# Wrekty Atessengre 

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

## THE NEW PARTY

The two established parties of United States politicians have met and nominated Mesers. Blaine and Cleveland as their candidates for the Presidency. They have also laid down "platforms" for the respective candidates to stand upon. Neither platform can he called satisfactory. The Democrats declared opeoly against any atterupt inteffere with the liguor trade by "sump. tuary legislation." The Republicans, though they did not, as inderdertenly stated in our issue of last week, go so far as their oppo nents, simply ignored the whole questionthe grentest question now agitating every part of the Continent. The friends of prohibition, therefore, believing their principles to be worth fighting for, have held a convention of their own, and have nominated a their candidate the Honorable John P. St. John, ex-Governor of Kansas. To defray the expenses of an election, it was determined to ask friends of the good cause to take shares at $\$ 10$ apiece, in the "pioneer lattle fund of the prohibition party," divi dends to be paid in heaven ; 84,000 were subscribed on the spot. Mr. St. John has accepted the nomination. It is claimed that he will receive from 500,000 to 1,000 , 000 votes, and will have a majority in Kansas and Maryland; that may make the electoral college unable to give a de cided majority to any one of the candidates, and the election of President will then be made by Congress. The prohibitionists vote has been creeping up, or rather leaping up,since a candidate was first put forward by them. They are now in a position to make their power felt, and one or other of the great political parties will either have to adopt prohibition itself or give way to party which will.
The new party's platform, which opens by a public acknowledgment of God as the rightful sovereign of all men, declares that the permission of the sale of alcoholic hi quor has always and everywhere been the cause of intemperance, crime and pauper ism and must be done away with ; revenue thould not be raised from alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and any revenue from customs duties should only be enough to support an economical government ; public land should be kept for homes for the people immigration should be free to all; women should be allowed to protect themselves by their votes ; and no state should hereafter be admitted into the Union unless its constitution forbids polygamy and the sale manufacture of intoxicating liquors.
John P. St. John was burn at Brockville, Indiana, Feb. 25, 1833. His only education was gained in a $\log$ school-house. Before he was twenty he set out for California, his mother giving him her parting blessing with these words: "John, wherever you go, be every inch a man." He has followed the good woman's advice. After chopping wood, steamboating, mining and travelling for several years, he fought in the Indian wars of North California and Oregon in 1852 and 1853 , being twice wounded. He also fought in the civil war, having the greatest hatred for slavery. Then he settled as a lawyer in Kansas, and was elected

The constitutional amendment, prohibiting camp on some healthy spot. They are orthe liquor trade in that State, was largely due to his exertions.

WEATHER AND CROP REVIEW. The weather continues showery over the re ter portion of the United States and Canada, and all kind of growing crops are lourishing. In the northeastern sections, especially in the province of Quebee, the frequent showers have greatly hindered haymaking, and in some localities very little progress has been made yet, and the farn $i s$ are waiting for more settled weathe: whic. is very much needed in order to save the hay crop in even moderately good condition. In the great wheat and corn-grow ing sections the showers have beey less fre quent and have not materially re'arded uccessful harvest work. Hail and othe torms have had a disastrous effect upo crops in some parts of Minnesota and Dakota, entirely ruining many fields in their track. In a dozen counties of west ern Minnesota and southeastern Dakota the average loss is about 20 percent., ar.d in several townships 50 to 75 percent. Smut rust, and the midge are injuring the grow ing crops in various localities, yet on the whole the prospects for an unusually abun lant harvest are very good. The work of harvesting the fall wheat is about completed and the yield is better than what was antici pated both in quantity and quality. Roo crops are progressing favorably, especially potatoes, which are further advanced that is usually the case so early in the season, and thus far there are no indications of ro among the tubers, although the weather habeen rather unfavorable. In almost every district the pasturage is very good and the product of the herd will be large. Owing to the liberal supplies, the prices of ordinary butchers' cattle are somewhat easier, bu good export cattle continue to bring pretty igh figures. The prices of cheese have advanced considerably of late and the pros pects for butter are improving.

## The cholera

The cholera still continues its ravages a Marseilles and Toulon, but the town of Arles is now suffering most by this plague solated cases are occurring in other parts of France. Up to June 26th, there had been 593 deaths at Toulon. Several places in Italy are infected. A correspondent of the New York Times, going all over the cholera infected district in the south of France writes describing the condition of Marseilles and Toulon as unutterably fllthy. In fact, it wo uld be a miracle if the peopie of these owns, living as they do without the leas egard to sanitary precautions, were no wept off every now and then by some ter rible disease. The correspondent romes t the conclusion that no intelligent commu nity, living well-ordered lives, and with good sewer pipes, need have any fear of the holera.
o sign of the disease has yet appeared British soil, but people are preparing for he worst. The soldiers will be ready to
dered to filter all water befot: using it, to
clean dust-bins daily, and inspect the sewers every week. Any offender against these rules will be tried by court martial.

A Usion of the Australasian colonie in one great Federation is growing nearer and nearer. Two of the colonies has already, through their legislatures, voted in favor of the plan of confeleration drawn up at the intercolonial conference month go. One of these is Queensland, in the North-East of the continent,-the colony most interested in preventing New Guinea from falling into the hands of any foreign ountry. The other is Vi.toria, in the south-east, which has agreed that three things are especially desirable ; first, the federation of the colonies into an Austral asian Dominion ; second, the annexation $t$ that Dominion of New Guinea and other slands in the Western Pacific ; and, third protective legislation against criminals from ther nations. The British government i ready to confirm the scheme of confederaion and annexation as soon as the colonist hemselves have agreed upon the necessary preliminaries.
A Great Demonatration at Manchester in favor of the Reform Bill and against the House of Lords, was attended by 40,000 , in pite of the rain. The Marquis of Harting ton was the chief speaker. Another imnense demonstration and procession took place in Edinburgh, the city workingmen eaving their work to show their determiation to grant equal rights to their brethren in the country. An attempt was made to get up a demonstration on the other side in a London park, but the few people present reated the affair as a joke. Mr. Chamber. ain, one of Mr. Gladstone's ministers, says that this conflict between Lords and Com. mons will decide once for all that popular rights are superior to personal privileges, Mr. Davitt's party in Ireland are strongly against the Lords ; Mr. Parnell apparently does not like to commit himself yet.

