salted water, changing the water twice. When tender lay in a baking tin and bake an hour and a half. Serve with melted butter.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From International Question Book.)

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.

LESSON III—JANUARY 18. PAUL'S FAREWELL—ACTS 20: 28-38. COMMIT VERSES 32-36.

GOLDEN TEXT

Feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.—Acts 20: 28.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

The faithful teacher warns and counsels his flock.

DAILY READINGS.

M. Acts 20: 28-38. T. John 21: 1-17. W. 1 Tim. 4: 1-16. Th. Eph. 1: 1-23. F. 1 Cor. 4: 1-16. Sa. Col. 1: 1-23. Su. 2 Cor. 9: 1-15.

TIME.—Sunday, April 28, A. 5.

PLACE.—Miletus, a city of Ionia in Asia Minor, 30 miles south of Ephesus.

PAUL.—Aged 56, near the close of his third great missionary journey.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—This lesson is a continuation of Paul's address to the Ephesian elders, the first part of which was the subject of our last lesson. Having reviewed his own work and experience, he now proceeds to warn and counsel.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

TAKE HEED TO YOURSELVES—because only as they were themselves right, could they do their duty to others. THE FLOCK—the church, of which they were shepherds. OVERSEER—not for authority, but for teaching and guidance. THE SAME WORD as bishops. TO FEED—to shepherd, to feed and tend and care for. WHICH HE HATH PURCHASED—redeemed from sin and hell. 25. WOLVES—enemies, who devour instead of feeding. 30. PERVERSE THINGS—truth perverted and distorted. 31. THREE YEARS—from May, A.D. 55, to May 28, WITH TEARS—tenderly, not harshly. 32. WORD OF HIS GRACE—his gracious promises and truths. BUILD UP—as temples of the Holy Ghost. INHERITANCE what the children of God receive from him here—use they are his children—his home, his care, his happiness, his character. SANCTIFIED—made holy by Christ. 34. THESE HANDS HAVE MINISTERED—he applied himself to his trade of tent-making (Acts 18: 3). THE WORDS OF THE LORD JESUS—not recorded elsewhere, but remembered.

QUESTIONS.

INQUIRATORY.—In what place was Paul at the time of this lesson? At what time of the year was it? On what journey was he? Whom was he addressing? What were the main thoughts of the previous portion of this address?

SUBJECT: THE FAITHFUL TEACHER'S COUNSELS.

1. TO TAKE HEED TO YOURSELVES.—What was Paul's first counsel? To what two things should they take heed? What need of taking heed to ourselves? How will doing this fit in with their duty to others? Who are meant by the flock? What two things were they to do for the flock? What shows how precious the church is to God? How was it purchased with his blood? (Acts 20: 28; John 3: 14, 15; Peter 1: 18, 19; 2: 24; 3: 15.)

2. TO GUARD AGAINST ENEMIES (vs. 29, 30).—Against what two kinds of enemies does he warn? What regions in the East are the natural enemies of the flock? Who are meant by wolves? What harm do such do to the church? From what source should other enemies arise? What is meant by "perverse things"? Why is truth perverted often more dangerous than error? What harm would these enemies do? Have we enemies like these? Name some of them.

3. HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THESE DANGERS (vs. 31, 32).—What two things must they do for themselves? What does Jesus say about watching? (Mark 13: 33-37.) What should they remember? What good would it do to remember this? What does Paul mean by "build up in his warnings"? What example is this to us in reproving and warning others? Who would guard them from these dangers? By the use of what means? What is "the word of his grace"? What two things would God do for them? How are they to be built up? (Eph. 2: 20-22; 4: 16.) What is the inheritance among the sanctified?

4. TO FOLLOW PAUL'S EXAMPLE (vs. 33-35).—What had been Paul's object in laboring for them? What did he not seek? Why does he mention this? How was he supported? What kind of work did he do? (Acts 18: 3.) For whom ought we to labor? What saying of Christ did he quote? Is it recorded elsewhere? What is the blessedness of receiving? How is giving more blessed?

