

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. III.

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BUSINESS NOTICE.

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THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The tariff debate began in the House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week, and was expected to last twenty days.

A bankruptcy bill is before the Senate. Any person with debts over \$300 may become a bankrupt, and a trader who tries to get out of the way of his creditors, or to put his property beyond their reach, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. The bill was reported to the Senate on Monday, read a third time and passed by 32 to 15.

Trade and commerce organizations are pressing Congress to suspend silver coinage. One delegate said greater apprehension filled the minds of business men to-day than he had ever seen. The House committee on coinage has unanimously agreed to report a bill prohibiting the issue of treasury notes of less than \$5, and to provide for the issue of \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates.

The Senate bill providing for the performance of the duties of President in case of there being no President or Vice-President has been amended by the law committee of the House, limiting the time when a cabinet officer may perform the duties to twelve months, after which period he shall issue a proclamation for a special election.

A resolution reported by the House committee on foreign affairs directs the President to bring to the notice of the Government of Venezuela the claim of John E. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, for \$50,000 indemnity for gross outrages and tortures inflicted by an officer of the Venezuela Government, and to demand the immediate settlement of the claim.

By ten to one the House committee on post offices resolved that it is expedient to adopt the contract system of postal telegraphy. After further discussion the committee purposed formulating a bill upon the subject.

The ways and means committee of the House will report the bill abolishing the discrimination in favor of American artists and decreasing the duty on works of art from 30 to 10 percent on the value.

THE MADOC "REVIEW" says there is not a temperance society of any kind in the county of Hastings, Ontario. There were Lodges of Good Templars at Foxboro' and Stirling in that county, whatever has become of them.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE have a membership of about 14,000 in Nova Scotia, in a population of about 500,000, and the Order continues to grow rapidly.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A number of amendments were made to the Dominion License Act, 1883. The time for receiving applications for licenses was extended to the 15th of May. No saloon shall form a part of or communicate with any shop or store wherein any goods or merchandise are kept for sale. Nothing in the Act shall apply to the North-West Territories or to that part of Manitoba which was added thereto in the West by the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Persons who have sold under licenses hitherto in force failing to obtain a license under this Act may have a three months' license to get clear of their stock. By-laws passed by Quebec municipalities under Provincial legislation since July 1st, 1867, restricting or prohibiting the liquor traffic within their bounds, are to remain in force.

The "better terms subsidies granted the several provinces are as follows:—Ontario, \$2,884,289, bearing interest annually at \$142,400; Quebec, \$2,549,215, interest, \$130,000; Nova Scotia, \$793,368, interest, \$39,698; New Brunswick, \$604,519, interest, \$30,235; Prince Edward Island, \$152,973; interest, \$9,148; Manitoba, \$110,825, interest, \$5,541; British Columbia, \$83,107, interest, \$5,155.

On motion of Sir John Macdonald a free grant of land of not more than 6,400 acres per mile in Manitoba and 12,800 acres in the North-West Territories was voted in aid of the construction of a railway from Manitoba to Hudson's Bay.

The bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act so as to enable it to come into force in counties where no licenses are in existence was passed by the House of Commons, having been sent down from the Senate. Mr. Ives, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, made assaults upon the bill in the form of amendments to make a three-fifths instead of a majority vote necessary for the adoption of the Act.

An arrangement between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway was accepted, whereby the latter is to deposit a million pounds sterling as security for its engagement to build a double track between Montreal and Toronto.

About the last sharp contest of the session was over an item of \$395,000 awarded by arbitrators against the Government in favor of Messrs. Manning, Shields & McDonald, contractors on Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway. The Opposition complained that sufficient information regarding the matter had not been submitted to the House, and that the arbitration had been conducted in secret. Sir Charles Tupper said the Government did not think the contractors' claim was valid or it would have paid it without reference to arbitration. The item passed by a vote of 82 yeas to 34 nays.

During the last few days of the session Mr. Mills led the Liberal side of the House instead of Mr. Blake. The latter was ill, but the Government papers say illness was not the only reason. They say he withdrew from the leadership of his party because many of his followers voted for the Government subsidies to railways in different

Provinces, which he opposed. The House was prorogued on Saturday.

THE DYNAMITE WAR is being waged with increasing boldness. It is said two hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite has been sent from France to England in three weeks. A girl living in Cork, sister of a dynamiter in Paris, carries the dynamite across the Channel and is the courier between the conspirators on both sides. The dynamiters in England are opposed to isolated attempts, and are designing a general explosion in various parts of the country on a certain day and hour. Dynamite is taken from Havre, France, to England, concealed in the lining of men's coats. The *London Times* correspondent in Paris has been interviewing Irish revolutionists there. James Stephens, the ex-head centre of the Fenians, is reported as saying the dynamite policy would likely result in the Irish residents in England being ostracised or driven from the country. He advocates instead an armed revolution, believing that the dynamite business will kill all revolutionary agitation during the present generation, and perhaps forever. James O'Leary agrees with Stephens. Patrick Casey is in favor of dynamite, and would extend its use to the blowing up, first, of Atlantic passenger steamers and, next, of merchantmen. Father Hogan declares the action of the dynamiters to be morally a crime, politically a blunder and socially a disaster. He says that if the Irish get fair play, in a few years Ireland will be one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. A nest of rifle cartridges has been found at the Four Courts, Dublin, and near where Lord Cavendish was assassinated in Phoenix Park a notice has been discovered, declaring that the Invincibles are impregnable. Their position must then have been greatly strengthened since that foul murder, for the sequel to that showed them to be not impregnable to assault through their fears, their greed of gold or their capacity for concealment. They proved weak at every point.

THE CORONER in the case of the Italian killed in the riot at St. Thomas, Ontario, on Good Friday, has, upon the strength of a verdict of wilful murder, committed the eleven imprisoned rioters to stand their trial for that crime. Their names, as given by themselves, are as follows: Thomas Galligan, Thomas Foley, James Curley, Ed. McFadden, Patrick Flanigan, Michael Haikan, Andrew O'Brien, Thomas Ballie, Thomas Flanigan, Martin Joyce and Patrick White.

AN ENGLISH EMIGRANT named Little was put on a car of the Grand Trunk Railway at Goderich, Ontario, and was put off at Clinton upon being found by a physician ill of small-pox. The carriage in which he began the trip continued on its way eastward, while the baggage car in which he completed it was left on a siding for disinfection. What queer things are done under the rule of railway corporations!

