

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. IV. No. 35.

MONTREAL & NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 25, 1885.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

The Weekly Messenger.

WELCOME HOME.

Canada has reason to be proud of her volunteers and she has not been lacking in her acknowledgment of their service. The present week has been one of greetings, congratulations and handshakings to the returning troops, and the notes of welcome are still resounding throughout the Dominion. It said much for the valor, hardihood and endurance of Canada's youth, that within, it may be said, the short space of six weeks they were able to put down so formidable an uprising as the one in the North-West undoubtedly was. Against them was pitted a foe, which, if not as strong in numbers, made up for this deficiency by the strictest discipline and a thorough familiarity with the scene of action. In the face of these opposing forces Canada's soldiery went forth, as one man, heartily to the call of duty. They left home, and dear ones, without a murmur, traversed a strange and unknown country, endured long and fatiguing marches and faced the foe without a falter. It is easy to say that they only did their duty, but all honor to them for having done it so well. Once more they are reaching their native places and the welcomes have been spontaneous and enthusiastic. The reception at Winnipeg on the return of the troops from the front was especially warm. The Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, Ninetieth, Ottawa Sharpshooters and Winnipeg Light Infantry, returned to Winnipeg on the 16th inst. They entered the depot amid the most tumultuous cheering from fully ten thousand people, who thronged the station. The city regiments with their bands of music, the national societies and police and fire brigades escorted the troops through the main streets which were densely crowded with spectators. It is stated that there were fully twenty thousand people on the streets and the entire route was a scene of incessant cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and throwing of bouquets at the generals, staff and officers of the gallant Ninetieth. The City Council presented General Middleton with an address who, in replying, paid a high tribute to the Canadian volunteers who had just undergone tremendous hardships, and had done so much cheerfully during the whole campaign. He had not heard one single grumble from volunteer soldiers and when he looked back on what had been accomplished he felt that Canada could well congratulate herself upon the bravery of her sons. Lieut-Governor Aikens and Hon. Mr. Norquay, the North-West Premier, also addressed the troops, the latter highly complimenting General Middleton, and said that it was fortunate to Canada that she had such an able man to lead her sons. He warmly thanked the troops from the Lower Provinces as it was owing to their prompt action that the insurrection had been brought to an end so quickly. The reception was followed by a grand review of all the troops and other festivities, after which the regiments left for their respective homes. The receptions at other places were equally enthusiastic. The Midland Battalion, on its

arrival in Toronto, met with a wild reception from the people of that place, the whole city turning out to do honor to the regiment. The 9th Battalion of Quebec, which passed through the city on its way home, met with an equally enthusiastic reception. At Ottawa the funeral of Privates Osgoode and Rogers, of the Ottawa Sharpshooters, who were killed at Cut Knife Creek, were made the occasion of a solemn ceremony in which almost every citizen in the capital took part. The cortege was the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in the city. Fully twenty thousand people either marched behind the bier or witnessed the cortege from the sidewalks. The procession

A NOBLE WOMAN.

Among the noble band of women who have been unremitting in their efforts to contribute to the care and comfort of the wounded volunteers at the front, the name of Mrs. Kate Millar, whose portrait is given in this number, occupies a prominent place. This lady, who has been aptly termed the Florence Nightingale of Canada, was at Winnipeg, serving as head nurse in the General Hospital there, when the rebellion broke out, and she immediately offered to take the field with the troops and act as nurse. Her offer was accepted and her services since that date have been of the most valuable nature. The military Hospital at Saskatoon,

After several years' service there she went to Winnipeg, and became attached to the General Hospital in that city where she was regarded as one of the best nurses of the institution.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

It looks as if the United States will soon have another Indian war on its hands, if the present state of affairs continues in the southern part of Kansas. The position is a very unsettled one. Two powerful Indian tribes, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who have for a number of years lived peaceably on their reserve in Indian Territory have commenced to show signs of uneasiness, and the authorities are alarmed that they may yet break out into open warfare. The trouble arises from the shameful manner in which the Indians have been treated by the Government. The Indians held a reserve of 4,297,771 acres of pasture land, and no less than 3,832,520 acres of this have been leased to the white ranchmen, leaving the Indians to make the best out of the small balance. The Indians have retaliated for their injuries by committing depredations on the ranches, and the consequence has been that serious trouble has arisen between them and the ranchmen. A committee has been appointed by Congress to look into the claims of the Indians, but it is feared that if something is not done quickly another Indian war will be the result.

HOW GORDON WAS MASSACRED.

A Greek merchant of Khartoum has given a narrative of the fall of that city and of Gordon's death which differs from any previous accounts. The merchant, whose name is Penago, and who was in the city at the time of the massacre, thus describes the manner in which Gordon was massacred: "But listen, I pray you. Have you not asked me where Gordon Pasha was slain? You say everybody has said he was either killed on the courtyard steps of the palace or outside going to the Austrian Consul's house. They all lie! If you choose to believe them you may; it matters not to me. I am a respectable Greek merchant, not an Arab. You want the truth; I tell it to you. True, I did not see Gordon slain; but everybody in Khartoum knows where the event happened. An Arab rushed up-stairs and shot him with a gun as he was reading the Bible. Another Arab cut off his head and put it on a spear; and so went forth into the city, carrying it and brandishing it on high. The Copts in the palace in the rooms below were slaughtered at the same time."

A CONFERENCE of the Empire Defence League was held on the 17th inst in the Mansion House, London, Lord Lennox presiding. The mayors of many provincial towns were present. The resolutions adopted declared the defensive resources of the Empire were inadequate and urged the Government to strengthen the navy, further protect the coast and fortify colonial ports and coaling stations, and appoint a commission to inquire into the relative strength of the British and Foreign navies.



