# Jucekty Hessenger 

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
This great society of scientific men, which for more than fifty years has been meeting annually in some British town, to iscuss all sorts of science and to compare notes of progress made during the past year, has just concluded at Montreal the first of the meetings that has ever been held outside of the British Isles. Some of the members were afraid that if they came out here they would not have a geod scientific time at all, but would give themselves up to sight-seeing. That has not been the case. There bas been as much real scientific work ione as ever, and plenty of sight-seeing as well.
The meeting,--for the reading and discussing of members' papers,-were held in MeGill College and various buildings close at hand. The work was carried on in eight divisions, or sections. Those interested in mathematics and physical science, including astronomy, met in one section, called $\mathbf{A}$. Chemists had section B to themselves, and Geologists had section C. There was sec tion D for Biology, at which questions relating to all living creatures were discused. In section E, that of Geography, the lates explorations of the earth were dealt with. Members who attended section F listened to the latest statistics about everything in the world, and discussed such " economic" ques. tions as that of Free-trade ard Protection, and the conditions of wages. At section G, for Mechanical Science, great engineering works, such as bridges, tunnels and lighthouses, were dealt with. And in section $H$, the Anthropologists compared notes as to various nations and languages on the earth. It would be impossible for us to give any thing like an idea of the mass of knowledge that was given forth by these learned men. At one time the future of the electric light was painted in glowing terms ; at another the fast dying customs of Indian tribes were related. The mysterious connection between sun-spots and the earth was discussed, but without much enlightenment resulting ; and English and American Geologists compared notes as to the antiquity of the rocks on their different sides of ths Atlantic.
Saturday was given up to excursions. Some of the 800 members who have come across went down to Quebec, and were most hospitably received by the Governor-General ; others went to Ottawa, and still others to Newport and the beautiful Lake Memphremagog, many of them being then on American soil for the first time in their lives. This week the long excursions begin. Several Lundreds go by the Canadian Pacific railway up into the Rocky mountains, as far as the track is laid. Others go all over the continent,--some even to California,-according as they have friends various in parts, all, of course, go to Niagara, and many to the Yozemite and the Yellowstone National Park. When they get back to England, the information that these influential men of science will have to give will prove of the greatest value to the new countries they have seen.
the franco-chinese war. The French ironclads continued their at tack on the forts of the Chinese near Foo Choo on August 26, 27 and 28. The Chinese offered a determined resistance, but the French demoralized the Chinese batteries, and the men in them fled. The French remained masters of the situation. Their loss was seven killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Chinese loss was estimated by the French admiral at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man-of-war "Yangoon"' was exploded, and a French torpedo boat was sunk. The French fleet afterwards retired, when Chinamen looted and set fire to the foreign quarter of Foo Choo. The French newspapers exult over this vic E
Eighty thoudrnd Chinese troops are said to have suddenly invaded Tonquin, the province recently conquered by the French, and, after hard fighting, to have completely annihilated the French troops there. General Millot telegraphs, however, that "The Chinese are preparing to invade Tonquin," and he is ready for them. The French com manders were unaware of the nearness of their foes until they were almost upon them. Twenty-five hundred troops were immediately got together by France to prosed at once to Tonquin.
Fears concerning the safety of Catholic missionaries in China are expressed. At Canton, the French consul and merchants were driven out by the mob.
In spite of all this bombarding and fighting, according to diplomatiste, the two countries are not yet at war with each other Now, however, it is reported that the Chinese Government, in reply to the bombard ment of its forts, has issued a proclamatio declaring war against France, but calling on the people to protect all French and othe foreigners who are engaged in peaceable oc cupations. The excitable French at home have gone wild, and are crying out for the President to call the Chambers together, in order to give the ministry power to declar war against China
In England there is a good deal of sym. pathy naturally felt for China ; England herzelf has before now unjustly invaded that country, but no such deed would be approved of in the present state of public opinion, whether committed by France or by England herself. But the feelings expressed by English people and newspapers have stirred many of the French to the most
furious rage, in which they would even ally themselves with their old enemy, Germany, against their old friend, Britain.

## UP THE NILE.

General Lord Wolseley having been ap pointed to the command of the expedition to relieve Gordon in Upper Egypt, tele graphed his plans to Cairo. He proposes to reach Dongola by boats not later than Nov th. He considers this Nile expedition much easier than the Red River one which he mmanded during the rebellion in Manito The English Government has contract compressed beef for use on the expedition. The staff at Woolwich arsenal has been in
creased and troops will be sent from the West Indies, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. A Friortyul Catastrophe has happened a a railway near Greely, Colorado. A cir employndred Canadian boatman are to be cus car, containing sixty men, caught fire iver er
An attack was made on Khartoum on Aug. 12th by the rebelo, when Gen. Gordon cleverly repulsed them, after severe fighting. A large number of the rebels were vessels The rebels have since captured three H. M. S. "Condor" has preceded ther The British troops are quiet $y$ but steadily pushing their way on up the Nile, and Gen eral Wood with some Egyptian troops have arrived at Wady Halfa; a telegram from that place says that according to the latest letter from Gencral Gordon, he can hold out in Khartoum till the middle of October.
The fact of the British Government sendng Lord Northbrook to examine the finances of Egypt, has, of course, roused very bitter feelings among the French; it was their own fault that England was left to deal with the Egyptian difficulties single handed-but the thought that they missed an opportunity to take their share in the business only makes them hate England the
more when she takes the position forced upon her by them.

## THE CHOLERA.

At Marseilles the persons who fled frou the cholera are returning, and a great deal of destitution exists. It is suggested that subscription fund in aid of these poor per sons be opened in this country. At la Spezia, in Italy, the epidemic has increased wing to some of the dead having been pri vately buried in gardens, only a few inche beneath the ground; the rain setting free the poisonous miasma from the dea bodies. King Humbert, and the Prime Minister of Italy recently visited a cholera hospital at Busco, atd gave $\$ 2,000$ for the relief of the patients. The Italian peasant. are said to fear and drive away doctora trusting in charms and other superstition observances. Forcible opposition has beet nade at some places.
Dr. Koch, of Philadelphin, says that cold wenther has no effect on the disease. Damp weather keeps the germs of it alive whilst dry weather kills them. The public of Marseilles up to August 27 had subscribed 521,300 franes, (about 8104,000 ) to the cholera relief fund.
At Cardiff, Eng., the SS. "Esperanza" arrived on August 29 from Marseilles wit two cases of cholera on board.
A riot has taken place at Gioja, the people coming with arms and preventing a British steamer from taking eargo. There was no disease whatever on the ship, but the authorities were powerless, and troops were ordered to the spot to protect the ship ping and passengers.
A telegram states a French transport ship, returning from Tonquin, has arrived at Algiers witb cholera on board,

The Tean of British volunteers has ar rived at Quebec, to compete with the Ca nadians in the artillery contests.
during the night, and many were burned to death before they could escape. The glare of the flames on the prairie, the roaring of the frightened wild beasts in the other cars the stifled cries of the dying and the smell of roasting flesh all made up a most hor
rible scene. The ensine went on and rought medical help. The charred mases of human remains were buried in a huge collin, but it could not be found exactly how many were miswing. The corone alled a jury, but the managers and the rest of the company had gone on to keep some appointment with their circus.
If is Stated that the British Government is preparing a bill to protect "crofter" enants in Scotland from summary eviction The crofters badly need such protection. They have suffered long but have not made noisy complaints, and so have been let alone g Government, which for the most par only give justice when driven to do so by well-expressed public opinion. But Mr Gladstone is a man who, though tied down by innumerable and world. wide cares ani anxieties, will do justice for its own sake when he can.
Etcht Cases of pleuro-pueumonia have been found by the Chief of the Bureau o Animal Industry near Chicago, besides everal other cases at different points. Orders have been issued to isolate the infec ed herds and to slaughter the diseased anmals. The disease is thought to have orig nat d in Ohio, in Mr. Dye's herd. The atter is an ex nive dealer in Jersey cattle, and if his herd is infected the disease mu-t have spread to every state in the Union.
The Two Nationalist members of Par liament for Queen's County, Ireland, have ast been presented with 81,250 each. One of them, Mr. O'Connor, in replying, urged hat the Nationalist members should be paid if they were to continue the fight.
Troubles in Hocking County, Ohio, be ween miners on strike and the guards lookng after the mines, has resulted in seriou iots. One guard was shot dead. Troop were ordered to the spot to restore order.
The Piegan Indians in Montana, ac cording to the governor himself, are dying of starvation, being weakened by insuffient foul for two years past. The government is called upon to iesue full rations.
A British Steasier, the "Loch Tay," an ashore on a reef at Belize, in Central America, on August 20th. The passengers nd crew were saved, after spending a night and a day in open boats.
The Porg is about to issue a letter to the faithful of his church denouncing the new divorce law of France. The bishops are in structed to maintain the principles of the church.
A Number of Lives were lost by the capsizing of a steamer near Henderson, Indiana, in a hurricane.
Seven Men were killed by an accident in a coal mine near Paieley, Scotland.

