

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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The Temperance Worker

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

The *Temperance Worker* is a recent addition to *The Weekly Messenger*, designed to furnish in conjunction with that popular newspaper an organ for the circulation of information and the dissemination of views for the various temperance organizations of Canada. Attention of new readers of the paper is invited to the great variety in the contents and other attractive features that must strike them at a glance. The price is exceedingly low—fifty cents a year, or forty cents when ten are ordered at a time, whether to be sent in a parcel or singly. Those who can recommend the paper of their own knowledge would do a great favor and promote a worthy enterprise by aiding to extend its circulation and influence. Still more would we feel under obligations to temperance workers and office-bearers in the societies for items of fresh information regarding the cause in Canada. News for the *Worker* department ought to be in our hands by Saturday evening in order to appear in the following week's issue, and it would be impossible without delaying publication to have any matter inserted after arrival of Wednesday's mails. Address all business letters to Messrs. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL, Q.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO.

The Grand Division of Ontario met in semi-annual session at Paris, Ontario, on the 29th of May. Among the leading members present were Mr. John McMillan, G.W.P., Mr. G. M. Rose and Mr. David Millar, Toronto; the Rev. W. H. Porter, St. Catharines, the Rev. W. McDonagh, Clinton; the Rev. G. R. Young, Downmanville, Mr. J. W. Manning, Almonte; Mr. Edward Carewell, Oshawa; the Rev. C. H. Mead, Western New York, and Mr. H. S. McCollum, St. Catharines, M. W. Scribe of the National Division of America. Mr. McMillan, G.W.P., gave a comprehensive and interesting address concerning the state and work of the Order in the Province. A gratifying increase in Divisions and membership had taken place during the past five months, notwithstanding that the Provincial elections had upset to a large extent the plan of operations which had been devised. The G.W.P. had met in convention with the workers of different ridings and counties to consider methods of extending the society and the cause. He regretted the fewness of District Divisions, which would furnish regular opportunities for conferences such as those referred to, and very much facilitate the obtaining of the opinions of workers. Attention was directed to the unsatisfactory position of some of the property belonging to the Order throughout the Province, and the G.W.P. reported efforts undertaken by himself and the other trustees which had resulted in relieving Divisions of difficulties in this respect, and in retaining the Grand Division's control over property that was

slipping from its grasp. The Executive had been unsuccessful in obtaining additional lecturers, but had secured a renewal of the valuable services of Mr. McMurray, as lecturer and organizer. In view of the serious competition with the Order of Mutual Insurance Societies, the G.W.P. had, he reported, succeeded in enlisting much interest throughout the jurisdiction in the Sons of Temperance Mutual Relief Society, and many members of the Order had already enrolled themselves in it. After references to the growth of the coffee house movement in this country, to the rapid progress temperance sentiments is making in Great Britain and Ireland and Canada, and to the marked decrease in all of these countries in the consumption of intoxicating drinks, Mr. McMillan gave the following deliverance upon the new license law:—

The Government at Ottawa have now passed a uniform license law for the Dominion of Canada, a law somewhat similar to that now in force in the Province of Ontario and known as the Crooks Act. I have no desire, in this report, nor do I think it would be proper, for me to pass any opinion as to the power of the Dominion Government to enact such a measure. Suffice it to say that the assumption of power was unlooked for, and it has taken us very much by surprise. The course pursued by the Government in this matter will lead to a conflict of authority, and the inevitable result will be great injury to the cause of temperance. Parties refused a license by the local authorities may obtain the requisite permission from the Dominion, and vice versa, the two systems will overlap each other, and it is quite possible for both Governments to issue licenses to the full extent their law allows and to different parties. For this reason I hope no time will be lost in having the question of jurisdiction settled at a very early date by some competent authority, and regret that a decision from our highest Court was not obtained prior to the passage of the Act. From an examination of the bill as printed, I find many features that must meet with your warm approval, and which were far in advance of any enactment now in force in this Province. The bill has, however, been altered considerably by the Commons, the clauses which were of any practical importance having been either struck out or amended, so as to deprive them of their chief merits. The licensed victuallers, in whose interest and at whose solicitations those alterations were made, have had it shorn of its strength, and as the Bill now stands it does not come up to the requirements of the people in this Province, nor does it possess any features of importance for the passage of which this Grand Division should express any particular feeling of gratitude.

Following the above the G. W. P. urges the Grand Division to petition the Provincial Legislature for "such amendments to the Crooks Act as will embody those clauses relating to local option and grocers' licenses as they appeared in the Dominion bill when it came from the hands of the committee, and for such further amendments to that Act as may be found necessary in the public interest, and that the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., and the executive of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance be invited to co-operate with us in this matter." From the following passage it will be seen that the G. W. P. has no uncertain views upon the question of prohibition:—

The question of prohibition is the one

subject of all others which we should keep steadfastly in view. While the mere charlatan will aim at controlling the traffic, the statesman will endeavor to suppress, and I would urge upon the members of the order the necessity of having a practical scheme for the total suppression of the liquor traffic adopted as a permanent plank in the platform of either of our political parties. To the statesmen with the courage to adopt and the ability to carry out such a measure we could pledge our united support; and only in support of such a measure can it ever be expected that temperance men will be a unit at the polls.

Mr. McMillan concluded his able address with an appeal to the members to be diligent and zealous and to persevere in the good work.

The Grand Scribe, Mr. Thomas Webster, of Paris, presented his report. An abstract therefrom of the statistics for the year 1882 which had been prepared for the National Division shows that 175 Divisions were in operation at the close of the year, an increase of three over the preceding year; there was a membership of 5,225, an increase over 1881 of 205; 166 public temperance meetings had been held and 2,000 temperance tracts distributed. Owing to the neglect of many Divisions to forward returns the statistics for the quarter ending in March are incomplete, and the Grand Scribe says in this connection:—"Had the returns been received from all the Divisions known to be in operation I have no hesitation in saying that I would have been able to report at this session a membership of over 6,000." The Grand National Scribe is able to report that eighteen new Divisions have been organized and seven dormant ones reactivated. The Grand Scribe regrets the small measure of attention being paid throughout the Province to the training of the young in temperance work, and earnestly recommends each Division to maintain a section of Cadets or a Band of Hope in its locality. A method of disseminating temperance literature was suggested, and the Grand Scribe closed his report with appropriate suggestions and counsel to the members regarding the work in general.

Mr. David Millar, Grand Treasurer, reported an income of \$791.36 for the year, and an expenditure of \$1,012, with a cash balance on hand of \$1,080.82 with which to maintain the work.

This Order continues to "boom" in Nova Scotia. Deputy Robert Fraser has organized a new Division at Mill Brook, Pictou county, with fourteen charter members. W. V. McKay is W. P., Tina Fraser, W. A., Jessie B. McKay, R. S., Daniel H. Fraser, F. S., K. W. McDonald, Treas., and Wm. S. Fraser, Chap. Mr. Hatchings, agent and lecturer, has organized Forest View Division at Maccas, North Shore, with twenty-eight charter members. Joseph H. Brownell is W. P., Henry R. Wilnot, W. A., Walter Church, R. S., William Colburn, F. S. and John Seaman, Treas. Newton Division has been reorganized at Lockhartville, with twenty-six members. Cyrus West is W. P., Ida Lockhart W. A., Holmes Davison, R. S., Regina Lockhart, F. S., H. B. Hantly, Treas., and N. A. Lockhart, Chap.

"Moss Rose" Division was organized at Deer Island, Charlotte county, N. B., on the 4th June, by the Grand Worthy Associate, Mr. Robert Wills, assisted by the Grand Scribe, Mr. Paterson. It starts with twenty-five members, and the principal officers are: Mr. W. S. Thompson, W. P.; Mr. A. T. Lloyd, W. A.; Mr. O. S. Fountain, R. S.; Mr. Frank Lloyd, F. S.; Mr. John F. Haney, Treas.; Mr. Joseph Haney, Chap.; Mr. John Cummings, P. W. P.; Mr. A. T. Lloyd, Dep.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

"Bristol" Lodge was organized at Bristol, N. B., on May 30th, by Mr. Wm. Gibson, Deputy, with thirty members. Mr. D. Pearson is W. C. T., Miss Jane Bell, W. V. T., Mr. S. D. Alexander, R. S., Rev. John Gravinor, Chap., Dr. M. C. Atkinson, P. W. C. T., and Mr. George H. Baird, L. D.

Among the delegates expected to be present at the meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World in Halifax this week are: Joseph Malins, R.W.G. Templar, England; Rev. Geo. Gladstone, R. W. G. Counsellor, Scotland; Rev. D. Burford Hooke, R.W.C. Chaplain, Wales; W. W. Turnbull, R. W. G. Secretary, Scotland; Rev. H. J. Boyd, P.G.W. Chaplain, England; Rev. Enoch Franks, P.G.W. Chaplain, England; Oscar Eklund, G. W. Secretary, Sweden; Prof. Hastings, G. W. C. T., Tennessee, U.S.; Thomas N. G. Clare, G.W.C.T., Bahamas; D. W. Wells Brown, P.R.G.Co., Massachusetts; Mrs. Hooke, Wales; D. J. Cuthbertson, G. W. Chaplain, Isle of Man; Mrs. Green, R. W. S., Juvenile Templars; W. S. Wilson, G.W. Secretary, of Virginia; W. M. Artell, G. W. Secretary, of Florida, and several others from Massachusetts and Newfoundland.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Sandy Healy, a Toronto dock laborer, lay down on the railway track while drunk, and was run over and killed. A man named Howick who was killed on the railway track near Ottawa had a bottle of whiskey on his person.

Mrs. Smith, keeper of an illicit liquor den at Shediac, New Brunswick, a few days ago shot and killed a railway brakeman named Thomas Morrison, while he, with others, while intoxicated, were seeking admission to the house.

At Vincennes, Indiana, Charles Pollock shot and killed his wife while she was asleep and then killed himself. They belong to the wealthiest class in the city, had only been married a few months, and having lived on happy terms together it is believed Pollock was crazed with drink when he committed the double crime.