MRS. KATE MILLER.

included Ministers of the Crown and many members of Parliament. The bodies were interred in a plot purchased by the Corporation and intended as the last resting place of volunteers who die in the service of their country. The receptions to the troops at other places were on the same scale of grandeur. The 65th, Halifax Battalion and Garrison Artillery, on their arrival in Montreal, were received with tumultuous enthusiasm. The volunteers have done their duty nobly, and their return has been the means of evoking a truly national enthusiasm, which cannot fail to prove of great benefit to the whole Dominion.

to which she was appointed head nurse, was not the most pleasant of places, previous to her appointment, but under her supervision it soon underwent a complete transformation and became homelike and comfortable. She was a veritable angel to the wounded soldiers, over sixty of whom were cared for in the hospital, and her kind and loving treatment gained for her the name of the Canadian Florence Nightingale. Mrs. Millar, whose services in this respect will be long remembered by those who came under her tender charge, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, about thirty-three years ago, and at an early age came to Montreal where she entered the General Hospital as nurse.

THE WEEK.

A GREAT TRIAL.

The trial of Riel, the ringleader in the late North-West rebellion, has commenced at Regina, and promises to be one of the most important state trials ever held in Canada. Riel was arraigned before the Court on Monday morning. Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson occupied the Bench, and associated with him was Mr. Henry Lajeune, a Justice of the Peace. The prisoner was brought down from the barracks in a waggon, under a strong escort, and driven into the yard in rear of the Court House and conducted to a cell underneath, fitted up for his accommodation. He was shackled at the ankle, and carried the ball under his arm. In response to his question, he was told that he would be allowed free communication with his counsel, who are Messrs. F. X. Lemieux, Q.C., and Charles Fitzpatrick, Quebec; J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal, and S. H. Johnston, of Regina. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. E. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto; G. W. Burbridge, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, of Ottawa, T. C. Casgrain, of Quebec, and D. L. Scott, Mayor of Regina.

In the court room, besides the officials, were a number of citizens and visitors from Winnipeg and the East. Major-General Middleton and some of the officers who accompanied him in the recent campaign, Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Sheriff Chapleau, the Mounted Police officials and a few representatives of the press. On the jury panel being called, three of those summoned failed to respond. Mr. Richardson then, as senior magistrate, ordered the prisoner into court, and the rebel leader, with a firm step, though his face betrayed considerable agitation, walked into the room. The magistrate then called "Louis Riel," whereupon he stood erect, his arm resting on the front of the dock.

"Have you been furnished with a copy of the indictment," was asked. That instrument was then read, when the clerk asked:

"Louis Riel, are you guilty or not guilty?" Mr. Lemieux here rose and announced that he would file an appeal against the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Robinson said he with his associates, appeared on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read an appeal which set forth that Mr. Richardson, exercising jurisdiction in open court with a justice of the peace and jury of six, under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act of 1880, ought not to take cognizance of offences laid in the information charged, because, protesting that he is not guilty of the same, Riel saith that offences with which he is charged are punishable by death, and he should be committed for safe custody and sent for trial to some province having fully constituted courts. The affidavit was signed by Riel.

Mr. Robinson then asked for a short adjournment to give the prosecution an opportunity to consider the appeal. It was arranged between the court and Crown counsel that the court should open at 10 a.m. each day and adjourn at 6 p.m., with an hour at noon for lunch. The court re-assembled at one o'clock, when the Crown counsel put in a demurrer to the plea, and counsel for Riel joined issue on the demurrer. A long argument ensued on the demurrer between counsel, but Judge Richardson was not more than ten seconds in giving his decision. "As I cannot hold your contention," he simply informed Riel's counsel, "I must overrule it." The Act of 1880 he

did not consider *ultra vires* and therefore called upon Riel to plead. Riel, on being called upon to answer, pleaded "Not Guilty". When asked if he was ready for his trial his counsel, Mr. Fitzpatrick, asked leave to produce affidavits in support of an adjournment of the trial. The affidavits set forth that Gabriel Dumont, and Michel Dumais, of Helena, Montana were essential witnesses, that Napoleon Naud of Turtle Mountains, Fathers Toussand and Gourmond, A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior and Mr. Vankoughnet, Indian Commissioner, were also material witnesses for the defence. Mr. Burgess and Mr. Vankoughnet were custodians of various official documents, petitions and representations made by the half-breeds of the North-West to the Dominion Government praying for a redress of grievances, the refusal to grant which had led to the agitation by the people to secure a redress of their wrongs. Riel's counsel stated that among the papers was the certificate of a United States Court, that Riel was a duly naturalized citizen and he desired this to prove that he was not a British subject. Mr. Fitzpatrick also stated that the defence intended to prove Riel's insanity as an inmate of Beauport Asylum, that the rebellion was conducted by a council of ten of which Riel was not a member, nor did he take part in any of the fights. Dumont and other witnesses could show that if Riel's advice had been taken not one drop of blood would have been shed.

The counsel for the Crown after a brief consultation, stated that Riel's certificate as to his being an alien was not material as there was a certified copy of the same at Winnipeg. As to the plea of insanity, they could not see what the state of Riel's mind six months ago had to do with the matter. The Crown had not exercised undue haste in the matter of the proceedings. As to bringing Gabriel Dumont and Dumais to the trial it was absurd, and the Crown could not entertain the idea. The documents found at Batoche were altogether inadmissible as evidence in the case; they were regarded as state documents as they might implicate others. The Crown, therefore, although they felt that they could refuse an adjournment, would be willing to grant one week, and would offer that the Crown cooperate with the defence in telegraphing for witnesses and bearing the expense. This offer was accepted by the defence, and the Court then adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th, inst., and then to go on peremptorily.

A NEW IRISH POLICY.