IT IS REPORTED that Prince Bismarck has resigned his position in the Prussian Ministry.

ENGLAND HAS BEEN SHAKEN by an earthquake, which visited the eastern counties at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last. At Ipswich the walls of the houses were shaken, plates were rattled and bells rung. Consternation ensued which produced a temporary suspension of business. Colchester suffered heavily, the concussion there lasting half a minute. Beginning with a low, rumbling sound and ending with a quake that shook down the smoke stacks of factories and destroyed other structures, the phenomenon there assumed a disastrous form. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, one hundred and fifty feet in height, fell with an awful crash. A child was killed and a woman's skull was fractured, and the damage to property is estimated at £10,000. Traffic has had to be stopped in several streets, owing to the unsafe condition in which they are left. At Chelmsford, Southend, Maldon, and other towns, the shock was great but much shorter in duration. A business house in the Strand, London, was rocked, causing the employees to flee in terror.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS OF DESMOINES, Iowa, are greatly troubled over the loss of \$50,000 of revenue from saloon licenses, and are trying to get an ordinance passed by the City Council which will enable saloons to evade the new law. Probably these big-pursed people made their money out of saloons and are still interested in them. If not, their ignorance and moral stupidity must both be in excess of their wealth. Have they asked anybody how many times \$50,000 the saloons take from the people? What are the taxes the city has to pay to dispose of the criminals and paupers made by the saloons?

THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, elected by the party that supports the present Dominion Government, has come forth before the Legislature of that Province and the world as the declared antagonist of the Dominion Government. In making his budget speech the other day Mr. Norquay, the Provincial Premier, denounced the Dominion Government in strong terms for its treatment of Manitoba, attacking the railway monopoly and the tariff as special instances of bad treatment. He said that unless better terms were obtained the Province would be better out of the confederation. After the delivery of the speech, the Opposition, by invitation of the Government, attended a caucus of the whole House. A joint committee was appointed by this caucus to prepare a statement of the claims of the Province upon the Dominion, which will likely be carried to Ottawa by a delegation from the unanimous Assembly. Manitoba gets a smaller subsidy, according to some considerations upon which provincial subsidies are based, than the other Provinces, and its revenues are a good deal below the requirements of so rapidly growing a country.

THE MILITARY COMMANDER at Cardenas, Cuba, has been arrested because he allowed General Aguera to land. American war vessels are watching the coast to catch other filibusters reported to have left the United States.

THE PRECIOUS TOKEN.

I have something Jesus gave me
For my own!
It is something which he sent me
From his throne.

I do not seek for hidden gold,
In earth's ground,
Nor give my wealth to gain the pearl
Which I found.

It is something which I carry
Near my heart;
It is safe till Jesus bids me
From it part.

In itself it has no value
More than tears,
Though I'm weary as I bear it,
I've no fears.

It is precious as a token
From my Lord,
That His heart thought is as loving
As His word!

Like His presence, it doth bring me
Peace divine;
'Tis His sweet and tender whisper,
"Thou art mine."

What is the gift I clasp so closely,
Wouldst thou see?
'Tis a cross, which Christ, my Master,
Sent to me.

If my human hand had found it
I should grieve,
But my Jesus laid it on me,
I believe!

Oh, how sweet it is to bear it
As His gift,
While the burden of my treasure
Christ doth lift!

—Congregationalist.

MRS. BOODLE'S CHARITY FAIR.
BY MISS LUCRETIA F. HALE.

"I see no other way. If it is necessary to have a fair, we must have tableaux to raise money for it. And oh, the bother! And what shall we get for it?"

"It is perfectly absurd, and I wonder at your drawing me into it, Rose," exclaimed Agnes; "for you will have to get up some 'reainings' to pay the expenses of the tableaux."

These discouraging remarks were uttered as Rose Ashburn and her friend Agnes were on their way to Mrs. Boodle's for a committee on the proposed Drummondville fair.

"There's nobody to read," continued Agnes, "and nobody to act; and Mrs. Worth has gone and can't lend her dresses, since she must have taken them with her, and then there's nobody to go to readings, tableaux—or—fair!"

"If by everybody," answered Rose, laughing, "you mean Julian, he is to be back next week, and will be fresh for a new enterprise. Then there's the young set of girls to act!"

"I wish you luck with that young set," answered Agnes. "They are never anything but a bother. Each one of them will want to be the prominent character in each picture."

"Very well," said Rose, undaunted; "we will have a great many pictures, one for each. But the greatest bother of all is coming to this committee. A committee is bad enough, but to hear Mrs. Boodle talk steadily all the afternoon, and to hear Mr. Newsants prose whenever he can get a chance, and in the end we shall do all the work,—this is enough to disgust a saint!"

"Yet you have dragged me into it," said Agnes, as they entered Mrs. Boodle's house.

Mrs. Boodle was talking. She always was; she never stopped. "Mr. Boodle is not much of a talker," she explained, "and the children at table 'are seen and not heard."

"Do come in. Committees are no trouble to me. I can have them at any moment. Dust, of course, you may see in the parlors, though I had the rooms gone over just before you came. But dust there is, dust there will be, and such a spell of dry weather in October! No rain for four weeks, and the watering-carts stopped. Ridiculous, I told Mr. Boodle, when he has been paying for them all summer, and none of us here; and

of course we need them more now than when the house is shut up in summer, and not so much difference if the dust did settle and the furniture all covered. But the neighbors subscribed, and it seemed mean of us not to pay our share, and they do have to meet all the heat and dust staying; and I suppose it is an advantage to have some stay. And indeed, one need not consider Drummondville much of a town; quite a summer place, if it weren't for going off to the seashore in midsummer, and we might as well go straight to Commonwealth Avenue. But Mr. Boodle likes to see after his factories, and October is pleasant in the country, and Bobby is in no hurry to get back to his school. Not but what I have all my furniture covered and the carpets taken up; but there's this new kind of moth!"

Mrs. Boodle did pause at the entrance of Mr. Newsants. "This is unexpected!" she exclaimed. "Our first and only gentleman. And we have had six committees this week!"

Mrs. Boodle was called to the door, and sundry voices took occasion to express themselves. "We must raise funds for the general arrangements!"

"We must have tableaux!"

"Shall we have it at Nunstone Hall?"

"Why not the old school-house?"

"But that horrid stove in the middle of the old school-house!"

"But it is not quite in the middle," ventured another voice.

"We have not decided on the object of the fair."

"I can't see why the widows should be selected," put in another. "The single women often have to earn their own living."

The voices were finally ruled by Mr. Newsants.

"I move that we come to order by nominating Mrs. Boodle as chairman," turning to her as she came back to the room.

"Your office will be to listen to us, and give your opinion when requested."

Without waiting for reply, Mr. Newsants passed into a long speech, laying out the necessity of having the fair, the desirability of deciding upon its object, the methods of raising funds, the decision with regard to the hall, etc., and proposed a number of sub-committees to take charge of these different subjects.

A turmoil of voices, more talk from Mrs. Boodle, a good deal of voting followed, and at a late hour in the afternoon the committee was released. Some of the members lingered to talk it over on the green, opposite Mrs. Boodle's house, Mr. Newsants hurrying away to his office.

"I was so frightened about voting!" said Eunice Port. "I never voted before, and could not understand what they said. I meant to vote for ten cents admission, and it seems I voted for twenty cents."

"And we have not decided upon the object of the fair yet," said Hester Green.

"I held up my left hand instead of my right," continued Eunice Port. "Do you think it made any difference, Agnes? I always do mix up my hands."

"There's no reason why the money should not go to the widows' relief," said Sophy Lane. "There we have a regular organization formed."

"I don't know why the money should go to the widows," interrupted Hester. "They decided to marry, I suppose, to have a man to provide for them. He is bound to make provision for them."

"But if he is dead!" exclaimed Sophy. "Think of Mrs. Liveout, with her five children!"

"And think of the two Spike sisters," said Hester, "who have an old mother and a crippled brother to support!"

"But if we call it women's relief," said Sophy, "it takes in too many. We must draw a line somewhere."

"Ought I to go back to Mrs. Boodle's," again persisted Eunice. "To explain about my vote? I said 'aye' when I meant 'no,' and I raised my left hand."

"If the vote had been about the object, it might have been important," answered Sophy. "But we had no vote on the object."

"It will all come up again in our several committees," said Agnes. "Nothing is decided."

"That is another trouble," said Eunice Port. "I was put on the ticket committee. Now, what am I to do about tickets?"

"Oh, Mr. Newsants is chairman of that committee. He will order them printed. He may call upon you to keep the accounts."

"That would be worse!" exclaimed Eunice. "I never could add up."

"The fun will be in the tableaux," said Rose. "I am on that committee, and I shall want all you young girls to help. We can have them without expense in the old school-house."

"With the stove in the middle of the room!" exclaimed Sophy.

"It is a little one side," said Eunice. "Not exactly in the middle."

The meeting dispersed, Eunice Port explaining to Agnes why it was she was always making a mistake about her right hand.

"You see I burned my left hand when I was quite a child; at least, I think it was my left hand. But I was taught to remember that it was not my right. Now, you know, it is our right hand we have to remember, and I have to think it is not the left hand, if it was the left hand I burned. But the scar is gone now, so I can't tell which. I remember just how it was. I was flinging some chestnuts into the fire, a little awkward, with my left hand."

Agnes had reached the corner of the street, and had to say good-by, before hearing the rest of the story.

Mrs. Boodle gave the first reading at her house. Prof. Wisper, from one of the colleges, had been invited to read; the price of tickets was put as low as ten cents, and the two parlors were filled. Indeed many of the young people were obliged to sit on the stairs.

There was a disappointment with regard to Prof. Wisper, as he was suffering with a severe hoarseness, and his voice was scarcely audible. He began with Macaulay's "Ivy," reading it with great spirit; but it could not be heard outside of the back parlor, where he was placed. Indeed, those on the stairs did not know when he began, and were still talking when he finished the first verse.

Something must be done. Mrs. Boodle came to the rescue. She placed herself at the door leading from the front parlor into the entry, at the foot of the stairs, and read herself the passages selected by Prof. Wisper.

She read somewhat rapidly, in order to catch up with the professor, and those on the border line were a little confused when Prof. Wisper was making his comments on "King Francis and the glove," and Mrs. Boodle had not finished "The Battle of Ivy." But those on the stairs and at the back of the front parlor had the full advantage of Mrs. Boodle's sonorous voice.

A murmur of voices rose, as the reading was concluded, and chairs were moved, and the guests gladly changed their position.

"How fortunate you were, so near Prof. Wisper."

"How unfortunate that he has no voice!"

"How kind of Mrs. Boodle!"

"How kind of the professor under the circumstances!"

"And those who were on the stairs could not hear the professor at all!"

"And those in the back parlor did not know that Mrs. Boodle was reading!"

"What a pity she had to read so fast!"

"So good of her to read at all! Such beautiful passages!"

"Such interesting comments!"

"If we only could have heard them!"

"A great success for the fair. There must be as many as seventy here, and at ten cents apiece."

"You mean for the tableaux. This pays the expenses of the tableaux. More than seventy here. I dare say we have taken over ten dollars. Did you see those people at the windows looking in? So rude! And so mean not to pay ten cents!"

"But then there would have been no room if they had come in, and they would not have heard if there had been room."

"O Agnes! was I right?" appealed Eunice. "I was introduced to Prof. Wisper, and I couldn't think of anything to say but 'How do you do?'"

"And what did he answer?" asked Agnes.

"Oh, by that time he had no voice," said Eunice; "and of course he was not well, and I need not have asked, and I had no idea what to say next."

"What did you say?" asked Agnes.

"There was such a crowd I was pushed away. Perhaps I ought to have said something more!"

"Not if you were pushed away," said Agnes, consolingly.

"But everybody else shook hands," said Eunice. "Perhaps I ought to have shaken hands instead of asking him how he did, seeing as I knew. I had such a good place; I sat where I could hear Prof. Wisper when I leaned forward and Mrs. Boodle when I leaned back. I hope he didn't think it odd, my leaning back and forward so!"

Indeed, everybody shook hands with Prof. Wisper, and everybody said it was a great success.

Mrs. Greene did go to sleep on the back sofa of the front parlor, and some of the young people did take on the upper stair. But then Mrs. Green always went to sleep on such occasions and when did not young people talk on an upper stair?

And the tableaux went off well at the old school-house—all the young girls had prominent parts, and all the young men assisted.

The fair was held in the old school-house too. The decorations for the tableaux answered for the fair. An alcove was built about the stove, covered with evergreen. The fair opened at 4, P. M., and lasted till 9, 30.

