

# Weekly Messenger

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## The Weekly Messenger

### RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Affairs still hang in the balance between Russia and England, and there is as much uncertainty as ever as to whether there will be war or not. The bear is noted for a good deal of cunning and it is generally believed that the Russian bear is no exception to the rule in this respect. The British lion, more straightforward in nature, is making open and immense preparations for a fray. In the Australian colonies most of the important harbors are being protected with batteries, and torpedoes are at hand in readiness to be sunk at short notice. The colonial militia corps are drilling actively. In the naval and military arsenals preparations continue, and at least eight men-of-war are being prepared to receive crews. The steamship "Oregon" of the Cunard line, noted for her extreme swiftness, is now being transformed into a man-of-war, and the "Alaska" will be used as a troopship. The steel-plated turret ship "Colossus," 9,150 tons, one of the most formidable ironclads in the British navy, is to be attached to the Baltic fleet which, it is expected, will be ready for action in a few days. The whole of the fast American liners purchased by the Government are to be converted into cruisers, but they are, in addition, to be fitted with transport accommodation, whilst such vessels as the "Oregon," "America," "Arizona," "Alaska," and "Etruria" will be furnished with six ten-inch breech-loading rifle guns beside torpedo and electrical equipments. These preparations made by the Government are fully in accord with the feelings of the English people generally. A large meeting of London citizens was held when strong speeches were made by numbers of prominent men urging the Government to take the steps required to secure the supremacy of the English Navy over all the navies of the world. In Bombay harbor numerous torpedoes have been placed, and four million cartridges have been landed there. Quantities of breech-loading rifles are on the way to Herat and Gurlia under escort of British soldiers and native Indians who are accompanied by Afghan officers dispatched by the Ameer. The Afghan troops who are furnished with these weapons will be trained in their use by the officers who are conveying them and will not again be defeated on account of poor accoutrements. Sir Peter Lumsden, who is at Herat, has been reinforced and now has in the neighborhood of 6,000 men. The island of Cyprus, too, is being made an important naval stronghold, and the troops now holding the island will be reinforced. In the event of war Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan will side with the party they think strongest, and the last named country has already declared for England and will in all probability remain faithful. A Constantinople despatch says that the Shah of Persia has offered England 50,000 Persian troops in the event of war with Russia. Russia's position toward England is most unsatisfactory. The Russian newspapers are clamoring for war, and one military or-

gan sums up the situation thus: "Forward to Herat; now is the time." War preparations are incessant, and the whole Muscovite grenadier corps has been selected for service in Central Asia in case of need. The Russian railway is being pushed forward to the Afghan frontier, and a leading Russian recently stated in Paris that Russia would not occupy Pendjeh except with the firm resolution of advancing toward Herat, not with the view of invading India, but of continuing the railway from the Caspian Sea to Herat, and thence to the Persian Gulf. This would give her a great hold in Afghanistan and also great commercial advantages. M. DeHiers, we are told in the telegrams, will give no satisfactory answer concerning the Pendjeh affair, which later details do not at all explain satisfactorily for Russia. Gen. Komaroff who attacked the Afghans at Pendjeh is a natural son of the Czar Nicholas, and this explains his influence with the Russian Government. The Afghans are now said to have lost as many as a thousand men by Russian bullets, cold and hunger. The Sarakh-Turcomans, in the recent battle, pursued the Afghans almost to Herat, being ordered to do so by the Russian General. Komaroff has appointed a Russian Governor of Pendjeh and put Sarakh officials in charge. The correspondent of the London Times in St. Petersburg says the opinion of every one in the Russian capital is that Herat will be seized by Russia before England has time to turn around. It is generally understood that Komaroff was fully aware of the treaty between England and Russia when he attacked Pendjeh. According to this understanding, England was to deter the Afghans from advancing beyond the positions they then occupied, and the Czar was to do the same with his troops until some arrangement had been made concerning the Afghan frontier. Sir Peter Lumsden's report asserts that Komaroff was aware of this arrangement two days before the fight.

The positions other countries have taken are on the whole favorable to England. The Ameer of Afghanistan has given permission to the British troops to pass through Afghanistan. He has ordered the road from Cabul to Herat to be put in repairs and has decided to hold a durbar, or council of war, composed of the chiefs of the different clans, at Herat. He believes Russia may yet yield to remonstrances, being unable to give a good excuse for her aggression. Only when all arguments have failed does he intend to make war and then the Afghans, he stated, would rise as one man to repel the invader. He has also declared that the Afghans would never surrender an inch of territory or allow their country to be the highway for a Russian army, which would mean the occupation and protection of a long line of Russian communications and result in the ruin and loss of their independence. The Afghans would see this and find that England was helping them to maintain their freedom. Turkey at last accounts is going to remain neutral and has assured Russia that, in the event of war, no English ironclads will be allowed to enter the Black Sea. Turkey, "The Sick Man," has also declared that she could make the

Dardanelles impassable in a few hours if necessary and is now building strong forts at Batoum. The papers in St. Petersburg are chucking over the fact that over two hundred English steamers are at present in the Black sea and sea of Azof. Vessels of all nationalities are crowding into the Black sea to transport grain from Russian ports before an outbreak occurs. Eighty-seven English vessels arrived in one week. Lloyd is doing a large shipping insurance business at greatly increased rates. The Berlin press generally expresses the opinion that Russia is humbugging England. A Vienna paper says that while the Ameer of Afghanistan and Lord Dufferin have been exchanging courtesies, Russian money has been influencing the Afghans. News has from time to time come bearing alarming rumors to the effect that the Afghans would not let their defeat on the 30th of March pass unnoticed but would try to revenge themselves, and also that the Russians were avowedly ready to fight and invade Afghanistan if the Afghans who have evacuated all the frontier posts show signs of flight. There has been a general advance of the Russian lines towards the debated frontier and 12,000 cavalry are reported to be already at Baku, a town on the Caspian sea and in Caucasus. Amongst the preparations the English have made, a number of eighty ton guns have been sent to Hong Kong and other English stations in China. Steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental line are being chartered and transformed by the British Government into cruisers for the Pacific Ocean where Russia has a fleet. A Rome despatch states that the Italian fleet is being fitted out for movement to the Baltic Sea, and that a number of seamen engaged for service in the Red Sea have been recalled with a view to the change of destination to the Baltic. It is understood the Italian Government is preparing another naval expedition, which will go to the Black Sea whenever necessary. This looks as if Italy would be England's ally if war broke out in Russia, and again prove herself friendly as she has done in the Sudan.

The English money market has, of course, been anything but quiet, and the big sums invested in Russian securities and British consols compelled a vast and powerful interest to maintain and spread good news, while owners of millions of idle money in London and continental bonus seeking investment constitute an equally powerful class, whose interest is to break values by securing and circulating bad news. Russia has been making great efforts to maintain her financial credit in Europe, as with her large debt and stagnant commerce she is greatly in need of money with which to furnish the necessities of war. It is not definitely known what the result has been of Russia's efforts to negotiate a loan with the Rothschilds. It is believed, however, that the Rothschilds have declined Russia's terms. General Von Noraki, the Russian Minister of War, desires to retire, alleging ill-health. Gen. Oboukloff is named as his successor. Gen. Von Noraki belongs to the peace party and it is suspected that if he retires it will be in deference to the war party which seems to be getting control of

the Russian Government, and with which Oboukloff is thoroughly in sympathy. His assumption of control of the War Office would undoubtedly indicate the adoption of a warlike policy by the Czar. Despatches advise a close alliance between Persia and England. A despatch says Russia cannot rely upon Persia in the event of war. Some Russian tourists have lately been expelled from Khorassan, while Englishmen have been freely admitted. At Odessa the good faith of the Ameer toward England is mistrusted in well-informed circles. A good number of fast going steamers have been purchased by Russia, and it is believed that there are agents of both the British and Russian Governments in New York on the lookout for vessels which could be transformed into cruisers. Their operations are conducted with great secrecy.

### THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

Every account of a battle between the French and Chinese is an account of a slaughter of the latter, terminated by a victory, which is either won by them or is gained by the French at such loss that it amounts to a defeat. We are glad to see this great butchery finally coming to an end and preparations for peace being made. These cannot be accomplished at once, however, and there have been several small engagements between the invaders and invaded. Gen. De L'Isle telegraphs from Hanoi, April 15th, that two thousand Chinese troops, unaware of the conclusion of peace, attacked Kep on the 14th instant and were repulsed. The garrison at Honghoa made a sortie, and dispersed a Chinese detachment, which attacked the French gunboats conveying the convoys to Honghoa to give notice of the cessations of hostilities. There is also a report that there has been severe fighting in western Tonquin between French and Chinese troops. The Chinese claim to have been victorious, but admit that they suffered heavy losses. The French blockade of Formosa was raised on the 16th instant.

### GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Grant has passed a number of comparatively comfortable nights lately, sleeping soundly. His pulse and temperature are normal. Some of his physicians still say that he has but one chance in a hundred of recovery. It is now stated that he is suffering from skin cancer, and may possibly live many years. If he continues to improve he will probably spend a short time with ex-speaker Sharpe, at Catekill. Lately the General has been up and walking round the house. Getting up and going to his window, one morning, he saw a number of newspaper reporters who saluted him and who had the satisfaction to receive a gracious and spontaneous acknowledgment. Last Monday the General started for a drive in the afternoon, walked down his steps unaided and as he got into his carriage, smiled and bowed as the large number of people who had gathered to see him, raised their hats.

## A PHANTOM OF FEAR.

BY MRS. M. E. I. W. SHERWOOD.

Henry Van Benthusen sat in his room, with the twenty-dollar gold prize before him, musing on the events of the day. He had beaten his best friend, Theodore Maynard, in a competitive examination that morning in school, and the sad face of Theodore's father, who had risen from among the board of visitors and left the school-room, casting an angry glance at Mr. Pomeroy, the teacher, still haunted him.

How gladly would Henry have had Theodore win! The prize was nothing to him. To Theodore it meant everything, for an appointment to West Point hung on this day's success.

Mr. Pomeroy had read the morning's lesson, the Commandments, and had dwelt on that forcible one, "Thou shalt not kill." He had made a little sermon on the vice of anger—how it led to every crime, even murder; and Theodore, hoping for victory in his coming examination, had listened with half an ear, wondering what he was talking about. It seemed to him so idle to think of anything but that prize which Theodore felt sure to win. He was a good scholar, had worked hard, and he saw himself in fancy in a gray jacket, standing so straight that his back was almost senescent, bending forward, a cadet at West Point. If only old Pomeroy should not be partial! The boys thought he did err in that way toward Henry Van Benthusen. But the shocking moment of disappointment and failure came and Theodore had blushed, sickened, turned pale, and left the room. Out on the campus all the boys joined Theodore, and the indignation was universal. "Old Pomeroy's" injustice received all or more than the condemnation it deserved.

Theodore and Henry, the two rivals and best scholars, roomed together at the end of the college building. It was nine o'clock in the evening before Theodore, his heart full of rage and envy, reached the room where his cot stood against one side of the wall. He hoped Henry would not be there; that he might go to bed without speaking to him.

But Henry was sitting there, as we have seen. He was a pale, delicate boy, and as he rose his figure swayed to and fro. The twenty-dollar gold piece lay on the table before him.