thing like these ran rapidly through Re
ben's mind; be went over the whole grour much faster than I have been able to tell
you, and decided not only what was right to do, but just exactly what he meant to do He turned himself around in his high seah,
tooped down, lifted the leather flap thai erved as a sort of window to the front of the coach, and putting his mouth to the
opening, spoke these words: "see here opening, spoke these words: see here
this fellow out here has gone to sleep."
"What fellow ?" saked two or three start "d voices inide.
and the metionve the then drinking leep. He doesn't know what put him to I've got the reins, but the road is awful." Then there were a commotion inside the little old woman grasped her umbrell tighter, and looked as though she would like to use it on the driver.
woman, laying her hand on the shoulder or a rough-looking man who sat beside her "You cat manage any horses that were
ever made; and I'm sure I shall die of fright if you anen't driving."


Chapter XIII.
THE New home.
If you had been there to get a glimpse of the red face, and had been Reuben Watzou
Stone 1 preame you would have said,
"Well nere i" to take Reuben's breath a way; he sat quite
till for a full minute. Another ride with a hrunken man Overa wid road, without
horser , and rows of man, women, and chil-
dren inside!
 many examplec, 1 'm sure. I don't
believe there ever was fellow less likely,
to grow up a drumkard than I am. But, see here, what am 1 going to do "'"
Ill tell you what he wanted to do. He
believed in his heart that he could stip those reins from that stupid, sleepy man's hauds,
and manage those four horses as skiffully as fore. Ouly to think how plendid it would
lee to drive into the village with a graud thourish, having guided he he four horeed
throush all the snow-dritts and brought
home the people safely! Four horses! What would his sold city acquaintance Tony
Phelps, who boastel of the time when Phelps who boacted of the time when h
once srove two, think of that story ! made Reuben's heart beat fast to think
the poosibility. Why shouldn't he do the positility. 't by shouldn't he do it
Why wouldn't be a grand thing to do ?
He managed Spunk it the night and darkness, with a railway track to cross;
here was nothing but now, nad daylight to
see it with. But -and here Reuben's heart beat faster - who helped him the
other night? who he was almost sure had heard the words he ppoke in his terror, and
cuieted his heart, add given him courage, queted brought him through in afety. Well, would not the sme great Helper give him
aid now? What made the difference? heuben felt rather than reasoned out the
difference. He knew very well that, in the itfference. He knew very well that, in the
other case, he was doing right ; doing his best-dong the thing that mother, and every one ese who knew ofit, could coml-
neend him for. But suppoes he should trust to his own small knowledge of horses,
nud undertake to manage this whole thing without the heip of any of those men inside, Suppose he got through safely, would that up with fearlees eyes to God, and ak his up with fearless cyes to God, and ack hit
SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.
Unauswered yet? The prayer your lips have
pleaded
In agony of heart these many years /
Does faith legin to fail : is hope departing, Dues faith begin to fail; is hope departing You shall have ; your desire sometime, someUnanswered yet? though when you first This one petition at the Father's throne,
It seemed you could not wait the time So urgent was your heart to make it known.
Though years have passed since then, do not The Lord will ; answer you sometime, some-

## Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted

 The work began when first your prayer wautteref,
And God will finish what He has begun. $4=4=$

Cuanswered yet? Faith can not be man Her feet were firmly planted on the Rock;
Amid the wildest storms she stawds un-
damed, Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock And cries, "It
somewhere -Reat Broching.
 boy on the front that we had a trustworthy
"Humph!" said Andrew, with a chuckle say "" and not a single person in the coach knew how great a temptation Reuben
Watson Stone had met and conquered when he gave those reins into the hami- of
anuther. Never mind. He did not like to be called a coward, it is true. Who does
But in spite of that, there was a very happ feeling at his heart; he could not have explained the feeling, he hardly knew why
it was there ; but any boy who wants understand just what it was like, has only to persist in doing what he knows to be would fifty times rather do wha
believes to be just a little bit wrong. A very busy, day was that to our "man
of the house," In the firet place, there wa-
timer to eat at Mr. Barrow's house,-a large brick house, with a beautiful yard
in front, filled with trees and certain mounds covered with snow which Reuben
hiew must loo flower beds and a barn in the rear which he privetely thought
plenty nice enough for a house. T dimuer, though not served in so elegant a
style as at Spunk's home, was still much finer than anything that Reuben had ever justice to it, $a$ a little flarried, it is true, by the fact that Miss Grace Barrows, who wa
only eight, had not yet learned that it wa rude to stare, and gave him a good deal of curious attention. After dinner, Mr. Bar
rows said, "Now we will go to the shop," And Reuben, who was fond of all shops, or glaces where machinery could be seen, in the world are they all for ?" he asked a last, in great astonishment, after he had been aken through two or three rooms, piled f all sizes and colors." "What can anybudy posibly want of so many of them?"
"A good many people want them," said
Ir. Barrows, laughing. "Gloves and mitMr. Barrows, laughing, "Gloves and mitboxes, and as there are a good many people 10 wear tho
are needed.
From the warerooms, where the finished here were boxest, they went the northroomReuben stood before the huge shears, and saw lown on sheet after sheet of pasteboard, and ite them into two smooth pieces. He went was seizing two pieces and glueing them int

