

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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No. 31.

THE NEW PARTY.

The two established parties of United States politicians have met and nominated Messrs. 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 be called satisfactory. The Democrats declared openly against any attempt to interfere with the liquor trade by "sumptuary legislation." The Republicans, though they did not, as inadvertently stated in our issue of last week, go so far as their opponents, simply ignored the whole question—the greatest 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 as 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 battle fund of the prohibition party," dividends to be paid in heaven; \$4,000 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 decided 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 a 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 liquor has always and everywhere been the cause of intemperance, crime and pauperism and must be done away with; revenue should not be raised from alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and any revenue from customs duties should only be enough to support an economical government; public lands 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 or manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

John P. St. John was born 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, steambotting, 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 Governor in 1878.

The constitutional amendment, prohibiting the liquor trade in that State, was largely due to his exertions.

WEATHER AND CROP REVIEW.

The weather continues showery over the greater portion of the United States and Canada, and all kind of growing crops are flourishing. In the northeastern sections, especially in the province of Quebec, the frequent showers have greatly hindered haymaking, and in some localities very little progress has been made yet, and the farmers are waiting for more settled weather which is very much needed in order to save the hay crop in even moderately good condition. In the great wheat and corn-growing sections the showers have been less frequent and have not materially retarded successful harvest work. Hail and other storms have had a disastrous effect upon crops in some parts of Minnesota and Dakota, entirely ruining many fields in their track. In a dozen counties of western Minnesota and southeastern Dakota the average loss is about 20 percent., and in several townships 50 to 75 percent. Smut, rust, and the midge are injuring the growing crops in various localities, yet on the whole the prospects for an unusually abundant harvest are very good. The work of harvesting the fall wheat is about completed and the yield is better than what was anticipated both in quantity and quality. Root crops are progressing favorably, especially potatoes, which are further advanced than is usually the case so early in the season, and thus far there are no indications of rot among the tubers, although the weather has been 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, but good export cattle continue to bring pretty high figures. The prices of cheese have advanced considerably of late and the prospects for butter are improving.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera still continues its ravages at Marseilles and Toulon, but the town of Arles is now suffering most by this plague. Isolated 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 filthy. In fact, it would be a miracle if the people of these towns, living as they do without the least regard to sanitary precautions, were not swept off every now and then by some terrible disease. The correspondent comes to the conclusion that no intelligent community, living well-ordered lives, and with good sewer pipes, need have any fear of the cholera.

No sign of the disease has yet appeared on British soil, but people are preparing for the worst. The soldiers will be ready to leave barracks at a moment's notice and en-

camp on some healthy spot. They are ordered to filter all water before 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 UNION of the Australasian colonies in one great Federation is growing nearer and nearer. Two of the colonies have already, through their legislatures, voted in favor of the plan of confederation drawn up at the intercolonial conference months ago. 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 country. The other is Victoria, in the south-east, which has agreed that three things are especially desirable; first, the federation of the colonies into an Australasian Dominion; second, the annexation to that Dominion of New Guinea and other Islands in the Western Pacific; and, third, protective legislation against criminals from other nations. The British government is ready to confirm the scheme of confederation and annexation as soon as the colonists themselves have agreed upon the necessary preliminaries.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION at Manchester, in favor of the Reform Bill and against the House of Lords, was attended by 40,000, in spite of the rain. The Marquis of Hartington was the chief speaker. Another immense demonstration and procession took place in Edinburgh, the city workmen leaving their work to show their determination 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 treated the affair as a joke. Mr. Chamberlain, one of Mr. Gladstone's ministers, says that this conflict between Lords and Commons 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.

CAPTAIN BEDFORD PIM, of the British Navy, who originated the idea of having the British Association meet in Montreal, has arrived in Montreal. He says that he thinks the meeting of the British Association here will do a great deal toward bringing a better class of immigrants to the country, as at present too many of the immigrants are both poor and brainless. The captain mentioned two cases of young gentlemen belonging to some of the best families in England coming to work with their own hands on Canadian farms.