"Theodore," said he, "don't feel angry with me; but will you accept this money? Believe me I do not need it, and nobody can feel worse than I do that I took the prize away from you. God knows I wish you had taken it!"

"So, Mr. Hypocrite, you are going to do the cautious generous, are you?" said Theodore, wild with passion—"you and our precious master, hey! And you want to insult my poverty, do you? Take that—and that—and that."

And throwing the money at his face, Theodore gave Henry two dreadful blows, which threw him flat on the floor. He stood over him expecting him to rise, as most boys would have risen, to return the compliment. But Henry did not rise. He lay there with a strange purple tint on his face, and a froth gathering round his lips.

Theodore looked at him a long time. And then came back the morning text: he knew its meaning now.

## II.

He never could remember why he took off his school uniform, and how he happened to put on an old suit which he had brought to the school a year before. He only had one idea—light—to run away from the disappointed father whose vexed face, as he heard that his boy had not won the prize, was ever present to him, and from that dreadful thing on the floor.

To clamber down the outside from his window was no difficult thing to him, and to run a half mile across the fields to catch a train was not impossible. He did the best thing to baffle pursuit; he struck for a large city, from which he could go, he knew not whither, to lose himself, to be lost; that was all he cared for.

When he reached New York, which he did in a few hours, he saw in the depot an emigrant train which was going South, and with the cunning which seems born of guilt he joined this company, and was borne away with a lot of Norwegians and Swedes who were going South to cultivate orange groves for a gentleman who had bought large tracts of land in Florida.

The men about him spoke but little English and the man next to him had lost his ticket. This gave Theodore an idea. He would pretend to speak no English and to have lost his ticket. The conductor grumbled but accepted the apology, particularly as the agent came along; and not having noticed his cargo, man by man, explained that they were always committing blunders, but that he would make it all right later.

Thus, in five hours from the time he left his school, Theodore, with his guilt thick upon him, was being carried in a dirty, comfortless emigrant car, off he knew not where, with a set of laboring men who could not speak a word of his own language.

## III.

Great was the consternation at Mr. Pomeroy's school the next morning. Henry, who was not dead, but had fallen in a fit (a disease to which he was liable, and of which fact Mr. Pomeroy alone was aware), had regained his consciousness at a late hour of the night to find the fresh air blowing in from an open window. As he slowly recalled the facts of the quarrel, he looked around for his chum. Where was he? There lay his school clothes and his watch, but Theodore was gone.

Henry looked out of the window. The silence told him nothing, and his malady still causing him to feel weak and faint, he crept to bed. Mr. Pomeroy, who of course intended to do right in the matter, determined to take notice of Theodore's escapade, and presuming that it was a mere boyish freak, did not send word to Mr. Maynard for two days.

Then he began to be frightened, and allowed the father to know that Theodore had disappeared. No one knew, of course, what Theodore was running away from; no one knew of the phantom of fear which pursued him. Mr. Maynard advertised, alarmed the police, put out placards, and spent money in vain. Nothing could be found out, nothing heard of the lost boy. The earth seemed to have swallowed him.

From a dislike to speak of his malady, Henry had not told Mr. Pomeroy of the events of the night. But as Theodore's absence became prolonged, he did tell him of it, and a light burst in upon the teacher's mind.

"Henry," said he, "he thought he had murdered you."

This dreadful thought pursued Henry until it undermined his already failing health, and he became so ill that he was obliged to leave school.

## IV.

"I think, my dear madame," said spruce Dr. Johnston to Mrs. Van Benthusen, as he felt Henry's pulse and sounded his thin chest—"I think we shall have to send this boy South. Let him go to the Sandford House in Florida, at the end of the St. John's River, or go to the picturesque old town of St. Augustine, where you perhaps will see a tame gazelle wander into the old Catholic cathedral. St. Augustine is quaint Southern Newport, my dear madame, and very charming, but a little too much seabereeze there perhaps for this boy. Yes, go to Sandford, Henry."

In a few days Henry was floating on that picturesque St. John's River, which is alternately a lake and again a narrow river with tangled trees and vines, flowers and moccasin snakes, hanging over the steamboat deck. The warm air, so calm, so serene, wrapped the invalid in a warm bath.

They found the Sandford House very pleasant, and Enterprise Bay, which lay stretching out before it, beautiful. Never was there such reach of serene water. Oranges and orange blossoms seemed to fill the air; and the Swedish settlement at the orange grove struck them all as being very picturesque.

There was rather a dearth of amusement, however, and the boating having been exhausted, Henry thought he would go down and see the Swedes, and perhaps study the language if it was not too hard.

The head man had learned a little English, and was a very intelligent and agreeable companion. He took Henry to his house and introduced him to his wife, who was sighing for her Northern home.

"She has had the fever," said the Swede, apologizing for her paleness.

The pretty chubby children came in their Swedish caps, and held up to their mother the golden oranges of which their aprons were full.

"Hush, Christine! you will make Thomassen's head ache," said the mother, pointing to an inner door.

"One of our men down with the fever," said the Swede, in an explanatory way.

"Not one of our men," said his wife, correcting him.

"No," said Petersen, the Swede; "a boy who worked well, though, worked day and night, and whom we like and pity. He joined us at New York a year ago—a runaway we think. He had done some bad thing, some crime, perhaps. He has not eaten or slept like a well man yet, and now he lies very sick with the fever in there. We don't know his name. He called himself Thomassen to us, but he never answers quick to that name, so we know that it is not his."

"Poor fellow," said Henry, "I pity him. I know what it is to not sleep well and to have a mind full of care. Has he every comfort—a doctor—all he needs?"

"As well as we can do. The boss is very kind. We have a doctor and medicine," said the Swede.

Henry put his hand in his pocket and took out his purse: he wanted to help the poor fellow. Strange coincidence, his hand fell on the twenty-dollar gold piece which had been given to him for the mathematical prize.

At this moment a shriek came from the inner room. The sick man was delirious.

"Henry! Henry! say that you forgive me!—say that you are not dead!"

"That's the way he goes on all night," said Petersen.

Henry had sunk back into a chair, faint and sick. Whose voice was that? whence came it?

"Open the door and let me see him," said Henry, hastily.

Petersen hesitated. "You might catch the fever, sir," said he respectfully.

"Open the door!" shouted Henry, as if in answer to the wild, delirious cries from within.

Mrs. Petersen, with a woman's sympathy, then opened the door.

There lay Theodore, wasted and spent with fever, his head shaved, and his eyes large and ghastly. An old Swedish woman, was trying to calm him, and waving a fan over him. And thus the chums met again.

"Theodore, I am here," said Henry; "I am not dead. I am come to save you, to carry you home to your father."

"Go away! go away!" cried the delirious fever patient. "Go! go! go!"

But Henry, an invalid himself, had a sympathy and an instinct in this case which stood him in stead. He told Petersen in a few words that he knew Thomassen, and would take charge of him. He pencilled a note to his mother, and sent for his own doctor from the hotel. Then he approached the bed. "Nonsense, Theodore!" said he, assuming all the old school familiarity; "what will Goodwin and Butler think to hear you talking so? and I'll call old Pomeroy. There's Folsome's step now in the hall. Keep still, or you'll catch it. Lie down, old fellow, and I'll bathe your head; you got a knock on the campus last night, and you're queer, that's all—lie down, I say."

The troubled brain, taking again these new-old images of school life, began to straighten itself; the wild delirium passed; the boys resumed their old position. Henry was again the friend and helper, and not the rival.

The honest Swedes looked on and wiped their eyes as Theodore sank into a heavy sleep. The doctor and Mrs. Van Benthusen arrived, and the mother strove to drag Henry away from the sick-bed. But the doctor took her aside. "It will cure your son, and not kill him," said he, gently. "He must be cured through his mind. The other is a desperate case: a few hours and all will be over. Let them alone, I beg you."

And from that time Henry nursed him carefully. Nothing but his persistent care, the rubbings, the wonderful inventions to give him cool air, the patient, ceaseless, and most tender nursing, could have brought the poor patient back to life. But Henry did it, and Theodore lived.

It was long before they could explain, but the day came when Theodore was strong enough to realize that Henry, the real Henry, stood before him.

"You must get well," said Henry to Theodore one day, as sitting on the piazza of the Sandford House, Theodore began to put on color and flesh, "for I have got your

appointment to West Point in my pocket."—*Harper's Young People.*

## A BACK DEBT PAID.

"Joseph, do you know, these sermons of the pastor have set me to thinking."

"Well wife, that isn't strange. They have me too. What have you thought out?"

"Do you remember how the pastor spoke of giving a tenth of your income?"

"Well, yes, and it has been troubling me all day, I have counted it up in my own case and find that by his way of doing it I would have to give a pretty good sum. One-tenth of my income for twenty years! I have been a member of the church for twenty years next Sabbath, and I have been asking the Lord to help me to do something worth the while for him this year. There was that sermon in the evening on 'The Emergency Fund.' The two sermons go well together. Do you suppose there would be any deficiency if every member of all our churches regularly paid over to the Lord the tithe?"

"I don't believe there would. But what are we going to do about it? There will be some back debts for us to pay."

"If I had the ready money that some men have, it would make it easier to give, but just now mine seems bound up in real-estate in the city, and ready money is difficult to get hold of."

"Is there any property you could sell now?"

"Mr. Price wants to buy the little farm. But I told him that was out of the question for you would never consent to sell the old homestead."

"What would Mr. Price do with it?"

"He wants to move on it and have Charlie take entire charge. He says Charlie is a real farmer and would improve the place wonderfully. I have been sorry to see it running down so under the last tenant, and would like to accommodate Mr. Price, who is not as strong as he once was, but has by care and hard work saved up nearly enough and will pay the balance in yearly payments. He had thought of buying a little home in the city but he wants Charlie to remain in the country away from the temptations which have so beset him, and believes the country healthier for them all. He tells me that Mattie's husband has bought the great flouring-mill near by, and young Delia, who has just graduated, has applied for the district school. He has one of the nicest families in the city, and we would miss them, but he says they will take hold in the little church out there."

There was a long pause for both were thinking. Mr. Patterson had many times said, "We will keep the old farm always in the family, and it shall go from generation to generation as the 'Patterson place.'" Could she consent to sell it now? It was only a care to her husband she knew, but he was attached to the place, and it was not easy for him to let it go.

At last she said, "Well dear, I have changed in some ways I trust. We haven't a great while to spend here, and God has given us much more than we can use for ourselves and more than it is profitable for us to leave to our children. How can we use it for him?"

"If you feel so about it, wife, we will sell the place. It will enable me also to help out the church here. The subscription for pastor's salary is falling short because Bro. Gates and Bro. Hall are moving away. Instead of cutting down the salary, as the brethren proposed, we ought to increase it this year. These two are going away but others have prospered in business, and so are better able like myself, to pay more. I will double mine and think if I do, Bro. Green and one or two others will add to theirs, and we will do it at the beginning of the year, and provide against the heavy deficiency that always stares us in the face the last of the year. It would do the pastor good. I know it would. He has been looking rather care-worn for him, and I imagine the salary question has had something to do with it."

It was late that evening when the worthy couple retired, and not until they had knelt together asking the Father for whom it was all done, to accept and bless the plan and let it be for his honor and glory.