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

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| 崖, secing she was feeling so bmart, to see must look after the comfort of his folks, and joy of his mother's heart, and she loved which she knew if persisted in would end |  |  |  |
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|  | like any other man, is worth a fortune to |  |  |
| hid 'twould be good as a cordial any day to him. I believe the boy will be a rich man, left to love, for his little brothers and sis- A deep silence of some moments followed |  |  |  |
| Mr. Willis hastened nervously to forestal! "You have taken one of your tre- the angels, and, at last, his papa, too, was only by an occasional sob from the little |  |  |  |
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| "I'm very sorry, Mr. Edson, very sorry, laughing. "I don't wonder. I fancy him beside four little grass-grown mounds, be- kitten, which she held tightly clasped in her |  |  |  |
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| but our religious paper didn't come this myself; and ar for Grace, she wants to teach sprinkled with violets and mountain daisies; hands. The mother had come in at the be-week. I'll find lat week's copy for you, him music and drawing right away. I hope and then little Georgie was all that was left ginning of the story, and now sat with tear- |  |  |  |
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| and next week I'll send over one of the the rest of the family are half as nice. Do to her ; and it seemed as if every fibre of filled eyes a |  |  |  |
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| dinner, when Jennie asked a little timidly : | house at a hundred dollars, I'd have made | me this, my only treasure, for I can not live |  |
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| The children were very quiet for a mo- as well as a good man, I shall wonder at it." would have laid down her lifeto shield him my beautiful boy!" |  |  |  |
| "And wouldn't it help if we didn't have (To be Contimued.) pany, and the kind of company which was at the picture, and Stela exclaimed; "O |  |  |  |
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| rather have our nice story and pretty lessonevery week than to have plums in our pud- |  |  |  |
| dig"Yes, Jennie, that would help," replied |  |  |  |
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| leave, I'll hire a less expensive girl, and do more of my own cooking ; that will proba. like to know, of my going down street for "What on "What can be the harm, I should really was her weakness and want of firmness, had all learned to love so dearly, |  |  |  |
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| great saving in mre respects than an hour or two in the evening mother ismiss the information and pleasure so particular. She can not bear me out of not go out to-night. I 1 dow, and came and stond beside his mother,do not like the company you meet with atdrawing his arm around her neck, and lay- |  |  |  |
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| from my paper enough to make the |  |  |  |
| extra effort willingly." ${ }^{\text {a }}$, haired boy of ten or twelve years, with an the vilage, and I can not allow you to go sobs burst forth, and he spoke almost in a |  |  |  |
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| tore into fragments a strip of paper whichhe held in his hand and scattered the bits evenings |  |  |  |
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|  | apon the carpet. <br> "Mother loves you too well, Arthur, |  |  |
| "Why, it looks just like an old friend," "Mother loves you too well, Arthur, fidgety ! What harm can possibly come to she exclaimed. |  |  |  |
| "Yes, and it is a friend in more ways than we realized, and not only a friend, but a help and a teacher," replied her mother. <br> upon the streets in the evening, and you can see for yourself that the company you meet there would be harmful for a young <br> want to keep me cooped up here at home <br> till I lost all life and spirits, now do you,' <br> THE DUTIE OF THE TEACHER TO <br> THE SCHOLAR: |  |  |  |
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| ments, but afterwards, when only his wife uses vulgar and profane language, and I would go whistling down the street. And |  |  |  |
| ments, but afterwards, when only his wife and himself were in the room, he said : |  | very soon his will overpowered his mother's |  |
| "Wife, I am positively ashamed that I very day." in everything; and he kept later and later Now suppose they do love him, he must set hours, and grew every year more and more |  |  |  |
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| not to properly appreciate the worth of a like to know. I guess I can play with ${ }^{\text {unsteady. }}$ "He loved his mother, but he had never tions. "As the teacher is, so is the school." |  |  |  |
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| that my poorer neighbors and my own chil. faults.". ${ }^{\text {dren }}$ knew more of the worth and teachin? |  |  |  |
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| actually indispensable to our comfort and suppose the same is true of boys. And the to fear that he had formed many disorierly one of our Sunday-schools not long since; |  |  |  |
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| 隹 elick, clicking noise with her thimble " "And besides, Arthur," continued his become familiar to his lips ; and once or not seem to know, as they had had so many |  |  |  |
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| papa on his dying bed that she would watch smelled of rum. Yes, actually smelled of she was really discouraged, and, having had |  |  |  |
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| you, Arthur. I do not see how you can "His mother was alarmed, and in bitter- know what to do ; nevertheless, when asked |  |  |  |
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| and how fast she did it!" ""How would the sister at home like thatbut she must be mindful of your best inter- <br> ests, and-" <br> " Now, see here, Carrie, if you say another <br> her grief, would promise amendment and for <br> awhile would refrain from going out ; but |  |  |  |
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| en he heard that very industrious, lit- $-\frac{1}{f}$ light. He was in a most uncomfortable <br> The poor mother fainted and lay long |  |  |  |
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| and when aunt Sue and histwo little sisters, After that he seemed to throw off all re- do his best to interest them-we have not the |  |  |  |
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| mphatically, "I know mother will move." At last the exeiting day was done. Reu- <br> not deign to notice the one, and rudely re- rapid; and the burning tears and loving enpelled the others. <br> least doubt that they would become quiet and well-behaved scholars. |  |  |  |
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| at His feet were taken in a snare, and ruin and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (that could be well understood. He spoke |  |  |  |
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| butter, and meat, and flour, and milk, fully to draw him out, but at some curt re- in the poor mother', history, when her boy interested, and of drawing out his thoughts |  |  |  |
| -tle girls retreated to their aunt's pide, and corpse. In a state of semi-consciousness enough to reach his understanding? If we |  |  |  |
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| erful words. <br> from one rail way car to another, while in to Illustrate some truth, I think there will |  |  |  |
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| left him to himself, curious to see how he would carry out his plans. "The boy has the wisest head set on his young shoulders that I ever saw in my life ! $"$ he said to his wife that evening, after Reuben had gone to bed. "He hasen't done anything wonder- <br> boy or girl that you have known. I like true stories best." pleasant home, and she was penniless as well <br> Aunt Sue thought a moment and then as childless. leaning back in her easy-chair, she suffered <br> "And so the sad history of this bright, Stella to remove the knitting from her beautiful boy, with its bitter ending, ali came of disregard to his mother's wishes, of $\begin{aligned} & \text { good } \\ & \text { Epistle. }\end{aligned}$ hands and began softly. "Yes, dearies, beautiful boy, with its bitter ending, all <br> son's irregularities had swallowed up her Let us, then, as teachers in the Sunday- <br> school, try to win the love of our classes, and lead them in such a way that at last we may hear the welcome plaudit, "Well done, pistle. beautiful boy, with its bitter ending, all came of disregard to his mother's wishes, of |  |  |  |
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The Temperande Worker

## satcrdar, septrmier e.

## WILL Yot vote for IT

 Wuinumbun of which youlolog, and are will. to tator, pay and pay
 Is that attlict society; but in probably wine caves out of ten they are first betrayed by means of liquor at picuic, dance gardens, wuonlight exursions, or plea wre parties Pouilitition of the lignuor tratic, therefore,
will do far nure for the dimination of Wicentionsuess aud prostitution than any other mear. that can be wed. For every fillcu woman rechaimel by the moni earnest nuil benevelent efforts, ten would be saved
 Will you vote for it?
Or is it the ruin of the young men, many your compasion most? Are you sury for fund fathers and mothers who see their darling boys going down to destruction? In binety-nine cases in the hundred of the
tain of young men, intoxicating drinks are the chief means of that ruin, and prohibition of the liquor traffic would prevent it. Will you vote for i
In a singularly powerful poem, entitled
"Devil's Walk," that adversary is destribed as laughing eepecially at those who are working earnestly for a good object, and defeating their own efforts by their own
example or business. How he would laugh at those who pray and labor fo: the reformation of their ruined sons, whilst all the tume using intoxicating drinks at their own tables !
Will you vote for extricating them from this bondage of fashion, in obedience of
which they thus lead their offspring astray ? Or is it the working classes, whose familied are destitute of comfort, and often in extreme poverty and want? Do the poor overworked, sickly, suffering wives excite your compassion f Do the scantily-clad and
gutter-loving children awaken your sympathy ? Do the tales of wife-beating and, not rarely wife-murder, excite your horror? And does the aversion of these classes to relgion alarm you? All these evils are brought on chiefly through the use of intoxicating drinks, to which they are tempted by liquor shope at almost every corner, and often three or four in a single block. Depend upon it, the stopping of this inferual traffic would do more for the working classes than any or all other kinds of benevolent legislation.
Will you then vote for prohibition?
It may be that it is the intemperance the higher classes, as they are styled, or
"first families," or "upper ten," which most excites your sympathy ; and traly many of them have a skeleton closet somewhere. Even this class may be saved from most of their domestic woes by one word -prohibition.
Will you vote for it ?
Is it Sabbath desecration that you most
bewail? Prohibition would do more to prevent that than all otner preventive laws put together.
Will you vote for it ?
Will you vote for it \}
Is it the thinness of the attendance in the greater part of the churches that especially affects you? The same answer comes up Drinking habits are at war with religion, aud they cousume the meaas necessary for
decent elothing, or for helping to support a hurch. The most effectual way to fill the families is to prohibit the liquor traflic. Will you vote for that way Perhaps you painfully contrast the amount of money used for the convernion of the world to Christ, and sigh and cry over the enormous disproportion between the money paid for intoxicating drinks and that given for the conversion of the world If you want to increase the latter a hundred
fold, vote for the prohibition of the drink traffic.