5. THE PARTING (vs. 36-38).—Describe the parting scene. Why did they pray? Why kneel? How did they show their love? Why does this all show as to Paul's character.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. Be right yourselves, and then you can help make others right.

II. We shall always be exposed to spiritual dangers.

III. The way to guard against them is by watching, praying, laboring, following the examples of the good, trusting in God, being built up by his word, and looking forward to our inheritance.

IV. We should seek the blessedness of giving and doing for others.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6, 1885.

There has been a sharp advance in prices all round this week and the produce market is booming. The advance is undoubtedly founded upon a great reduction in stocks in store and in sight, but it has already gone further than is perhaps justifiable. The volume of business has increased considerably, but holders are so confident that the good time they have so long been looking for is at hand that they can scarcely be induced to sell.

Chicago has "boomed" this week. Jan. 6½c Feb. is 4c and May is 37c better, and still the market rises. The quotations are:—Wheat at 8½c Jan. 80½c Feb. 88c May. Corn is quoted at 36½c Feb. and 34½c May.

The local wheat market has advanced considerably but there is not much business doing. We quote Canada Red Winter, 86c to 88c; White, 84c to 85c; Spring 84c to 85c; Peas, 7½c to 7½c; Oats, 31c. Barley, 50c to 60c. Corn 56c.

FLOUR.—There has been a steady and by no means insignificant rise in prices this week, but there is no business being done and receipts are very small. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$3.85 to \$3.95; Extra Superior, \$3.75; Fancy \$3.65; Spring Extra \$3.60; Superior, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Strong Bakers' (Can.), \$3.70 to \$3.80; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.80 to \$3.85; Pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Ontario bags, (bags included) Medium, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Spring Extra, \$1.45 to \$1.55; Superior, \$1.45 to \$1.55; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.25.

MEALS unchanged.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Both butter and cheese are quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:—Creamery, 2½c to 2½c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 20c; Western, 14c to 17c. Cheese is unchanged at 12½c to 12½c for September and October, and 8c to 11c for other makes.

Eggs, fresh, are selling at 20c to 22c, as to quality.

POULTRY AND GAME are steady as follows:—Turkeys, 10c to 11½c; ducks, 9c to 11c; geese and chickens, 7c to 7½c per lb; partridges, 40c to 45c per brace; venison saddles, 7c to 8c; do. carcasses, 5c to 5½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS are very quiet. We quote:—Western Mess Pork \$14.75 to \$15.00; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14½c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, western, 10c in rolls, 10½c to 10½c; do., Canadian, 10½c; Tallow, common refined, 7c to 8c.

ASHES are very weak, Pots selling at \$3.40 to \$3.45 as to rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The business done on this market has been very light since the holidays, owing to small supplies and advancing rates, also a good many of the butchers had a large supply of Christmas beef on hand, which they were anxious to dispose of before laying in fresh supplies. Good butchers cattle are decidedly higher in price, which ranges at from 5c to 5½c per lb.; fair conditioned steers and fat cows at 4c to 4½c do., and common dry cows at about 3½c do.

The supply of sheep and lambs is not large, but fully equal to the demand and prices are without change. Live hogs are scarce and sell at from 5½c to 5½c per lb. Very few mule cows have been offered here lately, but there seems to be not much demand for them.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The want of sleighing as well as the unsatisfactory condition of the ice on the St. Lawrence have led to a very small attendance of farmers at the markets, and though the traders have ample supplies, yet prices of most kinds of produce have an upward tendency. The mild weather has had a bad effect on the keeping qualities of frozen poultry and prices of this kind are lower. Dressed hogs and beef quarters have both an upward tendency. Tub butter is very difficult to sell, but choice prints bring very high rates. The fruit market is very quiet and prices without material change, except that oranges are lower. The supply of hay is not equal to the demand and prices are higher. Oats are 80c to 90c per bag; peas, 85c to 90c per bushel; beans \$1.50 to \$1.50 do; potatoes 40c

to 50c per bag; turnips, carrots, beets and onions 30c to 50c per bushel; cabbages 15c to 20c per dozen heads; butter 14c to 45c per lb; eggs 22c to 60c per dozen; apples \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel; dressed hogs 7½c to 7½c per lb.; mutton quarters 5c to 7c do; young turkeys 9c to 12c per lb.; geese 7c to 9c do; fowls 7c to 10c do; ducks 12c to 15c do; hay \$6.50 to \$10.00 per 100 bundles.

