Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Vol. III.

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The Weekly Messenger

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

This great society of scientific men, which for more than fifty years has been meeting annually in some British town, to liscuss 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 good scientific time at all, but would give themselves up to sight-seeing. That has not been the case. There has been as much real scientific work done as ever, and plenty of sight-seeing as well.

The meetings,-for the reading and dising of members' papers,-were held in McGill 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 A. Chemists had section B to themselves, and Geologists had section C. There was section D for Biology, at which questions relating to all living creatures were discussed. In section E, that of Geography, the latest explorations of the earth were dealt with. Members who attended section F listened to Canton, the French consul and merchants the latest statistics about everything in the world, and discussed such " economic tions as that of Free-trade and Protection, and the conditions of wages. At section G, for Mechanical Science, great engineering works, such as bridges, tunnels and lightwere 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 anything like an idea of the mass of knowledge that was given forth by these learned men. the fast dying customs of Indian tribes were related. The mysterious connection between sun spots and the earth was discussed, but out much enlightenment resulting; and English and American Geologists compared notes as to the antiquity of the rocks on their different sides of the Atlantic.

across went down to Quebec, and were most to Newport and the beautiful Lake Mem-many, against their old friend, Britain. phremagog, many of them being then on American soil for the first time in their lives. This week the long excursions begin. Several hundreds go by the Canadian Pacific continent,-some even to California,-ac- graphed his plans to Cairo. information that these influential men of ba. The English Government has contract

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

The French ironclads continued their atnese offered a determined resistance, but the river. French demoralized the Chinese batteries, was seven killed and twenty-seven wound-The Chinese loss w estimated by the French admiral at 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. The Chinese man-of-war "Yanon" was exploded, and a French torpedo set fire to the foreign quarter of Foo Choo. The French newspapers exult over this vic-

Eighty thousand Chinese troops are said to have suddenly invaded Tonquin, the province recently conquered by the French, and, after hard fighting, to have completely immediately got together by France to pro- upon her by them. ed at once to Tonquin.

Fears concerning the safety of Catholic missionaries in China are expressed. At were driven out by the mob.

In spite of all this bombarding and fighting, according to diplomatists, the two countries are not yet at war with each other. Now, however, it is reported that the Chinese Government, in reply to the bombardment of its forts, has issued a proclamation declaring war against France, but calling on the people to protect all French and other foreigners who are engaged in peaceable occupations. The excitable French at home have gone wild, and are crying out for the war against China

In England there is a good deal of sym. pathy naturally felt for China; England herself 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 Saturday was given up to excursions. England herself. But the feelings expressed by English people and newspapers have stirred many of the French to the most hospitably received by the Governor-Gen-furious rage, in which they would even eral; others went to Ottawa, and still others ally themselves with their old enemy, Ger-

UP THE NILE.

General Lord Wolseley having been aprailway up into the Rocky mountains, as far pointed to the command of the expedition as the track is laid. Others go all over the to relieve Gordon in Upper Egypt, tele-He prope cording as they have friends various in parts, reach Dongola by boats not later than Nov. all, of course, go to Niagara, and many to the 7th. He considers this Nile expedition much Yozemite and the Yellowstone National easier than the Red River one which he When they get back to England, the commanded during the rebellion in Manitoscience will have to give will prove of the ed with a Chicago firm for 750,000 lbs. of

West Indies, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. on a railway near Greely, Colorado.

An attack was made on Khartoum on H. M. S. "Condor" has proceeded there. The British troops are quiet y but steadily that place says that according to the latest appointment with their circus. letter from General Gordon, he can hold out in Khartoum till the middle of October.

manders were unaware of the nearness of an opportunity to take their share in the Gladstone is a man who,

THE CHOLERA.

At Marseilles the persons who fled from the cholera are returning, and a great deal of destitution exists. It is suggested that a subscription fund in aid of these poor persons be opened in this country. At La Spezia, in Italy, the epidemic has increased, owing to some of the dead having been privately buried in gardens, only a few inches beneath the ground; the rain setting free the poisonous miasma from the have gone with and are trying out to the specific light was painted in glowing terms; at another was painted in glowing terms; at another order to give the ministry power to declare are said to fear and drive away doctors, paid if they were to continue the fight. trusting in charms and other superstitions observances. Forcible opposition has been made at some places.

Dr. Koch, of Philadelphia, says that cold weather 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 cholera relief fund.

At Cardiff, Eng., the SS. "Esperanza" arrived on August 29 from Marseilles with two cases of cholera on board.

A riot has taken place at Gioja, the peo-British steamer from taking cargo. was no disease whatever on the ship, but the authorities were powerless, and troops were ordered to the spot to protect the shipping and passengers.

A telegram states a French transport ship, returning from Tonquin, has arrived at Algiers with cholera on board.

greatest value to the new countries they compressed beef for use on the expedition. rived at Quebec, to compete with the Ca THE TEAM OF British volunteers has ar-The staff at Woolwich arsenal has been in- nadians in the artillery contests.

creased and troops will be sent from the | A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE has happened tack on the forts of the Chinese near Foo Four hundred Canadian boatman are to be cus car, containing sixty men, caught fire Choo on August 26, 27 and 28. The Chi- employed to take this expedition up the during the night, and many were burned to death before they could escape. The glare of the flames on the prairie, the roaring of and the men in them fled. The French remained masters of the situation. Their loss cleverly repulsed them, after severe fight-the stifled cries of the dying and the smell A large number of the rebels were of roasting flesh all made up a most horkilled. The rebels have since captured three rible scene. The engine went on and vessels near Suakim and kiled four sailors, brought medical help. The charred masses of human remains were buried in a huge coffin, but it could not be found exactly was explored, and a French feet for the best was sunk. The French fleet after pushing their way on up the Nile, and Gen. how many were missing. The coroner wards retired, when Chinamen looted and eral Wood with some Egyptian troops have arrived at Wady Halfa; a telegram from of the company had gone on to keep some

IT IS STATED that the British Govern n Khartoum till the middle of October.