And it was. The church-members were amazed, then delighted. One and another caught the enthusiasm. The pastor's salary was increased. Mr. Price and family were very happy in their new home and helpful

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in the little church near them, and the emergency fund was aided. It startled the home secretary to receive a draft from the church at Lyndale for five thousand dollars, headed by an unknown name for the first three thousand, and under the name simply the words, "only a back debt paid."

There were other hearts encouraged by this and similar gifts made with more or less sacrifice. Word sent forth to the waiting missionaries that there was to be no retrenchment. The refrain was caught up by the Freedmen of the South, and echoed by the Indian in the West, and yet again by the Chinese and the Scandinavian and the Swede and there was a glad rejoicing along the line.—Standard.

ONE'S OWN WORK.

BY MRS. G. S. REANY.

"How did you get into your work?" was the very commonplace question of one of an inquiring turn of mind to an East-end worker.

The answer had a divine ring about it, and stopped all further interrogation—"I did not get into the work at all; the work got into me."

This surely is the very essence of that difference, so patent to the earnestly thoughtful, between one worker and another. In the one case we find the Sunday-school teacher in her class because "she feels she ought to be there." She is of an age when she should be doing something, and as a member or communicant of her Church it is expected of her. True, she is not always punctual, nor yet careful to supply a substitute in the event of absence; but, upon the whole, if each one did her duty as she tries to do hers, there would be less to complain of about teachers at the dreadful conferences and assemblies where somewhat sweeping assertions are wont to be made! This on the one hand and, on the other a Sunday-school teacher whose whole soul is on fire with earnest, anguished zeal to win her scholars to taste and see that the Lord is good. She is in her place some little time before school commences to welcome "her girls." She calls each by her Christian name, and is not afraid of lavishing upon them, out of the abundance of her heart, some of the affection the less inspired would feel belonged only to equals in social rank and position. She handles the lesson of the hour as only those who are perfect masters of it. It is bound to be interesting, because the lesson is part of herself that itself being in the sight of her girls an earnest pleading, beseeching, loving-hearted woman, whose whole being is all eagerness for the spiritual welfare of her class. This teacher is never away unless something very specially calls her. When such an occasion arises she takes care to let "her girls" know very fully the reason of her absence, and she places on behalf of the one who will take her place, that the attendance may be as good as if she herself were present, her girls as orderly, and everything done within the power of her dear young friends to give the stranger a courteous welcome.

Oh! the power of such a worker! Oh! the blessing brought within the reach of lives which touch a life so overflowing with the energy of love!

And what is true of the Sunday-school teacher, is equally true of the Band of Hope worker, the district visitor, the tract distributor. It is this energy of love which is the secret power of all successful religious work. Thank God for the pulpits from which it speaks, sometimes with the force of impassioned appeal, at other times in the broken utterances of persuasive pleading. Thank God for the platforms upon which it moves godly men of all ranks and degrees in life to "deliver their soul," but more than all else thank God for the lives of individuals to whom this energy of love is at once pathos and power, lofty aim and unflagging endeavor.

Lives such as these are the only sermons which reach the masses. More of these sermons and the work of our large cities—work which looks so appalling, not to say impossible—would be done with the God-given power which means success.—Sunday Magazine.

CONVERTED Sunday-school scholars need to be cherished and nourished carefully, patiently and tenderly. The teacher should not think his work done when all his class are "born again." They are then to be nurtured as dear children, and helped to walk in the higher life.

There is a Green Hill far away.

"And they took Jesus and led him away"—JOHN 19: 16.

Mrs. CECIL F. ALEXANDER.

GEO. C. SZEBINSKY, by per.

1. There is a green hill far a-way, With-out a cit-y wall;  
2. We may not know, we can-not tell What pains He had to bear;  
3. He died that we might be forgiven, He died to make us good,  
4. There was no oth-er good enough, To pay the price of sin;

Where the dear Lord was cru-ci-fied, Who died to save us all.  
But we be-lieve it was for us He hung and suffered there.  
That we might go at last to heav'n, Sav'd by His precious blood.  
He on-ly could un-lock the gate Of heav'n and let us in.

CHORUS  
Oh dear-ly, dear-ly has He loved, And we must love Him too;

And trust in His re-deeming blood, And try His works to do.

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRENT LESSONS.

(From Peloubet's Select Notes.)

May 3.—Eph. 6: 1-13.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Naturally the scholars would ask why we change our studies from the Acts to the Ephesians. It may be well briefly to explain, and to dwell for a moment on Ephesus, on the founding of the church there, and on the Epistle Paul now wrote them.

The subject of this lesson is obedience, or mutual Christian duties.

The teacher may well follow the natural order of development as given in the headings of the notes above. But he would naturally dwell most on the portions of the lesson especially adapted to his class, touching more lightly on the duties of others.

Illustrations. Obedience to parents may be illustrated by the story of Havelock's son or by the story of Cassabianca. "Wanted—A boy who obeys his mother." So advertised one employer. Thousands of such boys are wanted. I never yet knew a lad prosper in the world that did not love his mother.—Rev. J. Sherman.

In older classes, the duties of parents and of the older members of the family to children should be emphasized. Children have rights that should be respected. Parents should set a good example before children, and in their way of treating them. Scolding, bad temper, impolite modes of speaking to them, breed only bad temper and discourtesy in children. Less fault-finding and more praise would bless many a family. Especially dwell on the religious training of children from the first,—the expectation that they will become Christians in their earliest years; on the strength of this motive for our own right experience and life.

Under mutual duties of employer and employed, the lesson itself is full of instruction. I would dwell on the equality of rights, and the application of the Golden Rule to all these relations; and the care we should take to do our duties, whether others did theirs or not; and on the power of a noble motive—of the love of Christ—to enable all the service of daily life.

Illustrations. A mother caring for her child, nurse laboring in the hospital, physician giving aid in the sick-room, a scientific man dissecting animals and studying bones and rocks,—all these are busy often about what is the most menial service if taken alone: but done from love, from a desire to do good, for the sake of God and man, this same service is divine, heroic, saintly. It is through such service that saints and heroes are made.

Illustration. The charcoal and the diamond are of precisely the same material, but the particles are so arranged in the diamond that the sunlight penetrates and fills it with light. So is the love of Christ shining into the humblest duties.

There will probably be little time left for the last verses, but in some cases it may be best to dwell most on this portion of the lesson. The greatest battles ever fought are not those emblazoned by history, whose echoes resound "through the corridors of Time," but those fought on the silent battle-fields of the heart. The sincerest martyrs have often been crucified on unseen crosses, and burned with invisible flames, and the grandest heroes have been those who have fought and gained the victory in the unseen battles with unseen foes, the principalities and powers of evil. Here the smallest child can be a hero and a conqueror, and wear a crown of glory.

Question Corner.—No. 8.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

SCRIPTURE SCENE.

There is in the south of Palestine a city which is the oldest in that part of the world. For a long while Abraham lived in that neighborhood; it was from there he started to rescue his nephew Lot. The chiefs, his neighbors, were on such good terms with him, that they joined his army with their followers. Years afterwards they gave him a more solid proof of their friendship, for they allowed him to buy a piece of land, and keep it for his own although he was a foreigner. Abraham wandered away from this place, but it became his resting-place after death. Thenceforth it was a sort of headquarters for his family, and they often came back to it. Jacob was living there, when he sent Joseph to look for his brethren and perhaps all the while Joseph was in Egypt. When the children of Israel had conquered Canaan, this place was given as a reward to one of the faithful spies, and he changed its name from the original one to that by which it was afterwards known.

David had friends there, for he sent them some of the spoils of the Amalekites. Afterwards he made this place his royal city for seven years, because the men of Judah chose him for their king, though the rest of Israel had not yet forsaken the house of Saul.

The following questions may be answered—

1. What is the old, and what the new name of the place?
2. Who helped Abraham with an army?
3. Why did Abraham want to buy land?
4. Who was the faithful man, that received this as his inheritance?
5. Whom did he drive out of it?

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

Two attributes of God, Most High alone, Adorn His dealings and surround His throne: Two gifts, the same, one present, one in store, His people bless, yet still leave room for more.

Examine, till thou find this lovely pair, These finals and initials, they are there.

1. The opposition noisy sinners raise.
  2. He housed a man of God till better days.
  3. Erect 'mid prostrate crowds the martyr stands.
  4. The river drunk by Judah's captive bands.
  5. The Sower, in the dark who marred the field;
- Let never Christians to him list or yield.

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS IN No. 6.

A DISTINGUISHED COMMANDER.—Moses the man of God is the "commander" referred to in this question. We learn his "age" when he began to contend with Pharaoh and the Egyptians in Ex. vii. 7. The "exploits" by which God enabled him to destroy one nation (Ex. x. 7, xiv. 29), and create another (contrast Ex. i. 8, 14 with Ex. xvii. 13), are recorded in Ex. vii-xiv. By "the piece of wood" is meant the rod spoken of as employed by either Moses or Aaron in Ex. iv. 2, vii. 9-12, 30, xiv. 16, &c. &c. Of the "mistakes" referred to, we read in Ex. ii. 11-14, iii. 11, 15, 18. And of the "successor" who did more than Moses himself in Num. xxvii. 18, 23 Deut. xxxiv. 4, comp. with Josh. i. 1, 2, also Acts vii. 25.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from James A. Clark, Willie D. McKay, Albert V. Morash, Hattie Judal, Ada E. C. Kitcher, Jennie E. Hall, Mrs. Cronk, Albert Jesse French, and Annie Heron.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Pick over and wash the cranberries, and put in the preserving-kettle with half a pint of water to one quart of berries; now put the sugar—granulated sugar is the best—on top of the berries. Set on the fire and stir about half an hour. Stir often to prevent burning. They will not need straining, and will preserve their rich color cooked in this way. Never cook cranberries before putting in the sugar. Less sugar may be used if you do not wish them very rich.

IT WILL FRESHEN bread very much to put it upon a folded towel on a plate in a steamer and let it stay long enough to thoroughly heat through. Half an hour at least should be allowed, and longer, if the loaf is very large. But a very excellent way when one wants to serve the bread warm is to slice the bread and lay it upon a plate, cover with a pan or large bowl and put it in the oven until the bread is well heated through. It is tender and fresh, like new bread without its unwholesome newness.—Household.