New York, Jan. 5, 1884.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 90c Jan.; 91½c Feb.; 93½c Mar.; 93½c April; 96½c May; 97½c June. Corn, 5½c Jan.; 4½c April; 4½c May. Rye, quiet, 63½c. Oats, dull; 34½c Dec.; 34½c Jan.; 35½c May. Barley, Canada No. 2, 76½c. Peas nominal.

FLOUR, quiet and unchanged. We quote: Superior, \$2.45 to \$2.80; Low Extra, \$2.75 to \$3.10; Clears, \$3.60 to \$4.25; Straight \$3.00 to \$4.85; Patent \$4.50 to \$5.25. Winter Wheat; —Superfine, \$2.70 to \$2.90; Low Extra, \$2.85 to \$3.15; Clears (R. and A.), \$3.90 to \$4.25; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.20 to \$4.95; Patent, \$4.50 to \$5.25; Straight (White Wheat), \$4.25 to \$5.10; Low Extra (City Mills), \$2.80 to \$3.15; West India, sacks, \$3.55 to \$3.65; barrels, West India, \$4.40; Patent, \$4.60 to \$5.15; South America, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Patent \$4.65 to \$5.40. Southern Flour—Extra \$3.20 to \$4.50; Family, \$4.55 to \$5.10; Patent, \$5.10 to \$5.60. Rye Flour—Fine to superfine, \$2.40 to \$3.40.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.30 to \$3.40 in bbls; oatmeal, \$5.00 to \$5.90 per bbl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter unchanged. Creamery, ordinary to select 18c to 33c. Half firkins, ordinary to best 15c to 26c; Welsh tubs 19c to 25c; Western ordinary factory, to choice imitation creamery, 9c to 25c. Cheese, state factory, ordinary to fall cream, 3½c to 13½c. Ohio flats, fair to choice 6c to 11½c; Skins 1c to 3c.

BIBLICAL BLUNDERERS.

Every year a certain proportion of the children of the London board schools enter into a competitive examination in Scriptural knowledge for the "Peak Plate," which consists of last Sunday's gospels, Psalms and Testaments. They are "paper work" examinations, and the following are a few of the many curious "hash" answers that have at various times been put in at them:—"Abraham was the father of Lot, and had two wives. One was called Hishmah and the other Hagar, he kept her at home, and he turned her into the desert where he became a pillow of salt in the day time and a pillow of fire by night."

"Joseph wore a coat of many armaments. He wore a gilet button to Faro and told his dream. He married Pontifex-dorator, and he led the Gypsians out of bondage to Kank in Gallies and there fell on his sword and died in sight of the promised land." "Moses was an Egyptian. He lived in a bark made of balustrades, and he kept a golden calf and worshiped brazen snakes, and he bet nothing but whales and mutton for forty year. He was kory by the air of his led while riding under the bow of a tree and he was killed by his son Absalom as he was hanged from the bow. His end was peace." Of the numerous stories told in connection with diocesan inspection "exams" in public elementary schools, the two following are perhaps the best known and most worth quoting. At one of these exams a boy, asked to mention the occasion upon which it is recorded in Scripture that an animal spoke, made answer: "The whale when it swallowed Jonah." The inspector being somewhat of a humorist maintained his gravity and asked: "What did the whale say?" To which the boy promptly replied: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." Another inspector, finding a class hesitating over an answering the question, "With what weapon did Sampson slay the Philistines?" and wishing to prompt them, significantly tapped his own cheek, and asked: "What is this?" and his action translated "the chords of memory," the whole class instantly answered: "The jawbone of an ass."—All the Year Round.

HUSBAND AND WIFE present themselves before the divorce court. "What do you want, madame?" "Divorce from that wretch." "And you, sir?" "Divorce from that wretch." "The divorce is refused because of incompatibility of temper. You both seem to be perfectly agreed. Call the next case."—French Paper.

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