The fact of the British Government send-tenants in Scotland from summary eviction. ing Lord Northbrook to examine the finan- The crofters badly need such protection. ces of Egypt, has, of course, roused very They have suffered long but have not made annihilated the French troops there. General Millot telegraphs, however, that "The their own fault that England was left to by Government, which for the most part cal Minot teegraphs, nowever, that The Theorems and the Egyptian difficulties single only give justice when driven to do so by and he is ready for them. The French comtheir foes until they were almost upon business only makes them hate England the by innumerable and world wide cares and Twenty-five hundred troops were more when she takes the position forced anxieties, will do justice for its own sake when he can

> EIGHT Cases of pleuro-pueumonia have been found by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry near Chicago, besides several other cases at different points. Orders have been issued to isolate the infected herds and to slaughter the diseased animals. The disease is thought to have originated in Ohio, in Mr. Dye's herd. The latter is an ex nsive dealer in Jersey cattle, and if his herd is infected the disea have spread to every state in the Union.

THE TWO NATIONALIST members of Parbodies. King Humbert, and the Prime liament for Queen's County, Ireland, have Minister of Italy recently visited a cholera just been presented with \$1,250 each. One hospital at Busco, and gave \$2,000 for the of them, Mr. O'Connor, in replying, urged

> TROUBLES in Hocking County, Ohio, be tween miners on strike and the guards looking after the mines, has resulted in serious riots. One guard was shot dead. Troops were ordered to the spot to restore order.

THE PIEGAN INDIANS in Montana, ac-Marseilles up to August 27 had subscribed cording to the governor himself, are dying 521,300 francs, (about \$104,000) to the of starvation, being weakened by insufficent food for two years past. The government is called upon to issue full rations

A BRITISH STEAMER, the "Loch Tay," ran ashore on a reef at Belize, in Central America, on August 20th. The passengers coming with arms and preventing a and crew were saved, after spending a night and a day in open boats.

THE POPE is about to issue a letter to the faithful of his church denouncing the new divorce law of France. The bishops are instructed to maintain the principles of the church.

A NUMBER OF LIVES were lost by the apsizing of a steamer near Henderson, Indiana, in a hurricane.

Seven Men were killed by an accident in a coal mine near Paisley, Scotland.

The Lord will strong variously and the strong of the condition of the cond

SOMETIME, SOMEWHERE.

Unanswered yet? The prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?

Does faith begin to fail; is hope departing. Say not the Father hath not heard your prayers?

You shall have your desire sometime, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? though when you first The Lord will all the first the control of the coach, and putting his mouth to the share flaw, the read is a wall. The flow of the reads agon to sleep."

What fellow? "asked two or three started vices inside."

"Why, the driver; he has been drinking, and the sement you could hardly see the name where.

Unanswered yet? though when you first The Lord will answer you symmetrine, somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted? Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done. The work began when first your prayers and looked as though she would not wait the title of the coach, and looked as though she would not wait the title of the coach, and looked as though she would not wait the title of the coach and putting in the shoulder of the coach and putting his mouth to to so urgent was your heart to make it know there has gone to sleep."

"Why, the driver; he has been drinking, and the motion of the sleigh has put him of the same size, and should like to work at the start the start to make it know and the same intered. The doa's will have your part is not yet wholly done.

Though years have passed since then, do not despair; a many and the same intered. The doa's will have the stone of the many and the same intered to the coach, and the same intered to the coach and the same intered to the coach and the same intered to the coach in the same intered to the coach and the same intered to the coach in the same intered to the coach in the same size, and smooth of the same intered to the coach and the same intered to the coach in the same size, and smooth of the same size, and smooth of the same size, and smooth of pasteboard of the same size, and smooth in which it was done; the way in which it was done; the wint in the corner of both wint

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every week than to have plurus in our pandings."

"Yes, Jennie, that would help," replied the mother; "and as Margaret is about to leave, I'll hire a less expensive girl, and do more of my own cooking; that will probably be a great saving in more respects than one. I miss the information and pleasure derived from my paper enough to make the extra effort willingly."

It was surprising how much happier they all felt; and when towards the last of the week the paper came, impulsive Jennie actually kissed it.

"Why, it looks just like an old friend,"

tually kissed it.

"Why, it looks just like an old friend,"
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.
Mr. Willis was silent; he saw the child's
enthusiasm and heard the mother's comments, but afterwards, when only his wife
and himself were in the room, he said:

"Wife I are positively as howed that I

"What can be the harm, I should really like to know, of my going down street for an hour or two in the evening? Mother is so particular. She can not bear me out of her sight a minute," and the speaker, a fair-haired boy of ten or twelve years, with an aggrieved look upon his usually bright face, tore into fragments a strip of paper which he hold in his hand and scattered the bits upon the carpet.

"Mother loves you too well, Arthur, dear," replied his sister, "to allow you upon the streets in the evening, and you can see for yourself that the company you meet there would be harmful for a young boy like you. There is Dick Allen, for instance. You can not help knowing that he uses vulgar and profane language, and I saw him puffling a cigar upon the street this very day."

"Who asked you to speak? I should like to know. I guess I can play with boys if they are rude, without becoming like them. I am not obliged to copy their faults."

"I don't know about that, Arthur; you

"Ah, here comes poor old Mr. Edson," ful either. I don't know that he is any said Mr. Willis; "wha. could he have come said this distance for? Good morning Mr. Edson, how is your wife this morning?"

Edson, how is your wife this morning?"

All this distance for? Good morning Mr. Edson, how is your wife this morning?"

All this distance for? Good morning Mr. Edson, how is your wife this morning?"

All the words we said the morning? "I have used the brains is that fellows bleeter; he's stifting up to-day, and I came over, seeing she was feeling so amart, to see it will be a rich man, the said 'twould help good as a cordial any day to him. I believe the boy will be a rich man, the he are mersal one of those nice serious."