## THE WEEK.

## RIEL'S REBELLION.

The rebellion in the North West Territory is coming to an issue, and news of an engagement between the Canadian troops and the rebels is daily looked for. All news concerning the movements of the rebels, even the most explicit and circumstantial, is doubtful. As an instance of this, the Frog Lake massacre, which was telegraphed with such detail, is now altogether denied, and the denial is more forcible than the story itself. There are further details concerning the Duck Lake fight which are very interesting but do not quite agree. Taking the most reliable accounts the fight took place in this way. The expedition of police and settlers of Carlton started out in the morning to bring in goods from Mitchell's store, which lies at some distance from the town. The half-breeds, 150 strong, headed by Dumont, met them and Dumont firing his gun over their heads ordered them back. The force retired to Carlton, but started out again in the afternoon under the command of Major Crozier. The half breeds were also reinforced and had about 300 men. When the police again met the half breeds, McKee, the interpreter, advanced and was ordered to dismount by Dumont. At the order Indians seized his bridle and McKee drew his revolver. A shot from him sending a bullet through the head of an Indian began the unequal fight. The firing became general. The police numbering about 60 maintained a destructive fire from behind the waggons which had been intended for the transport of the goods from Mitchell's store. The volunteers on the other hand made a rush forward, and the snow being deep, stuck and were shot at by the Indians and half-breeds. This accounts for the loss amongst the volunteers, who numbered about 40, being so much greater than amongst the police. Arnold, a policeman, was first brought down by a shot through his side, and then the enemy continued to fire at him until a third shot entered his neck and he died. The fight lasted twenty minutes and the Indians raised a great cry of exaltation when the enemy retreated. Seven prisoners taken by the rebels were released after a good deal of disputing with those who would have had them shot. The bodies of the loyal dead remained for seven days on the field and were at last removed by Riel's men. Riel had sent a message to the police to come for them but they would not, fearing treachery. Riel and his followers did not come up till the close of the fight when the police retreated. His object in advancing to Carlton was to destroy that place. Riel seems to be merely the figure head of the rebellion, and his two lieutenants the real commanders, though the rebels are not disposed to obey any commander. We are told that rebels had seized Riel and Dumont a week ago, and were holding them as prisoners. This is not a very likely story, but if the leading rebels hoped to save their own necks by delivering up these two men there is a likelihood of their doing so. John Kerr, a prisoner who has escaped from Riel, says that Riel dresses in an ordinary tweed suit, and can only be known as the arch-rebel by a badge which bears the words "God and Liberty" in French. He lives in a house bought and furnished for him by the half-breeds, which is six miles from Batoche's crossing. Riel "talks big" as the Indians would describe it. For instance, he says he is prepared to divide the North-West Territory one-seventh to the English half-breeds, one-seventh to the French half-breeds, one-seventh to the Crees, one-seventh to the whites and to hold three-

sevenths for speculation. He has issued a manifesto, also, complaining of the treatment the half-breeds have received at the hands of the Government. He says too that Mr. Dewdney must have misled the Government, in which case he alone is responsible for all the trouble.

All sorts of rumors come every day concerning the rebel plans. One telegram says that Riel has doubled on Gen. Middleton and is coming down to the Touchwood Hills to strike the base of the volunteers' supplies. This, if true, would greatly astonish Gen. Middleton who is short of supplies at Clarke's Crossing. It is probable, as the rebels are on the south side of the Saskatchewan, near Batoche's crossing, that troops will be sent down the Saskatchewan from Clarke's Crossing on either side of the river. The rebels will thus be met on whichever side they go. The general idea is that Riel will not seek an encounter but when the troops reach Batoche's will retreat towards Battleford, firing the country behind him. A loyal half-breed heard Riel say, "I must rule or perish. I will be king or die." Sanderson, one of the prisoners in the rebel camp says that Riel will fight to the bitter end, and that if he should be beaten, the prisoners in his hands will be shot. He also said that it was Riel who had spared the lives of the seven prisoners at Duck Lake, and that he had had hard work to prevent the suggestion of lieutenant Dumont, that they should be shot, from being carried into effect. The whole rebel force is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 men, most of whom are half-breeds. The Indians round Battleford have been having a high time. All the houses in the town, which they have not raided, they have destroyed. The danger of an attack on the Battleford fort is imminent unless troops arrive there to repulse Riel's forces if necessary. The country north and west of Battleford has been burned for miles by marauding Indians, and upwards of 1,000 settler's homesteads have been laid desolate. About a thousand cattle and as many horses have been driven off as booty from the surrounding country by the Indians.

Prince Albert is in no less danger than Battleford. The scarcity of provisions may be imagined from the fact that the rations for each family of four or five are a pound and a half of flour daily. Even at this rate the provisions will not last two weeks. A great massacre was reported at Fort Pitt, and later in the week, that it had fallen into the hands of the rebels but nothing is yet certain. One messenger sent to the fort was captured but another was sent and, it is expected, will arrive safely. Lori Melgund, Capt. French and Mr. Hughes captured three Sioux scouts who were reconnoitring the movements of the volunteers.

There are rumors to the effect that Gen. Middleton has been given power to treat with the Indians, but this is not generally looked upon with pleasure. It is hoped that the General is not at all hampered in his operations, and that the ringleaders of the rebellion will receive a just retribution. It is stated that the Quebec regular cavalry, and A and B batteries will remain after the fighting is over to assure the settlers of peace. A portion of Col. O'Brien's regiment is to be stationed at Fort Qu'Appelle. Col. Scott's Winnipeg Battalion is at Qu'Appelle and the York and Simcoe Battalions have been ordered to this fort from Swift Current where they now are. The 90th Battalion, of Winnipeg, is destined for Batoche's Crossing. Col. Otter's division for the relief of Battleford was 26 miles north of Swift Current a few days ago and was being ferried across the Saskatchewan. The steamer "Northcot" is

ready to take troops down the Saskatchewan from Swift Current to Clarke's Crossing.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales was not nearly so well received in Cork as he had been in Dublin. The *Irish Times* says that the promoters and participants in the Mallow riots were imported from Cork for the occasion. On the way from Dublin to Cork the royal party were enthusiastically received at Lismore where three hundred working men presented them with an address. At Danganarvan, over the temperance hall, floated a black flag bearing the words "Down with Castle rule," but here too the reception of the royal party by the crowd was enthusiastic. Cork was splendidly decorated and the police strongly reinforced. On Tuesday evening there were serious demonstrations made by the Nationalists and hundreds of windows were smashed. The loyalists made every effort in their power to give the Prince and Princess a hearty welcome, and to drown the hisses and adverse cries of the Nationalists who lined the road from the station. There was about an equal number of each party. A large number of workmen and boys followed and surrounded the carriage and kept up a continuous cheering. An onion fired at the Prince missed him and hit the footman. It had missed its mark and the crowd cheered. The Prince, after having made a hearty reply to an address of welcome from the Cork magistrates, left for Queenstown. In the evening of Wednesday last week, soon after the royal party had left, there was a big riot when the police force was routed in separate struggles. At one time, we are told, they made free use of their revolvers and bayonets but were driven back by the mob who had possession of the streets at midnight. In the grey of the morning the riot had been suppressed. At Queenstown there was a grand display of fireworks on the Prince's arrival, and all the shipping in the harbor was illuminated. Despite all the firing done there were very few broken heads, and the damage to buildings was small. Not more than a dozen people in all were at all seriously hurt and none of the wounds were dangerous. The *Dublin Express* says that the childishness of the Mallow riots shows that the Nationalists at least are unfit to govern themselves. While in Dublin the Prince of Wales said that he and the Princess hoped in future to spend many happy days in Ireland.

Placards have been posted in Londonderry announcing that a Nationalist demonstration will be held on Saturday on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to protest against the Orange addresses to be presented to the Prince. Great excitement prevails. At Dublin, on Saturday, a number of men, believed to be extreme Nationalists, attempted to force tradesmen to accept flagstaffs bearing black flags for display in connection with the demonstration against the Prince of Wales on his return to Dublin. Most of the tradesmen refused to accept the flags.

## SOUDAN WAR.

The Sudan War which has interested the world so long is fast drawing to a close. It is reported on all hands that Osman Digna's forces are gradually dispersing, as the British occupy the places on which they depended for water and forage. The question is now, does England intend to maintain a protectorate over Egypt or not? The House of Commons rejected an amendment proposed by Mr. Labouchere, which was to the effect that the English should immedi-

ately evacuate the Sudan, by a vote of 148 to 39. The question is therefore settled for the present. A despatch in the early part of the week brought news that the Egyptian garrisons of Senheit, Amadib and Ghary, which had been beleaguered many months, had escaped and were safe under the protection of the Italian flag at Massowah. The refugees brought hundreds of their women and children. The garrison previous to their escape made a combined sortie and killed a thousand Arabs and captured several hundred cattle. Later on, however, it was learned that only part of the Senheit garrison had escaped and that the remainder bravely held the place against the Arabs till help should arrive. It is reported also that Osman Digna, with but a few followers left, has retreated to Erkowt. Gen. Graham's scouts have captured forty prisoners and five hundred sheep belonging to the Arabs at Deberet. The Suakim and Berber railway has reached Handoub and will be quickly pushed forward. It will soon reach Otso, which place the British have just occupied without opposition. Gen. Gordon, it appears, on December 14 last, wrote a letter to Gen. Wolsley saying: "The state of affairs here (Khartoum) is such that one cannot foresee further than five to seven days. After that, the town may at any time fall. I have done all in my power to hold out, but I own that I consider the position now almost desperate. I say this without any feeling of bitterness towards the English Government, and state it merely as a fact. If the town falls it is a question whether it will be worth while for the Government to continue the expedition. It is certain that the fall of Khartoum will insure the fall of Kassala and Sennar." The Mudir of Taka has reinforced the garrison at this latter place and the the Mahdi has despatched troops against it.

## GUATEMALAN WAR.

Gen. J. R. Barrios, in his proclamation and decree whereby he made one republic of all the Central American constitencies, declared that he pledged his talents, fortune and his life to defend the flag of the "Republic of Central America." He performed his pledge and lost even his life. All his work has been in vain, and the bases of peace have been established between San Salvador and Guatemala. The Costa Rican Ministry has been officially informed, also, that a treaty of peace in Central America has been signed. On Wednesday of last week, the officers of the United States of Columbia Government are said to have selected a hundred of the worst rebel prisoners at Colon and having taken them out into the bay threw them all overboard to let them drown. This, if true, is another instance of the cruelties practised in the Guatemalan war.

One report concerning the death of Gen. Barrios is that he was killed by one of his own men and that the President of San Salvador had offered a reward to any man who killed him, or in other words put a price on his head. Published reports of the battle of March 31st say the Guatemalans left 1,000 dead on the field. Their total loss was 1,500 men. The Salvador fire was directed by a French officer named Tourelt who was killed in the action. Their guns did great execution. The Guatemalans attacked with their battalions in close formation. They say over two hundred lives were lost securing Barrios' body. The body was interred at the City of Guatemala with military honors. Since peace was signed by Salvador and Guatemala great confidence exists in commercial circles.

## SCOTT ACT CAMPAIGN.

THE CENTENNIAL anniversary of the organization of the first temperance society in New Brunswick is to be celebrated at Sussex on the first of July next. It is expected that there will be quite an assemblage of representatives from the various temperance organizations in the Province.

A MEETING of the general committee of the county of Huron Scott Act Association was held at Clinton and steps were taken to secure the enforcement of the Act after the first of next May. The treasurer's report showed the receipts of the Huron association to have been \$1,132.30 and the expenditure \$106.65.

AT A MEETING of representatives of the parochial branches of the Church of England Temperance Society in Toronto, reports were received from ten out of the sixteen branches of that society which have been organized in Toronto. Nearly all of these branches have Bands of Hope, in connection with them, in working order.

THE SCOTT ACT having passed in Northumberland and Durham the hotel-keepers in these counties will have to give up selling liquor. They are making arrangements to continue as temperance houses, and in a business like way some of them intend to show what good temperance folk they will make by anticipating the time at which the Act comes into force by doing away with their bars even before the first of May.