Captala Bedford Pim, of the British Savy, who originated the idea of having he British Association meet in Montreal, has arrived in Montreal. He says that be hinks the meeting of the British Associa ion here will do a great denl toward bringing a better class of immigrants to the country, as at present too many of the immigrants are both poor and brainless. The aptain mentioned two cases of young entlemen belonging to some of the best amilies in England coming to work with heir own hands on Canadian farms.
Finland, although nominally under th rule of Russia, has really governed itself and has been the only free part of the Russian Empire. Now, the Czar of Russia is trying to suppress the local Government because he says that the Nihilists are making Finland their head-quarters
The Difficulty between France and China is now likely to be settled peaceably, China paying to France an indemnity of $84,000,000$

The Montreal "Witness" publishes very interesting interview with the Rev N. W. Deveneau, a young French-Canadia who is now a missionary among his fellow. countrymen in Illinois. He says that the people there have adopted many Americar ways, and have become much more inde peadent since they have left their own country. In spite of all the denunciation f the priests, even Roman Catholics send aking for Protestant preachers to come to asking
them.

There are 717,517 people in the United tates who were born in the British proinces of North America of these, 610,09 were born in "Canada,"-that is, Quebec and Outario ; 51,160 in Nova Scotia, 41,788 1 New Brunswick, 5,737 in Prince Edward land, 4,789 in Newfoundland, and 1,793 in arts not specified. The highest number in in Michigan, which contains 148,866 Cnnadian uatives ; Massachusetts has 118,302 Sew York is third, with 84,182 ; Maine ollows, with 37,114 , and Illinois, with 34,043

Mr. J. G. Colmer, secretary to the Can adian High Commissioner in London, Engand, passed through Montreal on his way to the North-West this week. In an inter view he expressed his opinion that although Canadian immigration was not at its full tide now, yet ic would very soon be in ful wing once mere. Newspaper items about he distress oi immigrants who had no ucceeded had inne harm, but only couple of hundred complained out of hun dreds of thousands.
A Whiskey D.stillery at Conuellsville, Pennsylvania, caught fire nd a lot of the eadly "fire-water" was burned. The mob f men around the spot captured several arrels, and soon were lying all over the ground, dead drunk, -a fine monument to the benerolent business of the whiskey distillers.
Mr. Moodr, the evangelist, in answer to New York Hiruld reporter states tha emperance work in Eugland has made great progress, since his last visit ten year ago. Then, even in Christinn houses, ten kinds of wine would be set before the uests ; now that was all changed.

A Yousg Lad of Lyons, N. Y. killed himself by eating a quart of peanuts, and wo quarts of cherries, right after, and then drinking several glasses of ice-water. This hould be a warning to persons who often to the same sort of thing, though on smaller scale.
In the Course of excavations at Zoan Tanis, on the border of Egypt, there hav been disclosed several portions of a red granite colossal statue of Rameses th econd, which, when whole, must have been ninety-eight feet from foot to crown.

The French Minister of Agriculture is wanting to increase the duties on cattle and ther live stock imported into France The duty is to be 85 on oxen, 82.50 on cow or bulls, 81.20 on pigs, 80 c on calves and 0 c on sheep.
The Grerly Rellef Expedtion will hare cost in all, about 8700,000 .

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.


#### Abstract

TAKE NO THOLGHT FOR THE choke me:" mutterd Reuben, as with in dismay; "how old girls?" Thinking of said a man, stopping and looking after him; MORROW."   Yot boowing what the day may bring My Father doth protect me so.  If trouble comes, to him I fly, Who will my ceryy want cuptry Each dar will hing whe new -argive, Each day will hring woue new ourprise, Some token of lis watchful eyes Who, then, so free and glad as I, With suhh a Frical for ever uigh । Beneath his sladow I may hitle, ataze  | Aid in his will 1 find my rost. | $\begin{array}{l}\text { so otur to me ma though } 1 \text { must be about } \\ \text { fift, it was so long aso that } 1 \text { was ten }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |

\section*{THE MAN GF THE HOLBE}  From the milk question, they jumped - Reulen in tring to tell it aftetward, could Reubeh in trying to tell it after ward, could not remember how - to the chair that Reth had liked so munch. His mother nnd sister, when they heanl of it afterward, thought it the strangest thing that he should have talked so to astranger, - and when Reuben talked so to a atranger, - and when Reuben came to think of it, he idid not wonder ; but at the time it ceemed the mot in the world for him to tell Miss Hunter how he had stood lighting his candle only the night before, when Beth told him aloutt the south roon leing taken, and abont the for mother. That chair," said Miss Hunter, turning her head and looking at it sidewise, while she poured a second cup of weak coffee very me pouredn eecond cup of weak coffee very mulk milked, for Rethen, and kept on talking, so that he, being a polite boy, of couse could not say a word. "That chair hno a history. You coulin't guess in a month where it came from. What would you think if I should tell you I found it in  ell, yet langhing. "Beth would say she would ike to getinto such a cellar a sthat, "Well, that inn't the strangest part of it what do you think of its bieing full of pota, toes, once ?", Then was Reaben soberly amazeel, and listened in wide-eyed wonder to the etory of a barrel that by the help of a saw, nond a few nails, and tacks, and a part. Iy worn-out dres of Miss Hunter's wa made into a beautiful chair "You wouldn't think what a comfortable seat it is," said Miss Hunter. "It wann'tsuch very hard work either; to be sure I had fome trouble in getting it sawed out just chairs; but I got it after awhile; folks can eet mot anything if they try hnd enough like to make your moither and Beth woul some of theee days; 1'd be very glad to thow you how, Altogether, Reuben Watson Stone wen down town that morning feeling that he had found a friend ; the day lookell brighter, hi, prospect for getting work seemed bette How much the cup of coffee, and nicely brownet toat, and soft boiled egg, had lo with this feeling Reub The next thing to be done was to find work. He felt more eager for this than cere, for had ne not just eaten a good break- fant, and had not his mother and Bett mannaed without even the milk which had pieced out their lireak fast for so long itt is a wonder that toast and egg didn't. ground ; Id have given all I'll leann to-day, for the chance to slip it into my pocket, and to 1 un to mother ; but there, [ couldn't to 1 un to mother; but there ise coukn't beg; and mother would have been tha last heg; and mother would have been tha laet dinner for my folhs!" There never was a meaner day for find, ing work! At least that was what Reuben thought. The people seemed bent on doing their own errands, tying their horses instead of wanting them held, and getting their papers of anybody but him. "Im giad it is the last day of the year ;" he growled, shivering, as he poised himself on one toe and looked in at the window of a on onge bakery, to discover whether a boy land be likely to be needed. Bnsiness wont Would be likely to be needed. Business was plenty there, but so were boys; they were tlying around like tops "Stean old year," said Reuben as be moved on; "it is time you were done. When you can't furnish work in a great, big worhy, like this fister to support, you better stand a-ide and let "Eighew one come in. Tor ever pact." Iti be glad when 1 can say that. "Eighteen hundred and fifty-three will tly away as fast." That's the next line. Hailuo! What's that I "Boy wanted strip, tolacco." Strip tolacco! For $m$ a- Lad as whikkey, anyhow, and Mis Hunteing his opinion he stopped at the store to se if he could get a chance to strip tobaceo bat he was too lace. "Engaged a boy no fill the latt vacancy.ten th So th and wondwoudering wheat out with a grave face to eat that not lovely breakfa-t with \$liseHunter he mighty breakfa-t with Miss not have been on timeHunter he might not have been on time "But then, I was so hungry that like as notI would have disgraced myself by eatingthe strips of tobacco," he said, as he walked It was not lack of industry that he founlittle or nothing to do that morning.who looked as though they might have som work for him, looked in at a great manfully at the points where he had to doerrands for Nliss Hunter. All to no pur-pose, Five cents for taking a letter half aWere to pay his car fare, but he saved it an tradged there ; two cents for carryingbavket for arother lady across the radid tothe street car, one cent reward for pickingup an old gentlemun's handkerchief an ru-hing after him with it. This was theextent of Reuben's earnings when the shorday was beginning to grow dusk. He hai not lieen home to dinuer ; having left worin the morning that unless he fiad an un-usual run of luck he should make a day ofcorner of south ser with his friends at thhis were an oht woman and alittle girl, w sold penny buns and molases candsginger snaps. Neither suapses candy, an ReuberalReuben buy; he contented himself with onhun, because he had had such a good breakfast. This left him seven cents, he took"I'm afraid," he said shaking his heai "havelyreproachfully at the dingy coppers. "I'mafraid that you will make a sorry show a paying the rent for a month, and laving ina stock of coal for a week, and getting aNew Year's dinner for mother and Beth, be- ides asides a present or two to remember the daydow attract then a card swinging from a wined, "saidthed his attention. "Hands Want-many, I wonder ". large black letters. "Howout of his nockets sadd Reuben, taking hisfully. " pockets and looking at thetn carethem myorlf, but then to be sure I wanthem for decent work and wood to lenmean to try." And he purhed boldty inThe grave-faced, middle-aged man, whready to paes out, listened to Reuben's conquestions and shook his head.wom. said.