I'm were string up to-day, one of your proposed the morning of the said 'twould help, or proposed the said 'twould help, or proposed the mother, it was a subject of the characters of the family are half as nice. Do don't work the family were seated at their ample, the family were seated at their ample, in the family were seated at their ample in the family w

child, and her constant cry was: 'Lord, spare me this, my only treasure, for I can not live without him!'"

"But time flies, and Georgie is twelve years old, a noble, manly, promising boy. The mother would fain have kept him a child dependent on her love and care, she would have laid down her life to shield him from temptation; but Georgie loved company, and the kind of company which was at hand, and in which, for want of better, he was indulged, soon made the quiet atmosphere of home irksome to him; and his mother thought that it was her love for him that prompted the indulgence of all his wishes, and could not deny him; but it was her weakness and want of firmness. "Instead of saying with decision, 'Georgie, my child, you can not go out to night. I do not like the company you meet with at the village, and I can not allow you to go there,' she would say. 'O Georgie, you can not think how much your going out of evenings so worries me. I do wish you would stay at home more,' and Georgie would answer: 'Oh, mother, you are so fidgety! What harm can possibly come to me! I should like to know. You don't want to keep me cooped up here at home till I lost all life and spirits, now do you,' and then he would kiss her gayly and promising to be back in an hour or two would go whistling down the street. And very soon his will overpowered his mother's in everything; and he kept later and later hours, and grew every year more and more unsteady.

"He loved his mother, but he had never been taught strict obedience to her wishes, or self-control; and the tempter stood be-

THE DUTIES OF THE TEACHER TO THE SCHOLAR:

THE SCHOLAR:

If the scholars love their teacher, they are usually willing to do anything for him; and what is easier than to reach the heart of a little child by kind words and loving looks? Now suppose they do love him, he must set a noble example, as they will imitate his actions. "As the teacher is, so is the school." If he be irregular in attendance, what can we expect from the class? If they have six different teachers on as many Sundays, what benefit do they receive?

Mr. Wills was silent; he saw the childs with abranch and himself were in the room, he said and himself were in the room, he said ever could have been so blind and stupids and the personal my corn childs and the personal my corn child and the personal my corn childs and the personal my corn child and the personal my corn

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

WILL YOU VOTE FOR IT?

What is the form of evil that most excites your compassion, and for the reform or the money paid for intoxicating drinks a liminution of which you long, and are willing to labor, pray and pay.

That is one of the most appalling traffic evils that afflict society; but in probably nine cases out of ten they are first betraved by means of liquor at picnic, dance gardens, conlight excursions, or pleasure parties Prohibition of the liquor traffic, therefore, do far more for the diminution of other mean that can be used. For every fallen woman reclaimed by the most earnest and benevolent efforts, ten would be saved from falling by the prohibition of the liquor

Will you vote for it?

Or is it the rain of the young men, many of them sons of worthy families, that excites your compassion most? Are you sorry for fond fathers and mothers who see their darling boys going down to destruction? In ninety-nine cases in the hundred of the rain of young men, intoxicating drinks are tion of the liquor traffic would prevent it.

Will you vote for it?

In a singularly powerful poem, entitled the "Devil's Walk," that adversary is described as laughing especially at those who example or business. How he would laugh at those who pray and labor for the

Will you vote for extricating them from

Or is it the working classes, whose families in some towns as much as 44 percent. are destitute of comfort, and often in exgutter-loving children awaken your sym- prohibit a slaughter house as a public nu. pathy? Do the tales of wife-beating and, not rarely wife-murder, excite your horror? shop. And does the aversion of these classes to holic liquors in the United States had debrought on chiefly through the use of inoften three or four in a single block. Do. benevolent legislation.

Will you then vote for prohibition ?

It may be that it is the intemperance of the higher classes, as they are styled, or families," or "upper ten," most excites your sympathy; and truly many of them have a skeleton closet some where. 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 other preventive laws put together.

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, and they consume the means necessary for house.

decent clothing, or for helping to support a church. The most effectual way to fill the churches with working men and their families is to prohibit the liquor traffic.

Will you vote for that way?

Perhaps you painfully contrast the amount of money used for the conversion of the world to Christ, and sigh and cry over the enormous disproportion between that given for the conversion of the world. If you want to increase the latter a hundred Is it the ruin and prostitution of young fold, vote for the prohibition of the drink

Will you do so?

We might go on multiplying these s evident arguments, but we leave the intelligent reader to supplement those which we have embodied in this article, which is written to entreat and persuade all readers licentiousness and prestitution than any to come to the help of the Lord against the mightiest enemies of His kingdom, by voting for the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

Reader, will you do so at this time when there is a good prospect of the succe prohibition by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether on the part of the good elements of society !- N. Y. Witness.

THE REV. D. DORCHESTER D.D. of Bos. ton, speaking recently at the Camp meeting, liabilities recently failed. at Milton, states that the license law in the chief means of that ruin, and prohibi- Massachussetts, though stringent, had not curbed intemperance. In 1825 there had been one drunkard out of every 40 or 50 people. The first ideas of prohibition began in 1832, in the form of refusing to give a license in the counties of the State. A pro are working earnestly for a good object, and hibitory law was next enacted in 1855. defeating their own efforts by their own This was enforced until the war in 1860 when it fell into disuse. By earnest and continued agitation the law was restored in reformation of their ruined sons, whilst all 1889, but a "beer clause" was enacted the the time using intoxicating drinks at their following year. Drunkenness largely increased under this clause. Licenses in Massachusetts were now a failure. In Boston this bondage of fashion, in obedience of there were 2,600 licensed houses and 1,300 which they thus lead their offspring astray ? unlicensed. Pauperism increased rapidly, High priced licenses did not lessen the number. treme poverty and want? Do the poor, In a city in Kansas the city treasurer got overworked, sickly, suffering wives excite from licenses \$250,000, but it cost \$1,800,000 your compassion ? Do the scantily-clad and to collect it. If the State had the right to sance, it also had the right to prohibit a grog The average consumption of alcoreligion alarm you? All these evils are creased during the past 60 years by fifty percent. To drink wine and beer as tempertoxicating drinks, to which they are tempted ance beverages was useless; Dr. Bowditch, by liquor shops at almost every corner, and who had first attached himself to that idea had since recanted. The speaker said that pend upon it, the stopping of this infernal Maine was at the present moment better off traffic would do more for the work- than any licensed state. The cause of proing classes than any or all other kinds of hibition 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 experience 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 n 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 interesting in more than one point of view.