THE SCOTT ACT has withstood another severe test. On April 9th Mr. Jamieson brought up his bill of those amendments to the Scott Act which had been declared necessary to secure its efficient working by the Legislative Committee of the Council of the Dominion Alliance. This bill was placed a good way down the list and if taken in its place could not have become law this session and this would have greatly hindered the carrying out of the Scott Act. Mr. Jamieson's motion that the bill be taken first in order was passed by a vote of eighty-six to sixty-two. Mr. Jamieson then moved the second reading of the bill but was met by an amendment proposed by Mr. Cameron, Victoria. This was that the Scott Act, before it comes into force in any county, must have been supported by a majority of all the voters in the county. Mr. Blake showed the absurdity of this, saying that very few members of Parliament ever obtained the majority of the voters on the lists. This amendment was voted down by a vote of seventeen for, and a hundred and nine against. Mr. Jamieson's motion for the reading of the bill then passed by a vote of fifteen to a hundred and eight. Several motions were made, which were unfriendly to the temperance cause, and which, if they had passed, would have greatly crippled the Scott Act. Monday before last the bill passed its third reading. Dr. Hickey moved a dangerous amendment which was to preserve to medical men all the rights they now enjoy in the use of wines and liquors for medical purposes. This amendment was voted down as also an amendment by Mr. White, Cardwell, to authorize veterinary surgeons to grant certificates for intoxicating liquors to be used exclusively in the practice of their profession, and one by Mr. Gigault, providing for a partial prohibition, met with the same fate. The only changes of note to Mr. Jamieson's bill of amendments to the Canada Temperance Act were those empowering priests and clergymen to grant certificates in certain cases, and even then making it necessary to have information on oath concerning the necessity of the liquor as medicine. There was great cheering on the passage of the bill.

IN THE EXHIBITION of the National Academy of Design, now open in New York, Canada is represented by the following artists:—T. M. Martin, R. C. A.; Benoni Irwin, of Newmarket; E. M. Wilson, of Kingston, and Mrs. Dignam, of London, Ont.

ALD. FOWLER has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

THE FRANCHISE BILL of the Government of Nova Scotia has passed, an amendment to it providing for universal suffrage being defeated by a vote of 19 to 14.

AN ACCOMMODATING extradition treaty has been concluded between Germany and Russia, each agreeing to grant extradition when demanded by the other.

THE 8TH OF MAY being Arbor day, is to be observed as a school holiday in Upper Canada when a great deal of tree planting will be done.

A FIRE occurred at Levis, in the Province of Quebec, on Friday last, when two boys named Gravel and a girl named Lizette were burned to death.

AN IMMENSELY wealthy lady in Paris has been murdered, it is thought, by her male servant. She was found in the morning by her housekeeper lying on the floor with her head severed from her body.

THE RECORDS of the Board of Health in New York show that twenty-three suits have been taken against Buddensick, the contractor whose buildings fell last week in New York. There was scarcely any mortar used on the buildings, and what there was of it was very poor.

A NEWSBOY in Toronto has been taken before the Police Magistrate for selling papers on Sunday and was fined \$1 or seven days in gaol. Application will be made to have the conviction quashed.

IN HAMILTON, too, Sabbath desecration has been condemned by the Hamilton and London Presbyterian Synod. Besides Sunday excursions and newspapers, volunteer parades were also condemned and one member expressed himself against society funerals on Sunday.

THOMAS STEVENS, the cyclist, who, last season, rode from San Francisco to Boston on a bicycle, has made arrangements to complete the circuit of the globe. The wheeling distance will be about 10,000 miles which, added to the 3,000 already made, will bring the actual distance travelled on a bicycle to over 13,000 miles.

THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP, "Main," of Bremen, when some distance on her way from New York to Bremen, ran into the Russian bark "Kalfaja" and cut her in two. The crew of the bark barely escaped in a small boat before the bark sank. All but the steersman were saved. The "Main" was so damaged that she had to return to New York.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent asserts that Russian Nihilism has practically ceased to exist, the societies having disbanded through lack of support from the common people.

THE Halifax House of Assembly, by a majority of one, has defeated an amendment to the Franchise Bill, proposing that voting power should be given to unmarried women, who possess property qualification.

THE GOVERNMENTS of France, Portugal, Turkey and Holland have established quarantine against vessels arriving from Spanish ports. Many inland towns in Spain have quarantined against those from the Province of Valencia where cholera exists.

A TERRIBLE MURDER has been brought to light in St. Louis, Missouri. The body of a man, all mutilated, was found in one of the Southern Hotel packed into a trunk in one of the rooms. The words, "So perish all traitors to a great cause," were written on a paper inside. It was found on inquiry that the man who had last occupied the room had registered as Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, M. D. London, England, and that his companion was named C. Arthur Preller, of the same place. It is thought that Preller is the murdered man whose body was thrown into the trunk, and Maxwell, who is described as a girlish looking man, is thought to have chloroformed and poisoned him. Maxwell has been traced to San Francisco, where it is thought he has taken ship to Honolulu. Preller's body has been embalmed so that the murderer may be convicted the more easily if discovered. The St. Louis murderer calling himself, or herself, Maxwell—as there are some doubts as to whether the murderer was not a woman—put up at the Rossin house, Toronto, on the 14th of last February and used to visit Toronto monthly. He appeared to be travelling agent for some English house.

MR. LAURIER moved an amendment to the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons, on Friday, last week. He was in favor of retaining the Provincial Franchise for elections for the Dominion House, arguing that it would be impossible to make one uniform Franchise that would be workable in all the provinces of the Dominion, which differed so widely from one another in condition. His amendment was defeated by a vote of 86 to 54.

THERE ARE SUSPICIONS of grave revolutionary disorders in Cochin-China, which the French who hold it have carefully suppressed. A rebellion in Cambodia got beyond the power of the Governor to suppress and he urgently demanded re-inforcements from France.

THE Hague Banking Company has failed under circumstances indicating criminal misuse of the funds. The manager is in South America. The sub-manager, Wolff, fled to Antwerp when the Company's condition could no longer be concealed, and there committed suicide.

THE LIABILITIES of the wholesale liquor firm of Quetton, St. George & Co., Toronto, are variously placed at from thirty to fifty thousand dollars.

ON THE 19TH INSTANT, a wave eight feet high rushed down the Rio Grande del Norte carrying away nine arches of the Mexican National Railway bridge. In a few hours the river near the town of Nuevo Laredo rose twelve feet, then rapidly subsided. The rise resulted from a great water spout which fell some miles above the city. A large quantity of drift indicates great destruction of ranche property above.

CHARLES KELLY, the actor, and husband of Ellen Terry, is dead. Apoplexy was the cause.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK of houses on Water street, Shelburne, N.S., was burned down. The heaviest losers were John Bowers and Thomas Ryer. The Masonic Hall, in which was situated the Post-office, was also burned down.

THE QUEEN sent a wreath of primroses to be placed upon the grave of Lord Beaconsfield on the fourth anniversary of his death.

AT FIDELLE and Murray Bay, in the province of Quebec, a strong shock of earthquake, lasting for over a minute, was felt on the 16th instant.

IT IS REPORTED that the natives of the Hermit Islands, in the Pacific, have eaten the crews of two German merchant vessels. A gunboat has been sent to punish the cannibals.

THE BILL to enable the British Australasian colonies to federate, introduced, on Thursday, last week, in the House of Lords, contains clauses declaratory of the doctrine of state rights in the most liberal form. One clause enacts that any colony shall have power to withdraw from the federation at any time without consulting the others. Another clause empowers the legislature of any colony in the federation to override past decisions of the Federal Council. It is believed the colonies will strongly oppose these clauses.

THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE in Toronto, have protested to the Provincial License Commissioners against giving licenses near theatres, schools or other places of public resort. The commissioners are inclined to be much more strict this year, when they are better supported by public opinion, than formerly.

DR. RAUCH, Secretary of the State Board of Health, which met recently in Chicago, says information has been received that cholera existed in Paris up to January 16, and that it had since re-appeared at Toulon and broken out in Southern Russia. In the early part of March it had appeared in the interior of Valencia, Spain, and there was danger of its introduction into the Levant by ships from Bombay. These facts had been learned from private sources, as no official publication of them had been made, notwithstanding their importance to the whole country.

EACH OF THE STARS was supposed in Jewish mythology to have an angel looking down from it and regulating the affairs of men on this planet of ours. This idea is very poetical and may be found in many countries under slightly different forms. In Virgil's *Æneid* we are told that when even an animal or a bird died its spirit went up into the thin air above the ether and shone down on men for ever after in the shape of a star. This is the way in which the Latins accounted for the myriads of luminaries which make the star spangled heavens. In Jewish mythology the angel of the largest of the planets, Jupiter, is called Zadkiel. This name has been adopted as the title of a yearly almanac which pretends to foretell all sorts of great political events that are to take place. The almanac, formerly carried on by an English lieutenant named Morrison, like all other such almanac prophecies a lot of events which never come true and also a number which do. Among the remarks in the almanac for this year, published of course many months ago, on the annual eclipse of the sun on the 16th of March there is one which warns the ministers of the Canadian Government to beware of Fenian outrages and sedition, and which announces great storms. The prophet would bring down the vengeance of the sun or moon on all such unsuspecting persons as were born "when either the sun or moon held the 20th or 27th degree of the sign *Pisces*." Especially would these persons have to beware of danger from fire and water. Now the sun is in the position mentioned on the 10th, 11th or 17th of March each year so that superstitious persons born on those dates had better beware. To find the times the moon would be in the given position would be a tedious job as it occurs so often and is in *Pisces* at least twelve times a year. In another place the almanac foretells war around Herat and the overrunning of Afghanistan by Russian hordes.



The Temperance Worker

"INTEMPERANCE IS THE CAUSE OF MORE EVIL THAN WAR, FERTILITY AND Famine COMBINED."—Right Hon. W. GLADSTONE, Prime Minister of Britain.

(Here we publish facts and comments on the Question of the Day; and we are glad to receive enquiries and suggestions from our readers.)

A FLORIDA GRAND JURY recently petitioned the Legislature to require druggists to publish monthly bulletins of the names of persons to whom they had sold liquor during the month, and the quantities sold to each.

LORD NAPIER, in a recent address before the Church of England Temperance Society, said that while commending the armies of India, a return made to him relating to 18,000 men showed that among total abstainers there were no crimes, but the whole body of crime was among non-abstainers.

MR. CAINE, the new Civil Lord of the Admiralty, occupied the chair at an Exeter Hall concert and referred to the progress of Temperance in the Navy, which, he claimed, was largely due to the efforts of the National Temperance League. It had been demonstrated that the greatest hardships of the severest campaigns could be better borne without the use of intoxicating drink than with it. The recent Desert march in Egypt had been done upon water. The most brilliant infantry charge of modern times—that of Tel-el-Kebir—was carried through upon cold tea. Every day, he said, was proving that the Blue-jackets, of whom there were twelve thousand abstainers, could do their work—whether amid the heat of Sunnik or the cold of Skye—better without grog than with it.