THE WEEKLY MESSENGER


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## SATURDAY, AUGIST 2.

## THE WEEK

Whliay Hamilos, who died in Hart. ford last week at the age of $10 e$, never used liquor or tobacco. H
the rising generation.
Stanlex, the African eaplorer, arrived England on Mondny The people of Plymoth had prepared a great reception for him, but owing to the quarantine regulations against the cholera, be was nut allowed o land at once.
The Smeran Plage has appeared at Gatechina, where they are taking precautions to keep it from spreading.
Freloht Traiss are now ruming on the Ontario and Quebec division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and pavenger trains will run next week, thus opening the new line between Toronto and Montreal.
Tae Emperons of Ressia, Austria and Germany are going to have an interview
together nfter the visit of the first to Warsaw.
Mrs. Weldos, a cantankerous lady who is continually in the English law courts, has just got judgment for 85,000 damages ngainst a doctor, who signed a certificate declaring that she was insane.
Miss Emily o'Neir, a young lady living near Ottawa, saved two boys from drowning on Saturday last. She has rescued about ten persons in the last four years.

A Greas Fire at Devil's Lake City,
akota, destroyed forty buildings, including Dakota, destroyed forty builuings, inchading
banks and hotels; there was no fire department in the place.
Efghtees Members of the Salvation Army have been arrested in Rochester, New York, for singing while parading the streeto on Suniay.

A Nemper of coffee honses and restanrants in Warsaw, Poland, have been closed by the police and the others are restricted to certain hours. The whole city is in a state of seige. However, the Czar has no given up the idea of visiting it.
Two Mex have been sentenced to five years imprisonment, and one to four years, for rioting against the Jews in a Hungarian town. The cause of the riot was a false rumor that a Christian girl had been mur dered by Jews in a synagogue, in order t use her blood in their religious services.
A Disastrocs Fire in Kingston, Ont. caused from 815,000 to 820,000 damage A horse which took fright at the fire engine ran awny, throwing out Mr. C. MeStahon, the occupant of the bugey. Mr. McMahon was so seriously injured that he died the ame day.
Lemters taken by the SS. "Arizona,"
from New York to Liverpool lact week from New York to Liverpool last week
were delivered in London just eight days after they were collected in New York.
There was a very severe thunder-storm in Lowa last week, when many houses and crops were destroyed by the wind and lightning.
Hartmany, a noted Nihilist who was connected with the assassination of Czar Alexander IL., has corumitted suicide i France, while in a starving condition.

## The Cotros atates in Rgypt.

Struivons from the collision of the S.S Laxham" with the "Gijon," in which 130 lives were lort, tell a terrible story. The
"Gijon" struck the "Laxham" amishinss "Gijon" struck the "Lax ham" amisohipss most of the people got on board the "Gijon." This vesel sank soon after, and although the boats were lowered filled with people, not half the people could be saved. Those in the boats hal to keep others off with knives ; pasengers and crew fought for their live and the captnin could not keep orier. Mr. Moodr, the evangelist, has been asked to visit Toronto for a couple of weeks.
4 New Society jut formed in Berlin for protecting the interests of commerce and industry opposes Biemarck's policy
There Was a heavy frost, which seriously injured the crops, at Dover, N. H., last Friday night.
It is Reported that the St. Peterblur police found three Nihilists secreted in the park of the palace where the Char prome sergeant of police, and escapel.
The Right Hos, Sin Lawrence Peel is deail, in his s5th year. He was a cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel.
The King of the Maobis, who is at present in London, England, hid a button in his mouth at one of the entertainraents of Mr. Irving Bi-hop, who professes to read people's thoughts. In his astonishment at Mr. Bishop saying where the hidden article was, the King let it slip into his throat, and he was nearly choked. After eating some bread the button was iorced down.
Last Thursday an engine driver named James Street, while somewhat out of his mind, drove his train from Easton to Green Ridge at such a fearful rate of speed as to endanger the lives of his passengers. Instead of stopping at the Mauch Chunk station, he dashed past it like lightning. The conduetor stopped the train, had it brought back, and the poor fellow was placed in safe keeping.
Reports from New York state that the American helpers of the Cuban rebels have contracted with a manufacturer for 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, to be used in the manufacture of dynamite. The United States officers will try to prevent the murderous stuff from being sent.
Barsum's Crbecs met with a severe accident at Corland the other day, through a sudden squall of wind. Without moment's warning a huricane struck the tents, and blew them all over. This wa followed by a furious rain-storm, accom panied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. About forty persons were bailly hurt
A White Squirret, a white eel, and a white crow,-all with pink eye, -have reen recently caught in Callicoon.
Ey the Treaty negociated betwee England and the King of Abyssinia, the latter binds himself to abolish slavery, and the slave trade.
The "Federatios of Labor" professes to have learned that agents of mining and other companies have been making contrasts with refugees from the Cholera infected districts of France and Italy to come and
work here; but the story is doubted. a liere, but the story io doubeh
Egypt, destroyed nearly sll the houses, and made the ships in the harbor rock violentfright.