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 died in a Paris mad-

THE WEEK.

THE STEAMER "City of Merida," with a valuable cargo, has been burned in Havana

FRAUDS amounting to \$400,000 have een discovered in the office of the Egyptian Minister of Finance.

QUEEN VICTORIA the other day had a inting fit, caused by the terrible heat.

TWELVE SHOPS and twenty houses have een pillaged by Jew-haters in Dubrovitza, Western Russia. Many Jews were wounded and a woman was killed, the police be ing unable to quell the riot.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, the Queen's cond 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 uster demonstration in all their churches in favor of giving back to the Pope the temporal 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 PANIC in the sugar trade has occurred at Vienna. A large h use with \$5,000,000

killed and two wounded.

at Marion, Mass., on August 28, aged 82. He was a great-grandson of Benjamin Frank-

Act in Charlottetown, P.E.I., and York, N.B., have been received by the Dominion

thrown from his horse in the park of the Imperial palace. He suffered from a slight strain.

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.

undiminished enthusiasm.

andidate in favor of St. John. This, it is said, will increase St. John's vote by forty

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 havissned an order forbidding the holding of clerical meetings on the same day as Liberal demon-

A FAMINE AT MYSORE, India, is said to be nevitable owing to want of rain.

A CYCLONE passed over Dakota on Au gust 28, destroying everything in its path. everal 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 congratulatory letter to Lieut. Greely.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA of Prussia is suffering from fever

HAD-JE THEOPHILE, the Bulgarian Bishop has been murdered. The Metropolitan of the Greek Church is believed to have instigated the crime.

D. P. BLOOMER, a traveller, was recently found in an unconscious condition in a hotel at Minneapolis, with his head badly beaten. His recovery is don tful.

THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION held their annual meeting last week in Montreal. Several distinguished medical men from England attended beside a large number of Canadian physicians and surgeo

JOSEPH N. PEASE, a fruit importer of New York has been 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 the age of 119, at Montgomery, N.Y.

A MEETING of the three Emperors,-of Germany, Austria and Russia,-with their principal Ministers, has been definitely arranged for.

THE RISE OF MONTREAL

THE RISE OF MONTREAL is abilities recently failed.

A Canadian, writing in the English Contemporary Review, says: I shall not attempt to describe Montreal. In the opinion of a big location of a big loc A Canadian, writing in the English Con

The cocked-hat Continentals In their ragged regimentals

In their regged regiments, in their regged regiments, 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-sovereignt; and the monopoly in trade. The North-West 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. swer shown. They sought out the Indians by distant lake and river and in the depths of unknown forests. They planted posts to suit every tribe, and explored the whole of the vast territory from Lake Superior to to the Rocky Mountains. The rival companies arrande their agents, servants, and ropyageurs, and many a time the quarrel was fought out in the old-fashioned way, in remove the control of the rivers of the forest of the rivers of the riverse of the forest of the riverse of the riverse of the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior to Fort William, hard by Port Arthur, the present Lake Superior terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway.

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BY JACOB SFAIN.

These, then, are the circumstances:
I 1877, having some money to inves., I became a stockholder in one of the large breweries of the city of Rochester. This city is noted, among drinkers, for both the supposed and alleged purity and excellence of its beer. A number of men had grown rich from the sale of the article there, and various companies for its fabrication were making money fast; so the outlook for myself and my investment appeared very prosperous. And during all this period I labored under the impression that what was put in the market by these lucky people and flourishing concerns, for general consumption, came up to the extraordinary claims made in its well patronized behalf, and was in all respects whatever it was alleged to be by the industrious venders and the affluent producers.

When the brewing company in which I invested was organized, my colleagues among the stockholders thought well enough of me to elect me into the board of directors, and these in turn thought so highly of me as to make me the sceretary of the corporation, which, at that time, was looked

enough of me to elect me into the board of directors, and these in turn thought so highly of me as to make me the sceretary of the corporation, which, at that time, was looked upon as a flattering promotion. I had, prior to this, officiated for years as the attorney for several other breweries in the same beer-noted locality. My acquaintance with certain branches of the business was the esfore extensive. My acquaintance with the personnel of the beer industry at Rochester was indeed complete. I had access to various of the breweries at all hours. But I never improved the opportunity thus obtained for rigid inspection or scrutiny of anything in or about the manufacture of beer, and what information has since come into my possession concerning American breweries, their products and their methods, fell to my lot in a manner most casual and accidental. But, nevertheless, it fell to my lot, and now I control it as absolutely as anything else that ever came under the purview of a man's five senses.

that ever came under the purview of a man's five senses.

I might state that up to six weeks ago I was what is generally understood to be, in convivial circles "a moderate beer drinker."

I am a moderate beer drinker no longer.

In fact, I do not touch the beverage at all. And this after a daily indulgence in the same stretching over a period of several years. While possessed of no affinity for total abstinence and even while on record as a partisan of the liquor traffic, I stand today in the anomalous position of a man assailed for his convictions by that very traffic because he has raised his voice against the dishonest methods by which the brewers of his own locality impose a spurious, harmful and dangerous beverage upon the confiding consumer.

the dishonest methods by which the brewers of his own locality impose a spurious, harmsful and dangerous beverage upon the confiding consumer.