A LATE NUMBER of The Canadian Independent vouches for the accuracy of the following: "A new form of boycotting has appeared in Toronto and one which has its lessons. The homes of the members of a well-known brewery firm were visited by two ladies in the interest of one of the recognized charitable institutions of Toronto. These ladies were distinctly told that the usual contributions would be withheld in consequence of the part taken by many of the promoters of these institutions in pressing on the Scott Act! The resolve was made, by this firm at least, to contribute no longer to the charitable institutions of the city. As a member of the editor's family was one of the collectors, this matter is not an item of hearsay, and manifests too truly the general spirit of the liquor traffic."

THEIR RIGHT TO COMPENSATION.

"When you have taken away the publican's license, do you touch his accumulated capital? Do you touch any of the enormous profits he has made? Do you touch any of his material in building, or in anything else? Not that I can see. What you do is to say that he shall no longer use it in a particular way, because that way of using it is found to be ruinous to public morality. Now, no man can have a natural right to use his property in such a way—being an injury to others. You would be wrong in depriving him of his property, but not in forbidding the injurious use of it. Just as a man has no right to use his fire arms to endanger the lives of his neighbors—and you may very properly prohibit his doing so. Suppose he were to say, 'By this prohibition you cut off one source of my revenue'—for it is thus I testify their strength and efficiency—and I claim compensation.' You would simply smile at his claim. You would say to him, 'It is your business to find out some other way of using them; but whether you do or not, whether you can or not, you must not be allowed to endanger your neighbors' lives.' To establish any such claim on grounds of natural right is utterly impossible. All that he has a natural right to is there untouched, and he can have no natural right to any use of it that is fatal or pernicious to others. It cannot be to often repeated, as lucidly evident, that before you can establish a claim to compensation, you must show that some right has been violated."—From a paper read at a Temperance Conference at Bishop Auckland, by the Rev. S. Edgar.

ONE MORE VERDICT AGAINST TOBACCO.

In a report to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Liege, by Dr. Lebon, the following conclusions are presented:

- 1. For every one hundred grains of tobacco used at least 1-10 of a grain of nicotine is absorbed.
2. The daily quantity of tobacco consumed by an ordinary smoker is about three hundred grains.
3. The effects of tobacco smoke are the same as those following the administration of nicotine.
4. The resinous liquid which condenses in a pipe is almost as poisonous as pure nicotine and destroys the lives of animals rapidly.
5. The liquid condensed from the smoke in the mouth and lungs contains ammonia, nicotine, fats, resins and coloring matters. One drop of this speedily produces paralysis and death in young animals.
6. In men small doses of tobacco smoke excite the intellectual faculties; repeated doses produce palpitations, disordered vision and decrease of memory.

CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION IN INDIA.

A recently published English book, "In the Himalayas," by Miss C. F. Gordon Cummins, gives some information about the drink traffic in India. It says that the Hindus often assure travellers that they are Christians, "being willing to eat any meat or drink any fermented liquor we like to give them." A great native reformer, Cluender Sen, told the author of the "bitter wail of Indian widows and orphans, who curse the British Government for the introduction of the licensed arak taverns." And an English clergyman who had worked in India for thirty years, informed her, as an illustration of the difficulties with which missionaries have to contend, that "for every Hindoo converted to Christianity by missionaries the drinking practice of the English have made a thousand drunkards." Speaking of the character and habits of the Hindus naturally, the writer says that "the world has not produced a more sober race," since their religion requires sobriety. It is only when brought into contact with European customs that they contract the drinking mania.

IS IT RIGHT TO DRINK POISON?

Some one asks: "What right have you to prohibit B from selling to D what the latter has an undoubted right to use, and therefore by logical inference, ought to have a right to buy?"

Alcohol is classed as a poison with corrosive sublimate, prussic acid and arsenic, by the best writers on poisons, as Orfila, Parker, Christian, etc. Has a man the right to drink poison and kill himself? Certainly not; no more than he has the right to live under water. If he has no right to use poison to his own destruction, he has no right to give or sell it to his fellow-man to his destruction, hence the Author of all law and Governor of the universe, says: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." The law forbids murder, but that does not abridge the liberty of man, for man never had the right to murder. The Lord says, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." These German beer infidels and the two old political parties say in the very face of the Almighty, "Blessed is he that giveth his neighbor drink, if he pays for the right to do so."—The Voice.

NOT TAXATION BUT PROHIBITION.

Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, let the difficulties in executing the law be what they will. Would you lay a tax on the breach of the ten commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous, because it would imply an indulgence to all those who would pay the tax? Is not this a reproach most justly thrown by Protestants upon the Church of Rome? Was it not the chief cause of the Reformation? And will you follow a precedent which brought reproach and ruin upon those who introduced it? This is the very case now before us. You are going to lay a tax, and consequently to indulge a sort of drunkenness, which almost necessarily produces a breach of every one of the commandments. This bill [to license gin-shops for the sake of revenue] contains

only the conditions on which the people of this kingdom are to be allowed henceforward to riot in debauchery, licensed by law and countenanced by the magistrates. For there is no doubt that those on whom the inspectors of this tax shall confer authority, will be directed to assist their masters in their design to encourage the consumption of that liquor from which such large revenues are expected, and to multiply without end those licenses which are to pay a yearly tribute to the crown.....

When I consider, my Lords, the tendency of this bill, I find it only for the propagation of disease, the suppression of industry, and the destruction of mankind. I find it the most fatal engine that ever was pointed at a people; an engine by which those who are not killed will be disabled, and those who preserve their limbs will be deprived of their senses.—Lord Chesterfield in a speech before the House of Lords in 1743.

POWER OF HABIT.

If children are allowed to dress slovenly until they are ten years of age, they will never correct the habit. The training of a girl the first twelve years of her life is more important than any time after. If she is not taught to pick up and keep her bedroom in order at an early age she will probably never do it. An example comes to mind. Anna L. was a bright child of a poor widow. Mrs. L. kept house in a slosh-dish manner. Her little girls were not taught neatness. Near by lived a well-to-do farmer, Mr. N. Mrs. N. offered to take Anna and bring her up as a daughter. Mrs. L. gave her consent and the little girl, at ten years of age, became the inmate of the thrifty, neat farmhouse. She was apt and improved every opportunity of education, but the good farmer's wife had to fight continually against the bad habits Anna formed in her own mother's house. Two of these habits clung to her like parasites. She would not wash her dishes well, nor keep her bedroom in order.

Time passed on, Anna married and is the mistress of a delightful cottage home in a neighboring city. She is an exemplary cook and an honor to the careful bringing up she received at the farm home, but she has not corrected some of the habits formed before she was ten years of age.

Children can be taught early to help mother. Give them little suits. If there are more than one urge them to rival each other in getting the work done. Pay them with loving words and kisses when they do well. Lena, aged seven, wipes the dishes for me. I say to her, "Lena, I will see how far I can count while you wipe these dishes." She goes at the work diligently and her little task is soon done. I have many ways like this of interesting her, teaching her to be swift of foot and quick of hand.

Our next neighbor has a little daughter, Lillie, who is brought up in idleness. Her mother said to me, "I would rather do the work than to ask Lillie to do it." Yes, it is easier, I admit, to do the work than to get a child to do it in a happy spirit, but the sooner a child learns to fit her back to little duties the easier it will be to bear big duties by and by. It is fighting a Tartar truly to teach a child the habits of celerity and of taking care of her own clothes. It is so natural to shirk, and leave things for mother to do, but by persistence and kindness it can be done. A child's heart turns to a loving face as the sunflower follows the sun. When once these habits are formed they enter into and color every thing in after life.

There flits across my mind at this point the figure of a woman who is always behindhand. She has never been known to be ready for any appointment, and never been known to finish anything at the right time. She was a child that needed continual hurrying, but alas, there was no one to do it, and she grew into middle age, a source of unhappiness to all her friends. No one wanted to visit her for they would faint with hunger before she could get a meal on the table. How she ever happened to marry was a mystery, but she did, although incapable of taking charge of a house. Her husband's first experience with her procrastination was the morning they started on their wedding trip. She was behindhand as usual and the train whistled ere they left the house. Her husband snatched shawl and satchel and hurried her along. They four themselves breathless in the rear car just as it began to move. Collecting themselves together the bride says, "Why, William,

where's your hat?" He had rushed off hatless. Suffice it to say that this is a picture of how the poor man ever after took the train. She, with flying ribbons and unbuttoned gloves, he, in the face, grasping his satchels as Marmion grasped his sword. My, didn't that man lead a life of it? This unfortunate woman would try to make up at night the work which she had not accomplished during the day, would seldom retire before midnight, and thus was always in physical depression. She, like most of the human race, did not understand that to be able to work, and to have a body in tune, one must drink long, deep draughts at the blessed fountain, sleep. Why, sleep rubs out weariness from mind and muscle as the hot flat-iron smooths out wrinkles in ironing. This woman would begin work at night which should have been done when the day was young. I have seen her begin canning fruit after nine o'clock in the evening. If I stayed at her house all night I expected to be awakened by her moving around the house. One night retired early but was awakened after a long, sound sleep. She was in the parlor with a light. I went to the door to see what she was doing. And lo, there she stood high on a chair trying in vain to reach a solitary fly which rested on a picture cord. I thought, "This is the secret, she is always trying to catch flies, leaving lion duties to take care of themselves." I will not relate any more of her dreadful habits, but, in justice, she is a woman of refinement, of Christian integrity, and true as steel to her friends. Her home might be beautiful, for she has every thing to make it attractive, but, alas, over it trails a ruinous blight—procrastination.

The reason why there are so many incompetent hired girls is because they are reared in homes where they are not taught dispatch and neatness. There is the Niles family, for example. Four daughters go out to service. Mrs. Niles is a little, weak-willed woman who cannot control her girls. They grow up untidy, and dawdling at their work. One by one, as they are old enough they go out to work, fully equipped and able to drive any wide awake, neat mistress to distraction. On the other hand, there is the Laird family, equally as poor as the Niles, but Mrs. Laird is an excellent housekeeper. Her daughters are brought up to work from their earliest childhood. Mina, the eldest girl, is now the chief cook in a large hotel, commanding the best wages.—Household.

IN THIS DAY of enlarged opportunities and heavy responsibility, we need enlarged liberality, prayer—potent, earnest—followed by consecration; and we need most of all to dwell so near to Christ Jesus that we shall come into full sympathy with his mind and his spirit. The waters that fertilize the valley of the Nile pour down from solitudes and summits far away, but the waters that are to cause this wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose must be fed near their source, in many an hour of high communion with the living Lord. When the church is quickened to pray as it ought, the hour will have struck for some great outburst of blessing for the world. May we be so quickened now!—Alex. Maclaren D. D.

THE SUPERINTENDENT—The superintendent is responsible for the spirit of his school. He must give inspiration to his teachers, securing their prompt and punctual attendance, their faithful preparation of the lesson, their interest in their scholars. He must exert this influence largely through the teachers' meeting, which is very essential to a well-managed Sunday-school. In this meeting the teachers' hearts should be warmed by devotion, the lesson studied, difficulties and discouragements kindly listened to, and words of cheer and prompting to better service lovingly spoken. So shall he be able to give a warm, enthusiastic, loving spirit to the entire school.—Living Epistle.