The anseal Refort of the Northern Cotton-spinners' Association, in England, statas that the cotton trade has not been prosperous during the last year. The competition of the spinning industry in India s becoming serious.
A Shock of Earthquake has been felt Ischia, the Italian island where such a a terrible earthquake took place last year. o person was injured, but the inhabitant were naturally terror-stricken.
The Lompos "Times" congratulates the Canadinn Rifle Team on their Vietory in hooting at Wimbledon, and admits that the riumpla was fairly earned.
It Would Sees that the atteation of the Wihilists, in the recent conspiracy discovered I Warsaw, was to murder the Czar, provoke a rebellion in Poland and Western Russin, plunder the Jews and rich tralesmen and eize the Arsenal. And then,-what then ? Would they really succeed in setting up a constitutional government in place of the lespotism they had overthrown; or would there be a repetition of the French "Reign of Terror," when the suldenly liberated
people proved equal to little except the people proved eq
hedding of blood.
Offictal Retonss Show that 1,358 fanilies were evicted in Ireland in the first three months of this year.
The Oldest Freemason in Eugland, Philip Chatham, is dead. He was 97 years old, and had been initisted in 1811.
A Shiftisa Esgine on the Lehigh Valey Railway exploded, and the five men on it were killed, three being blown to pieces. freight train ran into

The Britise and Canadian governments are considering the question of allowing American enttle (from Wyoming) to pase through Canala on their way to England. At present they are not allowed to so, for fear that diseased cattle might get into England by this means. There is a strong feeling in favor of the American cattle be ing import I this way, and the London Times suppo ts it.
Tae Ele tion Cabipalga in Germany is being carrid on nuw. The Conservative party favors government aid to navigation lines, the extension of colonies, and the for mation of government insurance companies the Liberals oppose the last two principles,
The German Explorisa Psrty to the Congo was given a farewell banquet by the African Society of Berlin, before starting for that almost unknown land.
The Peofle in France are busy a harvesting, and soldiers have been granted lenve of absence to work as reapers.
It is Proposed to construct a ship canal across the middle of Ireland, from Kingstown Harbor on the east side to Galway Harbor on the west coast. This would make the route from New York to Liverpool very much shorter than at present.
Twesty People were drowned by teamboat capsizing on the Volga River, in Rusia,
This Year the Irish rifle team won the Elcho shield, a highly valved trophy which is competed for every year by English, cotch, and Irish tet.ms.
Judgarext was Given in Osgoode Hall, Turonto, discharging Bella Munn, of the Salvation Army, who was arrested for beating a drum in the streets of London, Ont. The army is badly treated in Detroit, the whole force, consisting of 24 men and women, being put in prison.

Ttprivs Fever has broken out in the Vosges, France, and ten people died out of orty who were attacked.
Lieut, Gregly and his men will disemhark at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the Secretary of the Navy, the ollicens of he North Atlantic squadron, and the S - te local authorities, will receive them. T: bodice of the dead will be takea to Governor's Island, New York, from whence they will be sent to their relatives or riends when applied for.
Is a Figer on an American millionuaire's estate near Inverness, Scotland, a laborer nawed McGillivray was killed.
A New York proprietor has received 815,000 damages because the elevated railway passes in front of his property. If all other proprietors in a similar situation receive damages it will cost the railway a heavy sum of money.
Inhamiants of Barboursville, Weat Virginim, are much excited over the story of a young man who claims to have seen the ghost of a farmer named Harvey Fairman, who disappeared five years ago. The ghost said that he bad been murdered and his body concealed in a hollow tree.
A Frexch Force of 1,200 men, which attacked the Hova camp in Madagascar, has been beaten back after two hours' fighting.
Jay Gould, the New York millionnaire, has been drawn to serve on the Grand Jury - to which he ohjects strongly.

The Kixg or Sweden is visiting London, though qui tly, and not under his own name.
An Italian Editor has been killed in a duel.
The Famoes Australiax cricketers who are now in England have been entertained by the olficers of Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory."
Affatrs in Eaypt.-A letter from Gen. Gordon, dated July 11th, says he must remain at Khartoum in order to protect Kassala. He says his soldiers are in good spirits and when the Nile rises he will crush out the rebellion. Mr. Stanley, the explorer, says that Gordon can very well escape from Khartoum if he wants to. He says that an English expedition to rescue Gordon would be most perilous, as the English could not stand the climate.

Economical "Making Over" Thisgs. Many families have a knack of making a homes comfortable, even renteel. CBalling upon such a family recently. I at first sup. posed they had bought some new chairs, hit on closer examination found they had beer cane-seated walnut ones too valuable to Thiow away after the bottoms had given out. The girls had tacked on firmly some strong canvas in place of the cance, then added several thicknesses of the same size cut from an old quilt, and tacked over these stout retonne having stripes of pretty flowers was stitched across a piece of repp, and form ed the covering. When this was tacked on the edge was hidden with upholsterer's braid fastened with brass-headed nails. The effect was very satisfactory. After the boys oiled the frames, those chairs were really prettien than many expensive ones I know of.-An old lounge, previously covered with haircloth, was treated in the same way, with the didition of a sofa cushion nicely embroidered. It is as good as new, and more attractive than it was previously. - The daughters showed me their "new carpet,
made of two others. For the centre an uade of two others. For the centre au old
itting-room ingrain carpet was washed itting-room ingrain carpet was wated together. The border was formed from the beet parts of a crimson and black bed-room carpet. The effect is more pleasing, to me at least, than a two-dollar-a.yard, brightflowered carpet which anotherneighbor had just laid down.-American Agriculturist.