Lord Salisbury's Government is not gaining the respect of the English people for the manner in which it is dealing with Irish affairs. The English do not seem to regard with much favor the concessions which the Government appear disposed to make in order to gain the favor of Mr. Parnell and his unruly followers, and one of their recent actions in this connection has been severely attacked by the English press of both political stripes. Mr. Parnell lost no time after the assembly of Parliament in moving that the Government make a special enquiry into what is known as the Maantrasna murder, a request that had been repeatedly refused by Lord Spencer, the former Viceroy of Ireland. Mr. Parnell took the opportunity on this occasion of savagely attacking what he termed the maladministration of the criminal law in Ireland under Earl Spencer, whereby, he contended, innocent persons had been in some cases condemned and executed or sentenced to penal servitude. Irish members of Parliament, he declared, had never been allowed to obtain declarations of innocent men executed

by the Spencer Government. The position taken by the British Government on Mr. Parnell's motion was unique in the history of legislation for Ireland. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Government leader, said that the present Government had nothing to say concerning the merits of the case and nothing to say in defence of the late Government. He was, however, authorized by the Earl of Carnarvon, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to state that the present Irish Executive would make a careful personal enquiry into the subject submitted by Mr. Parnell. Sir William Harcourt rebuked the leader of the Government for allowing Mr. Parnell's charges to go undisputed, and said he hoped the principle would not be established, that a change of Government meant the opening of prison doors. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, praised Mr. Parnell and said the present Government would successfully govern Ireland only by divesting themselves of all responsibility for all acts of the late Government. Mr. Parnell finally withdrew his motion in view of the Government's promises. The action of the Government has given rise to an indignant rebuke from all the leading English papers. The *Times* says that it will provoke the indignation of every honest Irish loyalist, beside the unhesitating censure of all fair-minded Englishmen. The *News* sums up the general feeling on the subject when it says: "The signs of an alliance between the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Parnell are obvious. We know of nothing more discreditable in the history of parliament than this combination of Conservatives and Parnellites in an attempt to decry their predecessors unless it be the effrontery with which the compact is disclosed. The Marquis of Salisbury has made Mr. Parnell more completely than ever master of Ireland and almost master of himself."

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The trouble over Afghan affairs, after a temporary lull, is again coming to the front, and there is considerable disquiet over the question in English political circles. Intense excitement was caused during the earlier part of the week by the report that the Russians had advanced on Zulfikar Pass and that they were occupying Persian territory. It was also reported that the members of the British Afghan Frontier Commission had suddenly struck their tents and marched to Herat. It has since transpired that the British Commission were invited to enter the city by the Ameer, who feared an attack from the Russians. The news of the reported Russian advance caused a considerable excitement at first and seriously affected the markets. The excitement, however, gradually subsided. A conference has since been held between Lord Salisbury, Lord Iddesleigh, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador, and it is now understood that negotiations between the English and Russian Governments for an amicable adjustment of the dispute are proceeding in a friendly and satisfactory manner. In ministerial circles, no fear is entertained of an immediate quarrel with Russia. Notwithstanding this, however, measures for the defence of India are being constantly pushed forward. It is reported that General Lord Wolseley will be given command in India. Earl Pufferrin, viceroy of India, has issued an order prohibiting officers of the Indian army who are on furlough from going to Cashmere, because a return from thence would be difficult and slow in case of a hurried recall. The Russians are resorting to their old policy of deceit. It is semi-officially denied at St. Petersburg

that Zulfikar Pass has been occupied by Russian troops and it is stated that the Russian general only made slight movement of troops to prevent a surprise by the Afghans. The state of affairs, on the whole, is in a very variable condition and it is believed that a spark at any time might put an end to the negotiations and provoke a war. It is hoped, however, that wiser counsels will prevail in the end and what could only prove a disastrous conflict be averted.

A GREAT STRIKE.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, was the scene of a great strike of the workmen this week, and a serious fight took place between the strikers and police on the 15th instant. After holding a meeting at Newburgh, 700 men, mostly Poles and Bohemians, formed into line and marched to the plate-mill which was in operation. The mob increased in number as it progressed, and when it arrived at the mill it numbered at least 1,000 men who were armed with formidable clubs. The policemen were armed with maces and self-acting revolvers. After some words the two forces came to blows, but the police drove the strikers back, inch by inch. The strikers fell by the score or reeled away with blood streaming down their faces. Thirty-five strikers were lying on the ground when the skirmish was over, but only seven of them were arrested. The remainder were carried off the field by their friends. Two of the wounded strikers will probably die, and others were seriously injured.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

The weather continues warm and showery in most parts, with heavy rain storms and cyclones in some places. The western papers note a considerable increase this year in the number of cyclones in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Territory of Dakota. Millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives have been destroyed by them this season already. All the spring crops are making good progress on the whole, and with favorable weather in harvest there will be plenty of food for both man and beast. Grasshoppers are making their appearance in large numbers in some localities, but are too small in size to do much injury before harvest. Near Fort Buford in the extreme north-west of Dakota thousands of acres of grain have already been devastated by the "hoppers" and a few of them have gone over the Canadian border and are raiding the fields of the settlers near Wood Mountain. St. Swithen's day, (July 15th) has been showery in many parts of the country, though the weather was fine in central Canada, and there is a likelihood of more or less broken weather in haying, which will hinder operations where the crop is heavy.

GEN. GRANT WORSE.

The latest reports from Mount McGregor N.Y., state that the condition of Gen. Grant is very unsatisfactory. He has had frequent attacks of hiccoughing and at one time it was feared that the end might occur at any moment. The General's pulse was felt fluttering and weak and hypodermic injections had to be given him from time to time to revive him. At the latest reports he was very low and fears are entertained that the end is very near.

THE RENEWAL of the reports of the coming coronation of the Czar as Emperor of Central Asia produces anxiety in that quarter. The courts of the Khans of Bokhara and Khiva are uneasy fearing Russian annexation.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A curious and interesting case recently came before the courts of New York for settlement which shows the difficulties that an apparently ridiculous incident may sometimes lead to. Flora A. Hastings, the daughter of a wealthy Catholic family of San Francisco, was a student in the Notre Dame Academy at Baltimore, from 1872 until 1876. She there became acquainted with a girl named Bonnie Kelly, whose parents lived at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Her mother took her to the Springs to spend her vacation, and she there became acquainted with the Kelly family, including J. O. B. Kelly a young gentleman of her own age. The young lady spent several summers at the Kelly homestead and after one of these visits left for home, in October, 1876, being driven to Alleghany station in company with the young Kellys and the Rev. Father Walsh, another guest. The youthful party indulged in a number of pranks and among other things it was suggested that a mock marriage between young Kelly and Miss Hastings would be a novelty.

"Let us get married for fun," said young Kelly laughingly catching the hand of Miss Hastings, and leading her to the priest he asked him to marry them.

"Jim, do you want to marry Flora?" said the priest.