## Will you do so ?

We might go on multiplying these selfvident arguments, but we leave the intelli. gent reader to supplement those which we ave embodied in this article, which i sritten to entreat and persuade all reade. o come to the help of the Lord against the mightiest enemies of His kingdom, by voting for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicat. ing drinks.
Reader, will you do so at this time when there is a good prospect of the success of prohibition by a long pull and a strong pull good elements of society $l-N, Y$. Witacos

The Rev, D. Dorchester, D.D., of Bos ton, speaking recontly at the Camp meeting, Massachussetts, though stringent, had in curted intemperance. In 1825 there had been one drunkard out of every 40 or 50 people. The first ideas of p rohibition began in 1832, in the form of rifusing to give a icense in the counties of the State, A prohibitory law was next enacted in 1855. Lin This was enforced until the war in 1860 when it fell into disuse. By earnest and mntinued agitation the law was restored in 1869, but a "beer clause" was enacted the following year. Drunkenness largely increased under this clause. Livenses in Massachusetts were now a failure. In Boston there wore 2,600 licensed houses and 1,300 unlicensed. Pauperism increased rapidly, in some towns as much as $4 \hat{3}$ percent. High priced licenses did not lessen the number In a city in Kansas the city treasurer got from licenses 8250,000 , but it cost $\$ 1,800,000$ to collect it. If the State had the righ: to prohibit a slaughter house as a public nu. sance, it also had the right to prohibit a grog shop. The average consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United States had decreased during the past 60 years by fifty percent. To drink wine and beer as temperance beverages was useless ; Dr. Bowditch, who had first attached himself to that idea, had since recanted. The speaker said that Maine was at the present moment better off than any licensed state. The cause of prohibition was spreading ; it was a rising cause and would eventually be the winning cause.
Those Who consider beer a wholesome innocent beverage should read the experi, ence of Jacob Spahn a stockholder and director in a Rochester brewery, given in another column. Attacked by a frightful complication of nervous disorders Mr. Spahn consulted a physician who told him he must leave off beer for, as now fabricated, it was " the deadliest foe to the resisting powers of nature against disease that human ingenuity has ever devised." The story is intereating $\xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$
Anarchists have been arrested by the Police at Berne in Switzerland, and a number of highly inflammatory placards seized. Richard Tweed, son of "Boss" Tweed, of New York, recently diel in a Paris mad-

## THE WEEK.

The Steamer "City of Merida," with a valuable cargo, has been burned in Havana harbor.
Fracds amounting to $\$ 400,000$ have been discovered in the office of the Egyptian Minister of Finance.
Queen Victoria the other day had a fainting fit, caused by the terrible heat.
Twelve Shops and twenty houses have been pillaged by Jew-haters in Dubrovitza, Western Russia. Many Jews were wound ed and a woman was killed, the police being unable to quell the riot.
The Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's econd son, has been visiting Dublin har bor with the fleet under his command. He has been very well received by the people
The Priests in Spain have started a mouster demonstration in all their churches, in favor of giving back to the Pope the emporal power taken from him by italy.
Hydrophobia is said to be spreading at Buffalo, Alabama, through the negroes eating a hog that had been bitten by a mad dog. This is not very likely.
A Pasic in the sugar trade has occurred at Vienua. A large house with $\$ 5,000,000$. liabilities recently failed.
Musserabad Barracks at Calcutta have been struck by lightning. Six men were killed and two wounded.
Rear.Admiral Harwood, U.S.N., died t Marion, Mast, on August 28, aged 82. He was a great-grandson of Benjamil Frank

Petitions for the Repeal of the Sco Act in Charlottetown. P.E. L., and York, N.B., have been received by the Dominion Government.
The Emperor or Germany was recently thrown from his horse in the park of the Imperial palace. He suffered from a slight strain.
The Ancient Cafital of Flanders, Bruges, has been celebrating the chief incidents in the life of her patron and former sovereign, St Charles the Good. The fes tivities attracted several thousand persons,
Mr. Gladstone, whilst travelling in Enghud and Scotland, has been greeted with undiminished enthusiasm.
Ex-Senator Pomeroy has withdrawn a candidate in favor of St. John. This, it is said, will increase St. John's vote by forty thousand.
There is "Talk" of a Franco-German Alliance. France to obtain certain territory on condition of her not opposing Germany's claim to two ports on the North Sea.
The Burgomaster of Brussels hasissued an order forbidding the holding of clerical meetings on the same day as Liberal demonstrations.

A Famine at Mysore, India, is said to be inevitable owing to want of rain.
A Crclone passed over Dakota on Au . gust 28 , destroying everything in its path. Several residences were blown to atoms at Huron, at Sioux Falls, a man with a mule team, 30 cattle, and three horses, were killed.
A Widowed Sister of Mr. Vancourt, of
Ofallon, Ill., has been found dead in her garden. Another woman attempted suicide, and it is supposed that the latter committed the murder.
The President of the Geographical Society of Paris, M. de Lesseps, has written a icongratulatory letter to Lieut. Greely.

The Princess Vicroria of Prussia is suffering from fever.
Had-Je Theorhile, the Bulgarian Bishop has been murdered. The Metropolitan of he Greek Church is believed to have intigated the crime.
D. P. BLoomer, a traveller, was recently found in an unconscions condition in a beaten. His recovery is dot. tful.
The Canada Medical Association held heir annual meeting last week in Montreal, Several distinguished medical men from England attended beside a large number of Canadian physicians and surgeons.
Joseph N. Pease, a fruit importer of New York has becn arrested, charged with forging and negotiating notes to the amount of $\$ 6.000$.
Plans are being prepared for a Russian expedition to the North Pole.
Pompey Graham, died on August 27 at he abe of 119, at Montgomery, N.Y.
A Meeting of the three Emperors, - of Germany, Austria and Russia,-with their principal Ministers, has been definitely ar ranged for.

THE RISE OF MONTREAL.
A Canadian, writing in the English Con(cmporary levierc, says : I shall not attempt o describe Montreal. In the opinion of a bigoted Canadian like myself there is hardly a more beautiful city in the world. It has only 150,000 people, but Edinburgh had no and of almost everyone else, it was the guien of cities. Though Champlain erected temporary structures and established a trading station a the island of Montreal in 1611, it was not till thirty years later that a permaent establishment was commensed. "La Compagnie de Montreal," formed in Paris, sent out an expedition under the Sieur de Maisonneuve to build a town and protect it against the Indians by means of fortifications. The town, under the name of VilleMarie, which it long retained, was solemnly consecrated at a spot near the foot of the
mountain, on May 17, 1642. It soon be came an emporiuy of the trade in peltries came an emporium of the trade in peltries
with the friendly Indians, though its advanced position exposed it to many an Iroguoie. attack from which Quebec was saved by its strength and its remoteness from the enemy, In 1760 , after the battle of the plains of Abraham, Montreal became the last station of French power in America. Here the capitulation was signed which gave over the whole continent to Bin the wind during the winter by

The cocked-hat Continentals,
In their ragsed regimenta s;,
but Franklin used press and plausible tongue in vain to induce the Canadians to join the revolt against the Empire. Up to 1810 it was an insignificant town; but from that date it rose into importance as the head-quarters of the North-West Company that disputed the trade in furs of the great region over which the Hudson's Bay Company had claimed semi-sovereignty and the
monopoly in trade. The North-W est Company pushed the profitable business with far more energy than the older company had ever shown. They sought out the Indians by distant lake and river and in the depths of unknown forests. They planted posts to uit every tribe, and explored the whole of the vast territory from Lake Superior to to the Rocky Mountains. The rival companies arraed their agents, servants, and voyugeurs, and many a time the quarrel was
fought out in the old-fashioned way, in ce. fought out in the old-fashioned way, in re-
mote wildernesses, where there were no mote wildernesses, where there were no
policemen to interfere, and neither courts nor laws to appeal unto. The fur-kings lived in Montreal. Their fleets of canoes, manned by sinewy Indians and half-breed royageurs, started from Montreal, or Lachine rather, with supplies, went up the Ottawa, across country by Lake Nipissing, down French river, along the shores of the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior to Fort William, hard by Port Arthur, the present Lake Superior terminus of the Canada
Pacific Ruilway.