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THE NURSERY in relation to to the eldest daughter of the HEALTH.
by t. goodall yasmyth, M. B. A nursery should, if at all possible, be the room may have the full benefit of all dore Hes the wind ow be to admit the sun's rays with but little obstruction of refraction. No room can be healthy where sun rays do not enter, for
various reasons. Such as: the sun illuminates dark corners where dust might lurk otherwise unobserved. Sun-rays act by
destroying disease destroying disease germs, and we all have observid that plants grow up delicate, pale
and sickiy when there is not enounh sun and sickiy when there and children are affected in the same manner ; they become pale and delicatelooking. And then, of course, the room has the benefit of the heat from the sun which is always more genial than artificia heat. The nursery should always be on the upper part of the house-not on the ground
floor, as it would thus be more likely to be dump; and as regards the size of the room, it is better to be as large as possible, for the with all due precautions, may have to be an infimary, and to carry out the condition for such an emergency various suggestions,
as the following, would be neful. the roon to have double doors, so that when one was opened to allow egress of ingress, cold air vate, say, an attack of bronchitis or rheuma tism ; and the windows might be double, at least in a culd neighborhood. Carpets on the floor of a nursery are not avisable
and an oaken floor would, in my mind, be preferable, as carpets are so apt to becon infected with disease, and cannot easily be disinfected; or the tloor might be covered
with waxcloth, which, like wood, can easily with waxcloth, which, hike woon, can easily
be washed and kept thoroughly clean. The walls of the room should cither be painted or whitewached, as paper acts in in fectiou fection, and may contain poisonous inpection, and may as arsenic. A paper has one ad vantage-it supplice a variety of objects for children's attention, but lively pictures on the walls, as bright in their color and spiri as possible, will more than balance the wan of this, and the children can themselves cut pictures from papers and frame them for this purpose. The room should always be kept at a temperature of about $60^{\circ}$ Fahr. it 18 a great mistake to whan harden childrentt ey will break down in the process
The furnishing of a nursery ought to b of the simplect, and at the same ume, the enter into full details of all that ought t be in the room, but mention must be made of the important bed arrangements. It seems to be a common custom for infants to be lulled to sleep in cradles on rocking principles, and an infant accustomed to this will not sleep in any other condition ; but as this is not a good or safe method, they should not be begun by sleeping in rocking hillrem iron or loses eribes are by for the children, iron or brass cribs are by far the be used in their construction. Curtains revent free circulation, an $d$ are subject to the same objection as carpets. Every day the bed-clothes, etc, should be removed from the bed, and exposed freely to the air, the windows being drawn down, and the doo opened. Then, of course, the children mu not be in the room, but out for open air exercise, or in some other room, as in the ay nursery, in those houses where there hus useful adiational room. Chilurea from heir eariest infancy ought to be out every recautions against cold I do not advis that infants or children should be wheeled about in perambulators. They are much eadier to catch cold than being carried in heir nurse's arms, until they are able to do keep up the temperature of their bodies by xercise
The nursery shouki furnish facilities for varied exercises, such as climbing, balancing, various games, and should be a place for physical freedom and joy. it should b kept clean and free from dust, and each has equal rights with every other child, but hat kindness and love must prevail-Heral of Healh.

Below ar
Below are a few words taken from engthy artuclein the Ciristian at Work, that as eldest daughter. Read it carefully, prayerfully, and at its close, when you reach
the queetion: "Is there any remedy ?" ommune with yourself and see if you cannot so far give an answer as to be able, in your own mother's case,to make the precious. boon hers. Only an hour! you can for
that small space watch over her riwhts and that small space watch over her riyhts and
aseist in having them respected. For that a astle of the day is hers by right cannot be little of
Nt one time in her married life, when Mrs. Elizabeth Prentiss was struggling under her children, united with the soreness of bereavement, we find her saying; "A little room all my own, a regular hour morning and night all my own would enable me,
think, to say ' Now let life do its worst: And out of her own experience many a tired, worn housewife and mother echoes
this cry from her very heart. What a boon this cry from her very heart. What a boon
would be the undisturbed quiet of a little would be the undisturbed quiet of a little
room It would warl off many a nervous room ! It would ward off many a nervous
healache; it would help to keep from utterance many a sharp, hasty worl, which, when would give clearer thought for domets tangles and fresh vigor to take up the own" " she will not a pend the lrief moment selfistly; she only cesires a breathing spell,

## To mend the nets of usefutuess And rest awnile for dutles

Said an aged woman: "I used to take ny baly and go to a little closet under the
tairs and pray." Her room was full of little children, of those passing in and out here was no place of retirement for her e the closet under the stairs
Father has his study, or the sitting-room retire to when he returns from business
Hattie and Carrie have their own pretty Hattie and Carrie have their own pretty coms, Tom and Ned their special sanctums all may turn the key, if necessary, to kee at intruaters-but mother f she wries her nd Nellie's thousand and one questions confers with Bridget. or Dinah, whe enter without knocking, on culinary matters, and ells father where the tack hammer is, and promises Tom to clean his coat collar ; she performs her afternoon (or any other) toilet In the most hasty manner, liable to inter ruption from any member of t e family he reads her Bible amid the ceaseless uestionings of the little ones, and the hum conversation among the older ones.
But she is used to it. She don't mind
Is she? Don't she? There was no it." Is she Don't she There was no
tenderer wife and mother than Mrs. Prentise, et hear her long for the little room all her wn. And I care not how loving and careahing for her household a mother may be,
here must be hours when every earnest oul longs to be alone with itself.
Is there any remedy 1 I trow not. Ye he household, aye, even guests might often be more considerate of the mother's privacy. - Selcetul.

Fish a la Creme.-Take any nice, firmleshed fish; boil it; remove the bone and lay it in a pudding dish. Chop parsley
very fine ; one small onion, very fine, and very fine ; one small onion, very fine, and nix them with salt and pepper. Throw
bread crumbs sufficient to cover the fish bree inches deep. Put lumps of butter ver the top, a very slight grate of nutmeg, nearly to the top. Bake in quick oven till it has a rich brown crust.

Split-Pea Pascakes.-Soak a pint of plit peas all night. Put on, in the morngr, in cold water and cook soft. Rub hrough a fine colander. While hot, stir in tabespoonful of butter, and season with
pepper and salt. When quite cold, beat in wo eggs, a cupful of milk, and half beat in wot cggs, a cupful of milk, and haif a cup-
ful of flour in which has been sifted-twice ful of tiour in which has been sifted-twice -a quarter teaspoon of soda and twiee
as much cream-of-tartar. Beat hard and as much cream-of-tartar. Beat hard an
A SUragor attached to the P. P. M ailrond, says that since the corporation re fused to employ drinking men, there has华en no demand for his services whateven There were six deaths by accident during
the year previous,

## WISPS OF WISDOM.

It is the same to him who wears a shoe, a
eather.
.
a charity, soft speech, and stainless days, Sor any death disprnise.