Young Kelly again laughingly replied "Yes."

"Flora, do you want to marry him," continued the priest.

"I don't object," was the modest and laughing reply, to which the priest replied, "All right, yes," and the ceremony was closed. The party separated laughing, and Miss Hastings soon afterwards returned to her home in San Francisco, where she was married in 1878 to Winfield Scott Keyes. Her husband learning of her mock marriage several years afterwards, began an action for the annulment of his marriage, and asked for the custody of their one child. Mrs. Keyes was startled by the news that young Kelly now considered the mock marriage a real one, and claimed her as his wife. The distressed lady finally brought her case before the new York Court which has decided that the marriage for fun was no marriage at all, and annulled the marriage, declaring her the only and rightful wife of Winfield Scott Keyes.

THE SOLDIER who bayoneted a man to death during the conflict between citizens and soldiers at Waterford on July 12th, has been committed for trial on the charge of murder.

SIR DAVID McPHERSON, Minister of the Interior, who is blamed for a great deal of the recent trouble in the North-West, has sent in his resignation to the Government. It is not yet known who will be his successor.

JUDGE SNELL, of Washington, recently made some very strong remarks against trades unions. In disposing of a case arising out of threats made by union tailors against non-union men the learned Judge said: "This is a land of freedom and foreigners come here to enjoy American freedom. You came here from Italy, Germany, Austria and every other country, and as soon as you get here you join a labor union and propose to control the prices of labor in this country. The people of this country are not going to stand this. The greatest nuisance we have in this city are these infernal unions and the sooner we get rid of them the better."

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, in sympathy with the depression in the farming industry, has reduced his tenants' rents ten percent for three years.

PORTIONS of Illinois have recently been visited by terribly severe hail storms. Hundreds of acres of crops have been destroyed.

A PROMINENT LAWYER of Washington, Nathan Paige, says that he was at dinner at Gen. Grant's cottage at Long Branch last summer when the idea of his having a cancer first occurred to the latter. During the dinner, Grant complained of his throat. He said it was sore and painful, and had been troubling him for some time. He then said before any medical examination had been made, "I believe it is a cancer." There was a general exclamation at this, and all advised him to have a doctor examine it. But Grant put the matter aside by changing the subject.

LATE ACCOUNTS of cereal crops indicate that the European harvests will be generally less prolific than they were last year. The French crop prospects are not encouraging, nor are they elating. "In Great Britain," says the *Spectator* of the 4th inst., "the climatic vicissitudes of the cereal year up to the present time have been of so extraordinary a character that the most careful observers are chary of expressing an opinion as to the probable produce of crops presenting a generally promising appearance in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. Taking into account the reports from Europe, India, Australia, and the Western States where the general outlook is now brighter than it was a month ago, it would appear that while there is no doubt of a deficiency of the world's grain crops this year, it will not be as great as has been feared.

THE FOLLOWING CURIOUS STORY comes from Iowa. An arrest for a murder committed nearly twenty years ago, at Mount Ayr in that state, has just been made in Kansas. The arrest came about through a young lady answering an advertisement for a correspondent. The advertiser was a young gentleman in a small village in Kansas. In one of her letters Miss Stiner, the young lady, told how her father had been murdered some twenty years before. In reply the young man said he had heard an uncle named Houffman speak of the murder of a man by that name who at one time lived in Missouri. Stiner had originally come from Missouri and had been murdered by two men named Alifif and Houffman, to whom he owed a bill of some \$30. She repeated the substance of the letter to a relative, who at once employed a detective to look the matter up with the result stated. Soon after the murder the two men were indicted and a reward of \$300 was offered for their apprehension. In a short time the Sheriff of the county received a letter from the Marshal at St. Joe, Mo., telling him to bring the \$300 reward and get one of the prisoners. Before he could leave another letter was received saying the prisoner had died suddenly. From that day to this no further trace of the men had been found, and the matter was forgotten by all save the relatives.

AN INSECT known as the joint worm has made its appearance in the meadows in several parts of the country about Ottawa, and is having an injurious effect on the hay crop. Each blade of grass becomes white immediately after being attacked by the insect, and in consequence farmers are cutting their hay earlier than usual.

THE LONG CONTINUED drought in the Southern provinces of Russia has completely ruined the crops.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT, which it was at first would lead to a riot, occurred in Paris on the evening of the 15th inst. The residents of the Avenue d'Opera organized a ball in honor of the taking of the Bastille. The police refused to authorize it, however, and the report was spread that it had been forbidden because the English lodgers in a neighboring hotel had objected their slumbers being disturbed. An exasperated crowd of several thousand persons gathered around the hotel shouting "Down with the English!" and threatening the English with violence. The police had to be called to disperse the mob.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY intend to look after the poor of London, and Lord Salisbury, the Premier has introduced a measure into Parliament to improve the housing of the poor of London, which provides for the construction of workingmen's lodging houses in London and suburban and rural sanitary districts. A compulsory condition shall be that in leasing unfurnished houses a guarantee shall be given that the dwellings shall be placed in reasonably fit condition for human habitation. The bill contemplates a removal of Millbank, Pentonville and Coldbath Fields Prisons and the devotion of their sites to the construction of workingmen's dwellings.

A CIVIL WAR is feared in Utah, as the result of the troubles between the Mormons and Gentiles. Gen. Howard, Commander of the Department of the Platte, who spent the 4th of July in Salt Lake City, says there is great apprehension there over the bad feeling existing between the Gentiles and Mormons. The situation has assumed grave proportions, and has been greatly intensified by the insult offered by the Mormons to the American flag. The bitterness of feeling is much greater than the public is aware of. In anticipation of an outbreak occurring at any day, the War Department has made preparations for it.

ARMINIUS VAMBREY, the famous writer on Afghanistan, speaking of Herat says: "The result of my study is that I maintain what has been said a long time before me, and what I said in 1869 in a pamphlet entitled 'Herat and Central Asia,' that Herat really is the key to India and the gate of India. Beginning from the north, from Siberia down to India, there is no spot so fertile as Herat. It is the place where all the roads unite from the north to the south, and from the west to the east; and in olden times Herat was always the emporium of Central Asian trade. Even in my time indigo and tea were staple articles of trade; and not only Persian, but even Central Asian and English goods, which are sent to Central Asia, were all imported into Herat, and sold or exchanged for other articles. According to my views, there are only two good mediums in the world capable of bringing a better life into the dark recesses of barbarism—one is the missionary, and the other is the bale of goods.