WHY A DIRECTOR OF A BREWER

GAVE UP BEER

## by Jacon srans.

These, then, are the circumstances: In 1577 , having some money to inves,
veame a berame in succhinuter in one of the large
breweries of the city of Rochester. This city is noted, among driakers, for both the suppoed and alleged purity and execllenee of its beer. A number of men had grown
fich from the sale of the article there, and rich from the sale of the articice there, wer
various coumpanies for ito fobrication were uaking money fast; so the outlook for myself and my inveatuent appeared very avo puin the marke by hese walk vas put in the market by these lucky teopumption, came up to the extraortinary daims made in its well patronized bethalf and was in all respect whatever it wai ill ged to be by the industrious venders and ne aftlu uent producers.
When the brewing company in which 1 invested was organized, my colleagues among the stockholders thought well enough of me to elect me into the board of
lirectors, and these in turn thought so highly of me as to make me the secretary of the orporation, which, at that time, was looked ppon as a flattering promotion. I had, prior or several other breweries in the same beer-noted locality. My acquaintance with certain branches of the business was the:eore extensive. My acquaintance with th crsonnel of the beer industry at Rochester was indeed complete. I had access to various improved the opportunity thus obtained for improved the opportunity thasobtained for rabout the manufacture of beer, and wha ou concerning American breweries, their products and their methods, fell to my lot n a manner most casual and accidental. But, nevertheless, it fell to my lot, and now 1 control it as absolutely as anything else
that ever came under the purview of a man's that ever can
fire senses.
I might state that up to six weeks ago was what is generally understood to be, in am a moderate beer drinker no longer n fact, 1 do not touch the beverage at Il. A ud this after a daily indulgence in the ame stretching over a period of severa years. While possessed of no affinity for tal abstinence and even while on recor as a partisan of the liquor traffic, 1 stand tolay in the anomalous position of a man assailed for his convictions by that very traftic because he has raised his voice ayainst he dishonest methods by which the brewer ful and dangerous beverage upon the confid ing consumer.
Let me detail how the singular revolution occurred. About the month of June, last year, I was unaccountably taken down with asthmatic difficulty -a trouble in breathing that rendered my nights sleepless and alarmme to the extent of consulting a physician. 1 had had spells of the same kind before none, however, 80 protracted and alarming They were apparently unaccountable. The man of medicine, when called in on the last occasion, sounded me, found all vital organ in good health, and learning that I wa either a smoker nor a drinker of distilled liquors, but knowing Itook beer daily tartled me by holding that the mild and eemingly innocuous refreshment was alone responsible for my then serious physical plight, and had been the cause of every previous attack. He advised me to give was certain he erred. Besides, 1 had the firm sssurance of bewers whom 1 infurmed of the cautious doctor's advice, that there was bothing in beer conducive to sickness, even when beer was partaken of in excess-mark dear reader, that! So I threw the injunctions of physic to the winds, though
reduced the amount of beer I took daily reduced the amount of beer I took daily to nearly half of what I had been accustomed
to take. But my symptoms persisted. Ino take. But my symptoms persisted. In-
ieed, it would appear that in proportion as reduced my daily allowauce of beer, the homible asthmatic difficulties increased. grew less capable of mental and physical reent winter there wasan attack, apparent y superinduced by an effort to drink a cup of beef tea, that so nearly approached strangulation that a domestic was hurriedly
dispatched for a physician. The symptoms of this attack were convulsive, a spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tube, a disturbance of the function of swallowing, with a blanching of the complexion, of profuse
perspiration, and a trembling of the limbs, perspiration, and a trembling of the limbs,
much akin to that making the awful paroxysms of tetanus and hydrophobia. The doctor soon came, made what seemed to me uestions, advised-what
Total abstinence from beer. He was not the physician whom I had consulted for the first attack.

## "Why total abstinen traightway asked him.

You see, denr reader, the plesty latory a leasness of heer made to pury the brewers were still fresh in my memory, still rang in my ears, and still owned my belief and confidence, and I ayowed as buch. But the doctor, with a quiet smile, dispelled these agreeable fictions.
". My dear Major,' said he "the beer in it. It's no loys is bad. Strangestuff is put Avoid it as you would a noxious drug. It is, in the main, drugs, as bad as any poison, and you'd better not have recourse to it for adipose or stimulation. If you want to live long in this world, if you want to enjoy good health, you must cut beer out of the list of things you eat and drink. It is, as
now fabricated, the deadliest foe to the resist-
fashioned forth in molded morsels shaped beer, to make it froth-the per barrel or quarts of salicylic acid and glycerine, the hundred-weights of isinglass to render the stuff translucent, and the strange recomand malt rose head brewers whenever hop these must be used till their price again fell to a figare commensurate with the market rate of beer by the barrel-all this I vividly recalled. It dawned upon me with a significance never possessed before.
I understood the doctor now. I saw stretched out before me a gigantic traffic from which a dozen men of my own good city of Rochester were rising into illgotten affluence-a traffic that ramified over the national domain and was alike founded upon the same species of vular fraud, in position and false pretence as that on which is raised the vending of such nostrums by itinerant charlataus. Then I sold my stocks in the brewery firm and raised my voice in public against the consumption of beer.-Rochester N. Y., Jan. 15, 1884.

THE PROFITS OF CHOLERA.
The diversion of tourists from the Con-
ment to Einglish holday resorts this year nust be bringing an immense harvest to the inhabitants of the latter. One leading bank
estimates the faling off in the number of its

## THE STORY TELLER.

## SUNDRY PLADES. <br> The place for eooks-Potts-ville. <br> The place for babies-Baby-lon. <br> The place for anglers-Fish-kill. <br> The place for lovera-Court iand. <br> The place tor Cuinamen-Que-bee <br> The pisce for voenlists- Sing- Sing . <br> The place for sebolars-Sehool-eraft. <br> The place for caryenters- Plane-well. <br> The place for hungry men-Sandwich The place for reporters-Pencll.wavia <br> The place fur sleepy-hends-Bed.ford. <br> The place for soap-makers-A Ash-land. The place for laundrymen-Wabling-ton. <br> The place for temperance sueietiles-Coid. water.

TAE PHILOSOPHEK AND THE FOOL
Two men, the one a philosopher and the other a oth slept in the same bed. The phillo masher lay and be oataide. One moruing, having overslept them silves, the master, eoming with a whip. fiozged the philosophor, wao hajpened to be nearest to his en ranee iuto his room. "Tais 1 will avold another ane." said the phl os pher to himself. Oa tho next ght, tuerefore, he changed sides with the fool. In ame afnin to chastise them, bat, reflecting mastor ad before whipped the man that wis neareat he thought it bat just thas the other saould feel his displeasure. He went to the other side of the bed and the blows agsin fell on the phillosopher, tha confirming the general trath " the wisest cannet avold thelr fate.

LEGAL WISH.

Golng down the Chess peake Bay on an excursion hentilaous. Judge Hall, of Nonth Carolias, weere erribiy seasick, and spent most of the time leaning over the bulwarks. "My dear Hall," sald Chle dastlee Walle, who war oue of the party, alld way as comfortable as an old sea dog. "ean I do any wing," groaned the sukecet what you wish. wieh, groased the seasick juriet, "that your howo

AOCORDING TO THE AMOUN?
Warden-"Ah, ah! Got nabbed at last did you Wesse a woek ha a dark cell will do you good What did you dol steal a coat Nowly arrive bat my own in my possesslon." Warden-'Robeed a till, perbaps F" Prisouer-" Ceriaialy "Rot sis. ran away with $\$ 5,000,000$, but did not rua for onough, tbat is all." Warden- " Ah, beg pardon. Wou doou lise your apartments single or en suite Here, Mike, take the gentleman's hat, and put the ehampagne on tee.

## cutting.

Edwin-" These confounded Freneh duffers don t ,oom to underthad their own language, ADgy Angellua- Not as jou spoak it, love! By the war. I Wrace mhen you hoo alwayr to spea: reach in france when you have anyluing of a 60 . Somany of them understand a litule Eupliat 50 know!"-Punch.

CIRCUMSEANCES ATLER CASES. "What is the price of this axie b "ase $\mathrm{I}^{\prime \prime}$ asked he new elerk of a Chicazo arocery doaler; "there if ho maks for axle.grease charge him 15 center. ound; but if he manta butber, mate if 33 cention elegant english.
Belug asked at table if she would take som nore eabbage, a young lady reeentily retarned from bastronomical astlety admonlshes me that madane rived at the aitimate of culinary digluition siotent with the eode Eseulaptas.
Cavtiovs.-"Yes, str," he said, waeh exelted "he's a liar, and I told him so." "That'e ratier riaky thing to do; I wonder he dida't knoek yo
down." "Ob, I told him through the telephong." As Isquirrr Asks-"How can I tell elassion ansie ${ }^{10}$ That is ensy caou a. When you notioe plece is $\delta$ nished, then you know that it is artetir clasoical.
Some Antiquabians dowa in Mexieo have atart od an acadomy to teaeb the Aztec lavguage. As ne one knows how it
system they please.
Solems Queation
Solsma Qusbition with city peeple about to go to the conntry : "What shall we do with the bird or and then kill the ea:
An Ik:shanan coming to Boaton from Lowoll took the staga in proference to the cars, because, as be ssid, he could ride four times as long tor the same
money.
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { head．I could not make out what she } \\ & \text { meant by caringto single me out and give }\end{aligned}\right.$ me her milk．When I went home thai uight I was with a lot of others，and they carried me along with them，so I never
stopped to see if ：he coffee was there，though I was thirsty．Next morning，however，it was just the same，there was toody and her big mug．She watched me drink，with a
smile on her face，and then said，＇Well，lad， is it good $P$

## I should think it was，＇I said，＇too good

 ＂＇Nay，laid，nothing＇s too good for one ＂＇What do you mean，missis？＇said I， though a faint idea of what she meant begar to come into my mind．Don＇t y lnow that cares for you putting her kind oldi hand on my shoulder and looking earnestly in my face．＇Seplect him as much as you will，he cares for you his sake．＇
aid，yet all day it kept ruming in my t ead He cares for you；and then because $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ cared old Goody did too－cared enough $t$ stint herself for the sake of a young good bouse！Day by day went on，and the mill never failed．She always said a word or two about the Saviour ；not much，only on and in the midst of my rough life and ter，just for the sake of Goody and the life ；however，I did keep out of the puldi most times．Once day was too ashamed to go for my milk a－ When I went again she never scolded me
she ouly said，© Fell lad，vou＇ve had a fall， but the Lord upholdeth all that fall，so you wort do it agam，mort likely．
all this，and drove me away to another par of the country．One nifht some of my
mates made up thrir minds to steal one of mates made up their minds to steal one of
Goody＇s hens，and determined 1 should b the thief．They had hated my friendshi with her，and some of the worst of the lot meant to put a stop to it．Being almost
the youngest among them，they tbought they could force me to do anything，but they public，and with threats and oaths told me what was expected of me．I said little，bu when I started off，as they thought，in the direction of Goody＇s cottage，I only went t have a last look at it in the moonlight，an then 1 took to my heels and ran as hard as could till I was far away from my old com
rades and could amell the sea air． rades and could smell the sea ail
out to Australia as captain＇s boy．He was a godly man，that captain，just the same sori goty man，that captain，just the same sort
as old Goody，and he finished the work her
＂It was something more than her milk jug，＂remarked one of the more serious of
George Robson＇s auditors．＂That begun it， p ＂You＇re right there，Joe，it was God＇s grace that saved me at last，but I owed the knowledge of it to old Goody，who first
showed me what Christian kindness meant． ＂I told all this story after a bit，to Cap－ tain Graves，and he advised me to go and hou
see Mrs．Brown as soon as I returned，and
tell her all I had told him．I often felt how bitterly she must think of me，after all her goodness－to go off without a word；
and $I$ wondered if she had been robbed after
e all．
＂I was too shy to write to her，so the voyage came to an end；and about a year and a half after I had left England I stood
once more at Goody Brown＇s gate． ＂It was evening time and the door wa－ I felt chilled to the heart．What if the old woman were dead？As I stood there，a train rushed by in the cutting below，and startled me
at the door
＂＇Come in，＇cried a cheerful voice，which mede my heart beat with joy－for it wa
＂I opened the door，and could just see it $?$ she asked．
it＂she asked．
me－so good to．
＇＇So it is，＇she said，getting up，with a the sound of your voice man，too，I know， n．I can＇t see your，for I＇ve been blind the ＂When I heard that I ran forward and bok both of Goody＇s hands，and we kised ach other．She made me sit down by her an l tell her all the story．How she wept，to be about my age who hal died，and from the first she had taken an interest in me for his
＂＇But it was your cup of milk that first made me want to be better，Goody，＇I said and now with God＇s help，I＇ll be a help to ＂．Well，Georg ，your days：
know a cup of cold water given for the ake of the Lord shall not lose its reward， I never thought the Lord would let you be lost，but I did not feel sure he＇d let me know all about it as he has．
Ith did not go back to sea again．I lodged with Gocdy and got work on the railway． be a comfort to her in her declining days．I gradually improved my position，and she lill she was called home a few step I made，
thens ＂That＇s the story，mates years ago． ample one，but it is quite wonderful what in need．＂ The great bell rang and ealled the men veen iost，for the foreman＇s story made its
mark，even though the good seed did not mark，even though the good seed did not
mmediately shoot up and bear fruit．- Tem． nance Clionnicle

## A MOTHER＇S TACT．

The mother was sewing busily，and Jo－ sie，sitting on the carpet beside her，and
provided with dull，rounded scissors，and some old magazines，was just as busily cut－ ting out pictures．
Martha，who had come in－so said aunt Samma knew this，but she knew that a few minutes＇work would make all right again， All went well until the little boy found hat he had cut off the leg of a horse that he considered a marvel of beauty．It was a
real disappointment and grief to the cittle

$$
\mathrm{ne}_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{M}}
$$

Mamms，see！＂and half crying he held ＂
mother said quickly．
＂Do real horses，mam
＂Oh，yes，sometimes．
loud will－and sunshine chased away the cloud that in
rained down．
It was a little thing，the mother＇s answer but the quick sympathy，the ready tact made
all right．The boy＇s heart was comforted and right．The boy＇s heart was comforted，on with his plav，while the mother sewed on with no jar on nerves or temper，and
pleasautness，
＂I am tired cutting pies，mamma，＂said Josie，after a while．
ell，get your horse waggon，and play hose bits of paper are wood，and you are going to bring me a load．Draw it over to hat corner by the fire，and put them into Pleased and prond the little teamster drew load after load till the pal－were all pricked up，without his ever thir is that he ＂Well，＂said aunt Martha， I＇ve learned one thing to－day，and 1 wish ＂＂would come in and take leasons，
Mrs，Waldo looked up in some surprise．
What do you mean，auntie ？＂
＂Well，I spent yesterday afternoon over ting，and was＂Auntie＂to people generally ＂and things were in a snarl，all the time， starting with less than Josie＇s given you a
dozen times since I sat here．I＇ve had a good talk with you，and you＇ve given me pleasant thoughts for a week to come ；over there we couldn＇t hear ourselves speak．It
was＇Don＇t do that，＇and＇You naughty was＇Don＇t do that，＇and＇You naughty child，＇spill and scratch and break and
tumble，scold and slap half the time．Emily means well ；she loves her children，and means well；she loves her children，and nursing them when they are sick．She has a world of patience some ways，but she don＇t
seem to have any faculty for managing
them．Well，well，I＇ll send her over here， only I won＇t let on why，＂and the old lady rolled up her knitting as the bell rang for A little tact springing from thoughtful ，how good
HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CUR－ RENT LESSONS．
（From Peloubet＇s Select Notes．）
Sept．14．－Ps，

## illustrative．

The experience of Christian in Bunyan＇s Pilgrim＇s Progress＂can be used by the tencher as a most perfect series of illustra－
tions of the various points in this story of tions of the various points in this story of
the Christian＇s life．The horrible pit and miry clay can be seen in Christiaa＇s feelings which prompted his escape from the City of Destruction，in the Slough of Despond，and in the dungeons of Doubting Castle．His conversion and joy at the sight of the aross and the Palace Beautiful illustrate the first three verses of this Psalm．The psalmist＇s trials and troubles and experiencee of God＇s care and love，are repeated．It will add much interest if during the week previou
the scholars are directed to Pilgrim＇s Pro gress，and set to work at finding the corre－ apondence between Christian＇s experience and that of David．

Question Corner．－No． 17.

## Bible questions

scrijture exigma．
With reverend hands they laid him to his Nor doubted but his work on earth was In life－the living had his power confest． In death－the death still greater witvess

Fair wife，to thee no memory e＇er can Of the dear sacred atmosphere of home． childhood＇s hour（that gay unthinking When young companions mixed their

> joys with thine.

Brother beloved－nor as a friend less dear How sad the hearta now lingering round thy bier．
Sut where is he，
But where is he，that loved and looked－ Why came he ne n
to rest ？
An only child，thine aged mother＇s joy，
Thy father＇s hope－his bright，his prom－ ised boy． Yet not the dearest to that faithful breast，
Higher and first of all was God＇s behest． Son of a king，and greater still than he In pride of pomp，and real majesty
ret high above the splendors of thy
Shines forth thy Sire＇s title－his alone．
Meek matron，wouldst thou seek from all to hide
The griefs tiat in thy patient heart abide？ thay not be－speak out aloud thy woe，
nd dilet then think that thon couldst lightly sin，
And in the sinning not draw others in Couldst thou not see the bitter grief， the shame．
Entailed cnall the race that bears thy name
aters fo bible questions in no 15
1．Solomon＇s temple．${ }^{1}$ Kings 6,7

4．David mourned over the death of Saul and
scripture enigma．

> 1．C－hora
2．R－uth
3．E．lm
4．A－aro
> 3．E－1im
4．A－aron
b．T－Imothy
6．I－sraelltes
O．nesimus
> N－naman
> Philemon 10,
2 Klogs v 9．

Correct answers have been recelved from
in Bunyan' used by the es of illustra rible pit and rible pit and in the City o Despond, and - Castle. Hi $t$ of the aross trate the first 'he psalmist's ncee of God's It will add
eek previous eek previous ilgrim's Pro, experience
fishing ; or, if near by, they will before he exclaimed: "I am gonot fly into your eyes with unap- ing to have a good education first, peasable fury, like the fierce eagle then I will have money, for brains or the falcon.-1llustrated Christian Weekly.

## TWO BOYS' VERBS

BY A. L. NOBLE.
Tom Fuller and Ed. Horton were making a snow image. They had worked all one cold day at their Sphinx, as they had calleu it, for no particular reason. Toward night they were giving it


THE sEA-GULL.

Sphinx once rose and melted Where were the boys? They had gone after their verbs. I will "have" had been Ed Horton's, and he had gained by his talents, money. Wealth and knowledge easily gained him political power, and men began to call him greatly successful. Tom's verb had all along been I will "be" whatever is just, worthy, upright, and pure; true to myself, helpful to other men. Moderate wealth and also a certain power of character had come to Tom. He had because he was.

One cold November evening, Tom, who was a physician with a large practice, was coming home from a call when he passed crowds of noisy men rejoicing over a great political victory, for it was election night. He heard Horton's name everywhere, and he knew his old schoolmate had gained a long-coveted office. Coming suddenly to a brilliant-ly-lighted liquor-saloon, he found the entrance blocked by a swearing, sh-uting, halfcrazy crew already drunken. Glancing in he saw Horton dispensing unlimited whiskey to these his political adherents.
"Poor Ed! poor Ed !" sighed Tom. "He took a wrong start someway, and now he does not seem to care what he is so he gets what he wants. He is cheating himself. He is a shrewd politican, but he is getting to be a fraud as a man. I wish he could begin life over; but it is too late."-Youth's Temperance Banner.

## ABOUT THE BANYAN TREE.

The Banian or Banyan tree is of enormous size. Each tree forms a small grove; for each branch sends out small tender fibres which are actually roots, and when these reach the ground they root themselves, and in time become thick trunks. As this process is continually going on it is easy to see that one tree becomes in a short time a series of trunks which form delightful alleys with cool retreatsmostdesirable in hot climates. The Hindoos ineds, or rushes, or the long grasses, afford them shelter for theirnests ; while others of them the last touches and chatting seem quite satisfied with theopen about matters in general. sand, where they unconcernedly drop their eggs, leaving them, as the ostrich has been said to do, much snow we had managed to" in the earth, and warming them day," said Ed. in the dust, forgetful that the foot may crush them, or that the wild may crush them, or the "Professor Wilson said yesterday beast may break them." Take that neither of us lacked will nor care! don't tread on that little energy."
congress of unfledged young ones "What of it?" asked Ed. on the beach before you. They "Oh! he meant, of course, that look so much like the sand itself it only depended on us to decide that you must look sharp to see what we wonld be hereafter," that you must look sharp to see what we would be hereafter, re- Ed was ambitious Tom was earnthem. But you may handle them turned Tom hacking away on the est.
with impunity, as chey make no Sphinx's nose with comical gra- Twenty years went by; paroutcry, and their good easy vity.
mothers are probably far away, Ed dumped a new load of snow

- duty, and the exercise of every ors function in the fullest manner, that great factory stood where the constitutes a happy, valuable life.