CAKE OR FRUIT SANDWICHES.—Cake or fruit sandwiches are made thus: "Four eggs, their weight in flour, sugar, and butter; warm the butter and beat it to a cream, then stir the flour and sugar into it gradually; beat up the eggs and stir them in. Beat the cake well for half an hour, and bake in a rather quick oven; if for sandwiches slice the cake in half and put the preserves between.

**FIVE MARTYRS OF ERROMANGA.**

Last Saturday evening I had great satisfaction in meeting with the Rev. W. H. Robertson, a missionary from Erromanga, one of the New Hebrides group of islands. This island was made conspicuous in religious history more than forty years ago by the murder of an illustrious missionary, John Williams, and an English gentleman, Mr. Harris, his companion.

Just forty years ago I made an abridgment of the life of John Williams, which was published by the American Sunday-School Union, and called "the Martyr Missionary of Erromanga, who was murdered and eaten by the savages in one of the South Sea Islands." It was therefore with peculiar interest that I now met a successor of that noble martyr, and learned from him the subsequent history of the island and its missionary work.

John Williams was sent out from England as early as the year 1816. Robert Moffat was set apart with several others at the same time. Such eminent English ministers as John Angell James, George Burder and Dr. Waugh participated in the services. Moffat went to Africa, Williams to the South Sea. One of them afterwards saw Ethiopia stretching forth her hands unto God, and the other heard the islands of the sea rejoicing in His law. After long years of wonderfully successful labor, Mr. Williams was making a missionary voyage among the islands and seeking to plant mission stations on some not yet occupied, and where the language of the natives was unknown to him. With four or five others, he went ashore on the island of Erromanga, and in half an hour was set upon by the savages and cruelly beaten to death, with Mr. Harris a friend who was with him. Others escaped to the boat and were saved. This awful event filled the religious world with horror, and served to fasten attention upon the dark places of the earth filled with habitations of cruelty.

Years passed on and the island that had drunk the blood of these martyrs remained in the darkness of paganism, with only feeble attempts by teachers from other islands to arrest the cannibalism that prevailed, and to give to those pagans a knowledge of a higher life. At length the Rev. G. Nichols Gordon and wife went out from Canada in 1857, under the care of the Canadian Missionary Society. They succeeded in winning the favor of the natives so far as to be allowed to settle among them and to begin to do something for their good. An epidemic broke out after Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had been there four years, and the superstitious natives attributed the evil to the coming of these missionaries. And so they murdered them both.

Again the island was left desolate. It richly deserved the wrath of God, and had He forever cut it off from the light of the gospel, the sentence would have been just. Who would now think of venturing into this den of wild beasts to subdue and convert them? Would it not be madness to try another experiment? And who would be responsible for the blood of another martyr, poured out upon the shore of that inhospitable isle.

But when was God ever without a witness, a martyr?

At length in the fulness of time a younger brother of the murdered Gordon said to his Canadian brethren, "Here am I, send me." And they sent him, in 1864. In the zeal of young love for Christ, he took his life in his hands, and went with his widowed mother's blessing over wide and trackless seas, and found this isle of blood, where four precious lives had been sacrificed and no good done! Was it right to go? Does God call for such sacrifice? He went alone, save that one like unto the Son of Man was with him. He lived among the natives. He learned their language, translated portions of the Bible into their tongue, and made known the Gospel. And they rose up and slew him. Mr. Robertson tells me they hated the gospel that he taught, and they killed him because they hated the truths that he spake unto them. Another martyr, the fifth in doleful succession, and the island is still not sunk in the sea. Sure-

ly the Lord is long suffering and very gracious or he would not bear with these cruel and wicked men.

Three months after the younger Gordon was slain the Rev. Mr. Robertson arrived at the island with his wife, and took up the work that had been so often drowned in blood. The population of the island is about 2,600 in number, and they had settled on the shore in two divisions about twenty miles apart. One of these divisions, a thousand people, were disposed to receive instruction and to tolerate teachers. They sowed the seed, precious seed, weeping. Perhaps the ground was more fertile because it had been made rich by the blood of the saints who had given their lives for Christ. And after years of fruitless toil the blessing came. The windows of heaven opened and the rain descended. These can-

ny. These uttermost parts of the earth are now given to Jesus Christ for his inheritance.

Is the gain worth the cost? Yes, a thousand times, yes! Nothing truly great and good was ever bought for less than blood. The Son of God laid down his life for us. Deliverers of nations have had to march through seas of blood to establish liberty. All great discoveries have cost human lives. And it always will be so. Perhaps no victories of the Cross had been achieved with less sacrifice of human life, than those which have given the Pacific Islands to be set as stars in the Redeemer's crown. And no annals of the Gospel are richer in heroic deeds than the story of the Sandwich Islands, the Fiji Islands, the New Hebrides, indeed all Polynesia, whose record is are now so familiar that they have lost the halo of romance with

them white in the blood of the Lamb, they are kings and priests before God.—*Trenaux in N. Y. Observer. June 1884.*

**TRAINING HOUSEKEEPERS.**

BY RUTH ROBERTSON.

Dear mothers, you may think I am harsh when I say you can hardly begin at too early an age to teach your little girls how to be housekeepers or home-makers.

Have a box for the playthings, and teach the little boy or girl who has them to put them away. Teach them that by so doing they are helping mamma and they will do it willingly, for all children love to help. Have low nails for sacks, hoods, mittens, and rubbers, and see that each thing is put in the right place by the child that used it, and it will soon become so natural to her to put away her wraps that she would sooner think of going out without them than to leave them out of place when she is done with them.

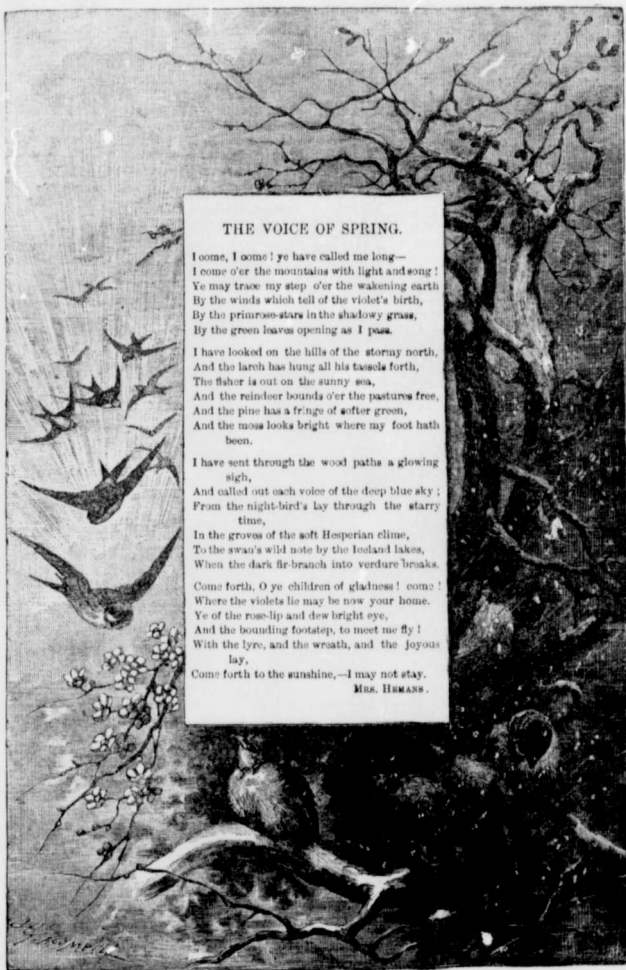
Have some bright cloth dusters and just as soon as the little girl is old enough (and she will be quite old enough as soon as she can walk), commence giving her lessons in dusting, perhaps she will need to have only her own little chair to dust for a long time, but teach her how to dust that well, and she will never know any other way. You will be surprised to see how soon she can dust a room. Such little tasks will not hurt her but rather help her, for she will thus gradually and unconsciously learn the art of housekeeping. As she grows older, teach her other duties only a little at a time. After the dusting comes the dish-washing, but don't keep her too close to that, let her help you, or else take turns with her, being sure you do your half. Almost all children dislike dish-washing.

Begin early with the sewing, but don't begin with patch work. Children like to make something—something which there is some prospect of finishing. Wouldn't it look like a great undertaking to you, to make a quilt all by hand? I think it would. Then how must it look to a child? A holder is more easily made than a square of patch work, and when it is finished, it is something of itself. An apron for grandma or auntie or mamma, or even for the little girl herself, would not be such a very large piece of work, if mamma only basted it carefully, and took a few stitches on it now and then, when no one knew anything about it. One thing being about; after an article is begun see that it is finished. If the time spent in beginning three fourths of the things which are begun was devoted to finishing the other fourth, very many people would accomplish much more than they do.

Take my advice, mothers, and begin giving your little ones tiny tasks each day, perhaps not more than five or ten minutes' work each day, at first, but gradually, very gradually, increase the worktime. Be systematic about it, and it will be a lifelong blessing to both the mothers and daughters.—*Morning Star.*

SOME of the worst gases to be avoided in ventilation are not readily recognized by the senses. Decaying boards and vegetables in a farmer's cellar may carry danger through the house, without any odor being detected by the family. A faulty drain or sewer may give his city brother a greater cause of alarm without disturbing the sense of smell. Science has provided an admirable thermometer by which we may nicely regulate the temperature of our apartments, but as yet has found nothing by which to indicate, simply and readily, the quality of the air. Science can do well for humanity by devising some simple contrivance to give at a glance the needed information. At present we must be very vigilant to see that proper measures are taken to maintain a constant purity. We may also sometimes aid our sense and judgment by passing from an atmosphere of known purity to one in question, as from out-of-doors to our office or sitting-room.—*Watchman.*

THE testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple.—*Ps. 19: 7.*



**THE VOICE OF SPRING.**

I come, I come! ye have called me long—  
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!  
Ye may trace my step o'er the waking earth,  
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,  
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,  
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have looked on the hills of the stormy north,  
And the larch has hung all his tassels forth,  
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,  
And the reindeer bounds o'er the pastures free,  
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,  
And the moss looks bright where my foot hath been.

I have sent through the wood paths a glowing sigh,  
And called out each voice of the deep blue sky;  
From the night-bird's lay through the starry  
time,

In the groves of the soft Hesperian clime,  
To the swan's wild note by the inland lake,  
When the dark fir-branch into verdure breaks.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness! come!  
Where the violets lie may be now your home.  
Ye of the rosehip and dew-bright eye,  
And the bounding fustard, to meet me fly!  
With the lyre, and the wreath, and the joyous  
lay,

Come forth to the sunshine,—I may not stay.  
MRS. HARRIS.

nials learned the way of life. They cast away their awful rites and ceremonies with which they had sought to propitiate their gods as cruel as themselves. One thousand of them have partially turned away from paganism and are learning to know there is one living and true God. Thirty schools are in successful progress. Christian churches are organized. Two hundred and fifty have received the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. And the word of the Lord has free course and is glorified there as it is here. Some of those islands are as thoroughly Christian as any countries on the face of the earth. On some of the islands the horrid customs that formerly were practised, making life itself a terror and perpetual crime, have been abandoned. In their place the arts and industries of civilization, with all the blessings of peace and order and domestic and social virtue prevail. These are the triumphs of Christi-

which they were invested forty years ago. The age of martyrs has not gone by. The Spirit of Christ, who counted not his own life dear unto him, is just as living and burning to-day, as when the Eternal Son exclaimed in the Councils of Eternity: "Lo I come to do Thy will, O God!" And if the wilds of Africa, Corea or the frozen North demand volunteers, they are just as ready and as many as when they went forth two and two, everywhere preaching the Word.