Gather the rosebuds while ye may Old time is still a -fly fing .


Harrick.

## kingdom.

| The |
| :--- |
| Is |

Is the great mind's great bribe.
Dryden.
If we dit not thattery ourselves, the flat ery of others could never hurt us,

Roch ifouca

Affectation is a greater enemy to the fac han the small-pox.

St. Evronond.
All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss, for one that hite
$\qquad$
Are sure to make their follies known.
Giay.
He is the rich man, who can avail himself all men's faculties.

Emerson.
Why in a narrow life aim we at many
It is the office of a true teacher to show s that God is, not was ; that He speaketh ot spake.

Emerson.

## peace above all other dignities

still and quiet conscience.
Shakespears.
Victory belongs to the most persevering.
Whitening hairs make mild those spirit which once were eager for brawls and head trong quarrels.

We need not be much concerned about those faults which we have the courage to
wn. wn.

La Roch foucauld.
Reason is a very light rider, and easil shook off.
Travelling is a fool's paradise.
Scijt.
Emerson.
In struggling with misfortune lies the
He that buye ad lies all
ft in his purse behind. Cirrantes
Creantes.
There is nothing so bad which will not ad
nit of somethng being said in its defence.
Poverty demoralizes.
Emerson.
Wealth brings much woe,
Harrick.
Give me devotion which shall never tire,
Fix'd contemplation which my love may fire,
heavenly tincture in my whole discourse, force.

To the persevering mortal, the blessed mmortals areswift.

Zoroaster.
A man is never so fortunate or so unfor
Anate as he thinks.
La Rochefoucauld.
When clouds are seen, wise men put on heir cloaks.

Shakr speare.
Frugality is the daughter of prudence, the ister of temperance, and the parent of lib

## Johnson.

Truly it has been said : a loving heart the beginning of all knowledge.

## THE STORY TELLER.

## HOW TO FIX THE PRICE.

"What is the price of axle grease 1 " asked a new clerk of a grocery dealer ; "There is no mark on it." "It depends on your customer. If he asks for axle-grease charge him fifteen cents a pound, but if he wants butter, make it thirty-eight cents."

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS.
A traveller, familiar with Norway and its people, testifies to the remarkable kindness with which the Norwegians treat their domestic animals. One result of this gentleNorway; broken knees are rarely seen and the animals continue in ared condition and capable of work until they are 25 or 30 y ears

## why she asked.

Young Wife-"My dear, you were the troke oar at college, weren't you?" "Yes, love "
Young Husband-"
"And a very prominent member of the "I wns che las
"And quite a hand at all athletic con"And
tests "
" Qu

Quite a hand $P^{\prime}$ Why I was the champion waiker, the best runner, the head man at lifting heavy weights, and as for carry-
ing, why, 1 could shoulder a barrel of flour and "W "Well, love, just please carry the baly a
ouple of hours ; I'm tired."-Philadelphio
call.

## JOHN BROWN

Queen Victoria was in the habit of intrusting John Brown with verbal messages to however euphemistically the Queen might phrase them, John Brown's invariable formula, of which he could never be brought to see the impropriety, was, "Her Majesty says your Lordship's to go and do" so and so. John Brown did not mean any disrespect. He was simply as incapable of perceiving that he had done anything wrong as the late Black Rod was of remembering the precise words of the formula in which, for so many years, he summoned the House to Acts of Parliament. It is well known that the Qneen had a great objection to the mell of smoke, and at Windsor Castle moking is only allowed in certain portions of the Castle. John Brown, however, enoyed the exceptional privilege of smoking in his own private room, which was within short distance of the royal sitting-room. This was another sign of the favor he en-
joyed, for, when John Brown lighted up, joyed, for, when John Brown lighted up, in the royal apartment. Around about Ralin the royal apartment. Around about rallar. It was his habit, about an hour before he Queen went to visit any of the cotthem and say, "Now, then feeklo each of them and say, Now, then, feckle yersel's might be put a little tidy in anticipation of the royal visit

## THE QUEEN'S COUNTRY LIFE.

It is a mistake to suppose that Queen Victoria enjoys a holiday during her spring amount of business is transacted as when her Majesty is at Windsor. A messenger with a huge sack of boxes and bags is dispatched from Buckingham Palace three days a week, and from Whitehall on the other three days. He leaves King's Cross Station, London, at half-past ten in the morning, and arrives at Aberdeen at three the next morning, going on at once to Ballater by the special "messenger" train, which is run
on the Deeside line when the Court is in Sn the Deeside line when the Court is in plies of cream, butter, fruit, and vegetables which are sent to the Oueen every day from her farm at Frugmore. The messenger reaches Balmoral about seven, and remains there till early in the afternoon of the following day, when he starts with another load to catch the train leaving Aberdeen at 4.40, which brings him to Euston-Square at eight the next morning. As a rule, the Queen and Sir Henry Ponson by her secretary, are kept hard at work from halfpaet nine til one. Her Majesty usually order to have time for to turn in the gardens order to have time for to turn in the gardens
before going to business.


THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

THE TITMOUSE FAMILY.
A small bird, with a grayishwhite head, black wings, and a dull brown coat, a soft puffy little creature, may be found at all seasons hopping merrily about in the hedge-rows and orchards of Eng land and France.

It is known as the long-tailed titmouse, and is one of the most remarkable members of the great titmouse family, which numbers more than eighty-seven varieties.
Its nest is a wonderful specimen of bird-architecture. The little birds work industriously, and at the end of fifteen days the beautiful home is finished and ready to receive the small speckled eggs. The nest is fastened to twigs covered with thick foliage, and a location near a small water-course is usually selected. It is shaped like a large egg. The little round door is at one side near the top, and some nests have been found with a similar opening on the other side, lower down. As the birds camnot speak and explain this freak in the construction of their house, the reason has never been found out. Some naturalists think it is for better rentilation. To weave its nest the bird collects bits of wood, soft moss, and the strong silken winding of certain cocoons, which it twists together in thick impenetrable walls within which its little ones may lie secure from rain and storm and cold. The exterior of the nest is artistically covered with beautiful lichens and bits of soft bark, which make it in color and outward texture so much like the branches to which it is secured that a very sharp eye is needed to distingnish it.
When the little house is complete, it is furnished with a soft thick bed of downy feathers, and the mother begins to brood over seven or eight little rose-white eggs delicately specked THE TITMOUSE FAMILY with red.
These long-tailed titmice are most impertinent of all the feath- clear a room of flies and mosquithe most faithful of all bird-par- eredinhabitants of thecouniry; for, 'toes. But they should nerer be ents. They keep their children small and gracefulastheyare, there put in a cage with other birds, for near them until they are a year are few birds which possess such they will harass and worry them old, and as two broods are born a violent temper or sach cruel in- to death. during the warm weather, with stincts. They will fight furiously Titmice are very useful inhabiseven or eight in each brood, a with each other for the possession tants of gardens and orchards, as whole titmouse family - papa, of a plump insect or some other they wage continual war on all mamma, and as many as sixteen dainty morsel, and-sad to relate kinds of saw-flies and other small little ones-may often be seen -they show no mercy towards a insects, which do much injury to hopping about together and scour- poor wounded or sick bird. No fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, ing the hedges in search of food. matter whether it is one of their and a wise gardener will allow They are ravenous little crea- own kind or of some other the saucy tomtit full liberty to
tures, and always hunting from species, the titmice set upon it and hop and jump about in search of morning till night, and as they kill it with sharp blows from a breakfast for himself and his are very sociable, they go in large their strong little beaks. When numerous family,
flocks, twittering and chirping it is dead, they pick open its skull In this country ten rarieties of gleefully as they spy a swarm of and eat its brains. fat flies, or discover among old In France titmice are often there stone heaps or in the bark of trees captured in snares, but unless the most familiar among them is the the hiding-places where tiny specimen is rery young, it will chickadee, which may be heard worms are lying asleep in a make a savage attack on the any sunny day during our long chrysalis shroud. They will also Sands of the hunter who takes it northern winter trilling its merry eat beech-nuts, acorns, hemp, and from the net. It is not difficult to chickadee-dee-dee in the fields other oily seeds. tomtits, and consil these birds wise and amusing pets, and if al- birds that remain with us during


It make and woods. It is one of the few
same lively, blythe little creature- Harper Young People.

## SIZE OF SUN-SPOTS.

A single spot has measured from 40,000 to 50,000 miles in dia meter, in which, as will be readily seen, we could put our earth for a standing point of obserration, and note how the vast facular waves roll and leap about the edge of the spot, and also how the metallic rain is formed from the warmer portions of the sun. In June, 1843, a solar spot remained a week visible to the naked eye, having a diameter of about 77,000 miles ; and in 1837 a cluster of spots covered an area of nearly 4,000 ,000,000 square miles. When we call to mind that the smallest spot which can be seen with the most powerful telescope must have an area of about 50,000 miles, we can readily see how large a spot must be in order to be visible to the unaided eye. Pasteroff, in 1828, measured a spot whose umbra had an extent four times greater than the earth's surface. In August, 1858, a spot was measured by Newall, and it had a diameter of 58,000 milesmore, as you will see, than seven times the diameter of the earth. The largest spot that has ever been known to astronomy was no less in diameter than 153,500 miles, so that across this you could have placed side by side eighteen worlds,-Popular Science Monthly.

Do you think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended? Cast them all aside ; they may be light and accidental, but they are ugly soot from the smoke of the pit for all that.-John Ruskin.

Manners are the shadows of virtues.-Sydney Smith.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

##       <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\qquad$ A. And temme to poss atier forty sears that  <br> 10 Hur Absiom sent splesthroughontal the <br>  <br> 12. Ad Abstom sent for Alithaphet the Gito    <br>   <br> $\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 







## Sillat, souithor titbron


 tuechy. What atve i LEARNED?

## That ehiliden who treat thetr parents wil 1. Thepect ind wury wil not pros per.

## 3. That men are very

4. That popnlar favor its very fickie, and easily
turned from one favorite to another.

Aunt Jane's Mistake. -The little bro ther came quietly into the parlor where
Mr. Featherly was making an evening call. Mr. Featherly was making an evening eall,
and after looking eagerly around remarked to his sister, "Aunt Jane is mistaken,"
"What is it $?$ " his sister asked gently, patting the dear little fellow on the heat, whitle Fion. "I don't see any cap," be replied, but Aunt Jane said you were ein the enrar-
lor, setting your cap for Mr. Featherly," lor, setting your cap for Mr. Featherly:"
E chonge.

## COMMERCIAL.

Montrat, July 29, 1884 As far as can now be learned there is
prospect of a fair average grain crop through out Ontario. The fall wheat, what there of it, is looking well ; good plump head. plendid quality and a large yield. Sprin Wheat will not yield, heavily to the acre, but,
unless something intervenes between thi unless something imtervenes between this sample. Barley, while not a heavy crop, of good quality. Pease are looking splendic
while oats sill be a rather light crop. I hort, the prospect is that while we will not have a large or full crop it will be a good were but better, the grain frade would have a bright outlook.
There have been some small fluctuation
in the Chicago wheat market this week, bu in the Chicago wheat market this week, but the volume of actual business done is no
large. August is at 83 A. $1 \frac{1}{2}$-higher than lalarge, August is at 83 fc 11 higher than la-
week, and it reached 1 fchigher: Sept. 85 fe October 861 ; corn is stendy at
54 lc Octuber; and 45 c year.
The less snil about the state of the loes
rade the better. White Winter What trade the better. White Winter Wheat i
quoted at 81.08 to 81.15 ; Red do., 81.14 t yuted at 81.05 to 81.15 ; Red do., 81.14
81.17 ; Canada Spring, 81.14 to 81.16
Pens, 91 p per 66 lis. Oats, 40 c per 33 llos. Barles, and Rye, nominal.
Floon - The situation is practically ut hanged, but there is some indication tha he market for low grades will improve, quote as follows :-Superior Extra, 85.25 to 84.25 to 84.30 ; Spring Extra 84.20 to 84.3 . Superfiue, 8325 to 83.45 ; Strong Bakers Can., 84.75 to 85.00 ; Strong Bakers
American,) 85.25 to 85.60 ; Fine, 83.00 o 83.10 ; Midalings, 82.75 to 82.95 ;
Pollards, 82.65 to 82.75 ; Ontario bags,
included) Medium. 82.25 to 82.35 ; Spring included) Medium. 82.25 to 82.35 ; Spring
Extra, 82.15 to 82.21 ; Superfine, 81.65 Extra, 82.15 to 82.20 ; Superfine, 81.60
to 81.75 ; City Bags, (lelivered,) $\$ 2.80$. Darry Prodece. - The butter market but little movement ; prices unchanged. Eastern Townshins $\mathrm{rn}, 12 \mathrm{c}$ to 14 c Last week's export
were only 713 pkges, against 1022 pkges were onk 13 pkges, acainst 1,022 pkges
the week previous. Cheese, is a hittle
stronger this week and with more business, but the market is in a somewhat
queer state. Prices range from 8 ¢c to $9 \frac{1}{2}$, principally
Eacs continue steady at $15 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ to 16 c per dozen for good stock.
Hog Products are in fair demand in jobbing way at the same prices: - Western Mess Pork 818.75 to 819.25 ; Canad
hort cut, 821.00 to 821.50 ; Hams, city cured, 14 c to 14 fe ; Bacon, 13 c to 14 c ; Lard
in pails, western, 10 c to 11 c ; do., Cana
ian, 10 c to 10 fc ; Tallow, dian, 10 c to 10 f c ; Tallow, common refined,
AsHEs,-The market is weak at 83.90 to 84.50, as to tares, for Pots, and 84.80 for
Pearls, Pearls.
Although the number of butchers' cattle
brought to the market bere is pretty large, but few of them are of really goo quality, and this has led to an advance in and lean stock are dull of sale at low prices which, apparently, have not yet touched ottom. Choice cattle sell at from 4 zc 5 c per lo., and good grass fed steers at about
4 c do. ; dry cows and leanish steers sell at from 825 to 835 each, or 3 ce to 34 c per lb , while bulls and lean stock in general, sell at from 2 le to 3 c do. The supply of sheep
and lambs is about equal to the demand, but the quality is not up to the former seasons ; consequently, good lambs bring relatively high rates. Sheep sell at from 83 to 80 each, and lambs at from 82 to 84 each. The price of live hogs has still an upward tendency ans ranges to sell at present, but few really good ones have been