FINLAND, although nominally under the 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 \$4,000,000.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" publishes a very interesting interview with the Rev. N. W. Deveneau, a young French-Canadian who is now a missionary among his fellow-countrymen in Illinois. He says that the people there have adopted many American ways, and have become much more independent since they have left their own country. In spite of all the denunciations of the priests, even Roman Catholics send asking for Protestant preachers to come to them.

THERE ARE 717,517 people in the United States who were born in the British provinces of North America of these, 610,090 were born in "Canada,"—that is, Quebec and Ontario; 51,160 in Nova Scotia, 41,788 in New Brunswick, 5,737 in Prince Edward Island, 4,789 in Newfoundland, and 1,793 in parts not specified. The highest number is in Michigan, which contains 148,866 Canadian natives; Massachusetts has 118,302; New York is third, with 84,182; Maine follows, with 37,114, and Illinois, with 34,043.

MR. J. G. COLMER, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner in London, England, passed through Montreal on his way to the North-West this week. In an interview he expressed his opinion that although Canadian immigration was not at its full tide now, yet it would very soon be in full swing once more. Newspaper items about the distress of immigrants who had not succeeded had done harm, but only a couple of hundred complained out of hundreds of thousands.

A WHISKEY DISTILLERY at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, caught fire and a lot of the deadly "fire-water" was burned. The mob of men around the spot captured several barrels, and soon were lying all over the ground, dead drunk,—a fine monument to the benevolent business of the whiskey distillers.

MR. MOODY, the evangelist, in answer to a *New York Herald* reporter states that temperance work in England has made great progress, since his last visit ten years ago. Then, even in Christian houses, ten kinds of wine would be set before the guests; now that was all changed.

A YOUNG LAD of Lyons, N. Y. killed himself by eating a quart of peanuts, and two quarts of cherries, right after, and then drinking several glasses of ice-water. This should be a warning to persons who often do the same sort of thing, though on a smaller scale.

IN THE COURSE of excavations at Zan-Tanis, on the border of Egypt, there have been disclosed several portions of a red granite colossal statue of Rameses the Second, 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 other live stock imported into France. The duty is to be \$5 on oxen, \$2.50 on cows or bulls, \$1.20 on pigs, 80c on calves and 60c on sheep.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION will have cost in all, about \$700,000.

The Weekly Messenger

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

THE WEEK.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, who died in Hartford last week at the age of 102, never used liquor or tobacco. Here is an example for the rising generation.

STANLEY, the African explorer, arrived in England on Monday. The people of Plymouth had prepared a great reception for him, but owing to the quarantine regulations against the cholera, he was not allowed to land at once.

THE SIBERIAN PLAGUE has appeared at Gatchina, where they are taking precautions to keep it from spreading.

FREIGHT TRAINS are now running on the Ontario and Quebec division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and passenger trains will run next week, thus opening the new line between Toronto and Montreal.

THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA, Austria and Germany are going to have an interview together after the visit of the first to Warsaw.

MRS. WELDON, a cantankerous lady who is continually in the English law courts, has just got judgment for \$5,000 damages against a doctor, who signed a certificate declaring that she was insane.

MISS EMILY O'NEIL, 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 GREAT FIRE at Devil's Lake City, Dakota, destroyed forty buildings, including banks and hotels; there was no fire department in the place.

EIGHTEEN MEMBERS of the Salvation Army have been arrested in Rochester, New York, for singing while parading the streets on Sunday.

A NUMBER of coffee houses and restaurants 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 siege. However, the Czar has not given up the idea of visiting it.

TWO MEN 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 murdered by Jews in a synagogue, in order to use her blood in their religious services.

A DISASTROUS FIRE in Kingston, Ont., caused from \$18,000 to \$20,000 damage. A horse which took fright at the fire engine ran away, throwing out Mr. C. McMahon, the occupant of the buggy. Mr. McMahon was so seriously injured that he died the same day.

LETTERS taken by the SS. "Arizona," 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 Iowa last week, when many houses and crops were destroyed by the wind and lightning.

HARTMANN, a noted Nihilist who was connected with the assassination of Czar Alexander II., has committed suicide in France, while in a starving condition.

THE COTTON WORM is ruining whole estates in Egypt.

