

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

VOL. III.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

No. 36.

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 discuss 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 discussing 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 the latest statistics about everything in the world, and discussed such "economic" questions 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 light-houses, 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 anything 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 the Atlantic.

Saturday was given up to excursions. Some of the 500 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 hundreds 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 Yosemite 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 attack 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 victory.

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 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 commanders 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 proceed 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 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 President to call the Chambers together, in order to give the ministry power to declare war against China.

In England there is a good deal of sympathy 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 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 appointed to the command of the expedition to relieve Gordon in Upper Egypt, telegraphed his plans to Cairo. He proposes to reach Dongola by boats not later than Nov. 7th. He considers this Nile expedition much easier than the Red River one which he commanded during the rebellion in Manitoba. The English Government has contracted with a Chicago firm for 750,000 lbs. of 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. Four hundred Canadian boatmen are to be employed to take this expedition up the river.

An attack was made on Khartoum on Aug. 12th by the rebels, when Gen. Gordon cleverly repulsed them, after severe fighting. A large number of the rebels were killed. The rebels have since captured three vessels near Suakim and killed four sailors. H. M. S. "Condor" has proceeded there. The British troops are quietly but steadily pushing their way on up the Nile, and General Wood with some Egyptian troops have arrived at Wady Halfa; a telegram from that place says that according to the latest letter from General Gordon, he can hold out in Khartoum till the middle of October.

The fact of the British Government sending 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 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 dead bodies. King Humbert, and the Prime Minister of Italy recently visited a cholera hospital at Busco, and gave \$2,000 for the relief of the patients. The Italian peasants are said to fear and drive away doctors, trusting in charms and other superstitious 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 521,300 francs, (about \$104,000) to the 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 people coming with arms and preventing a British steamer from taking cargo. There 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.

THE TEAM OF British volunteers has arrived at Quebec, to compete with the Canadians in the artillery contests.

A FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE has happened on a railway near Greeley, Colorado. A circus car, containing sixty men, caught fire 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 horrible scene. The engine went on and brought medical help. The charred masses of human remains were buried in a huge coffin, but it could not be found exactly how many were missing. The coroner called a jury, but the managers and the rest of the company had gone on to keep some appointment with their circus.

IT IS STATED that the British Government is preparing a bill to protect "crofters" tenants 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 by Government, which for the most part 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 and anxieties, will do justice for its own sake when he can.

EIGHT CASES of pleuro-pneumonia 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 extensive dealer in Jersey cattle, and if his herd is infected the disease must have spread to every state in the Union.

THE TWO NATIONALIST members of Parliament for Queen's County, Ireland, have just been presented with \$1,250 each. One of them, Mr. O'Connor, in replying, urged that the Nationalist members should be paid if they were to continue the fight.

TROUBLES in Hocking County, Ohio, between 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 PEGAN INDIANS in Montana, according to the governor himself, are dying of starvation, being weakened by insufficient 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 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 capsizing of a steamer near Henderson, Indiana, in a hurricane.

SEVEN MEN were killed by an accident in a coal mine near Paisley, Scotland.

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 diminution of which you long, and are willing to labor, pray and pay.

Is it the ruin and prostitution of young girls? That is one of the most appalling evils that afflict society; but in probably nine cases out of ten they are first betrayed by means of liquor at picnic, dance gardens, moonlight excursions, or pleasure parties. Prohibition of the liquor traffic, therefore, will do far more for the diminution of licentiousness and prostitution than any other means that can be used.

Will you vote for it?

Or is it the ruin 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 ruin 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 it?

In a singularly powerful poem, entitled the "Devil's Walk," that adversary is described as laughing especially 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 for: the reformation of their ruined sons, whilst all the time 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 families are destitute of comfort, and often in extreme poverty and want? Do the poor, overworked, sickly, suffering wives excite your compassion? 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 religion alarm you? All these evils are brought on chiefly through the use of intoxicating drinks, to which they are tempted by liquor shops at almost every corner, and often three or four in a single block. Depend upon it, the stopping of this infernal 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 of the higher classes, as they are styled, or "first families," or "upper ten," which most excites your sympathy; and truly 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 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

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 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 self-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 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 success of 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 Boston, speaking recently at the Camp meeting, at Milton, states that the license law in Massachusetts, 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 prohibitory law was next enacted in 1855. This was enforced until the war in 1860 when it fell into disuse. By earnest and continued agitation the law was restored in 1869, but a "beer clause" was enacted the following year. Drunkenness largely increased under this clause. Licenses in Massachusetts were now a failure. In Boston there were 2,600 licensed houses and 1,300 unlicensed. Pauperism increased rapidly, in some towns as much as 44 percent. High priced licenses did not lessen the number. In a city in Kansas the city treasurer got from licenses \$250,000, but it cost \$1,800,000 to collect it. If the State had the right to prohibit a slaughter house as a public nuisance, 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 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 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 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-house.