Let me detail how the singular revolution accurred. About the month of June, last year, I was unaccountably taken down with an asthmatic difficulty—a trouble in breathing that rendered my nights sleepless and alarming that rendered my nights sleepless and alarming that rendered my nights sleepless and alarming did not know to what to attribute the same. They were apparently unaccountable. The man of medicine, when called in on the last occasion, sounded me, found all vital organs in good health, and learning that I was neither a smoker nor a drinker of distilled figures, but knowing I took beer daily startled me by holding that the mild and seemingly innocutous refreshment was along responsible for my then serious physical plight, and had been the cause of every previous attack. He advised me to give beer up instanter: Did I obey? No. I was certain heerred. Besides, I had the firm susurance of brewers when in informed the cause of every revious attack. He advised me to give beer up instanter: Did I obey? No. I was certain heerred. Besides, I had the firm susurance of brewers when it informed to the cautious doctors' savice, that there was nothing in beet conductive to sickness, even when beer was partaken of nexess—mark, dear reader, that? So I threw the injunctions of physic to the winds, though I reduced the amount of beer I took daily to nearly half of what I had been accustomed to take. But my symptoms persisted. Indiced, it would appear that in proportion as I reduced the amount of beer I took adily to nearly half of what I had been accustomed to take, a but my symptoms persisted. Indiced, it would appear that in proportion as I reduced the amount of beer I took daily to nearly half of what I had been accustomed for the feet of the state of the state

WHY A DIRECTOR OF A BREWERY GAVE UP BEER.

BY JACOB SPAHN.

These, then, are the circumstances:
In 1877, having some money to inves, I became a stockholder in one of the large breweries of the city of Rochester. This city is noted, among drinkers, for both the supposed and alleged purity and excellence of its beer. A number of men had grown rich from the sale of the article there, and various companies for its fabrication were making money fast; so the outlook for many properties. The properties of the supposed and alleged purity and excellence of its beer. A number of men had grown rich from the sale of the article there, and various companies for its fabrication were Total abstinence from beer. He was not the physician. The symptoms of this attack were convulsive, a spasmodic contraction of the bronchia tube, a disturbed of the bronchia tube,

first attack.

"Why total abstinence from beer?" I straightway asked him.

You see, dear reader, the pleasantly consolatory assurance as to the purity and harmlessness of beer made to me by the brewers were still fresh in my memory, still rang in my ears, and still owned my belief and confidence, and I avowed as much. But the doctor, with a quiet smile, dispelled these agreeable fictions.

agreeable fictions.

"My dear Major," said he "the beer brewed nowadays is bad. Strange stuff is put in it. It's no longer water, hops and malt. 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-

THE PROFITS OF CHOLERA.

The diversion of tourists from the Con-tinent to English holiday resorts this year must be bringing an immense harvest to the inhabitants of the latter. One leading bank estimates the falling off in the number of its

fashioned forth in molded morsels shaped each like a candy lozenge—one per barrel of beer, to make it froth—the quarts upon quarts of salicylic acid and glycerine, the hundred-weights of isinglass to render the stuff translucent, and the strange recommendation of head brewers whenever hops and malt rose in price, that substitutes for these must be used till their price again fell to a figure 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 ill-gotten affluence—a traffic that ramified over the national domain and was alike dangerous to health and to life—a traffic founded upon the same species of vulgar fraud, in position and false pretence as that on which is raised the vending of such nostrums by itinerant charlatus. 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 STORY TELLER.

SUNDRY PLACES.

SUNDRY PLACES.

The place for cooks—Potts-ville.
The place for bables—Baby-ion.
The place for bables—Baby-ion.
The place for bables—Baby-ion.
The place for lovers—Court-land.
The place for lovers—Court-land.
The place for Chinamen—Que-bec.
The place for Scholars—School-craft.
The place for scholars—School-craft.
The place for babchers—New-Market.
The place for bathers—New-Market.
The place for patchers—Pencil-vania.
The place for reporters—Pencil-vania.
The place for lower pencil-vania.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FOOL.

THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FOOL.

Two men, the one a philosopher and the other a fool, were in the service of the same master, and both slept in the service of the same master, and both slept in the same bed. The philosopher lay on the outside. One morning, having overslept themselves, the master, coming with a whip. florged the philosopher, w.ao happened to be nearest to his entrance into his room. "Tails I will avoid another time," said the philosopher to himself. On the next time, "and the philosopher to himself. On the next time," and the philosopher, he changed sides with the fool. In the morning they again transgressed, and the master came again to chastise them, but, reflecting that he had before whipped the man that was nearest, he had before whipped the man that was nearest, he had the blows again fell on the philosopher, thus confirming the general truth "the whest cannot avoid their fate." A LEGAL WISH. A LEGAL WISH.

Going down the Chesapeake Bay on an excursion when the wind was fresh and the white caps were tumnitinous Judge Hail, of North Carolins, became terribly seasies, and spent most of the time leaning over the bulwarks. "My dear Hail," said Chief Justice Wiste, who was one of the party, and was as comfortable as an old sea dog, "can I do anything for you! Just suggest what you wish." "I wish," groamed the seasiek jurist, "that your honor would overrule this motion."—Ex.

ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT!

ACCORDING TO THE AMOUST!

Warden—"Ah, ah! Got nabbed at last did yon!
Guess a week in a dark cell will do you good.
What did you do! Steal a coat!" Newly arrived
prisoner—"Coat! coat! I have not had any coat
but my own in my possession." Warden—"Robbed
at ill, perhaps!" Prisouer—"Cer ainly not, sir. 1
ran away with \$5,000,000, but did not run far
enough, that is ail." Warden—"Ah, beg pardon,
Would you like your apartments single or a suite!
Here, Mike, take the gentloman's hat, and put the
champagne on ice."

CUTTING.

Edwin—" These confounded French duffers don't seem to understand their own language. Angy!"
Angelina—" Not as you speak it, love! By the way. I would recommend you always to speak French in France when you have anything of a confidential nature to impart to me before the natives! So many of them understand a little English, you know!"—Punch.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATLED CASES

CIRCUMS TANCES ATHER CARSON.