A STORY from Brooklyn gives the story of the doings of a young man named Thos. Broughton who is said to be a Canadian. The young man arrived about a year ago, as he said, from Canada, and shortly afterwards married a young lady of Brooklyn whom he met at a social, and went to live with her at her parents' house at their request. He always had plenty of money, and said he received a regular income from England. During the past year articles of value were missed from the house, but no one ever suspected Broughton until recently, when the police, being notified, succeeded in tracing the robberies to him, and arrested him.

THERE IS EVIDENTLY something wrong when three murders, and five murderous assaults occur in the streets of Paris on one night.

AN AGITATION is proceeding in Berlin in favour of a bi-metallic monetary standard. Prince Bismarck has had several conferences on the subject.

A GREAT bricklayers' strike exists in Berlin, eight thousand men are idle and five thousand more have left the city. Trouble is feared if the strike continues.

REV. G. L. MACKAY, the famous Formosa missionary writes from there describing the state of the island as one of great lawlessness and danger to life. He concludes "Mark well, this is not persecution. No sentimentalism is wanted here just now. This is simply plunder and murder. God will care for those who care for themselves. He will hold the fort by His grace and strength. We sing every night in the open air. The French are still at Kelung. The Chinese here are busy fortifying. Jehovah reigns."

THE RECENT EXPOSURES by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London's sin have led to the formation of a Commission of Enquiry consisting of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Mr. Samuel Morley, who will hold a thorough investigation into the charges made by the *Gazette*. The Government will also be urged to appoint a royal commission of legal and medical experts with power to compel the attendance of witnesses who shall be examined on oath with regard to the alleged practices. The newsmen who were arrested for selling the papers containing the exposures have been discharged and no further action will be taken against the paper.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY took place in Halifax N. S. on July 14th when Edward Withers poisoned himself and shot his only daughter Maggie, aged twenty years. Withers, who was chief statistical clerk in the Halifax Custom House, had been acting strangely for some time and purchased a revolver to defend himself against imaginary attacks of dynamites. He was recently seized with melancholy and did not attend to his duties. On the morning of the tragedy his daughter, after breakfasting, was standing at the kitchen table when her father entered the room shut the door and then shot a bullet through the small of her back. The unfortunate girl expired a few minutes afterwards. The murderer died shortly afterwards from the effects of poison taken previous to shooting his daughter.

THE REPORT of the Illinois Department of Agriculture for July concerning the prospect for the winter wheat crop confirms the gloomy reports issued during the season, and leaves no hope for a yield of over 10,000,000 bushels in the state. This is about one-third less than the average crop during the past ten years. The quality of the crop is above the average.

MUCH DISTRESS has been caused in Ireland by the failure of Munster Bank which suspended payment on July 14th. The head office of the Bank was in Cork and it had twenty-nine branches in the provinces. The capital of the Bank was £1,300,000 in 150,000 shares of £10 each. The amount of liabilities is fixed at £4,349,000 including £2,000,000 of deposits; the assets amount to £3,300,000. The suspension of the Bank threw 18,000 people out of employment and has had the effect of paralyzing business. The shareholders have decided to borrow sufficient money in England to liquidate the Bank's present indebtedness.



War Notice.

IT IS ESTIMATED that New York city has ten thousand liquor shops.

LORD DUPPERS, the Viceroy of India, is said to be a total abstainer.

MR. ST. JOHNS is holding immense mass meetings throughout the State of Wisconsin.

ONTARIO—The Scott Act has been carried in Ontario County by a majority of 1,379.

THE ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS has a total of 7,000 subordinate lodges, with a membership of about 397,000. The ritual of the Order is published in ten languages.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, one of the most influential and eloquent temperance advocates of Great Britain, will visit America in September and spend some time in lecturing and sight-seeing.

THE LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN in Georgia have won nearly the whole of the territory of the state to prohibition. There are only 23 of the 138 counties that are not under local option, and prohibition is absolute and strictly enforced in at least 100.

A NUMBER of American physicians interested in the formation of a Medical Temperance Association similar to the British Medical Temperance Association in England met recently in Philadelphia. Those who have the movement in charge have stated the views of members of the profession on the alcohol question.

SOME YEARS AGO Troy in New York state contained seven hundred and eighty public houses, at the present time it contains only one hundred and twenty-five. The reason of the change is not difficult to find. A temperance mission was recently held, and more than shows that all public houses may be closed if the people cease buying and using strong drink.

A CURIOUS decision was given in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis recently—when Judge Horner denied a petition for the incorporation of the "Missouri Prohibition Society" on the ground that inasmuch as the laws of the state recognize the use, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor a decree could not be granted to incorporate a society for the nullification or antagonism of the law.

ST. THOMAS—The recount in the Scott Act vote of this place was to have taken place on Friday, 17th inst., but upon the returning officer producing the envelopes containing the ballots, they showed evidence of having been tampered with. The judge then ordered a postponement until he could take evidence from the deputy returning officer as to whether the envelopes were in the same condition as they were when handed by them to the returning officer.

THE SCOTT ACT is to be submitted to the electors of Toronto. The crucial hour has come that demands more than any occasion ever demanded before the unhesitating and loyal co-operation of all the temperance men and women of the community. We have flung our battle flag to the breeze before the very citadel of the liquor power of this Dominion, and sounded a rally for the sternest and bitterest contest of the whole prohibition campaign.—*Canada Critic*.

IN DENMARK the evil of spirit drinking has reached a terrible pitch. The number of drunkards who have committed suicide has risen in 30 years from one-seventh to one-third; while, among the arrests, 56 per cent were cases of drunkenness, and adding to these 18 per cent among prisoners for other offences, there is a grand total of 74 per cent, or three-fourths of all those taken into custody for crimes committed under the influence of drink.