A young man named Riley, of Logtown, New York, was observed asleep in his wagon while driving along the towpath of the canal. He was awakened and warned, but his horse and wagon were next day found in a field without him, and his coat and hat, a whiskey flask in the former, were found floating in the canal, leaving little doubt that he was drowned.

A CONSECRATED LIFE.

Take my life and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

Take my moments and my days,
Let them flow in ceaseless praise.

Take my hands, and let them move
At the impulse of Thy love.

Take my feet and let them be
Swift and beautiful for Thee.

Take my voice, and let me sing
Always, only, for my King.

Take my lips, and let them be
Filled with messages from Thee.

Take my silver and my gold,
Not a mite would I withhold.

Take my intellect, and use
Every power as Thou shalt choose.

Take my will, and make it Thine;
It shall be no longer mine.

Take my heart, it is Thine own,
It shall be Thy royal throne.

Take my love; my Lord, I pour
At Thy feet its treasure-stores.

Take myself, and I will be
Ever, only, all for Thee.

—Francis Kelly's *Haverhill*.

HOW PRUE SAVED THE CORN CROP.

BY MARGARET VANDEGRIFT.

PART II.

Prue danced into the house. She had a bad habit of conversing with herself, and this was what she was saying: "Two hours yet before father will wait his breakfast: now for the notes! Let me see, twelve men for ten hours, that's some hundred and twenty hours. If they begin at six—and they easily can, if we have handed the tea at half-past five—and hoe till twelve, that's six hours apiece; six into one hundred and twenty goes twenty times. I want twenty girls, and I'll ask a few more, to make sure; I don't believe I shall have any regrets; but they mayn't all do their little best. There are four Haylitts, and three Robesons, that's seven, and five Wilsons, that's twelve, and two Oswalds, fourteen, and three Rudolphs, seventeen, and one Anderson—the Rudolphs can stop for her—that's eighteen, and four Rineharts, that's twenty-two, and I'm twenty-three; surely that will be enough. What a supper I'll give them! Bob would have raised all sorts of objections, but father's reasonable; and there's all those dear lemons, and nearly all my birthday cake, and heaps of tomatoes, and eggs, and potatoes, and a whole bottle of sweet oil! Off for the dressing, thanks be to praise! Of course everything must be cold, and ready beforehand, but the coffee and chocolate; and I'll have them ready, but not cold. Oh, what fun it's going to be!"

And Prue caught up an astonished kitten, and whirled around the room with it until they were both dizzy. Then she sat down to her writing desk, and proceeded with puckered forehead and lips, to compose the following note:

Dear Girls:

This is an appeal rather than an invitation. Will you all come to a hoeing party this evening? There will be a very elegant, and of course light, handed tea at 5:30; hoeing from 6 to 12; supper at 12 precisely. We are to imagine, when we sit down to supper, that we have been dancing. Particulars to be given on the premises. Sincerely yours,

PATIENCE HENDERSON.

Of this note she made seven slightly varied copies, adding to the notes to her most distant guests an invitation to remain for the night. By the time she had finished it was nearly seven o'clock, and she made ready a dainty breakfast for her father.

"I'm getting too lazy for anything," he said when she took it up. "I believe I was well enough to come down this morning, Prue—you oughtn't to spoil me so."

"You're my only father, dear, so people will excuse me," said Prue, giving him the waiter and a kiss at the same time. She sat by the window till he had finished, then putting the waiter on a chair, she took his hands coaxingly, saying:

"I don't ever give you anything but good advice, dear, do I?"

"Not often!" said her father, smiling. "What reason are you hatching now, Prue? Out with it!"

So Prue unfolded her plan, and, to her delight, and somewhat to her surprise, he entered into it heartily. She would have had less pleasure in his consent, but would have prized it more, could she have seen the struggle which went on in his mind while she was speaking. He disliked putting himself under obligations to those who were not near and dear to him, and he was about to say so, when a happy second thought made him try to regard the affair as Prue and her friends would regard it. He knew that all the girls whom she proposed to invite were healthy, happy damsels, to whom an evening spent in hoeing would be no more exhausting than one spent in dancing. He knew that Prue would give them a royal supper at the end of their work, and that the friendly feeling which animated their little colony would make that work a pleasure. So he manfully suppressed every doubtful or ungracious word which occurred to him, and was surprised to find himself, as the day went on, planning and working with Prue as if they were two school-girls.

"I'm so sorry Bob can't be 'in it,'" said Prue, regretfully, as she sprang into the buggy, at eight o'clock with her basket of notes, "but you see—don't you, Fatherkin!—that all the pride of all the Hendersons would have blocked my way if I had breathed it to him, and then I do wish to see his face when he meets that corafield tomorrow evening! Now be good while I'm gone. I'll come back as soon as I can, for I've 'a great deal of trouble to see to' before this evening."

The bread had been baking while Prue was writing her notes, and the borrowed flour was to make some sour-cream-and-soda biscuit.

Prue planned and arranged, as she drove rapidly from house to house, leaving her notes at the doors, for she thought that if she stopped to talk and explain her morning would be gone before she knew it. "Fortune favors the brave," and the observant. At the first stopping-place Prue picked up a small but devoted friend of hers, who was only too glad, for the sake of the drive, to jump out and deliver the notes. He entered keenly into the spirit of the enterprise, and begged so hard to be allowed to come and "help," that Prue told him he might if his mother were willing. He came out, flushed with triumph, from the second house at which they stopped.

"Miss Prue, dear Miss Prue, we're in such luck!" he exclaimed; "here's Mr. Haylitt's team going right past Oswald's and Wilson's, on his way to Warrenton and he says he'd back his horse to beat yours, any day, and to just give him the notes, and he'll have 'em there before you could, and he says you're the pluckiest girl in the country, and I said I knew that this great while!"

Prue's knight stopped for breath, and she handed him the notes laughing and blushing.

Mr. Haylitt came to the door with a word of hearty encouragement, a regret that he could not go with "the girls," and a promise to send them along in good time.

The two other notes were soon delivered, for Prue determined not to be discouraged, left the answers to fate and hurried on.

"I'll tell you what, Phil," she said, as they neared Mr. Rudolph's, on their homeward way, "I'll let you get out here, and you can run on and ask your mother just to let you come home with me, if you're not needed to-day, and you can bring some 'greens' from the swamp and dress up the barn, and help me set the table, and do all sorts of things!"

Phil sprang from the buggy almost before she stopped speaking, and by the time she reached his gate stood there panting, with his Sunday suit rolled into a ball under his arm.

"It's to wear to-night," he explained, throwing it under the seat as he jumped in; "drive on quick, Miss Prue, or they'll all be at you at once!"

Sure enough, Mrs. Rudolph's motherly face appeared at a window, and the three smiling faces of her daughters at the door, and a threefold shout of "Wait, Prue! Wait! We're coming, of course, but what does it mean?" was wafted into the buggy as Prue drove rapidly away.

She was home by eleven, and then she "flew 'round." Sandwiches, for which a ham had been boiled the day before, cake and lemonade and tea were to complete the elegant light repast at 5.30. Mr. Hen-

derson "went on cutting bread and butter" until his arm ached, but he would not stop until it was decided that the "handed tea" would be elegantly heavy if people ate more than three sandwiches a-piece, and that the six dozen which Prue proudly counted would be enough. Then he reclined on a luxurious couch composed of hay and old quilts on the barn floor, and directed Phil's zeal, which was not entirely according to knowledge, until the barn "looked like a ball-room," Prue declared. The kitchen stove seemed to have caught the spirit of the times, Biscuit and cake came out "done to a turn," and the coffee was browned to nicety. Phil ground it as soon as it was roasted, and was like another pair of hands and feet to Prue, so that by three o'clock all was in readiness excepting what most necessarily be left until the last moment. Prue had time for "forty winks" before she went to put on the clean gingham dress which she had decided would be suitable to the occasion, and Mr. Henderson was induced to lie down, although he declared that it was quite unnecessary—he had not felt so well for weeks.

The curiosity which Prue's invitation had excited made her guests unfashionably punctual; by half-past five they were all there, "taking off their things" in the spare room. Prue explained the situation in a few words, and the hearty sympathy and approval with which her explanation was greeted warmed the cockles of her heart. They were impatient to begin, and the light refreshment was disposed of as quickly as might be, though not without a flattering appreciation of the lemonade.

Then one of the Rudolphs, whose father had been "in the war," shouldered her hoe, saying briskly, "Shoulder arms! Forward, march!" and away they marched to the corafield to the tune of "John Brown's Body." There was not a house nor a high-road in sight; they might sing and laugh to their heart's content! The captain gave them their orders, they fell into line, each at the end of a row, and then began a race for the other end. Nobody could have told which flew fastest, tongues or hoes. Mr. Henderson sitting on the front porch, from which he had received a twenty-four-fold order "not to stir," smiled to himself when the sound, as of innumerable blackbirds, came to him on the breeze. Then the chatter suddenly stopped and there was a chorus of clear girl-voices in "Here we go round the mulberry-bush!" other songs, old and new, followed, with intervals of merry talk between. Prue had "adapted" the vision of that most genial gardener, Charles Dudley Warner, and as each girl came to the end of her row, she found Phil waiting for her with a bright tin dipper of lemonade. Twilight fell, and the full moon rose grandly in a cloudless sky. The girls had settled steadily to their work, and it was plain now that there would be a handsome margin of time before the supper hour. The sweetness of the evening subdued the talk and laughter, and when after a brief silence, Mary Rudolph softly began the Evening Hymn, every voice joined hers. Hopes and plans and aspirations were talked over as the girls worked side by side, and not a few good resolves and strengthened purposes dated from that helpful evening. They finished, in a glow of enthusiasm, a little after eleven. Prue had put her coffee and chocolate on to boil as she saw them nearing the end, and with so many willing hands to help it, the supper was soon on the table. Cold chicken and tongue and ham, "dressed" tomatoes, potato salad, piles of buttered biscuit, Prue's birthday cake, cut in slices and skillfully spread, so that last night's subtraction should not spoil its roundness, sponge-cake and jumbles, canned peaches, and a great dish of fresh blackberries which Phil had gathered, made a goodly show. There were various small side-dishes—egg-sandwiches, pickled beets and cucumbers, dried beef and cheese; and Mr. Henderson, who had flatly refused to go to bed, and declared his intention to carve the chickens, smiled to himself as he looked at the loaded table, with mental prophecy that it would take at least three days to eat the remains. He smiled again, at the fallaciousness of his prophecy, as they rose from the table. Hoeing as these young women had hoed that evening would have qualified them for a supper far less tempting than that which Prue had set before them.