"What is the price of this sale grease!" asked
the new clerk of a Chicago grocery dealer; "there
is no mark on it." "It depends on your customer.
It he asks for asle-grease charge him 15 cents a
pound; but if he wants butter, make it 35 cents.

ELEGANT ENGLISH.

Being asked at table if she would take some more cabbage, a young lady recently returned from boarding school, replied—" by no means, mada.ne; gastronomical satisty admonishes me that I have av-rived at the ultimate of culinary deglutition con-sistent with the code Esculapius."

CAUTIOVS.—"Yes, sir," he said, much excited;
"he's a liar, and I told him so." "That's rather a
risky thing to do; I wonder he didu't knock you
down." "Ob, I told him through the telephone."

An Inquirke Asks—"How can I tell classical music!" That is easy enough. When you notice everybody appland and looked relieved after the piece is finished, then you know that it is strictly

Some Antiquarians down in Mexico have started an academy to teach the Artec language. As no one knowshow it was spoken, they can invent any



THE PEACH CROP of the United States this year is poorer than last year, yet it is thought that perhaps half a million more baskets will be gathered from the principal peach region. In Delaware it is estimated that 20,000 men, women and children are at present at work in the orchards, engaged in picking, culling and handling the crop, with wages on an average of \$1 per day.

g, down

GOODY'S CUP OF MILK. BY E. M. DAUGLISH.

BY E. M. DAUGLISH.

J. "You want to know how it was I became foreman of these works? Well, I'll tell you. It was all along of a cup of milk!"

There was a slight laugh among the men who sat round George Robson as he said these words, but they knew he was "fond of his joke," as they expressed it, so they waited to hear what was coming next.

He was a fine tall fellow, this foreman, and as he stood amid his men he over-topped most of them. His hair was grizzled, and his face marked with lines that told of an accomplished purpose and struggles overcome.

It was the dinner-hour, and as the men'

some the sources the footness that the second to the complete the part on higher than the second to the complete that the part on higher than the second to the complete that the part of the part of the first that the part of the part

head. I could not make out what she meant by caringto single me out and give meant by caringto single me out and give me her milk. When I went home that night I was with a lot of others, and they carried me along with them, so I never stopped to see if the coffee was there, though I was thirsty. Next morning, however, it was just the same, there was Goody and her big mug. She watched me drink, with a smile on her face, and then said, 'Well, lad, is it good I' are poor old soul. It seems she had as soil. It seems she had as in the story. How she wept, to be about my age who had died, and from the first she had taken an interest in me for his sake.

"'So it is,' she said, getting up, with a 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 tea, A little tact springing from thoughtful love, how good it is!—Selected.

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURative in the had taken an interest in me for his sake.

"I should think it was, I said, 'too good for the likes of me.'
"'Nay, lad, nothing's too good for one of the Saviour's sheep."
"'What do you mean, missis i' said I, though a faint idea of what she meant began

It was the dinner-hour, and as the men's homes were in many cases distant they gathered in a neighboring coffee tavern for their meal.

"Well, you may laugh," went on Robson, "but if it's true that the acorn is the beginning of the oak tree, so it is that Goody Brown's milk jug was the first start I got on the road to a better life. Ah! she was a good old soul."

"Well, tell us the story," said one of the men.

"Well, but about Goody's milk-jug," "I hardly understood a word of what she said, yet all day it kept running in my lead, "he cares for you," and then because He cared old Goody did too—cared enough to store, and a kandloned a young visitions, and a kandloned a young visitions.

first she had taken an interest in me for ms sake.

"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 you for the rest of your days."

"Well, George, 'said Goody, softy, 'you know a cup of cold water given for the sake of the Lord shall not lose its reward, and I'm stre mine far exceeds what I deserve. 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."

(From Petoubet's S. Sept. 14.—Ps. 40: 1-17.

The experience of Chr "Pilgrim's Progress" ca teacher as a most perfect to the christian's life. The miry clay can be seen in lost, but I did not feel sure he'd let me know all about it as he has."

lost, but I did not feel sure he'd let me know all about it as he has."
"I did not go back to sea again. I lodged with Go. 1y and got work on the railway. She was glad to have me lead her about and be a comfort to her in her declining days. I gradually improved my position, and she took a delight in every fresh step I made, till she was called home a few years ago.
"That's the story, mates. It's a very simple one, but it is quite wonderful what a little act of kindness can do for one who is in need."
The great bell rang and called the men back to their work; but the hour had not been lost, for the foreman's story made its mark, even though the good seed did not immediately shoot up and bear fruit.—Temperance Chromicle.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

The experience of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" can be used by the teacher as a most perfect series of illustrations of the various points in this story of the Christian's life. The horrible pit and miry clay can be seen in Christian'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 cross 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 previous the scholars are directed to Pilgrim's Progress, and set to work at finding the correspondence between Christian's experience and that of David.

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Notes.)

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ED.

SEA GULLS.

The sea gull is usually "wholefooted," that is, more or less web-toed; although many of them are no swimmers, being far outdone in that graceful accomplishment by the awkward, waddling duck. Its buoyant body eminently fits it for flying, in which gay and fascinating employment it spends protect it from the assaults of the it, for no particular reason. To-beating rain, the dash of the ward night they were giving it the supper-bellrang, and the ghast-breaking wave, or the pene-

trating moisture of the sea-fog. It is also fitted out with a sharp pointed bill, slightly crooked or hooked at the end, with which it captures its prey. See this one, for example, as he shoots down like a dart upon the water, where his keen eye has descried a little fish. There! he rises again, with the wriggling captive in his bill. Now, you think, he must re-tire to some near rock or bending bush on which to eat it. But no; without any assistance from foot or folded wing, this capable bill has no trouble in instantly disposing of the little wriggler; and the work of

plunder goes right on again. At times you will see them in idle groups, alighted on some projecting sand-point, as though refreshing themselves from weariness of wing; but the true explanation is, that they are waiting or watching for signals that the rapacious blue-fish, or the bonito, are driving another school of helpless youngsters of other tribes to the surface, in the seizure of which they will lend a hand. For they are apparently always hungry, with no set hours for dining. These domestic gulls are said not to be divers; but they are, notwithstanding, frequently seen, in striking for a fish, to disappear entirely for a moment or two beneath the surface. They are no waders, like the snipe or the sand-

piper. In color, some varieties are pied, or parti-colored, while others are gray or brown. Reeds, or rushes, or the long grasses, afford them shelter for

seem quite satisfied with theopen sand, where they unconcernedly drop their eggs, leaving them, as the ostrich has been said to do, in the earth, and warming them in the dust, forgetful that the foot may crush them, or that the wild beast may break them." Take care! don't tread on that little congress of unfledged young ones on the beach before you. They on the beach before you. that you must look sharp to see But you may handle them with impunity, as they make no outcry, and their good easy nothers are probably far away,