THE MANCHESTER Young Men's Christian Association have commenced a plan that is worthy of general adoption by the formation of a strong temperance Electoral Association,

the object of which is to endeavor to secure the return of such candidates to Parliament as would support a measure giving to the people a direct veto power on the issue and renewal of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor, the members pledging themselves not to vote for or support any candidate who will not vote for such a measure.

DR. MORIUS, of Leipsic has investigated the genealogies of five families through several generations, in order to obtain some information with regard to the mode of heredity in nervous diseases. He finds, among other things, that drunkenness exerts a most powerful influence on posterity, and that even the apparently healthy members of a nervous family are not normally vigorous and capable of enjoying life. He is of opinion that no one who has once suffered from a severe form of nervous degeneration ought ever to marry.

THE SECOND SUMMER MEETING of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union is to be held on Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th July at Wesley Park, Niagara Falls. Morning and afternoon sessions for conference and work will be conducted by the Provincial President, Mrs. Chisholm. Public evening meetings will be held on the 23rd and 24th, at which Mr. John R. Clarke will deliver his lectures "To and Fro in London." Sister Unions are invited to co-operate.

THERE has not been for thirty years so much in the papers about temperance and prohibition. The wisdom of making prohibition a partisan question is abundantly justified. It has ceased being a theory; a question that defeats a great party cannot be ignored. It touches men where they live. Everywhere business men and politicians are asking what there is in this question. Agitation, with all of the accompanying misrepresentations and heart-burnings, is a thousand times better than stagnation.—*The Voice*.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS in Brooklyn have determined to push the work with greater energy than ever. There are organizations in every ward of the city except three or four and some of the most ardent members of the party declare that those exceptions will be wiped out within a month. A meeting to elect delegates to the Prohibition County Convention has been called for July 23rd. The County Convention will be held on August 5th and the State convention will be held in Syracuse on September 8th and 9th. The name of the Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage is being urged for the nomination for Governor on the prohibition ticket and if he consents to run the Brooklyn delegation will go to Syracuse solid for him.

CORNWALL—A correspondent writing from Cornwall says:—"There have recently been seven trials for violation of the Scott Act in this place with, four convictions. As this result may be construed into a failure of the prospective enforcement of the Act, I wish to repeat a conversation I heard to-day in relation to its results. He bore strong testimony to the benefits derived by Cornwall from the Act. He said there were people who used to suffer, whose condition had been changed from that of want to wants supplied and the change in Cornwall for the better was a great change. Having spent about six weeks here last fall, I can bear testimony from a week's observation corroborative to the new-made Cornwall."

HALDIMAND.—We regret to have to record the defeat of the Scott Act in this County, but it was not an altogether unexpected one. Halimand has been an extremely hard County to win over. There are comparatively few temperance societies within its bounds and in it the Dunkin Act was defeated by a large majority. Some improvement has been made of late years and the friends of temperance entered upon the contest with strong hopes of winning the county to the cause of temperance. If they have not altogether accomplished their object, they have at least shown that much progress has been made towards the desired result. It is only by persistent efforts that the goal can be won, and victory will at last crown their efforts. The majority against the act was 275.

THE NEW YORK *Voice*, which is leading a spirited campaign in favor of prohibition throughout the States, speaking of recent

events in Canada says: "Nothing more significant has occurred this year in connection with the temperance movement than the recent events in Canada, noticed at length last week. After sweeping the Dominion with a cyclone of Prohibition, and carrying county after county at the polls, the temperance people were alarmed at finding that all their victories for the last seven years were likely to be rendered fruitless by the action of the Dominion Parliament, under the manipulation of the liquor men. A narrow margin of eight votes in the House of Commons was all that saved them, and the question is being asked throughout the county: 'What does it profit us if we gain the whole country, and lose the Legislature?' Even in Canada, they are saying, prohibition to be successful, must have a party behind it. If they learn that lesson in seven years they do well. It has taken us here over thirty years, and some of us haven't learned it yet."

TORONTO.—At the monthly meeting of the Toronto Central Electoral Association, Mr. W. Munn, the organizer, presented his report in which he stated that in consultation with a number of the Executive, it was not deemed advisable, on account of the action of the Senate in passing the amendment of beer and wines to the Scott Act, and the uncertainty of the vote in the House of Commons on that amendment, to press the canvass too vigorously. He reported complete organization for almost every ward. Twelve meetings were held, and the report showed upwards of five hundred workers ready to commence the campaign. The following resolution was finally, after considerable discussion as to date of taking vote, made unanimous—"Whereas, 'The validity of the Scott Act has not been impaired to any great extent by the recent amendment to the Act, and as a healthy public sentiment prevails throughout this city in favor of prohibition: Resolved, that petitions praying for the submission of the Scott Act for the city of Toronto be given out to the canvassers in the various wards at once, and that the vote be taken not later than February next."

HELP THEM TO BEAR IT.

By prompt treatment and pleasant surroundings children may be spared weeks of sickness, and perhaps death itself, while the mother may save herself nights of watching and days of anxiety, and sometimes save the little life that is dearer than her own. I think mothers are not generally aware how much they can help children to bear the ills and accidents of life by training them to endure pain even at an early age. We all know that fortitude and patience actually lessen our sufferings, and also increase the chances of our recovery. When your child gets a little bump or scratch or cut, kiss it carefully and try to divert his mind to some other subject; or if he is old enough, reason with him by telling that we must all bear pain more or less, and that he must be brave and train himself to bear pain without complaining. I know a little boy who was laughingly told when he got hurt that he must "grin and bear it." One day he got hurt quite badly, and when his father came home he told him of it. "Did it hurt you much?" asked his father. "Yes, it did," replied the boy, "but I grinned and beared it, didn't I, mamma?"