THE WEEK.

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

FRAUDS 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 Dubrovitz, Western Russia. Many Jews were wounded and a woman was killed, the police being unable to quell the riot.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, the Queen's second son, has been visiting Dublin harbor with the fleet under his command. He has been very well received by the people.

THE PRIESTS in SPAIN have started a mooster 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 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 at Marion, Mass., on August 28, aged 82. He was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

PETITIONS FOR THE REPEAL of the Scott Act in Charlottetown, P.E.I., and York, N.B., have been received by the Dominion Government.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY was recently thrown from his horse in the park of the Imperial palace. He suffered from a slight strain.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL of Flanders, Bruges, has been celebrating the chief incidents in the life of her patron and former sovereign, St Charles the Good. The festivities attracted several thousand persons.

MR. GLADSTONE, whilst travelling in England 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 has issued 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 CYCLONE passed over Dakota on August 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 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 doubtful.

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 surgeons.

JOSEPH N. PEASE, a fruit importer of New York has been arrested, charged with forging and negotiating notes to the amount of \$8,000.

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.

A Canadian, writing in the English Contemporary Review, says: I shall not attempt to 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 more when, in the eyes of Sir Walter Scott and of almost everyone else, it was the queen of cities. Though Champlain erected temporary structures and established a trading station on the island of Montreal in 1611, it was not till thirty years later that a permanent establishment was commenced. "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 Ville-Marie, which it long retained, was solemnly consecrated at a spot near the foot of the mountain, on May 17, 1642. It soon became an emporium of the trade in peltries with the friendly Indians, though its advanced position exposed it to many an Iroquois 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 Britain. In 1776 it was taken and held during the winter by

"The cocked-hat Continentals, in their razed regimentals," 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 headquarters 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-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. They planted posts to suit every tribe, and explored the whole of the vast territory from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. The rival companies armed their agents, servants, and voyageurs, and many a time the quarrel was fought out in the old-fashioned way, in remote wildernesses, where there were no policemen to interfere, and neither courts nor laws to appeal unto. The fur-traders lived in Montreal. Their fleets of canoes, manned by sinewy Indians and half-breed voyageurs, 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 Railway.

SEA GULLS.

The sea gull is usually "whole-footed," 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 most of its days, apparently never wearied on its long and strong wings. It is thickly dressed with oily feathers, which effectually protect it from the assaults of the beating rain, the dash of the breaking wave, or the penetrating 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 retire 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 their nests; while others of them seem quite satisfied with the open 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 look so much like the sand itself that you must look sharp to see them. But you may handle them with impunity, as they make no outcry, and their good easy mothers are probably far away,

or, if near by, they will not fly into your eyes with unappeasable fury, like the fierce eagle or the falcon.—*Illustrated 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 called it, for no particular reason. Toward night they were giving it

before he exclaimed: "I am going 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 poorer boys have done?"

"Sure as you live now, Ed, we can do that same," roared Tom, slapping the Sphinx's broad cheek with his shovel; but just then the supper-bell rang, and the gha-

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 brilliantly-lighted liquor-saloon, he found the entrance blocked by a swearing, shutting, 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 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 politician, 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 Banyan 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 retreats most desirable in hot climates. The Hindoos think much of this tree—they look upon its sheltering branches as emblematic of the outstretched arms of God affording them safety and contentment. The Brahmans pass much of their time beneath the pleasant shade and meditate upon their religion. And where there is no temple, the Banyan tree is made to take its place, and worship is conducted under its leafy ceiling.—*Little Folks.*

IT IS THE performance of every duty, and the exercise of every function in the fullest manner, that constitutes a happy, valuable life.



THE SEA-GULL.

the last touches and chatting 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 energy."

"What of it?" asked Ed.

"Oh! he meant, of course, that it only depended on us to decide what we would be hereafter," returned Tom hacking away on the Sphinx's nose with comical gravity.

Ed dumped a new load of snow

ly white monster was declared to be a beauty, then left for the night. As the boys turned away, 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 years from to-day, for instance."

Two bright, winning fellows they were, and no man or woman could have told which was more likely to be the better man. They were equal in scholarship, and if Ed was ambitious Tom was earnest.

Twenty years went by; parents and teachers were dead; a great factory stood where the