SURVIVORS from the collision of the S.S. "Laxham" with the "Gijon," in which 130 lives were lost, tell a terrible story. The "Gijon" struck the "Laxham" amidships and the latter sank almost immediately, but most of the people got on board the "Gijon." This vessel sank soon after, and although the boats were lowered filled with people, not half the people could be saved. Those in the boats had to keep others off with knives; passengers and crew fought for their lives and the captain could not keep order.

MR. MOODY, the evangelist, has been asked to visit Toronto for a couple of weeks.

A NEW SOCIETY just formed in Berlin for protecting the interests of commerce and industry opposes Bismarck'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. Petersburg police found three Nihilists secreted in the park of the palace where the Czar promenades. The Nihilists resisted, wounded a sergeant of police, and escaped.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR LAWRENCE PEEL is dead, in his 85th year. He was a cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel.

THE KING OF THE MAORIS, who is at present in London, England, hid a button in his mouth at one of the entertainments of Mr. Irving Bishop, 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 forced 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 conductor 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.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS met with a severe accident at Cortland the other day, through a sudden squall of wind. Without a moment's warning a hurricane struck the tents, and blew them all over. This was followed by a furious rain-storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. About forty persons were badly hurt.

A WHITE SQUIRREL, a white eel, and a white crow,—all with pink eyes,—have been recently caught in Callicoon.

BY THE TREATY negotiated between England and the King of Abyssinia, the latter binds himself to abolish slavery, and the slave trade.

THE "FEDERATION OF LABOR" professes to have learned that agents of mining and other companies have been making contracts with refugees from the Cholera infected districts of France and Italy to come and work here; but the story is doubted.

A VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE at Massowah, Egypt, destroyed nearly all the houses, and made the ships in the harbor rock violently. The inhabitants fled from the spot in fright.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Northern Cotton-spinners' Association, in England, states that the cotton trade has not been prosperous during the last year. The competition of the spinning industry in India is becoming serious.

A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE has been felt at Ischia, the Italian island where such a terrible earthquake took place last year. No person was injured, but the inhabitants were naturally terror-stricken.

THE LONDON "TIMES" congratulates the Canadian Rifle Team on their Victory in shooting at Wimbledon, and admits that the triumph was fairly earned.

IT WOULD SEEM that the attention of the Nihilists, in the recent conspiracy discovered at Warsaw, was to murder the Czar, provoke a rebellion in Poland and Western Russia, plunder the Jews and rich tradesmen and seize the Arsenal. And then,—what then? Would they really succeed in setting up a constitutional government in place of the despotism they had overthrown; or would there be a repetition of the French "Reign of Terror," when the suddenly liberated people proved equal to little except the shedding of blood.

OFFICIAL RETURNS SHOW that 1,358 families were evicted in Ireland in the first three months of this year.

THE OLDEST FREEMASON in England, Philip Chatham, is dead. He was 97 years old, and had been initiated in 1811.

A SHIFTING ENGINE on the Lehigh Valley Railway exploded, and the five men on it were killed, three being blown to pieces. A freight train ran into the wreck and several cars were smashed.

THE BRITISH and Canadian governments are considering the question of allowing American cattle (from Wyoming) to pass through Canada 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 being imported this way, and the London Times supports it.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN in Germany is being carried on now. The Conservative party favors government aid to navigation lines, the extension of colonies, and the formation of government insurance companies; the Liberals oppose the last two principles.

THE GERMAN EXPLORING PARTY to the Congo was given a farewell banquet by the African Society of Berlin, before starting for that almost unknown land.

THE PEOPLE in FRANCE are busy at harvesting, and soldiers have been granted leave 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.

TWENTY PEOPLE were drowned by a steamboat capsizing on the Volga River, in Russia.

THIS YEAR the Irish rifle team won the Elcho shield, a highly valued trophy which is competed for every year by English, Scotch, and Irish teams.

JUDGMENT WAS GIVEN in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, 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.

TYPHUS FEVER has broken out in the Vosges, France, and ten people died out of forty who were attacked.