Ed dumped a new load of snow

fishing; or, if near by, they will before he exclaimed: "I am gonot fly into your eyes with unap-peasable fury, like the fierce eagle or the falcon .- Illustrated Christian

TWO BOYS' VERBS.

BY A. L. NOBLE.

Fuller and Ed. Horton poorer boys have done?" most of its days, apparently never wearied on its long and strong wings. It is thickly dressed with oily feathers, which effectually their Sphinx, as they had called slapping the Sphinx's broad cheek most of its days, apparently never making a snow image. They were making a snow image. They had worked all one cold day at can do that same," roared Tom, slapping the Sphinx's broad cheek most of the same in the sphinx is the same in the

ing to have a good education first, then I will have money, for brains and money give a man power and position. Father says that every time he points out Judge Wells who was a poor cartman's son. Bolton, the banker, he too started out with only will and pluck. Why can't we do what other

Sphinx once rose and melted, Where were the boys? had gone after their verbs. 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" what-

ever 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 be-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 knew his old schoolmate had gained a long-coveted office. Coming suddenly to a brilliantly-lighted liquor-saloon,

a swearing, shouting, half-crazy 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

found the entrance blocked by

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. wish he could begin life over;

but it is too late."- Youth's Temperance Banner.



THE SEA-GULL

about matters in general.

"Nobody would say we lacked perseverance if he knew how much snow we had managed to-

day," said Ed.
"No, indeed," returned Tom.
"Professor Wilson said yesterday
that neither of us lacked will nor

"What of it?" asked Ed.

" 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 would be hereafter," returned Tom hacking away on the est.

to be a beauty, then left for the night. As the boys turned away, emblematic of the outstretched Ed Horton said, laughing: "If the Sphinx would only open her cold lips and tell us our fortunes. I would just like to see twenty

could have told which was more likely to be the better man. They were equal in scholarship, and if Ed was ambitious Tom was earn-

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, 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 retreats most desirable

in hot climates. The Hindoos their nests; while others of them the last touches and chatting ly white monster was declared think much of this tree—they look the pleasant shade and meditate years from to-day, for instance."

Two bright, winning fellows there is no temple, the Banyan they were, and no man or woman tree is made to take its place, and worship is conducted under its leafy ceiling.—Little Folks.

> It is the performance of every Twenty years went by; parduty, and the exercise of every ents and teachers were dead; a function in the fullest manner, that Ed dumped a new load of snow great factory stood where the constitutes a happy, valuable life.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Rook.)

LESSON XL

(Ps. 40:1-17.

WAITING FOR THE LORD.

Commit to Memory vs. 1-4.
Talic | patiently for the Lord; and he ininto .ne, and heard my cry.

2. He brought me up also out of a horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and established my goings

ered,
6. Scrifice and offering thou didst not desire;
aine ears has: thou opened; burnt-offering and
in-- ffering hast thou not required.

Then sold I, Lo, I come; in the volume of book it is written of me.

3. I delight to do thy will, Omy God; yea, thy law is within my heart.

At I have preached righteousness in the great engregation; lo, I have not refrained my lips, O Lord, thou knowest.

O Lord, thou knowest.

10. I have not hid thy righteousness within
my heart; I have declared thy faithfulness and
thy solvation; I have not concealed thy lovingchainess and thy Truth from the great congre-

stion.

4. Withhold not thou thy tender mercies from me, O Lord; let thy loving kindness and thy truth co-tinually preserve me.

12. For in: um rabie evils have compassed me about; mine thoughtles have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to look up; they are near tailed mercor mine near; therefore my near tailed mercor mine near; therefore my

plensed, O Lord, to deliver me: O Lord, iste to help me.

them be ashamed and confounded to-nat seek after my soul to destroy it; let driven backward and put to shame

15. Let them be desolate for a reward of their shame that say unto me, Aha, aha.

sname that say unto me, Aha, aha.

16. Let all those that seek thee rejoice and be glad in thee; let such as love thy salvation say continually, the Lord be magnified.

But I am poor and needy; yet the Lord nketh upon me; thou art my help and my iverer: make no tarrying, 0 my God.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"I delight to do thy will, O my God."-Ps.

HOME READINGS.

LESSON PLAN.

1. Mercy Remembered. 2 Obedience Promised.
3. Confidence in Danger.

Time, Piace and Occasion unknown.—Written y David in the name of the Messiah, of whom e was a type.

LESSON NOTES.

LESSON NOTES.

I V 11 watter particular validag I waited "- an expression of patience and trust in outeres. V 2. Household Fra. . Miry CLAY-compare Jer. 28: 6 12. Christ's endurance stuffering, in scarnes tyrayer for deliverance, and his Father's answer to his prayer in bringing him up from the grave and exaling him to by and gony, are here described. V. 3. Otto. The compared of the property of

shows the uniform the series of the property o

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

1. That God will hear the cry of those in dis-

2. That his mercies should be acknowledged and remembered with gratitude and praise. 3. That we cannot be saved by our own obedi-ence or off-rit gs.

4. That Christ by his obedience unto death has purchased full salvation for us.

That the mercy of God in the gift of Christ oul fil our hearts with joy and faith.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2, 1884.