And it is something to have met and to have taken by the hand a living man who has been baptized for the dead, one who has gone into the field and to the spot where his five forerunners suffered martyrdom in swift succession. Williams and Harris, George Gordon and his wife, and Douglas Gordon, his brother, five martyrs of Erromanga! I see them now before the throne in bright array; having washed their robes and made

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From International Question Book)

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.

LESSON V.—MAY 3.

ORDEENES—Eph. 6:1-13.

COMMIT VERSES 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right.—Eph. 6:1.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Obedience to parents is the foundation of obedience to the state and to God.

DAILY READINGS.

- M. Eph. 1:1-3.
Eph. 2:11-22.
W. Eph. 1:1-21.
Th. Eph. 4:11-16.
F. Eph. 1:17-32.
Sa. Eph. 2:1-13.
Su. Eph. 6:1-21.
TIME.—The epistle to the Ephesians was written in the autumn of A.D. 62.
PLACE.—Written at Rome, from the house where Paul was a prisoner.
AUTHOR.—St. Paul, aged about 60.
PLACE IN BIBLE HISTORY.—Acts 28:30, 31.
EPHESIANS, the capital of Ionia, and chief city of Asia Minor.
EPHESIAN CHURCH was founded by Paul, during his three years' stay there, A. D. 54-57.
EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS.—Circular letter to several churches, sent by Theophilus.
INTRODUCTION.—Having completed the book of the Acts in our studies, we undertake first to read some of the letters written during the period described in its last verses.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

1. OBEY... IN THE LORD—for his sake; because he commands it: in his sight. 2. THE FIRST COMMANDMENT, etc.—the first with promise of the first importance, 3. Obedience tends to these things, 4. WITH FEAR AND TREMBLING—fear of God, anxiety to do just right, SINGULARS OF HEART—sincerely, the opposite of hypocrisy, 6. MEN-PLEASERS—pleasing only men who see the outside and not the heart, 7. WITH A GOOD WILL—cheerfully, 8. DO THE SAME THINGS—act on the same principles, 12. WRESTLE—the conflict is single-fought, each has his own warfare, NOT AGAINST FLESH AND BLOOD—the combat is not in sword or guns, but is spiritual, RULERS OF THE DARKNESS—the unseen powers who make this world so dark with sin and sorrow, 13. TO STAND—to hold your own, to gain the victory.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Why do you now take up the Epistle to the Ephesians? When and where was it written? By whom? Who founded the church at Ephesus? (Acts 18.) How long before this?

SUBJECT: HOME MUTUAL CHRISTIAN DUTIES.

I. DUTIES OF CHILDREN TO PARENTS (vs. 1-3).—What is the first duty of children? What is it to obey in the Lord? Why is this obedience right? Where is it commanded? What is it to honor our parents? What promise is given to those who obey? How does obedience tend to a long and happy life? How does disobedience tend to unhappiness? How does obedience to parents tend to make a prosperous nation?

II. DUTIES OF PARENTS TO CHILDREN (v. 4).—How should parents treat their children? In what should they bring them up? What is the "nurture" of the Lord? The "admonition"? What is the effect upon the training of the example of parents? How is this a motive for their becoming Christians?

III. DUTIES OF THE EMPLOYED TO THEIR EMPLOYERS (vs. 5-6).—What is their first duty to them? Meaning of "masters according to the Lord." Have all a higher master? (v. 6.) What is meant by "fear and trembling"? By "singleness of heart"? "Men-pleasers"? "Eye-servers"? How can we serve men for Christ's sake? How does this enable our laborers? How does God reward men? Does he make any distinction on account of our outward circumstances?

IV. DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS TO THE EMPLOYED (v. 7).—What are the wrong employers are most likely to commit? What are the duties of employers? Meaning of "do the same things unto them." (Matt. 7:12.) Read v. 8 in the revised Version. How would the fact that both had the same master in heaven help employers to do right? Meaning of "respect of persons"?

V. DANGERS AND HELPS TO DUTY (vs. 10-13).—Wherein does the strength lie for performing these duties? To what dangers and temptations are we exposed? What are the weapons of the devil? Against whom and what must we contend? How great are the powers of evil represented? Why? Why is this conflict called wrestling? What defence have we? What are the parts of his armor? Can we gain the victory in any other way?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

- 1. All duties to others are mutual.
2. We must do our duty to others whether they do theirs to us or not.
3. Obedience to parents leads to obedience to the state and to God.
4. Parents may be the cause of wrong-doing in children.
5. The commonest service may be made noble and glorious by noble motives.
6. The enemies opposed to us are many and powerful.
7. But our helpers are stronger and wiser than they.
8. The greatest battles are fought on the battlefield of the heart.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, April 21, 1885.

The English grain markets are dull, but firm, prospects of war being more probable. Red winter wheat is quoted at 7s 10d to 8s 1d; Canadian Peas at 6s. 3d.

The local grain market is very dull, and without change. Holders are still firm. We quote:—Canada Red Winter at 98c to \$1.00; White, 98c to \$1.00; Canada Spring 97c to \$1.00; Peas 78c to 79c; Oats, 38c to 40c; Rye, 63c to 65c; Barley, 50c to 60c; Corn 60c per bushel.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull. Holders are firm, but buyers will not operate unless concessions are made, and subsequently business is at a standstill. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Extra Superior, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Family, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Spring Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior, \$4.30 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers, (Canadian), \$4.50 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$5.00 to \$5.25; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, (bags included) Medium, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do., Spring Extra, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Superior, \$2.00 to \$2.10; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.50.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter shows but little change. Receipts of new are increasing, and prices are rather lower. We quote:—New butter, 18c to 21c; Creamery, 18c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 10c to 16c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 9c to 14c; Western, 7c to 12c, as to quality. Cheese is quiet at 10c to 11c, as to quality and size of lots. The public cable is steady at 60c.

Eggs are now selling at 15c, in cases, for fresh stock, 3c lower than at our last report.

HOG PRODUCTS are steady and unchanged. We quote:—Western Mess Pork \$15.75 do., Short Cut, \$16.00; Canada Short Cut, \$16.00 to \$16.50; Ham, city cured, 12c to 13c; do., green, 9c; Lard, in pails, Western, 10c to 10 1/2c; do., Can. 9c; Bacon, 11c to 12c; Tallow, common refined, 6c to 6 1/2c.

ASHES are again lower at \$4.00 for Pot.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Farmers are unable to bring their produce to the markets owing to the bad condition of the roads, and trailers have the business nearly all to themselves. The prices of hay and oats have gone up pretty high, but are not likely to continue so very long. Maple sugar and syrup are very plentiful and though the demand is active, prices are declining. The prices of eggs and butter have a downward tendency. There has been an advance in the price of flour and Indian meal. Oats are 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; beans \$1.25 to \$1.50 do.; potatoes 40c to 45c per bag; turnips, carrots, and beets, 50c to 75c per bushel; onions 75c to \$1.00 do.; cabbages 75c to \$1.00 per barrel; butter 10c to 30c per lb.; eggs 14c to 25c per dozen; apples \$3.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; dressed hogs 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per lb.; young turkeys 10c to 15c per lb.; geese 9c to 10c do.; fowls 8c to 12c do.; ducks 12c to 15c do.; hay \$9.00 to \$10.00 per 100 bundles.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of butchers' cattle continues in excess of the demand and prices have gone down lower than they have been on this market for many years, but they seem to have touched bottom and are rather firmer, owing to an improved demand for shipment to Great Britain. The best butchers' cattle sell at from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., and a few choice large steers have been bought by shippers at 5c do. Rough and leanish animals sell at from 3c to 4c per lb., and in some cases for even less. Sheep are getting scarce and prices are advancing; good ones bring about 5c per lb. Spring lambs are also scarce and higher priced, as the roads are too bad to bring them to market. They bring from \$4.00 to \$5.50 each. Good milk cows are still in demand at from \$45 to \$50 each, but all other kinds are not wanted and bring very low prices. Fat hogs are getting more plentiful, but prices continue at from 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per lb.

New York, April 20, 1885.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 99 1/2c bid May; \$1.00 1/2c June; \$1.03 1/2c July; \$1.05 1/2c August, Corn, 55c May; 55 1/2c June; 56 1/2c July, Oct., 39 1/2c April; 40c May; 40 1/2c June and nom. July.

FLOUR has made a further advance during the week. We quote:—Spring Wheat, Superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.85; Low Extra, \$3.30 to \$4.30; Clears, \$4.20 to \$4.50; Straight, \$4.20 to \$4.95; Patent, \$5.15 to \$6.35. Winter Wheat—Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.90; Low Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.25; Clears (R. and A.), \$4.45 to \$4.75; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.65 to \$5.60; Patent, \$4.90 to \$6.10; Straight (White Wheat), \$4.75 to \$5.60; Low Extra (City Mills), \$3.75 to \$4.00; West India, sacks, \$3.75 to \$4.00; West India, barrels, \$5.10 to \$5.00; \$4.85 Patent, \$5.10 to \$6.00; South America, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Patent \$5.00 to \$6.00. Southern Flour—Extra \$4.00 to \$5.50; Family, \$4.85 to \$5.65; Patent, \$5.00 to \$6.10; Rye Flour—Fine to Superfine, \$3.15 to \$4.60.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.45 to \$3.50 in bbls. FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$22 to \$23; 100 lbs. or No 1 middlings, \$20 to \$22; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$19 to \$20; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, \$19.50 to \$20.50; 50 lbs. or medium feed, \$19.50 to \$20.50; 40 lbs. or No. 3 feed, \$20.00. Rye feed, \$20.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter (new)—Creamery, ordinary to fancy 17c to 27c; State half firkins, ordinary to fancy 17c to 23c; Western dairy, ordinary to choice imitation creamery, 10c to 19c; Western factory, ordinary to choice, 9c to 16c. Cheese—State factory, faulty to fancy, colored, 6c to 11 1/2c; do. light skims, good to choice, 6 1/2c to 7c; Ohio flats, ordinary to prime, 2c to 10c; Skims, (new) 1c to 3c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, in bbls, 10c; Western, poor to fancy, 14c to 16c; Southern, 12c to 14 1/2c.

FRANCE has demanded of the Egyptian Government the unconditional reopening of the printing office of the Bosphore Egyptien, which paper published the declaration of the Mahdi and was seized on that account. France also asks for the punishment of the police and other officials who took part in the act of suppression.

THE SCOTT ACT PETITIONS in Ontario are being re-advertised and will be again deposited with the registrars so that there may be no mistake about them and so that what might turn out to be a legal flaw in them may be corrected.

AS SOON as the sub-committees in the county of Hastings have been organized the campaign in that county will commence in deep earnest.

AN ENERGETIC association of temperance workers has been formed in the county of Oxford whose principal aims will be to see that the provisions of the Scott Act are faithfully carried out.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT proposes to create a volunteer corps in India of 50,000 natives.

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