LIEUT. GREELY and his men will disembark at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the Secretary of the Navy, the officers of the North Atlantic squadron, and the State local authorities, will receive them. The bodies of the dead will be taken to Governor's Island, New York, from whence they will be sent to their relatives or friends when applied for.

IN A FIGHT on an American millionaire's estate near Inverness, Scotland, a laborer named McGillivray was killed.

A NEW YORK proprietor has received \$15,000 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.

INHABITANTS of Barbourville, West Virginia, 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 had been murdered and his body concealed in a hollow tree.

A FRENCH 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 millionaire, has been drawn to serve on the Grand Jury—to which he objects strongly.

THE KING OF SWEDEN is visiting London, though quietly, and not under his own name.

AN ITALIAN EDITOR has been killed in a duel.

THE FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN cricketers who are now in England have been entertained by the officers of Nelson's old flag-ship, the "Victory."

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.—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" THINGS.—Many families have a knack of making a little go a great ways in rendering their homes comfortable, even genteel. Calling upon such a family recently. I at first supposed they had bought some new chairs, but on closer examination found they had been cane-seated walnut ones too valuable to throw away after the bottoms had given out. The girls had tacked on firmly some strong canvas in place of the cane, then added several thicknesses of the same size cut from an old quilt, and tacked over these stout cotton to hold them in place. A strip of cretonne having stripes of pretty flowers, was stitched across a piece of frepp, and formed 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 prettier than many expensive ones I know of.—An old lounge, previously covered with hair-cloth, was treated in the same way, with the addition 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 old sitting-room ingrain carpet was washed, colored brown, and the best portions sewed together. The border was formed from the best parts of a crimson and black bed-room carpet. The effect is more pleasing, to me at least, than a two-dollar-a-yard, bright-flowered carpet which another neighbor had just laid down.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE TITMOUSE FAMILY.

A small bird, with a grayish-white 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 England 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 cannot 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 ventilation.

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 distinguish 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 speckled with red.

These long-tailed titmice are the most faithful of all bird-parents. They keep their children near them until they are a year old, and as two broods are born during the warm weather, with seven or eight in each brood, a whole titmouse family—papa, mamma, and as many as sixteen little ones—may often be seen hopping about together and scouring the hedges in search of food.

They are ravenous little crea-

tures, and always hunting from morning till night, and as they are very sociable, they go in large flocks, twittering and chirping gleefully as they spy a swarm of fat flies, or discover among old stone heaps or in the bark of trees the hiding-places where tiny worms are lying asleep in a chrysalis shroud. They will also eat beech-nuts, acorns, hemp, and other oily seeds.

English boys call these birds tomtits, and consider them the

species, the titmice set upon it and kill it with sharp blows from their strong little beaks. When it is dead, they pick open its skull and eat its brains.

In France titmice are often captured in snares, but unless the specimen is very young, it will make a savage attack on the hands of the hunter who takes it from the net. It is not difficult to tame them. They make very wise and amusing pets, and if allowed to fly about will quickly

hop and jump about in search of a breakfast for himself and his numerous family.

In this country ten varieties of titmice have been found, and there are no doubt more. The most familiar among them is the chickadee, which may be heard any sunny day during our long northern winter trilling its merry chickadee-dee-dee in the fields and woods. It is one of the few birds that remain with us during the entire year, and is always the same lively, blythe little creature.—*Harper's Young People.*

SIZE OF SUN-SPOTS.

A single spot has measured from 40,000 to 50,000 miles in diameter, in which, as will be readily seen, we could put our earth for a standing point of observation, 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 miles—more, 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 TITMOUSE FAMILY.

most impertinent of all the feathered inhabitants of the country; for, small and graceful as they are, there are few birds which possess such a violent temper or such cruel instincts. They will fight furiously with each other for the possession of a plump insect or some other dainty morsel, and—sad to relate—they show no mercy towards a poor wounded or sick bird. No matter whether it is one of their own kind or of some other

clear a room of flies and mosquitoes. But they should never be put in a cage with other birds, for they will harass and worry them to death.

Titmice are very useful inhabitants of gardens and orchards, as they wage continual war on all kinds of saw-flies and other small insects, which do much injury to fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, and a wise gardener will allow the saucy tomtit full liberty to

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