During the last week there has not been a very large 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 presand it may be safely believed that the present 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 harvest work that remains to be done, that accounts for the present quietness.

Chicago has gone up about a cent this week as the result of the fluctuations which constantly go on. It is now quoted at 79ke constantly go on.

sonstantly go on. It is now quoted at 79½c sept., 81½c Oct., and 83½c Nov. Corn is teady as 51½c Sept., 50½c Oct., 45½c Nov.,

steady as of a Sept., so go cet., 40 ge Nov., and 42 ge year.

The local grain trade is not more active this past week than it was a month ago, and prices are steady. We quote:—Canada Red Winter, 90 g; White 80 to 90 g; old Canada Spring, 90 to 95 g. Peas, 88 to 78 g. Oats, 38 to 40 g. Barley, 55 g to 65 g. Corn, 68 g. 69 g.

Ashes are dull at \$3.65 to \$3.75, tares for Pots and about \$4.50 for Pearls

tares, for Pots, and about \$4.50 for Fearls.

Butter—we quote creamery, ordinary to select 15c to 24jc.

Half firkins, ordinary to best 15c to 21c Welsh tubs 16c to 20c; Western ordinary factory, to choice imitation creamery 9c 18c. Cheese state factory ordinary to fall cream. 4c to 9\(\frac{3}{4}\)c. Ohio flats fair to choice 6c to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); Skims 1c to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Provisions.—Pork, Mess, old to new, \$15 00 to \$18.75; Beef, Extra, Mess, \$11.50 to \$12.00. Lard \$7.70 to \$7.87.

FARMERS' MARKET.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The farmers are getting pretty well through with the harvesting of their grain and many more of them are bringing produce to the market for sale. The market gardeners are also bringing enormous quantities of tomatoes, roots and vegetables which are sold at very low rates. The prices of oats are declining and potatoes are also somewhat lower in price. Tomatoes have been almost unsailable for sometime but are improving in price again. Eggs are rather more plentful and cheaper, but there is no change to note in the butter market. Poultity are scarce and pretty high priced. Inferior apples are almost a drug on the market. Oats are 95c to \$1.05 per bushel; cabbages 12c.

A JOURNEY TO THE SUN.

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 1singers to his brain. As to the distance of ninety-three million miles, a cannon based to 35c per bushel; cabbages 12c.

30c per bushel; nutmeg melons \$2 to \$5.00 per lare! to 30c, per bushel; nutmeg melons \$2 to \$5.00 per lare! to 30c, per dozen; hay \$6.00 to \$5.00 per 100! bundles.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of butchers' cattle has been much larger this week owing to the slack ness in the demand for shipping to Britain. There are also fewer lean scallwag cattle being brought to market. Prices are somewhat lower all round, only very choice heifers and steers are selling at over 4½ per ll., while good fat cows and fair conditioned is the state of th

Spring, see to 40e. Barley, 55c to 65e. Corn, 65c to 60e.

FLOUR.—Receipts are still large, but the business reported is not increasing. Prices for superiors are slightly lower. We quote as follows: — Superior Extra, \$4.55 to \$4.50; Extra Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.10 to \$4.20; Spring Extra \$4.15 to \$4.20; Spring Extra \$4.15 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$2.50 to \$3.35; Strong Bakers! (American.) \$5.25 to \$3.35; Strong Bakers! (American.) \$5.25 to \$5.00; Fancy Bakers! (American.) \$5.25 to \$5.00; Fine, \$3.00; Follards, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Ontario bags, class included) Medium, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Spring Extra, \$4.20 to \$2.10; Superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.75; City Bags, (delivered.) \$2.75.

DAINY PRODUCE—Cheese—The great increase in this trade is shown by the fact that there has been \$670,000 boxes shipped from Montreal this season, againts 500,000 during the corresponding period last year. This represents about \$1,000,000, and this increase is due, to the production of a good article at a reasonable cost. The quotations are a reasonable cost. The quotations are 100 for fine to finest. Butter is \$7.75 southern Flour—Extra quiet enough, tub at 21c to 22c creamery, 18c to 20c Eastern Townships 14c to 15c Western.

How Productive are unchanced. We Hop Productors are unchanced. We Hop Pr

THE HUNTING OF THE WREN.

An old custom, known as the hunting of the wren, is still observed on the Isle 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 escaped in a moment of extreme danonly escaped in a moment of extreme dan-ger by assuming the appearance of a wren-in consequence of this, on the supposed an-niversary, the islanders devote their ener-gies to the extirpation of the fairy, and the wrens were pursued, pelted and fired at without mercy. Their feathers were pre-served with great care, there being a super-sitions belief that these possessed the pe-

and which ran at that rate day and night, would in 1884 still be a journey of some years away frem 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 before the lower of the lower of

warded at cost to all who remit for them. They are as follows:

1. A missellaneous series of 241 tracts, from two to twelve pages, by some of the best writers of the country, suitable for all classes of people, and adopted to every phase of the work—\$1.10.

2. Seventeen four-page illustrated tracts—loc. C. Teacher's series prepared by a committee of the country of

6. Twenty-nine Temperance Leaflets or Envelope Tracts, neatly printed on tinted paper

—30c.

7. Union Leafletz, especially adapted to wo-man's work. Prepared by a committee from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 77 numbers—30c.

8. Young People's Leaflets, by the same, es-pecially adapted for young people—10c.

9. Penny Papers—a series of 12 page Tracts, prepared by the same—10c.

prepared by the same—loc, 10. Union Handbills—Cider series, 40 num-

11. Beer series, 57 numbers—15c.

Patent, If any money is forwarded for assorted sup-fecting for the patent of the state of the s

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES,

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.

Montreal Daily Witness, \$3.00 a year, post-paid. Montreal Weekly Witness, \$1.00 a year, post-paid. Weekly Messen. Geer, 50 cents; 5 copies to one address, \$2.00, John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal

EPPs's Cocoa.—Grateful and Com-Forting.—"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 well-selected 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 Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful