

Weekly Messenger

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THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

At this date, after all the names of those who have not renewed their subscriptions to the *Weekly Messenger* have been struck off the lists, the circulation of that paper stands at six thousand. This is a first-class record for the first year of publication, more especially when it is considered that this paper has been left to make its way alone, by its own merits. It has been neither advertised to any extent, nor puffed, but a few copies of each issue have been sent broadcast throughout the country and it has been seen, read, approved of and taken. In addition many of those who appreciated its great value began to work for it and by getting up clubs reduced its price to their friends and themselves and widely extended its circulation. For these efforts we beg to express to them our thanks. The points about the *Weekly Messenger* that seem to be most generally admired are its large clear type and beautiful print, which make it doubly pleasant to read, the correct and full epitome of the world's news given and the excellent selection of religious, temperance, household, sanitary and other articles. Its markets, too, are valuable and up to date. The price is the very low one of half a dollar a year, or forty cents each when five subscriptions are sent in the envelope. The publishers are JOHN DOUGALL & SOX, Montreal.

BUSINESS NEWS.

The deficiency of the savings bank recently wrecked in Jersey City, New Jersey, is now placed at a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The Ware River Woollen Company, of Barre, Massachusetts, has failed with liabilities of seventy-six thousand dollars and assets above that figure. The Candee & Co. Rubber Works, New Haven, are stopping work on account of the high price of rubber, and two thousand five hundred persons will be thrown out of work. The Godyear Metallic Rubber Company and the Godyear India Rubber Glove Company, Naugatuck, will also close their shops, throwing one thousand five hundred hands out of employment. The Union Iron and Steel Works, of Chicago, have been seized under heavy judgments and the liabilities are estimated at above two and a quarter millions of dollars. Two-thirds of the stock was owned in Cleveland, Ohio, where also most of the debts for ore are due. An attachment has been made of all the property of Ferry Brothers, Grand Haven, Michigan, for debts of over a hundred thousand dollars. The Kansas Rolling Mills, Kansas City, have been seized by creditors for liabilities of six hundred thousand dollars, covered by assets. Paravicini & Co., iron merchants, Basle, Switzerland, have failed for several million francs. Grunbach & Co., Hamburg, Germany, trading chiefly with South Africa, have failed for about a hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Three thousand five hundred porcelain makers are on strike in Limoges, France, and the Anarchists are giving sympathy and support to the workmen. English labor unions have sent them eighteen hundred dollars. The railway yardmen at Stratford, Ontario, are striking for more pay. A fish company, to prosecute the cod fishery on the Newfoundland banks, is

being formed in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Roberts, a harness maker of Montreal, has received an order for three sets of heavy harness from Long-King-Sing, a thousand miles inland from Shanghai, China. Edward Scott, who has been kept out of employment for several months by a labor union that he had lost his membership in, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sues over a score of the members for conspiracy, and the case is watched with great interest, as it is expected to settle the question of how far unions may go in attempting to control the employment and the wages of individuals. Much excitement is reported to exist in Warsaw and Leroy, New York State, over extraordinary yields of salt wells, companies being on the ground buying up all the lots they can secure. A quiet state of business everywhere is the amount of the reports from the leading trade centres to a New York commercial agency. There were two hundred and seventy-six failures in the United States reported last week, thirteen less than in the preceding week, eighty-two more than in the corresponding week of 1882 and a hundred and sixteen more than in that of 1881. Canada had forty-six failures, an increase of twenty over the previous week.

FIRES.

A fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, in Philadelphia, did over a hundred thousand dollars' damage to the firms of Knowles & Co., commission merchants, Graham & Co. and Allen & Co., grain merchants, Hill & Co., machinists, Bryan & Co., manufacturers, and Lathbury & Co., merchants. The dock of the Inman Steamship Company at New York was burned on the first of the month. The steamer "Egypt" had just discharged a cargo of silk and cotton goods on the pier, and the smoke of their burning was so dense that it was only with great difficulty that the men working on the dock could find their way out of danger. The "Egypt" caught fire, but was towed out in the stream and escaped with damaged rigging. The pier was built last year at a total cost of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the total loss is placed at half a million. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a smoker indulging his habit in a gear closet on the dock against the rules. The steamer "Flora Barnes" was burned down to the ice at Bracebridge, Ontario, and incendiarism is undoubted. A fire started in Rogers & King's foundry, Montreal, early on Saturday morning, and spread to Fieffer & Bros.' shoe-factory, totally ruining both establishments, and causing damage of one thousand to McMartin & Co., insured, and six thousand to H. Goodrich, insured two thousand. Rogers & King's loss is thirty-five thousand dollars, insured about sixteen thousand; Kieffer Bros.' is ten thousand, and they had neglected to renew their insurance expiring two weeks previously. A hotel and five other buildings were burned at Kirksville, Missouri, and a serious explosion taking place in a drug store hurt many people at the fire. The Curtis Manufacturing Company has lost its shops and office at Albion, New York, by fire, causing a loss of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, insured eighty thousand, and throwing two hundred and fifty men out of employment. The works were

new, having been built to replace others burned last March, and their product was agricultural implements. A block was burned at West Lynne, Manitoba, on the first instant, causing an uninsured loss of about fifteen thousand dollars. A fire, starting from a lighted taper dropped by a girl in the window of Zabrinski's millinery store, Jersey City, New Jersey, spread to several other stores, also to seven large wooden tenement buildings, ending in a total loss of a hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The girl above-mentioned and her employer were badly burned in trying to put out the fire, which spread so quickly that many had narrow escapes. A fire in the grain elevator and storehouse of the Don Brewery, Toronto, gave the firemen fifteen to twenty hours' hard work and caused a loss of about forty thousand dollars, insured more than half.

CASUALTY.

A terrific windstorm has destroyed and unroofed many buildings in Denver, Colorado. A car was blown from a railway track and several persons were seriously injured thereby. A dog made a furious attack upon a little boy named Page in London, Ontario, and would have eaten his face off had a woman not driven the savage brute off with a stick. The poor fellow's cheek was badly torn and the sight of one eye placed in jeopardy. The Bay Line steamer "Carolina," from Norfolk, Virginia, came into collision with the British steamer "Riverdale" in a fog, and at once began to settle down. Boats were lowered in good order and promptly from both steamers, and all on board the "Carolina" were safely transferred to the "Riverdale." On the same day, the thirtieth of January, the steamer "Grace" was run into in a fog on the Virgi coast, by the steamer "Luray," and sunk in five minutes. R. H. Wood, a passenger, was killed and his body lost, but all the other passengers and the crew of the sunk steamer were rescued by the "Luray." In the burning of Crespo & Co.'s sawmill at Havana, Cuba, the head carpenter and clerk perished, two other employees were seriously burned, and thirty firemen were injured. A gigantic snowslide occurred near Crested Butte, Colorado, on the night of the thirtieth January. Thirty coal miners were roused from sleep by the rumbling noise of the approaching avalanche, but before they could escape it struck the building in which they lodged and crushed it, and hurled them down the mountain. A rescuing party hurried to the scene and after several hours' labor uncovered the men, seven of whom were dead and eighteen mortally wounded. All the mining company's expensive machinery was destroyed. A passenger train had divided when within six miles of Crested Butte, the engine going ahead to clear the track, but when four miles ahead of the cars the engine was struck by the snowslide and thrown off the track, sinking twenty feet in the snow. An explosion in a fireworks manufactory at Anecameca, Mexico, resulted in the proprietor and four of his family being burned to death and several others being badly injured. Over one thousand lives were lost in January by disasters on land and sea. A fire in a wool factory in

Bombay, India, caused a panic, in which twenty-three women struggling to escape were crushed to death. Mary Sullivan, four years old, of Ottawa, has placed her life in danger by swallowing a copper. A steamer running between the Island of Jersey and Southampton, in the English Channel, sunk an unknown French steamer, none being saved. Ernest Lazenby, twelve years, Norwich, Ontario, was dangerously injured by a train in front of which he had attempted to cross the track on his way to school. The British steamship "James Gray" has foundered at sea, the body of the captain and pieces of the wreck having been picked up. The steamship "Tacoma," bound for San Francisco, coal-laden, went ashore near Umpqua River, and ten of the crew lost their lives. Most disastrous floods have again fallen upon the Middle States. Rivers have risen from excessive rains in all directions, and the loss of property and inconvenience to the inhabitants are enormous. Many lives have also been lost, some being hands from trains carried away with falling bridges. In Cleveland, Ohio, the flood was made more dreadful by huge oil tanks being carried away and their contents taking fire. The burning fluid spread widely on the surface of the flood, doing immense damage. The water at Cleveland was higher than at any time since the great freshet of 1859, and the submerged district had the appearance of a lake dotted with roofs and chimneys. The damage at that city alone is estimated at about two million dollars; and will result in several business failures.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW is a small bird but it is causing a large amount of discussion, and plots against its existence on this side of the Atlantic are rife. It was argued before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature a few days ago that a bounty should be offered for the destruction of the plucky little bird. The accusations against it were that it was causing great and increasing damage to the crops, that half the apple crop was last year destroyed by it, and that it would be a great nuisance if suffered to go west and establish itself among the grain fields. The Fruit Growers and Forest Tree Association, in session last week in Toronto, passed a resolution in favor of extirpating the same bird, that was shown to be slaughtering Canadian birds, besides proving destructive to farmers and fruit-growers. In the city of Montreal, where scarcely any other wild bird is now to be seen, the English sparrow is blamed with driving all the others away. If the busy though unmelodious little fowl has friends with a good word for it, they cannot choose a better time to express it, for the fate of the accused seems to be in a precarious balance.

THE REV. DR. WILD, of Toronto, expressed the opinion before the Fruit Growers' Association, in their recent session in that city, that if the present destruction of forests were allowed to continue, in a few years hence the only seasons in Canada would be summer and winter. It was mentioned that a law would come into force that afternoon for the protection and encouragement of the growing of trees along highways.

CRIME.

Two brakemen named Sam Banks and Tom Irvine on the New River Railway, Virginia, quarrelled on board a moving freight train a few days ago. When the train was going on to a down grade the men clinched and did not hear the whistle for down brakes. Irvine drew a revolver and shot Banks, who fell to the floor of the car. The signal for brakes again sounded and the dying man cried, "Look out for brakes," and Irvine ran up the ladder and put on the brakes in time to save the train from destruction. In a few minutes Banks was dead. Two merchants of Belleville, Ontario, have been cheated out of seven hundred and eighty dollars by confidence men with bogus drafts. The State Treasurer of Alabama has followed closely in the path pursued by the Treasurer of Tennessee, having run away, leaving the treasury short two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, but returning fifteen thousand through a member of his family. Five firms in Chicago took in a hundred thousand dollars in twenty days, sent them in response to circulars soliciting investments of ten dollars and upward in grain speculation. Their simple victims did not wait to think that if the concerns could multiply money so rapidly as they promised they would not desire others to share in their profitable speculations. Two prize fighters in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are reported dying from the effects of recent matches, and the promoters of the fights sneaking out of the way to avoid punishment. Two men in Socorro, Mexico, in love with one girl, shot themselves up in a room to fight a duel with axes. One chopped his rival to pieces, taking off his head, but not before he himself had received wounds from which he could not recover. A young man named Gay, clerk in the office of the Halifax Banking Company, Nova Scotia, stole five thousand dollars that was given him to send by mail to a country agency, confessing the crime when arrested. He had sent registered parcels of waste paper instead of the money, and the postal authorities after investigation informed the company that the money had not been stolen from the mails. Robert Spencer, a retired butcher, in Philadelphia, wounded himself shockingly with a butcher knife while standing in front of his house, after having been on a prolonged spree, and then walked into the house, sent for a lawyer and made his will. Over four thousand dollars were in his pocket at the time. His son had two fingers nearly taken off while trying to take the knife from his father. The man's condition was reported critical. Robbers murdered a peddler named Isaac Wilchesky, near Port Lester, Pennsylvania, mangling him terribly with an axe, and no clue has been found to the guilty ones. Fletcher Reed, Newtonville, Ohio, killing himself through disappointment at his brother marrying the girl he loved, took the horrible method of crawling into a haystack and setting fire to it and then cutting his throat. Charles Banker, Immigration Commissioner for California, was arrested on a charge of applying to his own use twenty thousand dollars collected in fees due to the State, and has given bail in fifteen thousand dollars. The relatives of Mann, the murderer of the four Cooks at Little Rideau, Ontario, have written from England for full particulars of the crime, the letter stating that the mother, brother and sister of the young man "await the sad tidings with sorrow of the keenest and most bitter kind." Edmund White, of the firm of Gilchrist, White & Co., ship chandlers, New York, has absconded, leaving the firm in such a poor position that it has to offer a

compromise with creditors, its liabilities being a hundred and ten thousand, and assets forty-seven thousand dollars. The senior partner, Captain George Gilchrist, father-in-law of Mayor Grace, is ninety-two years old. The absconder is said to have used the firm's money in speculation and dissipation and borrowed forty-five thousand dollars in the firm's name. Young Cobb, who shot and killed within a few days of each other a sheriff and a constable in Kansas, made himself known to the former's widow, Mrs. Shenneman, and gave his revolver to her. He was afterward taken out of goal between two and three o'clock in the morning by a party of masked men and hanged to a railway bridge on the outskirts of the town of Winfield. Previously he told some one that he became a murderer through the influence of reading stories about the exploits of Jesse James and other desperadoes. Forty smugglers at Salinas, Mexico, attacked ten men in charge of seized goods, killing four and wounding several more, and recovering the goods without any of themselves being killed. Seven Americans and a number of Mexicans were killed in a broil over disputed mining claims in Chihuahua, Mexico.

THE WEEK.

A BILL is making progress in Congress to prevent the importation of adulterated tea.

THE POSTAGE on letters from Canada to India has been reduced from fifteen to ten cents.

MR. MILLER has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, for the appointment of five commissioners to select lands at Niagara Falls for a State Park, with the natural scenery preserved, free to the public.

MRS. GUNZEN, the widow of a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has given nearly sixty thousand dollars to that body for the benefit of members of the Chamber resident in New York who have failed in business.

THE GOVERNMENT of British Columbia has been defeated in the legislature by a vote of sixteen to eight. The Opposition attacked it on the grounds of its unfriendly attitude toward Canada as a whole. A new Cabinet will shortly be formed.

HOWARD INGERSOLL, of Brooklyn, New York, has entered suits against the *New York Sun* and the *Illustrated Times*, for ninety thousand dollars' damages from each, for libel contained in accounts of his being horsewhipped by a lady.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SETTLERS, a short time in Canada, lately took the oath of naturalization as British subjects, having gained a sufficient knowledge of the country to satisfy themselves that they can do better in it than in their fatherland.

A LARGE BAND of colonists is gathering from different parts of Missouri and Kansas to make an advance upon territory reserved for Indians, and if the Government should interfere and drive them off they will return to the ground whenever the soldiers go away.

A SUDDEN REVIVAL of jealous regard for the Sabbath in Massachusetts has resulted in a hundred or more suits against inn-keepers along the railways and public roads for entertaining people on Sunday. Judge Fox gave judgment in Boston in favor of the accused in the cases of several landlords of Taunton arrested for that offence.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT of Canada has issued a new and well-arranged postal guide, giving among other things the new changes in the North-West regulations, a list of all the post-offices and postmasters in Canada, as well as a list of members of the Cabinet and Parliament.

IT IS HELD by the United States Supreme Court, Washington, that the law of Alabama against miscegenation, or intermarrying between whites and negroes, is not contrary to the national constitution, inasmuch as the same punishment is offered to both offenders, black and white, without discrimination.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR of the United States is reported as saying that he was committed to a reduction of taxation and a modification of the tariff, and if the present Congress did not carry out those matters he should have to convene the next Congress. A Congressman has expressed the opinion that a tariff bill will be passed this session.

THE FRENCH SITUATION is still exceedingly critical. A new Ministry has been in course of formation for ten days, and all the offices are not filled yet. The debate upon the disposition to be made of the members of former reigning houses is still before the Legislature, and upon its settlement depends whether M. Fallieres, the new Prime Minister—who, by the way, is very ill—will remain in office or not.

THE SOCIETY for the Suppression of Vice have openly charged the New York police with carrying on a profitable business in taking hush money from keepers of immoral houses to let them alone. One police captain is reputed to have made seventy-five thousand dollars in that way. That city can never expect a police force of the right sort while its government is largely left to the vote of the rabble.

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST MEMBERS of the Legislature of Ohio, Mr. Miller, is represented as a moral and physical wreck through indulgence in strong drink, and it has been found necessary to give him in charge of the police, and he will likely be sent to an insane asylum. Mr. Weeks, a leading lawyer and legislator of Nova Scotia, with talents that would enable him to grasp almost anything in his country's gift, is also in trouble from reckless handling of a gun in his household while frenzied with drink, being now awaiting trial on a charge of shooting his wife in the legs and threatening to shoot a servant girl. Thomas J. Creamer, a former Congressman, who was worth half a million a dozen years ago, but is now believed to be penniless, was arrested in New York a few days ago for breaking the windows of a coach, discharged, and arrested again for drunkenness.

THE NEW JERSEY HOUSE has passed a bill making four men out of a jury of six, and nine out of one of twelve, competent to render a verdict, yet there is a possibility that the four and the nine may be wrong, and we have heard a story in point. A jury came into court repeatedly, after having been charged strongly on a particular side, with the report that they could not agree upon a verdict, and each time the judge tried to make the case still more clear to their minds before sending them back to their room. Finally, he administered a severe lecture to the one man who was holding out against the eleven, charging him with obstructing justice by his stupidity or stubbornness. The jurymen patiently listened to the rebuke, and at its close rose and said, "Please your honor, I'm the only man on the jury who agrees with your view of the case." The verdict the eleven would have given may have been right or wrong, but the judge thought it clearly wrong.

THE LEGISLATURE of Ontario has been prorogued and also dissolved, the elections for the new House coming off this month. The session just closed consolidated the municipal and jury laws, passed general acts for facilitating improvements in cities and towns, also measures for establishing creameries to teach farmers butter-making, and for helping farmers to procure new and improved varieties of seed grain. The new elections are mainly upon the issue of Provincial rights in opposition to the Federal prerogative of disallowing acts of the Provincial Legislature, the Opposition sustaining the Dominion Government's position.

GREAT EXCITEMENT has been produced in Irish affairs by the trial now proceeding of J. Carey, a member of the Dublin Corporation, Brady, O'Brien, McCaffrey, Peter Casey, Hanlon, Doyle and Kelley, charged with the murder in Phoenix Park, last spring, of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The prisoners conducted themselves with unseemly levity in the dock, but a deep sensation was produced in the court by the production of two sharp and long knives and other weapons found upon the premises of Carey, the knives being stained with blood. One prisoner tried to smile when arraigned, like most of the others, but broke out into a heavy sweat. Owing to information obtained English statesmen are guarded with redoubled care, and the conspirators have been leaving for America in large numbers.