When Bob came home the next afternoon Prue hurried him into the house, as soon as he had emptied the wagon and put up the

horses, and kept him there, upon one pretext or another, until after tea; he lingered, talking with her about the poor little woman at the mill, until she had washed and put away the tea-things; then, as they came out arm-in-arm to the porch, Mr. Henderson said:

"Children, if you'll each give me an arm, I would like to walk around a little and take a look at that corafield."

Bob's face grew gloomy at once, but he silently walked his arm to his father, and they walked slowly down the lane. When they reached the bars Bob rubbed his eyes. "Why, Prudence!" he said, and stopped looking bewildered. There smiled the corn, not from a tangle of weis, but from the brown, freshly-turned cart—not a weed to be seen!

"How in the world," began Bob, and stopped again.

Mr. Henderson laughed as they had not heard him laugh for many a day.

"You owe your sister a hat, my boy," he said, "and if you'll do the square thing you'll write to your Aunt Prudence for the prettiest bonnet in Boston, when that corn's sold. 'Man has his will, but woman has her way.'"

Bob turned to Prue for an explanation, and Prue explained.

"I take back what I said the other day about women's voting, my dear," said Bob, when she had finished; "or—no, I don't either, come to think of it; you'd vote for each other every time, and the poor inferior man, would be left out in the cold altogether. You good little soul!" and he kissed her with a fervor which would have endangered a less genuine blush than the one which covered her face at his loving praise.

Prue, true to her name, utterly declined "the prettiest bonnet in Boston," but Aunt Prudence executed a commission for Bob in her usual satisfactory manner just before the ensuing Christmas, and, no matter with which of her numerous neckerchiefs Prue adorns herself, it is always fastened with a little golden ear of corn.

There have been many merry-makings since the practical one of which I have told, but the jealous youths in that neighborhood declare that the girls always follow up their approval of the most successful "handing" with, "Oh but it doesn't compare with Prue's 'Hoeing Party'!"—*Christian Union*.

THE GIRLS' PRAYER MEETING.

A TRUE STORY.

"Well, Beth, there's no use in our trying to do anything of the kind here; perhaps your plan worked well in Willington, but it never could be carried out in Hamden," and Emma Blake drew down her good-natured face to as doleful a length as possible, and gazed mournfully out of the window.

Both Wakeman, sitting in an easy position on the other side of the cheery coal fire settled her eye-glasses and laughed.

"Don't you know, Emma, everything that's distant always seems a great deal easier to do than what is close at hand? Willington hadn't half the advantages that Hamden has in reality; there weren't as many girls to begin with, and not a bit more interest than there is here."

"But the idea of proposing a girls' meeting to any of them; they would turn up their noses at the very suggestion. Why, we can hardly have a young people's meeting, there are so few to take part, and what can we expect of one entirely by ourselves?"

"But it's just because the girls don't know they can speak, and this would be a sort of training school for us. That's the way it looks to me."

"Well, you are sanguine, Beth, because you've been away from it all so long; but you sit through as many awful pauses at prayer meetings as I have, and you'll feel differently. But there, Beth, you know I don't want to throw cold water on the plan, and one thing we can do, we can pray for it anyway, and I think 'twill help us to have the same time every day, to think and pray for each other and our work."

"Yes, we can do that; and to-morrow let's see Mrs. True and ask her how to begin."

"The very thing, and then we'll see the girls as soon as we have a chance—probably those we expect the least of will help the most."

"No doubt; that's always the way, and now good-bye till to-morrow." And Beth settled her pretty hood, and kissing her friend, hurried homeward.

They were true friends, these two, with a friendship which began in a happy school life, had only strengthened in the last three years, during Beth's absence at a private boarding school in another State. She was a Christian, but not an active one till the influence of the social prayer-meetings among the girls had strengthened her as only that part of Christian work can, and she had written earnest letters to Emma urging her to organize something of the kind in Hamden.

But Emma hesitated. "Twas easy enough for you, Beth, there where you were known as Miss Wakeman, from Hamden; but what can we do right here where we've always lived."

But Beth thought an attempt could be made, at least, and had at last won Emma's consent to see Mrs. True, a sweet-faced, gentle consecrated woman of whose help and sympathy they were sure.

The next day, therefore, they went together to call on her and talk over their plan. She approved of it heartily, and inquired if they wouldn't like to meet at her house.

"You are welcome to this room, any time" she said, heartily. "I'll take my work out in the kitchen so you can be by yourselves."

"How nice that will be," said Beth, "now Emma, let's see the girls and have our first meeting next Saturday."

"All right," said Emma, a little despondingly. "I only hope they'll enter into it half as much as Mrs. True has."

"I wish," said Beth, timidly, "you would pray with us about it now, Mrs. True."

It must be confessed she was taken by surprise. It wasn't an easy matter for her to pray "out loud" unless, perhaps, at home among her children, but being a woman of rare good sense as well as Christian earnestness, she put away every thought except that the girls wanted help, and knelt and prayed for them and their new purposes. Beth and Emma followed with a few earnest words, and when they all rose Mrs. True said with tears in her eyes: "Well, girls our little prayer meeting has commenced, and I feel very sure it won't be the last."

The next Sunday Emma and Beth, with some trepidation, proposed their plan to "the girls." Three or four entered into it with a readiness very encouraging. Nell Avery, whom they had especially dreaded, said she had thought before 'twould be nice to have something of the kind, while her sister promised to see some of the other girls. Gertie West, however, a cousin of Beth, from whom they expected help as a matter of course, to their great surprise seemed very indifferent, and finally said she wouldn't discourage them, but she didn't think it could be supported; what they ought to have in Hamden was a young people's meeting in the evening.

So it was with all the rest; some favored the idea, some were indifferent, and one or two strongly inclined to make fun.

It was with conflicting emotions, therefore, that Emma and Beth walked into Mrs. True's pleasant sitting-room the next Saturday afternoon.

These were there before them, Nell Avery and two little girls whom they had not spoken of at all.

They all sat in the stiffest position, as far as possible from each other, and Beth, try as she would to make it social, like those in Willington, felt constrained and awkward as she took down the big Bible and began to read. The sense of unresponsiveness in the demure faces made her remarks forced and unnatural, and a violent trembling seized her as she attempted to pray.

Emma having less responsibility, kept the meeting from being too formal, and though the others did nothing but recite verses, it was by no means bad beginning though Beth thought it was.

Like all sanguine natures, she could plan more readily than she could execute, and as they came out together she took Emma's arm and said, sadly: "I am afraid you were right, Emma, I don't believe we can make a success of it after all."

"Ah, it's your turn to be discouraged, is it?" replied Emma, "why I'm just beginning to feel that they won't fail. This meeting is a good deal better than the one in the conference room, where no one took

part, and we finally recited the Lord's prayer together and closed the meeting. I've much more heart to go on than I had before this afternoon, and we can always pray for them anyway."

Well, they did, and time would fail me to tell how, little by little, the meetings grew in numbers and in interest, and grew informal, too, till they seemed more like pleasant, social gatherings than stiff prayer-meetings.

So gradual was the change that the two girls who had started them hardly realized it till one Saturday afternoon, when they came in late and were met at the door by Mrs. True with the cheery words, "You've got a room full this time."

Fourteen girls altogether, and Gertie West as leader! How pleasant it was, and how short the time seemed as one after another earnest prayer was offered.

Beth and Emma had hardly time for a hand clap as they hurried out, but Beth whispered, "Aren't you glad we started them?" And Emma with shining eyes answered, "Aren't you glad we prayed?"—*Christian at Work.*

BOYS' AND GIRLS' TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK.

BY H. L. READE.

(National Temperance Society, New York.)

PART II.

LESSON III.—ALCOHOL IN BUSINESS.

What is business? Business is employment, that which occupies our time and attention. It is labor for purposes of profit or improvement.

What one thing is most useful in a young person, that a good business situation may be attained?

The one thing most useful in a young person that a good business situation may be obtained, is a known good character.

What is a good character? A good character is that in a person which commands respect, and esteem, and confidence.

Do persons known to use, habitually, alcoholic drinks have this needed character?

They do not have it. What business in this country is among those wherein most men are employed and the largest wages paid?

The railroad companies are among those that employ the most men and pay the largest wages.

How many railroad companies in this country employ men as engineers, and conductors, and station-agents, and in other responsible positions, who are known to use, habitually, alcoholic drinks?

There are no railroad companies that employ men as engineers, and conductors, and station-agents, and in other responsible positions who are known to use, habitually, alcoholic drinks.

Why will they not employ such men as engineers?

They will not employ them as engineers because human life is entrusted to their keeping, and no train can be safely run by a man whose mind is unbalanced from the effects of alcohol.

Why will they not employ them as conductors?

For the same reason that they will not employ them as engineers, besides the disgust awakened in most persons by enforced business contact with those who show that they drink alcohol.

Why will they not employ them as station-agents and in other responsible positions?

For the reasons already named, and because property, equally with human life, cannot be safely entrusted to the care of persons who habitually use alcoholic drinks.

TEMPERANCE PRESIDENTS.—The Presidents for the current year of the Wesleyan Conference, the Congregational Union, and the Baptist Union being all total abstainers, the National Temperance League have convened a meeting, to be addressed by the three Presidents of the Metropolitan Tabernacle on the 20th instant, when the Dean of Canterbury and the venerable President of the League (who is a prominent minister of the Society of Friends) will also take part in the proceedings; the object of the demonstration being "to direct attention to the progress of Temperance in English churches of all denominations."

PRIMARY CLASS METHODS.

Home help to the Sunday-school teacher should be freely given at all times; but this duty is specially urgent in the case of primary classes. The primary class teacher has many peculiar difficulties to encounter in the ignorance and the restlessness of young children and her claims upon the sympathy and co-operation of the parents are therefore correspondingly great. Some primary class teachers find it a good plan to remind parents of their duties and privileges in this respect. Below is a form used in the Broadway Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Louisville, which combines a certificate of membership in the class with words of reminder for parent and child. The form is printed tastefully on four pages of cardboard; the first page serves as a certificate of membership, the second contains a note for parents, and the third the passages of scripture to be committed to memory. We here give the three pages in order:

BROADWAY TABERNACLE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Primary Department of Sunday-school.

THIS CERTIFIES that
.....
is enrolled as a Member of the
Primary Class.....188
.....
Teacher,

TO PARENTS.—Your child's name has been enrolled in this class, where, next to your own home influence, he is to receive the earliest religious impressions. Will you give your aid that we together may teach the way of eternal life? There are some portions of the scripture which should be stored in every heart, but never so well as in early years. It is desired that these foundation truths should be memorized by each child during the time it may remain in the Primary Class. Will you assist in the effort to make these words the guide of life? Some of them will be recited in concert as part of the exercises of each session. Before being transferred to another department in the school each child will be expected to repeat all these, and will receive a certificate of honorable promotion.

HOW TO BE SAVED.
John 3: 14-17.

HOW TO PRAY.
Matt. 7: 7, 8. The Lord's Prayer.
Matt. 6: 9-13.

HOW TO TRUST.
Psalm 23.

HOW TO OBEY.
Lake 10: 27. Exodus 20: 3-17.

HOW TO LIVE.
Matt. 5: 1-9.

HOW TO LOVE.
1 Cor. 13: 4-7.

And here is the certificate of promotion referred to above:

This Certifies that
.....
has memorized the required Scripture, and having been a faithful member of the Primary Department is now honorably promoted and commended to the Christian love and care of another Teacher.

A New York primary class teacher supplies her scholars with a slip for tacking on the wall at home. The slip contains the golden text in full and the lesson titles for the quarter. The lessons and the memory verses are also indicated. Her manner of using it is best told in her own words:

"We find our printed sheets of lessons and golden texts a great aid. The children review the lessons at home, and the number who can repeat all the texts of the quarter has greatly increased since we introduced this list. Everywhere I find it tacked to the wall in the family room. We formerly furnished the children with little golden

text books, but they were soon lost. We have made the primary class library a means of inciting the children to new diligence in study. No one can draw a book who does not learn the golden texts, and those who learn the most have the newest books, which are designated by a different colored cover."—*S. S. Times.*

"PROUD OF MOTHER."

There are few eminent men who have not said that their success in life was largely owing to their mother's teaching, and who have been proud to honor her. The following is an illustration of this truth:

The mother of John Quincy Adams said in a letter to him, written when he was only twelve years old,—

"I would rather see you laid in a grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy."

Not long before the death of Mr. Adams a gentleman said to him,—

"I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. A.

The gentleman replied—

"I have been reading the published letters of your mother."

"If this gentleman relates, 'I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly than did the eyes of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother.'"

He stood up in his peculiar manner and said,—

"Yes, sir, all that is good in me I owe to my mother, and I am proud of her."

It is only low, mean natures that are "ashamed of mother."—*Watchman.*

How MANY poor, weary mothers we can recall who grew prematurely old by waiting upon their children beyond the bounds of reason! Nature never demands that all consideration, duty and labor should be upon one side, and, on the other, nothing. It is pitiful to see such unwisdom which can only result in evil, since the child is made neither strong nor sweet, brave nor tender, self-restrained nor self-sacrificing, by that over-indulgence which society tolerates and expects.—*Our Continent.*

Question Corner.—No. 11.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

1. Where do we find the assurance "As thy days so shall thy strength be?"
2. What was the first defeat suffered by the children of Israel after they captured the city of Jericho?
3. Why were they thus defeated?
4. Which of the twelve tribes settled in the country on the east of the Jordan, and why?
5. When was the cry raised, "to your tents O Israel?"
6. Who beside Christ prayed for his enemies while he was being put to death?

BIBLE ACROSTIC.

1. The name by which our Saviour is called, given by the angel to Joseph before His birth, as recorded by Matthew.
2. A name recorded by the same evangelist in fulfillment of a prophecy by Isaiah.
3. The abode of God and the holy angels and the spirits of the just.
4. A letter of the Greek alphabet by which Jesus signifies His presence with His people to the end of time.
5. A beautiful figure drawn from nature by which Jesus illustrates His union with His people.
6. Another letter of the Greek alphabet, in which Jesus indicates His presence and power from the beginning.
7. A quality of character without which it is declared by the apostles to the Hebrews, "No man shall see the Lord."

These initials form a title of the Supreme Being, by which he first made Himself known to Moses.

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS IN NO. 9.

1. Isaiah, 2 Chron. xxxvi, 16, 20.
2. Elijah, 1 Kings xviii, 19, 40.
3. He was going to Damascus from Mount Horeb 1 Kings xix, 36, 41.
4. Doctors Acts ix, 36, 41.
5. That his posterity should possess the throne of Israel until the fourth generation. 2 Kings x, 30.

BIBLE CHAERADE.

John 2: 6-10; Gen. 28: 11-18; Job 17: 25.—Brimstone.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Clara E. Folsom, John W. Moffat and Anna Black.

The Weekly Messenger.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

IRISH NEWS.

The two Careys are still detained in custody in Dublin, it is said because the Government, owing to fresh information, is renewing endeavors to obtain the surrender of Walsh and Tynan by the United States.

Emigrants from Ireland are arriving in America in hundreds. Quakers living in Ireland lately distributed in the County Donegal two hundred and seventy tons of seed potatoes, thereby relieving the distress of three thousand families.

The trial of the dynamite conspirators proceeds daily. An investigation into alleged poisoning of obnoxious persons by the Invincibles failed to obtain any proof of this form of crime having been adopted by that murderous organization.

Mr. Edward Harrington, member of Parliament and editor of the *Kerry Sentinel*, and his foreman printer, Mr. Brosnan, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on account of a notice printed in the office of that paper, calling a meeting of the Invincibles.

Meetings to ratify the organization of the National League in Philadelphia have been held in many leading centres of the United States. A fervid appeal has been issued to Irishmen all over the continent of America, upon behalf of the testimonial to Mr. Parnell. It is signed by Irishmen from nearly every State and Territory, including eight Congressmen, five judges, ten Catholic priests, a number of Protestant ministers and several millionaires.

Mr. Davitt, M. P., lately released from prison where he was sent for seditious utterances, has come to an agreement with Mr. Parnell as to the future conduct of the agitation in Ireland and has, at the leader's request, rejoined the National League Committee. The difference that existed between them arose from Mr. Davitt's theory of the nationalization of the land—or the abolition of private landlordism, the tenants to pay their rent to the Government.

Timothy Kelly, the last man convicted of the Phoenix Park murders, was hanged on Saturday morning last, the fifth executed for that crime. In accordance with a promise made to his mother, he left no statement or letter regarding the murders. At a meeting of Irish ladies interested in supporting the families of the Irish patriots who have been hanged or imprisoned lately, held in New York a few days ago, the execution of Kelly was denounced as legalized murder and a brutal desire for blood on the part of the English Government, and a resolution was adopted, warmly appealing to Irishmen in America to come to the rescue of their kindred in Ireland, and asking for a conference of the leaders of the Irish movement with them upon relief measures.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Maryland, having notified the clergy of his diocese that he did not wish them to hold office in the National League or countenance the organization, Father Brennan will resign from the National Committee. Other priests are said to be resolved to stand for the right of contributing to the League funds, holding that the Pope's rescript only applied to the Church in Ireland. At a meeting of the Leaguers in New York to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention, Dr. Wallace urged those present to stand by the new league and not be frightened away by the

attempts of Ireland's enemies to show that the Pope was opposed to efforts to relieve Ireland. The Rev. Father Larkin pointed out that the Pope did not sign the letter attributed to him, but that it was signed by Cardinal Simeoni and showed its author's ignorance of what was going on in Ireland. Said he, "If the Pope's father and mother had lived as tenants under an Irish landlord and he had grown up in that unhappy country, I believe he might be willing to become President of the Irish National League." It is useless, however, for these patriots to try to escape the fact that the Pope is thoroughly committed against the agitation in Ireland, for it is established by a reprint of five Acts of the Pontificate relative to Ireland which has just been issued from the Vatican. The reprint shows that the Pope wrote to Cardinal McCabe in 1882, informing him that he was confident that British statesmen would give satisfaction to the Irish people when they demanded what was just. Mr. Errington, the Englishman blamed with having misled the Pope on Irish affairs, has left Rome. A report that he assumed representative functions that he was not entitled to, and had in consequence fallen under the deep disfavor of the Pope, would not seem to be trustworthy in view of the later intelligence that the Pope gave him private audience before he left Rome. The chief offence charged against Mr. Errington, as the one that put the Pope against him, was that he had procured a copy of the letter to the Irish prelates before either of themselves had received it, and that without authority he had it communicated to the *London Times*.

CASUALTY.

Severe heat in New York has greatly increased the death rate, and many sunstrokes are reported.

One man was killed and four very badly injured by a caving-in of rock in the Templeton, Ontario, phosphate mines.

One hundred and forty-three soldiers at Posen, Germany, have been placed in a dangerous condition through accidental poisoning.

Lizzie Leslie, aged sixteen, Toronto, was struck by lightning and badly injured, perhaps permanently. The chair she was sitting on was shattered to pieces by the stroke.

Le Haire, a trapeze performer, of Toronto, while acting in an Indianapolis theatre fell twenty-five feet to the stage, through a strap breaking, and was fatally injured.

A man at Desossambault, Quebec, had his hand terribly shattered on Sunday by the explosion of his gun, into which he had foolishly placed an extra charge. The hand had to come off.

Mr. John Lahey, an old and esteemed resident of Dundas, Ontario, while talking to a friend on the track at the railway station, became confused on seeing a train coming and was struck by the engine and killed.

Two sons of Mr. Robert Dunn, Bryanston, Ontario, were bathing, and one of them aged thirteen got out of his depth and was drowned. His father, not suspecting danger, had thought the boy's cries for help were uttered in sport.

An elevator in Milwaukee burst under the pressure of a hundred and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, and about two thousand bushels slid into the river, and seven tramps dozing in the shadow of the building are supposed to have been buried in ruins.

In the verdict regarding the recent suspension bridge accident at New York, the coroner's jury find the trustees of the bridge responsible for not having had sufficient police and other protection, and urge them to at once adopt measures to render the bridge as safe as it should be.

Several shipwrecks occurred on the Newfoundland coast in a recent storm, the most serious one being that of the iron steamship "Langshaw," bound from Montreal for Liverpool with grain and cattle. The crew saved themselves in the boats, but lost their all and suffered much hardship before reaching land.

At a performance of Barnum's circus in Chicago an elephant got wild and attacked a chariot in the entree procession, and then charged right through the pagent, causing awful confusion in it and almost a panic among the audience. The wild beasts in their cages becoming alarmed contributed not a little to the uproar. By the band continuing to play confidence was restored among the multitude, and the circus hands after a while succeeded in turning out the unruly animals and restoring something like harmony to the show. A worse accident happened the same circus at two o'clock in the morning, when the main tent, dress and paraphernalia were burned. Another circus at Niagara Falls was caught in a storm and the tent blown down on the people's heads. There was a bad panic, but no one was killed although several were hurt. The managers of the circus are commended for their promptness in having the lights put out, the canvas rolled off the struggling audience and the weaker ones assisted.

The explosion of a powder manufactory and two powder magazines within two days, all being struck with lightning, is a curious coincidence. At Hutchinson, Kansas, at three o'clock on the morning of June seventh, the Hazard Powder Company's magazine, containing thirteen hundred pounds of powder, was struck by lightning. The explosion that followed shook the city and broke an enormous amount of glass. Buildings were wrenched from their foundations by the shock, and a dwelling three hundred yards from the magazine was riddled by the flying bricks. On the afternoon of the eighth, lightning exploded three powder mills at Laffin & Rind's powder works four miles west of Newburgh, New York. The buildings were torn to fragments, and houses a long distance off lost heavily in glass and otherwise. One man, Frank Waite, who had been badly hurt in an explosion some years ago, was injured so as to cause his death in two hours. A powder magazine was struck by lightning in Scutari, Turkey, on the eighth, producing an explosion that killed ten soldiers and seven civilians, wounded forty soldiers and fifteen civilians and caused great destruction of property.

CRIME.

Hiram S. Maxim, the electrician, lately captured, after a desperate struggle on a train in France, one of two men who robbed him in Paris in 1881.

William C. Moore has been captured by the authorities of Ontario county, New York, for the embezzlement of a hundred and thirty thousand dollars from the Victor Bank.

Samuel J. Wright, a former County Attorney of Northampton, North Carolina, has lately been discovered as a forger to

the amount of thirty thousand dollars and made his escape.

The Toronto police caught two clever rascals the other day, who went by the names of William H. Norris and James H. Norton, and recovered a large amount of plunder they had stolen from shops.

Two partners, Robinson and Sayles, in a beet-sugar-making process, W. ertown, New York, quarrelled, and the former threw the latter into a river, drowning him. Robinson was arrested and said he acted in self-defence.

Detectives in New York had a desperate fight a few evenings ago with a gang of car robbers. Charles Warner, a former convict, was shot and died during the night, and James Ryan and Thomas Fitzgerald were arrested.

Dougal Dickson, the four-year old son of a lawyer at Belleville, Ontario, was forced by two young boys of ten or twelve to swallow a mixture of paint and fowl egg, and died within a few hours from the effects of the horrible dose.

Douckley and Waller, two rivals for the office of Sheriff in Patrick county, Virginia, engaged in an impromptu duel by the roadside and Waller, who had been beaten in the election and who began the mortal combat, fell mortally wounded.

The Barber boys, noted desperadoes guilty of many crimes, were taken from gaol at Waverley, Indiana, by a mob a few nights ago and hanged to a tree. A brother of Sheriff Sheppard, whom the Barbers murdered last year, led the mob, who were refused the keys by the Sheriff, and broke down the gaol doors with sledge hammers.

A passenger on a train passing through Burnsville, Alabama, backed up a refusal to pay fare by a demonstration with a knife, which was replied to with a revolver by the conductor and that in turn responded to with a similar weapon, until both revolvers having been emptied, the combatants were separated by the passengers, and the ruffian arrested.

BUSINESS AND LABOR NOTES.

A number of woollen mills in New England have shut down and others are to run on short time.

There is a strike of the section men on the Credit Valley Railway, Ontario, for an increase of pay from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day.

The Masons' and Plasterers' Union of St. John, New Brunswick, demands that the standard of wages shall be raised fifty cents, making it three dollars a day.

The Collinsville, Abbey and Confidence coal mines in Missouri were upon the defensive last week in apprehension of a riot by strikers. Armed guards were at the pit mouths while men were working below, and at night workmen in their boarding houses were all supplied with firearms. Later accounts signify that the strike is about over.

An increase of cotton area is reported at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, but the condition is less promising, owing to unseasonable weather at planting time, than this time last year. Winter wheat is in the same position as cotton, occupying more ground than last year but being in poorer condition. Spring wheat has an increased acreage of half a million acres and its condition is good and equal to last year. There is also an increased acreage under both barley and oats, and each is in high condition. Farmers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are troubled by the appearance of the Hessian fly in some

THE WEEK.

MR. WILLIAM W. THOMAS, JR., of Maine, has been appointed United States Minister to Sweden and Norway.

BY A NEW POLICY it is anticipated settlers will have greatly increased facilities for securing lands in the Canadian North-West.

IT HAS BEEN PROVED in Chicago that the firm of Fowler Brothers used cow's bones, butterine skimmings, beef fat, sheep fat and hog fat in the manufacture of "prime steam lard."

AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION is being organized in Ottawa to investigate the resources and possibilities of maintaining a civilized population in the regions about Hudson's Bay.

ASSISTANCE was to be sent from St. John's, Newfoundland, to thirty sealing schooners entrapped in ice in the northern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whose crews were suffering for want of food.

A POOR YOUNG JEWELLER of Ottawa is said to have been put in the way of recovering several valuable estates in Ireland, out of the possession of which he has hitherto been fraudulently kept.

AT A MEETING OF WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS in New York, resolutions were adopted thanking the Prime Ministers of Canada and Italy for offering women the privilege of voting in their bills now pending.

UNDER A TREATY made by the agent of the Liberian Republic, Africa, with Spain, the latter will allow the introduction of free black laborers into Cuba, where two hundred thousand slaves will be freed in 1888.

PAT SNEEDY, the worst gambling-house keeper in Chicago, having lately lost a hundred thousand dollars, has gone out of business. He furnished the money to defend Jerry Dunn, who was acquitted upon trial for a murder he committed.

SHEAHEY, one of the jury that convicted Giteau, has become insane. He was much averse to serving on the trial, and, it is said, was in favor of a verdict of insanity being rendered on the prisoner's behalf, but was overruled by the views of the other jurors.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK withheld his assent to a bill passed authorizing the construction of what is called the Storm King Bridge on the Hudson River, as he fears it would be an obstruction to commerce on that stream.

MANITOBA'S EXPENDITURE last year was over three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, being about sixty-six thousand dollars more than the receipts. The cost of construction of necessary public buildings and the outlay for drainage alone amount to nearly double the deficiency.

AN ASSOCIATION is proposed in Ottawa for the protection of public pleasure grounds and shade trees from malicious damage. It is a sad reflection upon civilized society that such an organization is needed. Those who do harm for its own sake are the making of a desperate class of criminals.

THE PHILADELPHIA LEGISLATURE has been disgraced by unbecoming conduct indulged in by several of its members at its final sitting. Some were intoxicated and coarse pranks were played, such as throwing a mattress from the gallery upon the head of the temporary Speaker and emptying a pitcher of water upon him. To retain respect for themselves the people must at the proper time repudiate such representatives.

SUNDAY TRAINS have been stopped on the Housatonic Railway by the Massachusetts authorities.

THERE IS REPORTED from Hennepin, Illinois, a poisonous growth of clover over-running all the pastures, which is killing many choice cattle.

DISTILLERS IN THE UNITED STATES deceived themselves sadly with the hope that they could induce the Canadian Government to have a law passed allowing them to save the internal revenue taxes on large surplus stocks of whiskey by exporting them in bond to Canada.

NINETY-FIVE CABIN PASSENGERS and ten hundred and eighty-six steerage passengers came out from England in the last passage of the Allan steamship "Sardinian." Among the number were two hundred and forty-two children brought out, chiefly by Mrs. Birt and Miss Rye, to find homes in the New World.

CITIZENS OF DODGE CITY, Kansas, have combined to expel all lawless characters and the mayor has issued a proclamation suppressing gambling. Mr. O'Brien, the new mayor of St. Paul, Minnesota, upon assuming office notified all gamblers to close their establishments, and a war upon places of bad repute is to begin.

UPON A SULTRY DAY within New York city, last week, exceedingly strange phases of weather were reported from seaward. Streaks of air of all degrees of temperature above freezing were felt in the winds blowing off the water. The atmosphere was favorable for the creation of mirages, and the outlines of near islands and ships were reflected fantastically in the sky.

A STEAMER brought to San Francisco lately nine hundred and sixty-six cases of opium, the largest cargo of the drug ever landed there, and on which the duties were two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars. This is one of the symptoms of the alarming increase in the consumption of opium in America, which is reported on all hands.