Another little fellow, four years old, was one day running across the room, when he stumbled and fell against the stove, burning himself severely. He cried from pain at first, as any child would do, but in a few minutes—while his mother was trying to relieve and comfort him—he stifled his sobs and attempted to smile, while the tears were running down his face, and his whole frame quivering with pain, and said, "I bear it, don't I, mamma?" In this case, the effort to be quiet was too great, and the mother was obliged to tell the child that it was better for him to cry when he was suffering so much. A good, loud, hearty cry is both natural and necessary sometimes, but whining and fretfulness, or crossness, as it is usually termed in cases of trifling injury or illness, should be corrected. I know a family, four of whom, between the ages of six and fourteen, had the scarlet fever not long since, and through it all not a fretful word nor an unnecessary complaint was heard from one of them. Indeed, the older ones seemed to think more of being work for their mother than of having their own

wants supplied. They had it very lightly, it is true, but it was that terrible disease, which in its mildest form is far from agreeable. Mothers take care of the little ones; be watchful and patient, and though it may cost you labor and self-denial, you will be amply repaid by seeing them grow up healthy and happy. Take care of them now and they will take care of you when sickness or age shall render you incapable of taking care of yourself.—*Christian at Work*.

HINTS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Be natural; a poor diamond is better than a good imitation.

Try to be accurate, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your sex; the incapacity of the female mind for accuracy is a standard argument against the equality of the sexes.

Observe; the faculty of observation, well cultivated, makes practical men and women.

Try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool.

Be ready in time for church; if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people.

Avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; reflect that home is the place in which to be agreeable.

Be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Cultivate the habit of listening to others; it will make you an invaluable member of society, to say nothing of the advantages it will be to you when you marry; every man likes to talk about himself; a good listener makes a delightful wife.

Be contented; "martyrs" are detestable, a cheerful, happy spirit is infectious; you can carry it about with you like a sunny atmosphere.

Avoid whispering; it is as bad as giggling, both are to be condemned; there is no excuse for either one of them; if you have anything to say, say it; if you have not, hold your tongue altogether; silence is golden.

Be truthful; avoid exaggeration; if you mean a mile, say a mile, and not a mile and a half; if you mean one, say one, and not a dozen.

Sometimes, at least, allow your mother to know better than you do; she was educated before you were born.—*Ex.*

HOW HE WAS PAID.

Bishop Foss of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, tells a good story about a Connecticut deacon of whom he had read. The deacon's pastor met him one day and said, "Widow Green's wood-pile is out; I wish you would take your wagon and haul her a load of wood. It is coming winter, and she will need it." The deacon said, "Well, I have the wood, and I have the team, but who is to pay me for it?" Ah! that is the question which we ask in our blindness, as though God had not said, "I will pay you."

The pastor was a wise man. He knew the bar of covetousness was keeping that soul away from the richest experiences of the divine life. "Deacon," he said, "you haul the wood, and you to-night take down your Bible before you retire to sleep, and read the first three verses of the forty-first Psalm, and when we meet again I will pay you for the wood." It was a bargain. The wood was hauled, and that night the Bible was opened and the Spirit of God owned His own truth.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him, and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth; and Thou wilt not deliver him unto the will of his enemies."

The word of the Lord was quick and powerful. As never before the old deacon felt that all such actions are noted and remembered by the King of Heaven. Joy filled his heart, and when he met his pastor again he declared he had received his pay for the wood, good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over.—*Ex.*

A FEW WEEKS AGO was temperance day in the Sunday-schools. Shall not this be a year of the right hand of the Lord in temperance work of every kind? When the people of two hemispheres sit down to the study of so serious and seasonable a topic, there ought to be engendered a force of conviction which will show itself in some way or other through all the months to come.

THE PLOT OF PONTIAC.

The long contest between England and France for the right to rule over North America, which lasted seventy years, and which brought untold misery upon the hapless settlers of the English frontier, was at last brought to an end. England was victorious, and in 1763 a treaty was made by which France gave up Canada and all her western posts.

With the exception of the Six Nations, the Indian tribes had fought on the side of the French, whose kind and generous course had won their affection. But the claims to the country which they and their forefathers had always possessed were utterly disregarded by both parties. Said an old chief on one occasion: "The French claim all the land on one side of the Ohio, and the English claim all the land on the other side. Where, then, are the lands of the Indian?"

The final overthrow of the French left the Indians to contend alone with the English, who were steadily pushing them toward the setting sun. Seeing this, and wishing to rid his country of the hated pale-faces, who had driven the red men from their homes, Pontiac, the great leader of the Ottawas, determined—to use his own words—"to drive the dogs in red clothing" (the English soldiers) "into the sea."

This renowned warrior, who had led the Ottawas at the defeat of General Braddock, was courageous, intelligent, and eloquent, and was unexcelled for craftiness. Besides the kindred tribes, of Ojibweas, or Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, whose villages were with his own in the immediate vicinity of Detroit, a number of other warlike tribes agreed to join in the plot to overthrow the English. Pontiac refused to believe that the French had given up the contest, and relied upon their assistance also for the success of the plan.

All the English forts and garrisons beyond the Alleghenies were to be destroyed on a given day, and the defenceless frontier settlements were also to be swept away.

The capture of Detroit was to be the task of Pontiac himself. The terrible plot came very near succeeding. Nine of the twelve military posts on the exposed frontier were taken and most of their defenders slaughtered, and the outlying settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia were mercilessly destroyed. On the evening of May, 6th, 1763, Major Gladwin, the commander at Detroit, received secret information that an attempt would be made the next day to capture the fort by treachery. The garrison was weak, the defences feeble. Fearing an immediate attack, the sentinels were doubled, and an anxious watch was kept by Gladwin all that night.

The next morning Pontiac entered the fort with sixty chosen warriors, each of whom had concealed beneath his blanket a gun, the barrel of which was cut short. His plan was to demand that a council be held, and after delivering his speech to offer a peace belt of wampum. This belt was worked on one side with white and on the other side with green beads. The reversal of the belt from the white to the green side was to be the signal of attack. The plot was well laid and would probably have succeeded had it not been revealed to Gladwin.

The savage throng, plumed and feathered and besmeared with paint to make themselves appear as hideous as possible, as their custom is in time of war, had no sooner passed the gateway than they saw that their plan had failed. Soldiers and employes were all armed, and ready for action. Pontiac and his warriors, however, moved on, betraying no surprise, and entered the council-room, where Gladwin and his officers, all well armed awaited them.

"Why," asked Pontiac, "do I see so many of my father's young men standing in the street with their guns?"

"To keep the young men to their duty, and prevent idleness," was the reply.

The business of the council then began. Pontiac's speech was bold and threatening. As the critical moment approached, and

just as he was on the point of presenting the belt, and all was breathless expectation, Gladwin gave the signal. The drums at the door of the council suddenly rolled the charge, the clash of arms was heard, and the officers present drew their swords from their scabbards. Pontiac was brave, but this decisive proof that his plot was discovered completely disconcerted him. He delivered the belt in the usual manner, and without giving the expected signal.

Stepping forward, Gladwin then drew the chief's blanket aside, and disclosed the proof of his treachery. The council then broke up. The gates of the fort were again thrown open, and the baffled savages were permitted to depart.

Strata, on having failed, an open attack soon followed, but with no better success. For months Pontiac tried every method in his power to capture the fort, but as the hunting season approached, the disheartened Indians gradually went away, and he was compelled to give up the attempt.

invaded that mother's breast who recognized her child only to find it cling more closely to its Indian mother, her own claims wholly forgotten!

Some of the children had lost all recollection of their former home, and screamed and resisted when handed over to their relatives. Some of the young women had married Indian husbands, and, with their children, were unwilling to return to the settlements. Indeed, several of them had become so strongly attached to their Indian homes and mode of life that after returning to their homes they made their escape and returned to their husbands' wigwams.

Even the Indians, who are educated to repress all outward signs of emotion, could not wholly conceal their sorrow at parting with their adopted relatives and friends. Cruel as the Indian is in his warfare, to his captives who have been adopted into his tribe he is uniformly kind, making no distinction between them and those of his own race. To these now restored they offered furs and

was restored to the mother's arms.—Harper's Young People.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

That a pound of sugar is one pint, that an ounce of any liquid is two tablespoonfuls, and that a pint of liquid weighs sixteen ounces.

That lemon juice will whiten frosting, cranberry or strawberry juice will color it pink, and the grated rind of an orange strained through a cloth will color it yellow.

That silver spoons that have become discolored from contact with cooked eggs, may be easily brightened by rubbing with common salt. That a lump of gum camphor in the closet where silver or plated ware is kept, will do much toward preventing tarnish. Coal gas, as it is called, is a gas that has been adopted into his tribe he is uniformly kind, making no distinction between them and those of his own race. To these now restored they offered furs and

That one of the best and most convenient receptacles for table cutlery is a canteen flannel knife case tacked to the inside of a cupboard door—to be so constructed that there will be a separate compartment for each knife or fork. The flannel is sure to absorb any moisture left on a knife by carelessness or by accident, and the whole affair is ornamental. White canteen flannel made with scarlet dress braid is prettiest.

That vegetables which lose some of their color in being boiled, may have that color restored by plunging them for an instant in cold water, immediately after removing from the boiling water.

That hot wood ashes applied to a stove when cold will remove grease. Cover the spot entirely; do not be sparing of the ashes.

That, in cleaning paint, spots which will not yield to rubbing or to soap even the spots which look like small gashes cut through the paint, may be removed by rubbing lightly with a damp cloth dipped in soda.

That a sponge may be cleansed by letting it be covered with milk for twelve hours, and then rinsing in cold water.

That laundry starch makes the best paste for scrap books, because age does not turn it yellow.

That moths will not eat through paper.

That glass may be cut with any hard tool, like a chisel, for instance, if kept constantly wet with camphor dissolved in spirits of turpentine.

That the gummed laps of circular envelopes, which come through the mails unsealed, are worth saving. Once form the habit of saving them, and many uses will be found for them.

That common letter envelopes, if cut carefully across one end instead of being torn from their enclosures, often make convenient paper bags. That, in case of a burn or scald, the essential thing is to exclude the air from the injured member as quickly and as completely as possible. That this may be accomplished by immersing the injured part in water, not too cold, and then, as quickly as may be, cover with flour, to the depth of an inch, if possible, withdrawing the burned part from the water, only as fast as the flour can be applied, thus preventing pain. Caution: Never apply cotton wool or cotton batting to a burn, and do not use soda on a burn, unless the skin remains whole.—The Household.

NEVER fret children just before they retire to rest. Let the father's caress, the mother's kiss be the last link between the day's pain or pleasure and the night's sleep. Send the children to bed happy. If there is sorrow, punishment or disgrace, let them meet it in the day-time, and have hours of play and thought in which to recover happiness, which is childhood's right. Let the weary feet and the busy brain rest in bed happy.



A MOTHER'S GOOD-BYE.

Go forth, my son, as God's own knight,
Nor hide the standard that you bear:
Fight down the Wrong, and serve the
Right,
And only gain, that you may share.

Be gentle as a brave man must,
Let no lie take you by surprise:
And have no friend, nor deed, nor thought,
Which may not meet your mother's eyes!
—Sunday at Home.

In the campaign that followed two armies were marched from different points into the heart of the Indian country. Colonel Bradstreet, on the north, passed up the lakes, and penetrated the region beyond Detroit, while on the South Colonel Bouquet advanced from Fort Pitt into the Delaware and Shawnee settlements of the Ohio Valley. The Indians were completely overawed. Bouquet compelled them to sue for peace, and to restore all the captives that had been taken from time to time during the wars with the whites.

The return of these captives, many of whom were supposed to be dead, and the reunion of husbands and wives, parents and children, and brothers and sisters, presented a scene of thrilling interest. Some were overjoyed at regaining their lost ones; others were heart-broken on learning the sad fate of those dear to them. What a pang

choice articles of food, and even begged leave to follow the army home, that they might hunt for the captives and supply them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled the camp with their wailing and lamentation both night and day.

One old woman sought her daughter, who had been carried off nine years before. She discovered her, but the girl who had almost forgotten her native tongue, did not recognize her, and the mother bitterly complained that the child she had so often sung to sleep had forgotten her in her old age. Bouquet, whose humane instincts had been deeply touched by this scene, suggested an experiment. "Sing the song you used to sing to her when a child," said he. The mother sang. The girl's attention was instantly fixed. A flood of tears proclaimed the awakened memories, and the long-lost child

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