| SCHOLARS' NOTES. <br> (From Wertminuter quation Rook.) <br> LEFNON XL. <br> WAITING FUH THE LORD, $\square$ <br> cimat anto ane, atid lieard my ery. \& H. Homght me ur atsoout of a horrible plt, <br> out if the mity ciny, and set my teet upon a rock, an if <br> A And he hath put a new song in my mouth, men pratso tornt tiod:many shall kee it, aud foar, andshat trust th the t.ord. <br> f. Blesvedie that man that maketh the lord his that, ind rixfect thinot the proud, nor such <br> S. Sars. 0 tord $m y$ God, are the wonterfal $\qquad$ <br> zenk of them, they are more than can be num. <br> mint enflice and offering thou didst not desire; <br>  <br> I iellult to do thy will, Omy God; yea, thy hav is whin thy heart. <br>  $\qquad$ eart:1 lave declared thy falthtulness and valunf I bave not concealed thy loving- $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ GOLDEN TEXT. $\qquad$ <br> HOME RE:DDNG世, $\qquad$ Ps. 22: $1231 \ldots$ Christ's Complaint and Heh, $10: 111$... The Trimptitering If h. Itard in that he Feared. $\qquad$ <br> Heb. 12:1-13...." ${ }^{\text {rection }}$ ye be wearled." LF:SEON PlAN. <br> Mercy Pemembered, 2 Ob dience Promisel. Hentidenct In Datuger. Time. Pace and Gccasion unknown,-Written by bavid in the name of the Messiah, of whom the was a type. LEESBON NOTEA. V I I WaITEDPATIENTLY-"In waiting I $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> WHIT HAVE I LEARNED? <br> 1. That God will hear the ery of those in dis. trose ${ }^{2}$ That his mereins should be acknowledged $\qquad$ <br> cee or oft-ris gs <br> I. That Christ by his obedience unto death 5. That the mercy of God in the gift of Christ shoul if t vur bearts with jay and fatith. | COMMERCIAL. <br> Montreal. Sept. 2, 1884. <br> During the last week there has not been a very larke business, and nothing has taken place to change the tone of the market. There has been no further decline in prices, and it may be safely believed that the pres. ent figures are not far wrong those with which the market for the new harvest opens in earnest. The first wheat which was brought in by farmers, was bought, generally speaking, at too high a price, and a steady decline of course set in in the price to the farmers, this lower price they have refused to accept, and it is in consequence of this as well as the large amount of har- vest work that remains to be done, that acVest work that remains to be done, that ac- counts for the present quietness. <br> Chicago has gone up alout a cent this week as the result of the fluctuations which constantly go on. It is now guoted at 791 l Sept. 81 ge Oct, and 83 c Nov. Corn is stealy as 51 ic Sept., sotc Oct, 457 c Nov, and $42 z^{2}$ y year. <br> The local grain trade is not more active this past week than it was a month ago, and prices are steady. We quote :-Canaida Red Winter, 90 c ; White sqc to 90 c ; old Canada Spring, 90 c to 95 c . Peas, 88 c to 7 se . Oats, 3 c to 40 c . Barley, 55 c to 65 c . Corn, 6 ce to 69 c , <br> Flour- - Receipts are still large, but the business reported is not increasing. Prices for superiors are slightly lower. We quote as follows:-Superior Extra, 84.5 84.60; Extra Superfine, 84.40 to \$4.50; Fancy 84.10 tu 84.20; Spring Extra 84.15 to 84.20 Superfine 8325 to 83.35 ; Strong Bakers', (Can.,) 84.75 to 85.00 ; Strong Bakers (American, 85.25 to 85.60 ; Fine, 83.00 to 83.20 ; Middlings, 82.85 to 83.00 ; Pollards 82.65 to 82.75 ; Ontario hags, (lags included) Medium, 82.20 to 82.30 ; Spring Extra, 82.00 to 82.10 ; Superfine, 81.65 Extra, 82.01 City Bags, (delivered.) 82.75 to 81.75 ; Datry Prodoce-Cheese-The great inthere has been 650,000 boxes shipped from Montreal this season, against 500,000 during the corresponding period last year. This representa alout $81,000,000$, and this increase is due, to the production of a good article at a reasonable cost. The quotations are 9 c to 93 c for fine to finest. Butter i- quiet enoukh, tub at 21 c to 22 c creamery 18c to 20c Eastern Town-hips 14 c to 16 j2 Western. <br> Etas are quoted at 16 c to 17 c per dozen <br> Hog Prodects are unchan-ed. We quote:- Western Mess Pork 820.00 to Bacon, 13 c to 14 c ; Lard, western in paile, Tallow, common refined, 7 c to 8 c , Ashes are dull at 8365 to 8375 , as to tares, for Pots, and about 84.50 for Pearls. Dairy Prodece - Butter-we quote reamery, ordinary to select 15 c to 24 k c . Half firkins, ordinary to best 15 c to 21 c Welsh tubs 16 c to 20 c : Western ordinary factory, to choice imitation creamery 9 c to 1Re. Cheese state factory ordinary to fall cream. 4 e to 9 ge. Ohio flats fair to choice fe to $8 \frac{1}{2}$; Skims le to 21 . Provistons,-Pork, Mess, old to new, 81500 to 818.75 ; Beef, Extra, Mess, 811.50 to 812.00 . Lari 87.70 to 87 , yapmers' market. <br> The farmers are getting pretty well through with the harvesting of their grain and many more of them are bringing duce to the market for sale. The market gardenets are also bringing enormons quanwhich are sold at very low rates. The pricen of oats are declining and potatoes are also somewhat lower in price. Tomatoes have been almost unsalable for sometime but ave improving in price again. Eggs are rather more plentiful and cheaper, but there is no change to note in the butter market. Poul- try are scarce and pretty high priced. In ferior apples are almost a drug on the market. Oats are 95 c to 81.05 per bag ; potatoe 45 c to 50 c do ; turnips, carrots, beets and onions 35 c to 50 c per bushel ; cabhages 12 c to 35 c per dozen heads; butter 17 c to 30 c per lb; eggs 17 c to 30 c per dozen ; apples 81.00 to $\$ 3.00$ per barrel ; tomatoes 20 c to 30 c per bushel; nutmeg melons $\$ 2$ to $\$ 5$ per dozen ; hay $\$ 6.00$ to $\$ 8.00$ per 100 bundles. | Live stock market. <br> The supply of butchers' cattle has been much larger this week owing to the slack- ness in the demand for slipping to Britain. There are also fewer lean scallawag cattle being brought to market. Prices are someheifers and steers are selling at over $4 \frac{\mathrm{c}}{\mathrm{c}}$ per te, while good fat cows and fair conditioned cows sell at from 825 to 835 each or about each or 2 c to 2 3edo. Only a few calves are The supply of sheep and lambs has been increasing of late and which still sell at from 8350 to 84 each, while common lambs bring from 82 to 83 each. Sheep sell at from 83.50 to 5.50 each, or from 3 lc to te per 1 b , Live hogs were very high priced la-t week and some super week the supply is much larger and prices cows are again plentiful and prices are on than they were four weeks ago. A very fine last week was sold for $\$ 1.10$ and another this week at 875 . Pretty good cows sell at 830 to 840 each. There is very little being done in the horse market at present. New York, Sept. 11884. <br> THE HUNTING OF THE WREN. <br> An old custom, known as the hunting of Man. A legend exists to the effect that a fairy who exerted a baleful influence over the island was pursued by a knight, and only eacaped in a mowent of extreme danIn consequence of this, on the supposed an. niversary, the islanders devote their energies to the extirpation of the fairy, and the without mercy. Their feathers were pre served with great care, there being a superculiar charm of preserving against drowning man going to sea without such any safeguard was looked upon as exceedingly foolhardy. about the Isle of Man, cariying a wren in a out her feathers and a pole, and they pluck liberally minded person who pays them for their song. <br> A JOURNEY TO THE SUN. <br> If a man could stretch out his arm and touch the sun, it would be a hundred years before the feeling of burning reached from his fingers to his brain. As to the distance of ninety-three million miles, a cannon It may help us to remember that at the speed attained by the Limited Express on our railways a train which had left the sun for the earth when the Mauflower sailed from Delfhaven with the Pilgrim Fathers, | and which ran at that rate day and night, would in 1884 still be a journey of some years awny from its terrestrial station. The fare, at the customary rates, it may be remarked, would be rather over two million five hundred thousand dollars, so that it is clear that we should need both money and leisure for the journey. <br> CAMPAIGN TRACTS. <br> PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE DO. MINION ALLIANCE. <br> No 2 sir Alexander Gait's great speeeh at sherbromke, on Protbibiton vewed from the standpoint of a political economist. No. \& A \& ynpopsis of the soct Act, showing the steps necesxary in inaugurating a contest No. t. The Rev. Mr. Brethourts striking speech at ortawa, on the remarkatle success of the No, 5 A Sermon, by the Rev, Mr. McFarland, of st, Jobn, N. R, on the duty of Christian citi- rens. No. 8 The Barley Question: Facts and Pigures for the Farmer, by a Toronto Grain Merchant. Price, 25 Cents a Hundred. $\qquad$ on Single Parcels, and 3 Cents for each additional bubdred, must accompany orders. <br> The National Temperance Soclety's Tracts are on hand at the W ITNEss Offlce, and will be forwarded at cost to all who remit for them. They 1. A miscellaneous serles of 24 tracts, from iwo to twelve pages by some of two totwelve pages by some of the best writers of the country, sultable for all classes of penple, and butapted to every plaseaf and mapapted $t 0$ every phase of the work $-\$ 1.10$. 2. Geventeen four-pnge illustrated tracts 10 k. <br>  4. One-page handtill tracts, $79 \mathrm{kinds}, 20 \mathrm{c}$. 5. Childrea's Illustrated Tracts, 4 pages, 122 kinds- 30 . 6. Twenty-nine Temperance Leaffets or En- velope Tracts, neatly printed on tinted paper - ione. 7. Union Iaenflets, especially adapied to wo men's work, Irepared by in committee from the Womman'n ('hristian Temperance Union, 77 8. Young People's Lanflote, by the same, es. pecially adajted Ior young people-loc. 9. Penny Papers-a kerles of 12 page Tracts, prepiared by thesame-luc. 10. Union Handbllis-fider sertes, it num- bers-lie. 11. Beer series, 57 numbers-be. If any money is forwarded for assorted sup- plien, we shall send the bost assortment we can totheextent thin Money mast invarinhly be in our hinds in advanee, as there isnot even in margin to pay for answering letters. <br> NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES. <br> Our subscribers throughout the United States who cannot procure the international Post Office orders at their Post Office, can get instead a Post Office order, payable at Rouse's Point, N. Y., which will prevent much inconvenience both to ourselves and subscribers. $\qquad$ <br> Montreal. Daily Witness, 83.00 a year, post-paid. Moxtreal Weekly Witness, 81.00 a year, post-paid. Wekily Mrssen. GER, 50 cents ; 5 copies to one address, 82.00 . John Dovgat. \& Sos, Publishers, Montreal Que <br> Epps's Cocoa.-Gratepul and Comfortisg. - "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of wellselected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hun- dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame," -Oivl Service Gavette-Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins ( 1 lb . and lb.) by grocers, lahelled -"James Epps \& Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng. |
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