All Drummondville was there. The school-children came in the afternoon, and some of the elderly ladies, and the tide reached a full flood in the evening.

Mrs. Boodle stood by the entrance-door to welcome all who came.

"What a success! Just what I said to Mr. Boodle. There's the refreshment-table across the hall, beyond the stove, and the table for fancy articles on one side and the grab-bag the other. And Miss Agnes and Miss Rose are telling fortunes in the alcove with Mr. Julian and Mr. Ernest."

Miss Agnes is a sibyl one side of the stove and Miss Rose, some kind of a prophetess, the other. You may all ask where all the things came from. I did send all the things I brought at the selling-off of the fair at Custer, and the sewing-circle contributed, and there were some afghans from our last fair.

"And so good of Mr. Green! he sent in some rubber toys from his shop. That I call liberal, when he might have considered ours a rival concern."

"Everybody was kind. Even Mrs. Liveout and the Miss Spikes' sent holders. Of course you'll get your supper here."

"Everybody does, it adds to the treasury, you know, and such a good supper."

"Mrs. Tracy sends coffee—there's Mrs. Feners, she's had supper twice; and I don't know but she's taking a third, for the sake of the cause, and the supper so good!"

Mr. Newsants, at the other end of the hall, was explaining that the success was owing to the organization: "Nothing like organization. We divided into sub-committees, and gave everybody something to do."

Eunice Port accented Agnes with some anxiety.

"Had I better stand behind the table or in front? It is so hard about making change. I get bothered!"

"Why not stand in front?" suggested Agnes, "we need somebody to point out where the things are!"

"But I can't see the tags very well," said Eunice, "to tell them about the prices, and I get pushed about so?"

"You might help hand the cups of coffee for Mrs. Green, at the refreshment-table."

"So I might," said Eunice, "if she will tell me where to hand them."

At last everything was sold that could be sold. The last afghan was raffled for, all but one that had been through many fairs, and could be given to the Spikes; while some of the remaining rubber toys, too much bruised to be returned to Mr. Green, could be sent to the Liveout children.

"Everybody gone but the committee," said Mr. Newsants, "and no supper left! I supposed we should sit down to the rest of the refreshments and talk it over."

"I'll go out for some ice at the restaurant!" exclaimed one of the tableaux young men.

"And the treasurer can be looking over our receipts," said Mrs. Boodle, "and let us know after supper how much was for the cause."

A table was cleared, and all were ready for the ice when it appeared.

Meanwhile the treasurer had been sitting at a desk in the corner, with a puzzled air. With the same disturbed expression he seated himself at the supper-table.

It was not till they had finished with their ice that he was called upon for his report.

Indeed, claiming brought pletely at the million Liveout and ban her sw last tim looked i since Cl "Yo dren," i of them "I w Mrs. Bo sure I d "Let Mr. Nev "Oug first!" "Do Newsan The t wiped h if there can't qu a hesita but ther No re handed "I ce said Mr. "But treasure way," exclaim last. " there w "No, hundre about t on each round, c than a l "The least, fi after a l fraud s Every "The said Mr i am su "I br said Eu teacher. "But said He all expe "An tableaux; "Th ings," e "I g Boodle. "It treasure \$6, but Mrs. paid for Then P a readi to one But his and sev twenty-mondv low for as Mrs. house. "Lib exclaim to assist "The from th "Let Mr. Ne "Rec \$13. "Ov Hester, hundre "I i treasur tures, i \$11 73. "But there, b Boodle. "Bu not pai "Let sants, in the a Etho Sophy.

The Weekly Messenger

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

THE SOUDAN.

News from the Soudan indicates a very serious state of affairs. A French paper's correspondent at Cairo reports a fearful massacre at Shendy. Three hundred Egyptian troops and six hundred non-combatants risked marching to Berber to escape starving in Shendy, and were nearly all massacred by Arabs when two hours out. Afterward the Arabs captured Shendy, where the Egyptian troops remaining had discarded their arms and uniforms in the hope of being spared. Few were spared, however, in the slaughter of two thousand men, women and children that ensued upon the capture of the city. Among those meeting this terrible fate were many refugees from Khartoum, to whom General Gordon said before they left, "You are safe in Khartoum, but go if you like." Surviving refugees say the victims consisted of Copts, Egyptians, Syrians and Greeks. Among the latest news is a report of the fall of Berber without mention of the massacre. Upon the re-assembling of the British Parliament after the Easter recess, Earl Granville said in the House of Lords that the Government felt no fears for the personal safety of General Gordon; that General Gordon's reported indignation at being abandoned would be understood when it was known that of all the despatches which the Government had sent him only one short note had reached him. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the Government had received no request from Gen. Gordon for the despatch of British troops to relieve Khartoum. Gen. Gordon had simply suggested that a small cavalry force be sent to Berber. He was unable to say whether Gen. Gordon had sent a telegram to Sir Evelyn Baring, expressing indignation at being abandoned by the English Government. The *Pull Mail Gazette*, organ of the aristocratic Liberals, is down upon what it calls the "foolish" speech of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, at Derby, in which he portended the withdrawal of England from Egypt. It says the speech is kindling hopes in France of the French Republic getting hold of Egypt. This, it denotes, is an eventuality that will not be tolerated by the English people, irrespective of party, and, to prevent the country speedily drifting into war with France, it demands that the Government shall at once declare that England will not retire from Egypt for five years.

IN THE AFRICAN METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE at Newburg, on April 19th, the Rev. T. G. Harper offered his resignation as a minister because he did not like this country, which he said was free only in theory. He spoke of the caste spirit and the ostracism of colored men. He was called there from his native country, British Guinea, to become a professor in the Centenary College of New Jersey, but owing to his color his services were dispensed with. He said he would enter the Episcopal Church and return to British Guinea. Bishop Moore said they all knew that many of these statements were true. Colored gentlemen were not rightly treated in the South, not being allowing decent accommodations in the cars. Mr. Harper's resignation was accepted.

THE WEEK.

DELMONT CASTLE, Perthshire, the seat of Earl Warhelife, has been burned down, involving the loss of many valuable paintings and works of art.

A GERMAN AGENT has gone to West Africa and the Congo country to establish German consulates. Civilization is pushing into Africa from many points at this day, and that will soon be "the dark continent" no more.

A HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE BODIES have been reduced to ashes in the crematorium at Gotha, Germany, since its establishment. The last subject was an American lady who was cremated on Sunday last.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S entand to Germany is to obtain a satisfactory settlement for her late daughter Princess Alice's family. She wants the Emperor to go halves with her in contributing £150,000 to £200,000 to pay the debts of the Grand Duke Louis, but it is said the Emperor is not disposed to turn his pockets out to that extent. Debt is a bad thing for prince as well as peasant.

EARL GRANVILLE is seriously ill.

SHIPPING IS EXTREMELY DEPRESSED in Great Britain, and destitution of unemployed men is increasing in consequence.

THE HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL, Canadian Minister of Customs, going to California after the body of his wife, had a long and tedious journey. The washouts on the railways were so severe that when within 165 miles of his destination he had to return and travel a distance of 1,900 miles before reaching Los Angeles.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS have applied to the Dominion Government to accompany the Hudson's Bay exploration expedition. It is likely expert naturalists will be sent to investigate the mineral and other resources of the country surrounding the Bay.

GREAT ACTIVITY is anticipated in the lumber mills of Hull, on the Ottawa, during the whole of the ensuing season.

ALL THE DELEGATES elected by county conventions to the Iowa Democratic Convention are favorable to Mr. Tilden as candidate for President.

RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN of fifteen million pounds for the construction of railways is considered by the *North German Gazette* as a step toward the consolidation of the internal affairs of that Empire.

MRS. YOUMANS recently lectured on temperance at Gravenhurst, Victoria county, Ontario, when 114 persons signed the pledge.

A SMALL BOY was tied on the railway track near Portland, Maine, by some of his playmates, and was half dead from fright when rescued by a man who discovered his position just before a train was due.

BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION in the Quebec Legislature have submitted resolutions protesting against Federal encroachment against Provincial rights and privileges.

THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERY at Mount Pisgah Peak, Colorado, is convincing leading mining men of its genuineness. It assays an average of forty ounces of gold with a trace of silver to the ton.

H. B. HURLBUR, Cleveland, Ohio, bequeathed \$200,000 to the City Hospital, at his wife's death, and a million to the establishment of an art gallery.

"THE RAILWAY AGE" has an article quoting a statement of one of the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the effect that if it were not for prohibition of liquor having been enforced all along that line, it would not be built by three or four hundred miles of the distance it has been.

NORTHWESTERN KANSAS had the heaviest storm of the year on Friday and Saturday of last week. Trains were blocked by drifts and stock on the ranges, particularly sheep, suffered severely. One man is said to have lost five hundred sheep.

DANIEL GOBER, M.D., physician to the Kentucky Penitentiary, is the Grand Worthy Chief Templar of that State. He says a strong fight is to be made all along the line this year. "I, as physician to the penitentiary," he says, "do not use alcohol as a medicine, with the best results, as the records of the prison will show."

LAKE NAVIGATION has opened at some points on the great lakes.

FOUR HUNDRED MEN are on the list of applications for work at the Free Labor Exchange, Toronto, but none of them can undertake farm work, the only employment offering just now.

GOOD SAMARITAN TEMPLARS.—It is reported that the Good Templars of Switzerland have made it a rule to accompany and conduct to their homes all the drunkards who lie helpless in the streets. Says one of themselves: "Then we never leave them without giving them some tracts, and subsequently we visit them. We have acquired some good brothers in that way. As townsfolk often see drunkards between blue ribbon men they begin to call us ambulance (field hospital men), and we are proud of the title." There is not nearly enough of that kind of work done in this country. Hundreds of pledged temperance men, who excuse themselves from active work because they feel they cannot sway the multitude with their voices, could save many of their fellow-men if they only had the courage to go after them and offer them a helping hand and kindly sympathy.

TROUT RIVER DIVISION, Sons of Temperance, gave a pleasant entertainment in their room at Huntingdon, Quebec, recently. Maple sugar, music and good cheer of varied description made a merry meeting. The proceeds were devoted to the propagation fund of the Order.

HUGO SCHENCK and KARL SCHLOSSAREK, who murdered twenty servant girls, were hanged in Vienna, Austria, on Tuesday.

THE ROOF OF A CIRCUS fell in upon the spectators at Bucharest, Roumania. The lights went out and a terrible panic ensued, increased by the outbreak of fire. Five dead bodies and a hundred wounded were carried from the spot, and many were reported missing.

RESTRICTIONS.—The town of Peterborough, county of same name, Ontario, by a vote of eleven to one of the Council, has a by-law separating the sale of liquors and groceries, to take effect April 30th, 1885. Shop and tavern license fees were raised, respectively, to \$180 and \$200. Gananoque, county of Leeds, same Province, has also passed a by-law separating liquor from groceries, but it is to have eight licensed taverns and three wholesale liquor stores. It is encouraging to see restriction beginning, for no intelligent people, having the power, will ever stop at mere reductions in drinking places.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF COMMERCE is taking precautions against infection of cholera by vessels arriving from India. The German cholera commissioner thinks there will be no cholera in Egypt this year.

HOODLUM JEALOUSY is not confined in its objects to "the heathen Chinese." Many Hungarian laborers in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, are preparing to return to their native land on account of continued persecution.

THREE HUNDRED MORMON CONVERTS in charge of seventeen missionaries arrived in New York from Europe the other day.

GENERAL BUTLER for President and Congressman Ryan, of Texas, for Vice-President are the ticket of the Anti-monopoly and Greenback parties.

THE HOWARD SOCIETY of London is co-operating with the American prison societies to promote a central bureau for criminal statistics at Washington.

DAMAGE OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS and loss of employment to seven hundred men have been occasioned by a fire in the Page Bank colliery near Durham, England.

THREE HUNDRED FEET OF SNOW fell on the railway track near Truckee, California, overwhelming a working train manned by Chinese laborers, several of whose dead bodies were taken out of the wreck.

JAMES RITCHIE, a lunatic, was shot through the head from behind and killed, while herding cows on Ward's Island, New York. The murderers were thieves who landed in a boat to steal rags and bones bleaching on the grass. Two young laborers—John Reilly, a lad of 16, and Thomas Brown—were arrested for the crime.

THREE NAVAL OFFICERS have been arrested and imprisoned at Cronstadt, Russia, charged with belonging to the revolutionary party. Nine Government officials of superior rank have been arrested at Saratoff on the same charge.

A CONFERENCE of the Amalgamated Labor Association and the iron masters at Pittsburg resulted in a disagreement. The masters would accept no proposition short of a 10 percent reduction of wages. Unless one side or the other yield all the mills in the West will close down after the first of June.

THERE IS DANGER of the strike of coal miners in France being renewed. The companies have said they will refuse to employ the leaders in the recent strike and reduce the number of working hours. Three thousand miners assembled at Denain decided to resume the struggle and appeal to the Government for aid.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS was fought in Paris lately between Joseph Carey, a Fenian, and Captain Scully, an Irish American, soldiers of the Union army in the American rebellion and in the Mexican war. The quarrel that led to the encounter arose from Scully's being charged with being an informer. Scully was wounded in the neck and afterward the two patriots and men of "honor" were reconciled.

BETWEEN WHITEHALL and TICONDEROGA, New York, miles of the Lake Champlain division of the Delaware & Hudson Railway track are washed away. A strong wind caused the high water, and it is the biggest washout ever known on that line.

AN ALBANY PAPER estimates the probable composition of the Republican Convention for New York as follows: Arthur, 178; Blaine, 219; England, 73; anti-Arthur, 19; preference unknown, 8.

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THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL against Freemasonry is based on the theory that the system leads to the denial of God. It condemns all secret societies.

IN SPITE OF POWERFUL PROTEST from the Opposition, the Quebec Legislature has passed Father Labelle's lottery bill by 33 to 15. The whole English and Opposition vote, with the exception of one French Liberal, went against the measure.

THE STARTLING STATEMENT is made that M. DeBrazza has concluded a treaty with the most powerful sovereign in Western Africa, who has placed all his states in the Congo under the protection of France. An imperial republic appearing in Europe will certainly bring out the monarchical dogs of war.

THE ALBITRATOR in the wages dispute in the made iron trade of Northern England has decided upon a two and a half percent reduction, against the employees' demand of a ten percent reduction. If the system of settling vexed labor questions by arbitration extends it will be a blessing wherever it is adopted.

THE REFUSAL OF CONGRESS to extend the time for paying the taxes on whiskey in bond has demoralized the whiskey market. There have been breaks in prices in spite of a combination to hold them up. More power to the breaks!

ODDFELLOWS AT WORCESTER, Massachusetts, are agitated over the refusal to them of the Congregational Church for performance within it of their funeral rites over a deceased member.

A MEXICAN FINANCIER on a visit to Boston says there was no revolution in Mexico over the new stamp tax. The merchants simply gave a striking protest against the impost by closing their doors.

TEXAS HAS BEEN VISITED by heavy rains and wind, doing great damage to crops. Hail and snow are reported from several points, an unprecedented occurrence at this season of the year.

DIFFERENT SUITS for \$50,000 damages each have been brought by relatives of victims lost in the steamship "City of Columbia" against the owners.

THE EFFINGHAM, Illinois, Bank did not open on Monday, the President being absent without leave. His accounts are said to be \$25,000 to \$30,000 short.

LAUGHING GAS.

"THIS ART CRAZE is going too far," said Broughs, when a pot of paint fell from a second-story window and struck him on the head. "No more decorated tiles for me," he mournfully added, as he began to scrape the yellow paint off his silk hat with a jack knife.—*Norristown Herald*.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING that gets a woman completely deranged, it is to have her husband come home and inform her of the fact that he has met one of her old schoolmates on the street, and in reply to her question, "What did she have on?" answer, "I didn't notice."—*Puck*.

THE YOUNG MAN who, at the rink Saturday evening, observed the writer and a lady skating together and made some remark about "beauty and the beast," will hear of something to his disadvantage if he will call at this office. No punishment is too severe for a brute who calls a lady a beast.—*Bismarck Tribune*.

WHO CUT DOWN this cherry tree?" demanded Washington *per se*. "Father, I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little hatchet," replied Washington *filio*. "Well, don't cut down any more," said the old man. "First thing you know we'll have a big flood. This wanton destruction of forests must be stopped."—*Philadelphia Call*.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON AND THE HISTORY OF LOCAL OPTION IN ENGLAND.

An event of very great importance to the temperance cause has lately occurred in England. It is the adoption by the House of Commons, by a majority of 87, of a resolution affirming the right of the people of cities, towns and parishes to decide the question for themselves whether grog shops shall be established among them by law without their consent. The history of the prohibition movement in the United Kingdom is a curious one. This was the way of it: In the spring of 1863 two members of the Society of Friends were crossing the Irish Channel from Holyhead to Dublin. One of them was Eli Jones, of Maine, the other was Nathan Card, of Manchester, England. The Maine Law was then attracting much attention in England as well as in this country. Friend Card asked Friend Jones particularly about the results of this mode of dealing with the liquor traffic. Friend Jones, having been a long time from home, was not well informed upon the matter, and advised his friend to write to Maine, where full and particular information could be had. In due time Friend Card received a reply to his letter, whereupon he invited six Manchester gentlemen of his acquaintance to meet him in a committee room of the Merchants' Library Building, in that city. After the reading of the American letter, these seven gentlemen then and there formed a society to which they gave an imposing name—"The United Kingdom Alliance for the immediate, total, legal suppression of the liquor traffic." This was on the 15th June, 1863.

The Alliance has now become the richest and most influential temperance society in the world, having in its membership a great many influential men and women, and funds so large that it is able to spend annually in its work about \$120,000.

Not long after its formation, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, then Mr. Lawson, recently elected to parliament, introduced into the House of Commons his measure for the remission to the people in their several localities of the right to vote Yes or No upon the question of granting licenses among them. The Alliance immediately gave its cordial adhesion to this proposition, and promoted it with its influence and power.

At the first vote upon it in the House of Commons it had only thirty supporters and its opponents sought to put down the project with a laugh and a sneer. Mr. Lawson said good-humoredly: "Let those laugh who win. The members of the House shall have an opportunity to vote upon this measure at every session while I have the honor of a seat in it." And he has kept his word. For many years this question has come up, as a trouble to unscrupulous politicians, unseating many of them and greatly annoying others.

Sir Wilfrid was constantly, and badly voted down at every session of each succeeding parliament, but by constantly diminishing majorities, until the coming in of the present one. Almost all of the influential members were steadily against him, including Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli; but never for a moment did Sir Wilfrid relax his efforts or feel the slightest doubt of final success. "Because it is right," was his constant remark in public as well as in private.—*N.Y. Independent*.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

The following is a very singular illustration of the optical delusion which a change of position will sometimes effect. Take a row of ordinary letters and figures:

SSSSSSXXXXX333333888888

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so very little, that an ordinary eye declares them to be of equal size. Now turn the paper upside down, and without any careful looking you will see that the difference in size is very much exaggerated, that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper half of any object upon which it looks.

FARM NOTES.

SOUR MILK, whey and buttermilk are excellent liquids for mixing with the food of poultry.—*Exchange*.

A PROMINENT FARMER advises the use of paint as a saving material on all kinds of wood and iron implements on the farm, and says every dollar so expended is a saving of ten to him.

A MOST profitable way after all to raise poultry is as nature intended. Get plenty of hens and fosters and turn the business over to them; they understand it, and rarely make mistakes.—*Troy Times*

A FRENCH NATURALIST says that "the Almighty created birds to protect the grain, vegetables, trees and fruits against the ravages of the insect tribe. For every bird that dies millions of insects are spared from death, and millions of insects mean famine."

ON AN English farm the roots of a sycamore tree gave a chance for filth from a cesspool to percolate along them to a well. Milk cans were washed with the water of the well. Many persons who were served with milk from these cans died of typhoid fever.

EXPERIMENTS with poultry in orchards prove that they effectually protect plum trees from the curculio. A few of the largest farms devoted to poultry are set partly in plums, among them being that of Mr. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass. The peach trees always bear best when poultry range among them.—*New York Herald*.

TO SATISFACTORILY test the contents of a grain sack, without the necessity of emptying it, Nobbe's proving staff is offered, by means of which samples from any desired part of a grain-filled sack can be quickly obtained. The staff is placed in the grain, and by revolving the outside layer three divisions (upper, middle and lower) are thrown open. The instrument now being shaken, grain fall into the openings, and, the staff being withdrawn from the sack, may be easily examined.—*Mueller Zeitung*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Live Stock Journal* says that the fact that a considerable quantity of milk is now watered to a greater or less degree, and does not keep, owing to the stagnant ditch and pond water, that cattle are allowed to drink in many dairy farms all over the country, tends to lessen the consumption. It is not at all unusual to see milch cows drinking the soakings from the manure yards. This is the reason why many persons do not care to drink milk, the writer says, as they cannot be certain that it has not been elaborated from sewage and filthy water; and as they are afraid to drink water from improper filtration and other causes they have been induced to drink beer, as the water used in its manufacture is remarkably pure.

PRESSURE OF THE SEA.

If a piece of wood which floats on the water be forced down to a very great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will be so severe that a quantity of water will be so forced into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight that it will be no longer capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timbers of ships, which have foundered in a deep part of the ocean, never rise again to the surface like those which are sunk near the shore. A diver may, with impunity, go to a certain depth in the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he is subject to danger. For the same reason it is probable that there is a depth below which fishes cannot live. They have, according to Joshlin, been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of their bodies.

"PLEASE SIR, there's nothing in the house to eat," said Brown's landlady. "How about the fish I sent in?" "Please, sir, the cat 'ave eat them." "Then there's some cold chicken—" "Please, sir, the cat—" "Wasn't there tart of some sort?" "Please, sir, the cat—" "All right, I must do with cheese and—" "Please, sir, the cat—" "Then, cook the cat, and let's have it all at once."

THE THREE MEALS.

I think the principal strain upon a house-keeper of moderate means is the necessary three meals—the ever-recurring demand: "What shall we have for breakfast and dinner and tea?" If one could only cook enough to-day to last a week, I have heard a tired young matron sigh; and she would try to accomplish that desirable condition of the larder only to find that her bread became hard and stale, her pies molty, and meat not presentable after the third or fourth day. "Cold mutton!" said a gentleman, when it came on the table for the second time. "It is enough to drive a man to the hotel." As hotels are not considered beneficial to a domestic husband whose homes are within a stone's throw, the wife whether ill or well, makes the preparation of these meals her chief care and anxiety.

"He can live with out love—what is passion? But where is the man who can live without dining?"

I often think of this when I call upon a neighbor who does her own work with the assistance of a charwoman, and is a most excellent cook. If I go to visit her on any ordinary occasion and remain to dinner (for I live too far away to return between meals), I find everything perfect. She has a small family, her children are at school, the dinner is choice and well appointed. But if my call happens to be when the husband is from home, we sit down to a cosy cup of tea for our mid-day meal, with bread and butter and any confection, or cold meat that is handy. "John is away," she says, "and I don't take the trouble to get dinner; I know you don't care;" and I don't but if I did that sigh of relief would compensate me for the loss.

Of course there is a great deal in management and it is every woman's duty who has to do her own work, to save herself as much as possible. Train up the children to eat fresh fruit for dessert instead of pie, and to be satisfied with plain and simple food. Have a regular written routine as far as possible, and cross out of it by degrees all cooking that requires back-aching service; and if he loves you, and wishes to help you over the rough places of your pathway, I am sure he will be content.—*Herald of Health*.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?

How often this question is asked by men accustomed to the use of intoxicating drinks! Suppose we put the question in a more practical way? Will you take ten cents' worth of poison? Will you take a pain in the head? Will you take a rush of blood to the heart? Will you take a stab at the lungs? Will you take a blister on the mucous membrane? Will you take a nauseating sickness of the stomach? Will you take a redness of eyes or black eyes? Will you take a tint of red for your nose? Will you take an offensive breath? Will you take a touch of *delirium tremens*? Suppose we change the question a little. Will you take something to drink when you are not dry? Will you take something to drink which will not quench your thirst when you are dry? Will you take something to drink which will make you more thirsty than you were before you drank it? There would be some sense in asking a man out at the elbows to take a coat, or in asking a bareheaded man to take a hat, or in asking a shoeless man to take a pair of boots, or in asking a hungry man to take something to eat; but it is a piece of insane absurdity to ask a man to take something to drink—that will not quench his thirst. Why should he take something? Will it make him stronger, wiser, better? No; a thousand times no! It will make him weaker; it will make him idiotic and base. What does he take if he accepts the imitation? He takes an "enemy into his mouth which steals away his brains." He takes a poison into his stomach which disturbs digestion. Could he make a telescope of the glass which he puts to his mouth, and look into the future, what would he see? He would see in the distance, not far away, a man clothed in rags, and covered with the blotches of drunkenness. He would see a man deserted by his friends, and distrusted by all his kindred. He would see a wife with a sad face and a broken heart, and children growing up in ignorance and vice. He would see the poorhouse, the penitentiary, the gallows, and the graveyard within easy approach. Take the pledge, and keep it.—*National Temperance Orator*.

THE BOATS THE GNATS BUILD.

Did you ever hear about the wonderful boats the gnats build? They lay their eggs in the water, and the eggs float until it is time for them to hatch. You can see these little egg rafts on almost any pool in summer.

The eggs are so heavy that one alone would sink. The cunning mother fastens them all together until they form a hollow boat. It will not upset, even if it is filled with water! The upper end of these eggs is pointed, and looks very much like a powder-flask.

One egg is glued to another, pointed end up, until the boat is finished. And how many eggs do you think it takes? From two hundred and fifty to three hundred. When the young are hatched, they always, come from the under side, leaving the empty boat afloat.

These eggs are very, very small. First they are white, then green, then a dark gray. They hatch in two days and swim just like little fishes. Then they change again to a kind of sheath, called a chrysalis. In another week this sheath bursts open and lets out a winged mosquito. It is all ready for work. There are so many of them born in a summer, that, were it not for the birds and larger insects, we should be "eaten up alive."—*Our Little Ones.*

"HE MY ENEMY, MASSA!"

A slave in one of the islands in the West Indies, who had originally come from Africa, having been brought under the influence of religious instruction, became singularly valuable to his owner on account of his integrity and general good conduct; so much so, that his master raised him to a situation of some consequence in the management of his estate. His owner, on one occasion, wishing to purchase twenty additional slaves, employed him to make the selection, giving him instructions to choose those who were strong and likely to make good workmen. The man went to the slave-market and commenced his scrutiny. He had not long surveyed the multitude offered for sale, before he fixed his eyes intently upon an old and decrepid slave, and told his master that he must be one. The master appeared greatly surprised at his choice, and remonstrated against it. The poor fellow begged that he might be indulged; when the dealer remarked, that if they were about to buy twenty, he would give them the old man in to the bargain. The purchase was accordingly made, and the slaves were conducted to the plantation of their new master; but upon none did the selector bestow half the attention and care that he did

upon the poor old decrepid African. He took him to his own habitation, and laid him upon his bed; he fed him at his own table, and gave him drink out of his own cup; when he was cold he carried him into the sunshine; and when he was hot he placed him under the shade of the cocoa-nut trees. Astonished at the attention this confidential slave bestowed upon a poor fellow-slave, his master interrogated him upon the subject. He said—"You could not take so intense an interest in the old man but for some special reason; he is a relation of yours—perhaps your father?"

"No, massa," answered the poor fellow; "he no my fader."

"He is, then, an elder brother?"

"No, massa, he no my broder."

"Then he is an uncle, or some other relation?"

"No, massa, he no be of my kindred at all, nor even my friend."

"Then," asked the master, "on what account does he excite your interest?"



"He my enemy, massa," replied the slave; "he sold me to the slave-dealer; and my Bible tells me, when my enemy hunger, feed him; and when he thirst, give him drink."—*Children's Friend.*

DOGS.

Dog stories are without number and are always interesting; and in the great family of dogs the race that came originally from Newfoundland boasts more real heroes than any other. There are pathetic stories of dogs told in connection with every creed, and they have been duly immortalized by Sir Edwin Landseer and his emotional successor, Mr. Briton Riviere. The dogs of St. Bernard find travellers who are lost in the snow; collie dogs are the most affectionate of creatures in life as well as in death; and even the ordinary mongrel orurcher has a heart of compassion for the baby girl who is sent out of the room in disgrace and sits

disconsolately on the top step of the stairs. But the Newfoundland dogs are the true heroes; they win the medals and Victoria Crosses of dog life. Hitherto they have confined their attention, however, to seas and rivers. If a child tumbles on a pier at the seaside or escapes from its nurse's arms into the river, some great-hearted Newfoundland dog is sure to be at hand to offer his valuable services. It seems they are as handy, also, in case of fire. An imprudent mother in Paris left her infant alone in a room with an unprotected fire whilst she went out on an errand. The baby, while she was away, slipped down on the marble hearthstone, falling head first under the grate. The natural thing for a child to do under such circumstances was to howl, which it promptly did. Its screams attracted the attention of Médor, who was dozing downstairs in the kitchen. The dog, who was greatly attached to the child, sagaciously thought that something was wrong, so he bounded upstairs, luckily found the door open, and, seeing the situation of the infant, unable to extricate itself from its perilous position, dragged the baby away

one young lady, a teacher, rushed to an open window and jumped out of it. Throughout this scene of confusion one girl—one of the best-conducted in the school—maintained her self-composure, and remained seated on the bench where she had been when the alarm commenced without once moving. The color had, indeed, forsaken her face; her lips quivered, and some tears rolled slowly down her cheeks, but not one cry, not one word escaped; and there she sat, silent and motionless as a statue, till all danger was declared to be over. After order had been restored, the question was asked her how it happened that she had been so composed as to sit still, when everybody else was in such a fearful state of fright? Her reply was, "My father is a fireman; and he has told me that, if ever there was an alarm of fire in the school, I must just sit still. I thought of his words, and did as he desired me; and that was what made me stay quiet."—*Christian Guardian.*

LEARN TO GIVE.

1. From habit. This can be learned only in youth, therefore teach your children to put something in the plate whenever it is passed.
2. From a feeling of obligation and duty to God who commands it, and whose command you promised to obey. Teach this duty to your children.
3. From an overflowing love to God, who has given you so much. Give to him lavishly, as you would give to a beloved wife, or child, or parent, only in a proportion as much greater as you love to him and his love to you exceed all human love. Teach this also to your children.
4. Give from love to the needy and suffering. As soon as you see a want, or hear of one, try to relieve it, and teach your children to do likewise.
5. Give especially to those charities for which you are responsible. As a member of the (—) Church it is your bounden duty to give to those missionary operations which are carried on by it and dependent on it.
6. Give in such a manner of your money, your time and efforts, that you may continue the work of mercy to the bodies and souls of men which our Saviour began on earth, and teach your children to imitate his blessed example by ministering to the needy and suffering,—*Christian Giver.*

BE A MAN.

O, fie! do not cry. If you hit your toe, say "Oh!" And let it go. Be a man if you can, And do not cry.

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