## FABMERS' MARKET.

Very few farmers have leisure to bring their produce to the markets, as they are is favorable. The prices of oats and hay
have advanced considerably of late owing to small supplies, but roots and vegetaliles
|quality and pretty low priced. The market | We Are Tow that one of the first things is almost glutted with new potatoes, which demanded of the young man who goes into sell at from 60 to 75 c per bag, Large training for a boat-race is, stop smoking. quantities of cabbages are being shipped to Thoughtful young men ought to find in this various parts of the Dominion the cost to a lesson for life. If the oarsman's success the shippers here being from 81.25 to 82.50 depends on his rigid abstinence from every-
for 100 heads. The supply of American thing which weakens the nerves, does not or 100 heads. The supply of American thing which weakens the nerves, does not
apples is increasing and the quality is also success in the vocations of life depend on pppes is increasing and the quality is also success in the vocations of life depend on
improving while the prices are going down. an equal abstinence? The work of to-day Considerable quantities of raspberries and calls for sound bodies and clear brains. blueberries are brought to the market, but Tobacco ministers neither to soundness of the quality is not very good. Montreal body nor clearness of brain. And young tomatoes are getting pretty common and men who mean to succeed in life can ill are not so high-priced as on former years afford to hamper themselves by indulgence owing to the low prices of the American in so doubtful a pleasure.-Golden Rule. fruit. Green peas and green beans are
abundant and cucumbers are almost unsal-
able. Dressed hogs are advancing in price; The prices of butter and at former rates The prices of butter and eggs are rather higher. Very little old hay is brought to pretty high rates. Oats are 81.10 to 8130 per bag ; pens 81.00 to 81.10
per bushel; new potatoes 35 c to 45 c do tub butter 15 c to 19 c per 1 b ; eggs 16 c to
25 c per dozen; apples 84 to 85 per barrel raspberries 60 c to 90 c per pail ; currants 35 to 7 sc do ; blueberries 25 c to 30 c per gal lon, hay 86 to 810 per 100 bundles.

New York, July 2s, 1884.
Grais.- Wheat 972
93 c Oct.; 81.01ge Nov. Corn, 63 jc August
63 c September and 64c Oct. Rve, quiet, 6i6c to 723 c . Oats in fair demand, $34 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ August ; 33 l c Sept. : 34 lc Oct. Barley,
nominal. Peave nominal. rominal. Peave nominal.
Flour dull but steady. We quote :Low Extras, 8335 to 83.95 ; Spring whea extras ; low shipping to choice clear $\$ 3.45$ to 84.85 ; Patent, from, 85.50 to 86.20 ; Winter Family, 83.45 to 85.85 Family Extras
83.20 to 85.55 .

Meals. - Cornmeal, 83.35 to $\$ 3.45$ in brls Syeps
Serbs, dull. Clover 10 c to $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$
Timothy, 81.50 to 81.70 ; Fiaxseed $\$ 1.60$ to
Dairy Produce,-Cheese is in fair de mand, 8 l e to 9 lc ; Butter in small demand Egess, stend
Loon, stead, 18 c to 19 c per dozen.
Provisions,-Pork, Mess, old to new
815.50 to $817.50 ;$ Beef, Extra, Mess, 812.00 $\$ 15.50$ to 817.50 ; Be
Lard 87.70 to 88.00 .

CHINESE LADY-DOCTOR. Missionary Society, in Philadel phin, a dark omplexioned, alunond-eyed girl of eighteen attracted general attention. She wasattired in a richly emblroidered sacque and skirt, and wore the silk slippers which are affected by the ladies of high rank in the Celestial
Empire. The girl is Hu King Eng, who arrived last week from China in company with Rev. Dr Whitney, a medical missionary stationed at
Foochow. She is the daughter of $\mathrm{H} u$ Yong Mi a convert, who occupies the position of ML , a convert, who occupies the position of
presiding elder in the Foochow Conference and is held in high esteem in China. Her mother, who is a lady of high rank, assist her father in his missionary labors. Her grandfather, Hu King Hi, who died recently was a military mandarin of high rank, and enjoyed the distinction of being the second convert to the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. He was a devout Christinn, and a firm believer in the tenets of Methodism, and gave his children, the parents of H1 King Eng, a good religious education.
This was in turn imparted to the girl, who was a pious Christian. She is unusually was a pious Christian. She is unusually
bright and intelligent. Her purpose i bright and intelligent. Her purpose in
coming here is to obtain a medical education which will enable her to take charge of the hospital on her return to her native country. With this object in view she will enter the girls' department of the Ohio Wealeyan University at Delaware, $O$, in which the o-education system is practised, and then take a regular course in the Woman's Medical College in this city. $-N$. Y. Witness

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Macaroni With Eggs.-Break half a pound of macaroni into short bits ; cook
tender in boiling, salted water. Drain well ; put into a deep dish and pour oven it a cupful of drawn butter in which have been stirred two beaten eggs, and two tablespoon. fuls of grated cheese, with salt and pepper Loosen the macaroni to allow the sance to
penetrate the mass. Pass more grated penetrate the
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THE WEEKLY MESEENGER is printod and pablithe