THE MICMACS, a once powerful but now fading tribe of Indians, are holding a convention in Nova Scotia, where most of them are now to be found. They meet to frame a code of laws respecting crimes committed by Indians, to be sent to the Minister of Justice of Canada to be passed at the coming session of Parliament. There is an impression among them that the present criminal laws of the Dominion do not apply to Indians, and they account for the increase of crime among them by the want of legal restraint. Although we doubt if they are correct in the view that the criminal laws have nothing to do with them, we are sure that the Canadian law does make special provision for protecting them from their greatest enemy, strong drink, that doubtless is the most direct cause of any decrease of morals or good behavior among them. The great trouble, however, has been to enforce such measures of protection to the Indians, as the ones who drink often refuse to give up the names of the liquor-sellers who supplied them contrary to law.

A MUTINY HAS OCCURRED at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The examinations of cadets had lately been made so severe as to prevent, it was alleged, any but uncommonly clever lads from passing. After a large number had come out very badly it was ascertained that a cadet officer had helped some of the unsuccessful students in preparing for the test. For this offence he was very harshly treated, being stripped of his honors and humiliated before the whole academy. When the battalion afterward mustered on parade the students cheered their unfortunate comrade, and for that thirty-six of them were marched off to confinement on board the prison ship "Santee," and the whole battalion forbidden to go to places of amusement. It is believed that thirty of the students will resign from the academy, and most of the cadet officers have already resigned their posts. The outbreak is not regarded generally as a revolt against the rules of the institution but as one against the unnecessarily severe nature of the superintendent's management.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Were Corbett to return to earth to-day he would be much pleased at many changes in his native country, and none would gratify him more than that which has taken place in the British Army. In his day the life of a soldier was always hard and oftentimes of terrible privation. Men actually sank gradually into the grave from inadequate food, they were subject to personal chastisement at the will of any strippling ensign, and to be flogged with hundreds of lashes for trivial breaches of discipline. All this is now completely changed. The soldier's allowance of to-day is three-quarters of a pound of meat—uncooked and including bone—and one pound of bread. Vegetables and groceries must be supplied by the men. An officer attends at meal-times to hear complaints. Thirty years ago the barracks were for the most part destitute of lavatories or proper sanitary appliances. Now these are sedulously supplied, and careful attention to these points, due in the first instance to the antiseptic efforts of Sidney Herbert, have resulted in lessening the average mortality sixteen in the thousand. Aldershot, the Curragh, and other military centres abound with gymnasiums, reading-rooms, bowling-alleys, etc., for the soldiers' recreation. At this season of the year concerts and theatrical entertainments are greatly in vogue, and the officers—generally men of some, often of large, private means—contribute time and money to promote the pleasure of the men. Taking everything into account, the pay of a cavalry soldier amounts to four dollars and twenty-five cents a week; of a horse artilleryman to four dollars and fifty-five cents; royal engineer, four dollars and sixty-five cents; foot guards four dollars and ten cents; linesmen three dollars and eighty cents. If a recruit selects the infantry, he enlists for seven years with the colors and for five with the Army reserve. If for the cavalry, he engages to serve eight years in the regular forces and then to pass for four years into the reserve, but he can, if he likes, enlist for twelve years' Army service. At the end of twelve years' service he can (whether foot or horse), if a non-commissioned officer, and his commanding officer considers his future services desirable, re-engage for an additional nine years with the colors, so as to make a total of twenty-one years' service, when he becomes entitled for life to a pension of from sixteen cents to one dollar and twelve cents a day.

AFRICA'S POPULATION.

From an address by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, it appears that Africa contains a population of 200,000,000—more than twice the population of the Western Hemisphere. Its agricultural and mineral resources are inexhaustible. The interior of it is neither a sandy wilderness nor a series of marsh lands. The coast, which is noted everywhere for its malaria, presents no indication of the interior. Here is an almost unbroken succession of table lands rising everywhere from 2,000 to 2,500 feet high; here are mountains larger than any in this country or in Europe; a system of lakes surpassing even the magnificence of our own. Victoria lake is larger in area than the whole State of New York; mighty rivers flow through the country and the climate is healthful and delightful. This is the country which commerce is bound to develop within the next fifty years. It has been said that Africa is like Noah's Ark, which had few men but many beasts. The truth is that the human inhabitants are almost beyond count. There are races among them who are just as different from one another as the Turk from the Russian, and the Frenchman from the Chinaman. And many of them are highly susceptible to cultivation. Around this immense continent commerce has been hovering for many years. It is now on the point of making its way into it, and its progress will be attended by the grandest results. Just as great inventions burst upon the world and a dozen minds claim the first thought in the direction of their accomplishment, so the nations of the world seem to have turned their attention to this great "dark continent" as with one mind. England, Belgium, France, Italy and Russia, have sent out scientific parties there and commercial embassies to increase our knowledge of the country. There are new steamship lines to the coast of Africa from Italy, France, England and the United States. There are several steamship lines

on the rivers of Africa. Railway construction has been prosecuted vigorously. One road is to be built from the northern coast south through the desert of Sahara. This is the enterprise of an English company. There is already telegraphic communication from the Cape of Good Hope to England, and there will soon be connection from the former point to the northern coast of the continent. The country's wealth is almost boundless. There are gold and silver, diamonds from the South African mines, coal, iron, tin, copper, malachite, cotton and wool. One million pounds of coffee a year are exported from one district; ostrich feathers, tobacco, hard woods and paper stock and other sources of wealth. Commerce is certain soon to possess that great continent of Africa.—Selected.

BIRDS—THE NUTHATCH.

A small ashy-colored bird may often be seen creeping about the trunks of orchard and forest trees with a peculiar mouse-like progression, but never hopping, as woodpeckers do. It is the white-bellied nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) a bird about six inches long, white below, and ashy-blue above, wings and tail marked with ashy, black and white, crown and back of head black and the flanks and under tail coverts tinged with brown. The difference in the plumage of the sexes is scarcely perceptible.

The nuthatch has a wide range, being found throughout the United States from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and is everywhere a familiar bird, continually creeping about the trunks of trees, examining carefully the crevices of the bark in the search for its insect food.

Nuthatches are sociable birds, often going about in little companies, and there is an agreeable sort of curiosity about them, for they will gradually descend a tree-trunk to inspect a stranger more closely. What would be noise enough to frighten most other birds, is scarcely noticed by nuthatches. I remember firing a revolver several times, at a distance of twenty feet from a pair of them without frightening them from their tree.

These birds make a cavity in a decayed tree for their nest or deepen and renovate the deserted nest of a woodpecker. They cut very deep, sometimes twenty inches, it is said. Their eggs are white, with dark spots, and are usually five in number. In the Southern States, this species raises two broods in a season. It has a fashion of roosting in its own nest in winter. The young of tree creeping birds have one advantage over other young birds that first see the light from elevated nests, they can venture out by degrees and train their legs by a progressive course of lessons, not being compelled to launch at once upon the air with their feeble pinions.

Picus, the woodpecker, in his performances, always keeps his head over his heels, but not so Sitta, the nuthatch; he rambles all over the tree without any regard to the common notions of equilibrium; his tail is as likely to be upermost as his head, and his hold upon the bark is so secure that he is capable of creeping over all surfaces regardless of position. Picus has to prop himself with his tail, but Sitta carries his tail level. It is strange that Picus, with two of his toes turned backward, can not hang with his head down, while Sitta, with only one toe behind, roosts for hours with his body inverted. Often when the little body of Sitta is wounded with shot, his instinctive hold upon the bark remains firm and not till death relaxes his grasp does he tumble to the ground. Sometimes winter lays a coating of ice upon his promenades of forest bark and at such times his perplexity and uneasiness when unable to get a footing are amusing, indeed sometimes painful to one in sympathy with wild creatures during their hard times.

Birds at certain times, because of peculiar associations, impress themselves indelibly on one's memory. I always associate meadow larks with a certain morning when they seemed to have all left the meadow grass for the road fences to congratulate each other on the auspiciousness of the weather. Thus, any thought in connection with nuthatches recalls a wintry day when I watched several of them from a stable door, creeping about the trunks of some locust trees, uttering their monotonous note, a low nasal *huk-huk-huk*. Many ornithological writers have a weakness for representing in syllables the songs of birds. I have tried to compre-

hend many combinations of letters intended to convey an idea of the notes of familiar birds, but they are always unintelligible. I am impressed at such times with the idea that the author has arranged a couple of alphabets promiscuously after shaking them up in a hat.