AN INSTITUTION that ought to be a valuable one to the country has been started at Rougemont, Quebec, by Mr. Whitfield, a successful farmer, under the auspices of the Provincial Government. It is a farm school, for instructing young people in all the branches of agriculture, under the direction of proficient instructors. In addition to practical tuition, the apprentices will study books and farm journals, and hear lectures. Every provision is made for the moral guardianship and religious instruction of both Protestant and Catholic apprentices. Institutions of a similar stamp should be multiplied all over America.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has declined to confer on Governor Butler the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, a distinction that it has been the custom to bestow upon Governors of the State. Regarding this slight the Governor has said to a reporter:—"I have to thank the overseers for doing me a very great personal and political service. The affront intended by their action is not upon me, but upon the people who elected me, and is the verdict and execution of judgment of Harvard College upon the acts of the people of the Commonwealth, for daring, by a large majority, to choose a Governor without asking the consent of that College, and only emphasizes what I have said heretofore, that Harvard College claims the right to govern the Commonwealth. I regret very much this political action on the part of the College, because I fear it may tend to impair its usefulness."

Eighty-one deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havana, Cuba, in May.

HIGH LICENSE has been carried in the Illinois House by seventy-nine to fifty-five.

PROFESSOR CHARLES C. ANTHON, of New York, died in Bremen, Germany, last week.

A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN is being promoted in Kingston, Ontario, by leading citizens and educationists.

GENERAL SHERMAN's friends have presented him with a residence in Chicago, which cost forty-three thousand dollars.

SUITS HAVE BEEN brought against Salesburys, Parkers and other Star Route mail contractors for the recovery of thirty thousand dollars, alleged to have been overpaid them by the United States Government.

LATEST ACCOUNTS indicate that General Crook has had no general engagement with the Indians, who seem to have dodged him in the mountains. He has gone into the Sierra Madres again and pushed south.

SINCE HER ESCAPE from the authorities holding her in Philadelphia for violation of neutrality by taking war material to Hayti for the revolutionists, the steamer "Tropic" has repeated the offence, landing a cargo of rams at Minagoone.

THE REMAINS of John Payne author of "Home, Sweet Home," lately transferred from a foreign grave, were interred in Oakhill Cemetery, Washington on Saturday in a beautiful spot provided by Mr. W. A. Corcoran, one of the most munificent citizens of the capital and the early friend of the poet.

A MAN CALLING HIMSELF John O'Donoghue called at the Bishop's Palace, Ottawa, and in presence of a priest cut off his little finger with a hatchet, as penance for sin, and would have chopped off his foot had he not been prevented. The wounded member was dressed at the hospital and the maniac was arrested.

A NEW TAX LAW in New York State is going to cost at least one wealthy resident, Cyrus Jefferson, an aged man reputed to be worth one or two millions, has most of his money loaned in the Western States. It is taxed there and, according to the new law, must now be taxed also in the State where its owner resides. To avoid paying taxes to two States upon the same property Mr. Jefferson will remove to where his treasure is. To stay would cost him twenty thousand dollars extra taxes annually.

WAR PREPARATIONS are going on in China a large scale, and it is said war with France is inevitable unless the latter gives up her pretensions with regard to Annam. A French Roman Catholic missionary having been beheaded in Tonquin, the French Government has been requested from Rome to at least protect the lives of the missionaries in Tonquin, whatever her war measure might be. According to their own accounts, the French position is very much improved in Tonquin, strong reinforcements being near at hand and on the way. The Secretary of the Chinese Legislation in Washington talks as if his nation would welcome war with France, being anxious to show the great improvements she has made in modern arts and science and its progress in the art of warfare; China has a navy of fifty to sixty good ships, and a number of ironclads and steel plated vessels have lately been ordered. She can easily concentrate one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand men alone from the Southern provinces, and if necessary half a million troops could shortly be marched into the field.

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quarters, threatening their otherwise promising grain crops. Corn in the same quarters has taken to rot, and entire fields have to be replanted. Some think the cause of the rot is phosphate used as a fertilizer and others that it is bad seed.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Halifax, N. S., has two coffee houses, the second having lately been established by the Church of England Temperance Society.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Hamilton, Ont., have circulated petitions for the introduction of temperance text books into the public schools.

A new Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance has been formed at Bobcaygeon, and one at Merriton, Ontario. Mr. P. M. Pattison, organizer, is meeting with gratifying success in his work.

Bridgewater, N. S., has recently been thoroughly aroused against the liquor traffic, on account of a resident coming to a sad ending through strong drink. A local paper says the difficulties that had stood in the way of enforcing the law have been cleared up, and it advises rum-sellers to seek either an honest calling or a new home.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held recently in New York, the Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania, presiding. By the annual report it is seen that the society prospers. It issued last year 111 new publications and printed over 36,000,000 pages of literature, making 1,112 different publications and about 550,000,000 pages printed since the organization of the society. Last year the total receipts for literature had been \$47,378.37, or a small amount short of a round fifty thousand dollars, and the receipts from all sources \$60,568.32, while the total expenses were \$61,649.70. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., of Massachusetts, was elected President for the ensuing year; the Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D.D., the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., of New York, Sir S. L. Tilley and Mr. Edward Carswell, of Canada, and ninety-seven other prominent gentlemen, representing various professions, were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. N. Stearns was re-elected Corresponding and Recording Secretary. The Rev. Geo. H. Hick was elected Financial Secretary, a new office, and Mr. Wm. D. Parker was elected Treasurer. The loss of Mr. William E. Dodge during the year was keenly felt and recognized at the meeting, and a resolution was referred to the Board of Managers, proposing a fitting and characteristic monument to the memory of Mr. Dodge—a building, to be erected on some one of the principal streets of New York, to be known as "The Dodge Memorial Temperance Building," to provide greatly needed headquarters for the ever-enlarging work of the society.

SATURDAY LAST was the thirtieth anniversary of the Gavazzi riots in Montreal, Gavazzi, a monk who took up the cause of Italian independence and afterward became a powerful opponent of the Church of Rome, was lecturing in a church and a mob attacked the audience after having overpowered the police. To quell the riot the mayor called out a portion of the Twenty-sixth Cameronian regiment. Some shots were fired among the mob on both sides of the soldiers, and the latter returned the fire on each side. The retiring congregation received the worst of the volley, and it was never ascertained who gave the order to fire. Major Hogart, commanding the regiment, died of a broken heart from having been accused of the offence, of which he strongly maintained his innocence.

"THE QUEEN OF THE SEA."

The city of Venice, often called "the Queen of the Sea," is one of the most beautiful cities in Italy, and is built on a number of small islands in the Adriatic Sea.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, Venice was at the height of its power and splendor. Its chief magistrate was called a Doge, and though the government was republican, there was very much more splendor and pomp than in our day.

The palace of the Doge still stands as one of the monuments of that time, "very interesting to travellers," and the famous "Bridge of Sighs," spanning the canal, joins the palace with the prisons.

Some of you may have read Byron's lines,—

"I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand."

and in the picture you can see both buildings plainly. Persons accused of crimes against the state were tried in the palace before the Doge, and after they were sentenced, the criminals were taken across the "Bridge of Sighs" to the dungeons, where they remained until their execution. So this bridge was indeed well named.

The church of San Marco, or St. Mark, was built at a very early date and was improved and enlarged at intervals during several centuries. Its gigantic clock has been the wonder of many ages, and its beautiful steeple or "campanile," as the Italians call it, can be seen for miles against the clear sky, with an angel's figure poised on its summit. The church and the buildings connected with it occupy a whole square.

On the roofs of these lives a colony of doves or pigeons, who build their nests and rear their young undisturbed. Pigeons have for centuries been protected by the keepers of the church. It was an ancient custom, dating as far back as A. D. 877, for the sacristans or sextons, after the service on Palm Sunday, to let loose a number of pigeons, lettered with strips of paper. The people were allowed to catch as many of these birds as they could, and fatten them to eat on Easter Sunday. As many pigeons as escaped and took refuge on the roof of the church were protected, as belonging to the sacred edifice, and were fed at the expense of the republic. During all the wars and troubles, and until the downfall of this government in May, A. D. 1797, these little birds were cared for and lived their happy lives, unconscious of the confusion around them. They were very tame, and would feed from the hands of those accustomed to throw them their daily portion of grain. After the republic was done away with, and the palace of the Doges was unoccupied, a pious lady left a bequest to continue the supply to the pigeons. This lady was of the Cornaro family, once high in esteem in Venice.

A gorgeous festival at Venice was the marriage of the city to the Adriatic Sea. It was celebrated every year on Ascension Day, and this had its origin in an historical event. In A. D. 1170, Pope Alexander III. was driven from Rome by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, or Red-beard, and he took refuge in Venice, where he was received with great respect and affection. The Emperor demanded that the republic should give him up; but the request was refused.

Barbarossa then sent a fleet of seventy-five galleys, under the command of his son, Otho, with orders to destroy all that came in their way. The Doge had only forty galleys; but he was an expert seaman, and drove the Emperor's fleet off the coast and took Otho prisoner. After this battle, peace was made, and Frederick consented to come to Venice to be reconciled with the pope.

To reward the Venetians for their services, the Pope bestowed on them the sovereignty of the Adriatic Sea, and presented the Doge with a ring, saying "Receive this as a symbol of your sovereignty, and celebrate your espousals with the sea every year."

This *fete* on Ascension Day was a universal holiday. The poor and the rich put on

their gayest dresses and went to witness the marriage of the Doge with the sea. The bells of the city rang from daybreak their most joyful chimes, the canals were thronged with gondolas ornamented with banners. In one of the largest harbors, called La Piazzetta, was anchored a large vessel, called the "Bucentaur," which belonged to the Doge. The crew were chosen from among the strongest and handsomest of the Venetian seamen. The prow of the ship was gilded and ornamented with figures, and in the centre was a crimson-velvet tent embroidered with gold, above which floated the flag of San Marco. When the hour of noon sounded, the door of the church was thrown open and a grand procession moved forth. First came eight standard-bearers with the flags of the republic in red, blue, white and violet, and six men with silver trumpets; then came the officers in the service of the Doge, dressed in their state robes. Next followed the musicians, and a deacon carrying a large wax taper sent by the Pope, and men bearing the throne

perpetual sovereignty." Then the Doge and his suite attended service in the Church of San Nicolas on another island, called Lido, and the fleet returned to Venice, where the grand personages attended a sumptuous repast in the ducal palace.—*St. Nicholas.*

HOW TO TEACH THE RIGHT USE OF BOOKS.

The editor of the Hartford Library Bulletin recommends:

1. Let children learn that a book is a thing to be treated with respect; to be touched with clean hands, and not to be left on the floor at the mercy of the baby, dog or cat.
2. Do not let them read anything that you have not read yourself.
3. Read to them, and teach them to look for the explanation of allusions in books. Do not count time lost in coming to the library with them to see a portrait of Queen Elizabeth or a picture of a Roman

"s;akers" and the "hundred choice selections" for the poetry which they must learn. Find it for them in Shakespeare or Scott, or whatever poet you love, and arrange a scene from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," or "As you like it," and let them act it at Christmas or on a birthday.

6. Keep an atlas at hand, and teach the children in detail the historical geography of England and the United States. If they learn where the English counties lie, and something about Scotland and France, so much the better.

7. Make the use of your well bound and illustrated books of pleasure and privilege for Sunday afternoons and holidays, or a reward for work well done. It is astonishing to a person who has not tried the experiment to see how much a child absorbs from books like Froisart, Knight's History of England, or a book of good engravings from celebrated pictures.

8. Remember Jacob Abbott's sensible rule to give children something that they are growing up to, not away from, and keep down their stock of children's books to the very best.—*Religious Herald.*

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

The great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be good or bad according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy; vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of the harness or of a waggon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady drive a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railway engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal takes it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is a great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating and more of education.—*Household.*

NO MATTERS.—Have about a quart of stewed apple, hot, about half sweetened. Make a cupful of buttermilk and one egg (not beaten), with a little salt and one half teaspoonful of soda, into a mass of dough just hard enough to roll, divide into four parts, roll each part into a thin sheet as large as can be fried in the kettle or spider, have the fat hot, and fry two minutes and perhaps less, on both sides, take on a plate, spread with the stewed apples, sprinkle on sugar and cinnamon; make a pile of them all, and those who have apples to make them with will want some again.—*Household.*



THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

and cushions of the Doge. The city magistrates made part of the procession, and, lastly, the Doge himself, in his ducal robes, his mantle of ermine fastened with gold buttons, his robes of blue and cloth of gold; his head covered with the ducal cap of Venice, over which was a crown of gold sparkling with precious stones. The procession advanced slowly up the quay and embarked on the "Bucentaur," with the Admiral of the Venetian fleet at the helm. As they drew up the anchors, all the bells in the city poured forth their most joyful sounds. The large vessel went slowly on, surrounded by numerous smaller barges and gondolas, all filled with people gayly dressed. After the fleet had advanced some distance into the Adriatic, the Doge rose from his throne, walked to the prow of the vessel on a raised gallery, and threw into the blue waves a gold ring, saying, "We espouse thee, O Sea, in sign of real and

chariot, or to find out why mince pies are eaten at Thanksgiving.

4. Teach them to make scrap-books of pictures from history, poetry, or stories, and to find out what every picture means. For example; take three from a German publisher's advertisement, Stephenson's prize locomotive, Napoleon in his coronation robes, and Andreas Hofer's last walk. First let the children read Smiles' life of Stephenson, and if they grow to care for locomotives, what a field is open before them! Then read to them a fair account of Napoleon. Do not let them have Abbott's for they will be obliged to unlearn it all. When they are tired of him, find the touching story of Hofer and the Tyrolean insurrection, and let them learn the translation of the ballad about him to speak at school. A book of pictures may be made of the greatest use in this way.

5. Do not let them depend on school

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JERICHO.

One of the most fascinating stories in the whole Bible is the story of the fall of the great city of Jericho, without the hand of man being lifted against it. Who has not pictured the scene as described in the sixth chapter of Joshua? The men of the city were terrified at the host that came, dryshod, across the Jordan, and shut their gates. "None went out, and none came in." But what could mighty walls, and barred gates avail when the Lord said to Joshua, "I have given into thine hand Jericho and the king thereof, and the mighty men of valor!" How vividly this first conquest in the Land of Canaan must have shewn the children of Israel that they had not to depend upon their own power, but solely

who had sheltered the spies, every man, woman and child, and every animal, fell by the sword, and the place was burned with fire.

The city was thus completely destroyed, and a curse was pronounced against any one who should rebuild it. The first attempt to do so was made by a man named Hiel in the time of Ahab, when the curse pronounced by Joshua was fulfilled. Although not rebuilt before this, the place still retained its name. Here the messengers of David stayed until their beards were grown, when they had been cut off by the Ammonites as an insult to the king. (2 Sam. X.) Here too, as we learn from 2 Kings 11., there was a school of the prophets in the time of Elijah. It

Rihah, is merely a group of dirty huts, and is described by Dr. Olin as "the meanest and foulest village in Palestine."

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED.

"Eight times three!" said Willie Wilson, impatiently. "Oh, what is the matter with me. Can't I get that right?"

"Come on, Willie!" shouted the boys at the window; "we can't wait; finish your lesson afterward."

"O yes," said Willie. "Afterward! I know all about him; he has cheated me many a time, and I have no faith in him. Nine times four are thirty-six."

"Bother nine times four! It is time we were off, and we shall have to go without you."

est tone. "Come on, boys; we can't lose all the fun waiting till midnight for him;" and away every boy went.

"Nine times four are thirty-four," said Willie, patiently; and though of course it was not right, and never will be, he worked away just as steadily; and when he found he was wrong again he said, talking to himself, "Now, look here? You think you are going to beat me, don't you? Well, you were never more mistaken in your life. My name is Persevere Wilson. Father said I had earned that name, and that I should have it as long as I deserved it; and I hope you don't think I am going to lose my name and my place in the class just to please you."

Then he began again slowly,



upon the arm of God. Once every day for six days they walked around the doomed city, no sound coming from all that vast host save the blast of the trumpets which the priests carried before the ark. On the seventh day they compassed the city seven times starting about the dawning of the day. Only at the end of the last round was the silence broken. Then "Joshua said unto the people, Shout, for the Lord hath given you the victory." Then as the mighty shout arose from the multitude and the last terrific blast from the trumpets rent the air, the great walls of the city fell down flat, and each warrior went up, "every man straight before him, and they took the city," and, except the household of Rahab,

was the second city in Palestine in the time of Christ, and Herod the Great erected many fine buildings in it, and made it his winter residence. It was on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho that the man fell among thieves and was taken care of by the Good Samaritan. The country around Jericho was very fertile, and the city itself was called The City of Palm Trees. But little now remains of its former grandeur. The groves of palm trees are all gone. The accompanying picture, which shows that it has still much of natural beauty, gives a view of it as it may be seen to-day. The square tower was probably built about the time of the Crusades. The present village, which is called

"I should like to bother it," said Willie; "it is giving me bother enough. How much is it, anyhow?"

"One hundred and seventy-nine. Now, come on this minute, or we shall go without you."

"Look here, Harry Jones," said Willie, looking up a minute from his work; "this is the last example in our lesson. I've got all the others, and I know I shan't have any more time for arithmetic, and I don't mean to stir from this corner till I get this bothering old fellow right. I've gone over him three times now, and it won't come; if I have to do it three hundred times I mean to have it. So there!"

"Bother take the old example, anyhow!" said Harry, in his cross-

and patiently, each figure carefully studied, and at last the example "proved itself," and Willie, with a soft hurrah and a loud yawn, got up from his corner. The last glimmer of twilight was fading. No use to talk of ball-playing now; fun was over for that evening.

"I don't care," said Willie, as he went up to bed; "it will be more fun for me than for the others when the roll of examples is called to-morrow."

Sure enough! "Master Willie," said Professor Bennett, looking up over his spectacles, "you are the only member of the class to be marked 'Perfect' to-day. There was more ball-playing than perseverance by the rest of the class I fear."—Young Reaper.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, June 13th, 1883.

The local grain market remains unchanged at the same prices. We quote Canada Red Winter \$1.17 to \$1.18; Canada White \$1.12 to \$1.13; Canada Spring \$1.15 to \$1.16 as to quality. Peas at 96c to 97c; Rye 73c to 74c; Oats, 40c for May delivery. Barley nominal.

Flour.—The mark it is still frightfully dull and prices are fully 5c a barrel weaker than last week. Holders are inclined to be firm as they say that stocks could not be replaced at present prices. We quote: Superior Extra, \$4.95 to \$5.00; Extra Superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra \$4.70 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25; do, American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Pollards, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.40 to \$2.50 do; Spring Extra, \$2.35 to \$2.40; do, Superfine, \$2.25 to \$2.30; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—Corn meal: \$3.50 to \$3.74 Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.45 to 5.55 granulated \$5.75 to 5.90.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—Prices still about the same but the volume of trade has increased considerably and some through shipments have been made. We quote Creamery, 19c to 20c; Township, 17c to 18c; Western 15c to 17c. Cheese—is quiet at 10c to 10 1/2c.

Eggs, are steady at 16c to 17c.

HOG PRODUCTS are very quiet. We quote: Canada short cut, \$23.50; Western, \$22.25 to \$22.50; Hams cut cured, 14c to 15c; Bacon, 13c to 14c. Lard in pails, 14c to 15c.

ASHES.—Pots at 85 to 85.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beef cattle are still rather scarce on this market and though the butchers are buying fewer here than they were doing during the colder weather, yet prices continue rather high, several sales of good butcher's stock having been made this week at over 6c per lb. live weight. Rough steers, old oxen and fat cows sell at about 5 1/2c per lb., and leanish heaves at 4c to 5c do. A good many milkmen's strippers are being marketed at prices ranging from 83c to 85c each, or 4c to 5c per lb. Calves, sheep and lambs have all been rather scarce this week and prices are higher, but fat hogs are more plentiful and lower priced, and sell in lots at 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There has been a pretty large attendance at the farmers' market here of late and produce of all kinds has been in good supply and at reasonable rates. Eggs and butter are both offered in larger quantities and prices are slightly lower. Apples are very dull at present, but oranges continue to advance in price until now good fruit brings \$12 per case. A good deal of the strawberries which have reached this market lately have been injured by heat on the road, and good fresh berries are scarce and higher priced. The fish market is abundantly supplied, and as dealers are anxious to sell, prices have a downward tendency. The supply of good hay has been rather small of late, and prices of this kind are higher. Oats are from 95c to \$1.05 per bag; peas \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 50c to 75c per bag; onions \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; turnips, beets and carrots 50c per bushel; tub butter 15c to 22c per lb.; prints 20c to 30c do.; eggs, 17c to 22c per dozen; apples \$3 to \$5 per barrel; hay \$9.50 to \$12.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

THE mother of Lord Brougham was a most excellent and thrifty housewife. On one occasion she was much troubled with a servant addicted to dish-breaking, who used to allege, in extenuation of her fault, "It was crackit afore." One morning little Harry tumbled downstairs, when the fond mother, running after him, exclaimed, "Oh! boy, have you broke your head?" "No, ma," returned young Brougham, "it was crackit afore."

GREAT is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.—Leighton.

NATIVE POTATOES.

Native potatoes have been discovered in Arizona by Prof. Lemmon. They were found in a cleft of one of the highest peaks north of the Apache pass, under a tangle of prickly bushes and cacti. Eager to know if the Solanum found was bulb bearing, he carefully uprooted the little tuber, which proved to be an undoubted representative of the true potato family. According to the researches and reasonings of Humboldt, this was the location to look for the home of the species from which our first potatoes sprang. In May last, Prof. Lemmon again set out in search of more specimens, choosing the Huachuca Mountains as his point for exploration.

These mountains have two peaks over 10,000 feet high, with sides furrowed into deep canyons, those of the north-east being filled with trees, among which are maple and ash. In July last he discovered the potato plants he was searching for on the south-west side of the range, hidden among the rich bottom soil of a dell in a high valley. A few plants of the white species were found in full bloom, and farther on blue blossoms were found. The white flowered specimens formed tubers on shorter subterranean stems than the blue ones. The blue flowered potato plants send off their runners from 18 inches to 2 feet. July 12, they were in full bloom.

The blossoms were large, and the white flowered were of a creamy white color, with greenish midribs to its corolla lobes. The subterranean stems were not longer than those of our common potato. The blossoms of the blue flowered are smaller, bright purple, with pale white midribs to the corolla, with fifteen to twenty flowers to a leaf. They are found at an altitude of about 8,000 feet in Tanner's canon, and some of the plants were two feet high. Later in the season they produced potato balls of unusual size, comparatively speaking.

These native species of potatoes, which may have been, and very likely are, the original native stock from which all our potatoes now used have sprung, deserve a fair trial and careful propagation to develop them to the size now attained by our best potatoes. By the 1st of September the blue flowered plants formed bluish colored potatoes, oblong, about 1 1/2 inches long by half as wide, and a third as thick, with from four to ten unmistakable potatoes, on each plant. The white flowered plants produced white potatoes, nearly round, from half an inch to one inch in diameter. These potatoes are unquestionably indigenous.

Still another variety was found near the summit of a peak 10,000 feet high, under the shade of fir, pine, and poplar trees, growing in soil kept moist during the greater part of the year by melting snows. Its nodding balls of ripened seeds were surrounded by golden rods and brilliant asters. Their tubers were tinted with purple and seed balls were either solitary or in pairs. Prof. Lemmon brought back with him over three quarts of these small potatoes, comprising the different varieties, besides some seed balls.

A hermit in these mountains, whom Prof. Lemmon interested in his discovery, has recently written him that in digging up the bed of an old pond he has secured a lot of these potatoes, perfectly white, as large as hen's eggs, which on being cooked tasted well, and have all the appearance of very fine potatoes. Various cultivators have manifested the utmost interest in Prof. Lemmon's discovery, and are making careful preparations to cultivate the specimens he has forwarded them.—Pacific Rural Press.

PONTIUS PILATE.

In a Scottish Highland paper, a short time ago, the following article was found: Forthgall in Perthshire is a place of very great interest, as here we meet with the most northern known works of the Romans, and many valuable discoveries have been made bearing upon the Russian invasion of that country. It is even said that no less a personage than the Russian Pilate was born in this remote Highland district. The story told concerning it being the birthplace of the Roman Governor of Judea in the days of our Saviour is very circumstantial, and there is no reason to believe that it may not be absolutely true. We are told that a short time previous to the birth of Christ, Cæsar Augustus sent an embassy to Scotland, as well as other countries, with the view of endeavoring—what has been so often tried—to effect a universal peace. The Roman

ambassadors are said to have met Metallanus, the Scottish king, in this region, one of the ambassadors being the father of Pontius Pilate. As the story goes, a son was born to the ambassador at Forthgall, while he was sojourning there on a laudable mission, and it is asserted that the son was the veritable Governor of Judea, whose name is handed down to us in Holy Writ. It is, at all events, certain that such a mission was sent to Scotland by Cæsar Augustus about the time of the birth of Pontius Pilate, and that Metallanus received the Ambassadors at Forthgall, where he was hunting and holding court. The Ambassadors brought rich presents with them, and the Scottish king, who was desirous of friendly relations with the masters of the world, sent valuable gifts to the Emperor in return. The remains of the Roman camps are pointed out by the natives with no small pride.

THE PRESIDENT IN FLORIDA.

The following episode of President Arthur's recent trip to Florida has just come to light through the *Washington Critic*: While in the quaint old town of St. Augustine, the President and Secretary Chandler arranged to attend service on Sunday morning at a colored church. When the deacons of the church became aware that such distinguished people were to be present, the front row of seats was reserved for them, to which they were escorted with due form and ceremony. The minister threw all of his available muscular eloquence and earnestness into the prayer with which he opened the service, and then arose and announced that "his congregation will join in singin' de gud ole hymn, 'Bring forth dat ryal diadem.' The congregation arose, led by the President's party, and the grappled preacher, after nervously adjusting his spectacles, repeated from the hymn-book in a clear voice:

Bring forth dat ryal diadem
And crown him Lord of all.

Each couplet was repeated by the divine and then sung by the congregation until the entire hymn had been completed, and those who were present declared that President Arthur's voice was heard above all the congregation, ringing out the inspiring words of "Dat gud ole hymn."

LAUGHING GAS.

Drawing-room gymnastics: Miss Notelanger had just finished a "dilekull" piece of music upon the pianoforte. "Beautiful, isn't it?" remarked a young lady. "Yes," replied Fogg. "Splendid exercise, Superior to Indian clubs or dumb-bells, but rather exhausting to a beginner, I should say."

A stormy discussion took place in a club where Jerrold was present, during which a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hands majestically over the excited disputants, he began, "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense." "Exactly," said Douglas, "that is precisely what you do want."

A deaf and dumb mendicant was suddenly startled by the rude shouts of some boys while walking down a New York street, and in turning slipped on an orange peel and fell. He gave the lads a severe lecture, much to the amazement of a blind beggar at the corner, who saw the whole occurrence through his green glasses, and was much amused thereat.

One day Sheridan, meeting two royal dukes, the youngest thus flippantly addressed him:—"Sherry, I say, we have just been discussing whether you are a greater fool or rogue; what is your opinion, my boy?" Mr. Sheridan having bowed and smiled at the compliment, took each of them by the arm, and instantly replied, "Why, I believe, I am between both."

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

REVIEW.

LESSON XIII.

June 2d, 1883. [Acts 8: 1-14; 23] **GO DOWN NOW**—For I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also to the Greek.—ROM. 1: 16

Singing.

Lesson I. Superintendent.—What did Simon the sorcerer offer the apostles?

School.—He offered them money, saying, Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay my hands, he may receive the Holy Ghost.

Supt.—What did Peter say to him?

School.—Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.

Supt.—What scripture was the Ethiopian reading when Philip joined him?

School.—He was reading a sheet to the slaughter; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so he opened not his mouth.

Supt.—What did Philip do?

School.—Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.

Supt.—What happened to Saul as he was going to Damascus?

School.—Suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven; and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

Supt.—What did Saul do after his baptism?

School.—Straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God.

Singing.

V. Supt.—How was Dorcas restored to life at Lydda?

School.—Peter knelt down and prayed; and turning him to the body said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes; and when she saw Peter, she sat up.

Supt.—What took place while Peter was preaching in the house of Cornelius?

School.—The Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word.

Supt.—What followed the preaching of the gospel at Antioch?

School.—A great number believed, and turned unto the Lord.

Supt.—What new name did the disciples receive?

School.—The disciples were called Christians first at Antioch.

Supt.—What did Peter say about his deliverance from prison?

School.—Now I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod.

Singing.

IX. Supt.—What direction was given to the prophets and teachers at Antioch?

School.—The Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work wherunto I have called them.

Supt.—Where did the missionaries go?

School.—So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia, and from thence they sailed to Cyprus.

Supt.—Who opposed them at Antioch in Pisidia?

School.—The Jews spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming.

Supt.—What did Paul say to them?

School.—It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles.

Supt.—What effect had the preaching at Iconium?

School.—A great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed.

Supt.—What took place at Lystra after Paul healed a lame man?

School.—The priests of Jupiter brought oxen and garlands, and would have done sacrifice with the people.

Supt.—What happened soon after?

School.—Having stoned Paul, they drew him out of the city, supposing he had been dead. The next day he departed with Barnabas to Derbe.

Supt.—What then took place?

School.—When they had preached the gospel to that city, they returned again to Lystra and to Iconium and Antioch.

Supt.—What did they do in all these places?

School.—When they had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed.

Singing.

Review drill on Titles, Topics, Golden Texts, Lesson Plans and Review Questions.

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