The nuthatch is a wide-awake, active little bird, very useful in destroying insects which infest the bark of trees. Whether we see him among the orchard trees or the great trees of the forest, he is forever on the go. He does but little flying, but if his sinuous circumambulations of the trunks would rival the giant-killer's bean pole. The smaller woodpeckers and the nuthatches are indifferently known as "sap-suckers," which title is, in some places, indicative of insignificant birds in general. A sap-sucker is a bird which every idle gunner feels himself privileged to shoot when he finds nothing gamier to expend his ammunition upon.

I once interrogated two young miscreants who were prowling about the woods with an antiquated musket in regard to sundry woodpeckers and nuthatches, whose mutilated bodies they had arrayed upon a log; "Oh, them's only sap-suckers; they're no good."

It is unaccountable that agriculturists, who, above all others, should protect insectivorous birds, should be the very ones to entertain prejudices against them. "Sap-suckers" are thought to be hard on orchard trees, and king-birds are shot on sight, because they sometimes approach the beehives, while nobody can account for the persistent per-cution of the crow. Many of our native species are becoming scarce, and the time is coming when a wiser public will discard those ancient notions about birds.—Charles H. Townsend, in *Public Ledger*.

AN AGED and respected New Yorker who was on a visit to his relatives in the interior the other week, was interviewed by a farmer who wanted advice as to how he should start his two sons in life. "Haven't you anything in mind yet?" "No, nothing." "Do you want them to be rich and respected?" "Of course I do." "Well, I should send one to West Point, and make a great general of him." "You would?" "Yes, and I should start the other in the live stock business." "What for?" "Why, to let one lead an army, and the other feed it. It is twenty years since the war closed, and yet we are still making up purses for generals and paying the claims of contractors. You might as well start right, and give your sons a first mortgage on the United States, as to turn out a pair of patriots who can't buy court plaster to hide their scars."—*Wall Street News*.

THE GOVERNMENT organ of the Mexican State of Chiapas publishes a long article on the choleraic disease which has ravaged that State, and has not yet disappeared. The General Government is asked for assistance, want and misery being prevalent where the epidemic raged. Sanitary cordons confined the disease to the hot region. It is said that "whole families died in a single night. On some plantations there are only three or four people left alive. Many bodies have been devoured by the dogs, because those who were stricken were at once abandoned. The town of Tuxtla had eight thousand inhabitants, six hundred of whom are dead. Of the six thousand in Tonala, upward of one thousand are dead. The town of Chiapas suffered most severely, twenty to thirty persons dying daily."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT recently introduced the system of "postal notes," and is now about to imitate Mr. Fawcett's scheme of postal stamp savings. The French form, known as "thrift card," will have twenty compartments, in which stamps of the value of a sou each may be set until they aggregate one franc, which is the lowest sum they received on deposit. In England, during the last year over one million five hundred thousand of these forms were used. The system is particularly adapted to a people so thrifty as the French.

IN FAIR WEATHER it was Martin Van Buren's custom to take a ride every morning until his illness, sitting erect in his saddle and wearing a skull cap, under which his snow-white hair could be seen. One morning when riding past Stuyvesant Falls,

he was hailed by a barefooted urchin, who shouted out: "Hey, mister, is you the President of the United States?" "I used to be, my little man," was the prompt reply; "what can I do for you?" "Oh, nothin', sir, only I thought Jimmy lied to me; I didn't think such a little man as you could be President of the United States."

DURING some excavations a few weeks ago for a new system of drainage at Brentford, England, a large number of old horse-shoes were found some eight feet below the surface. Local antiquarians believe they are the shoes that were worn by cavalry horses at the battle of Brentford, fought in 1642 between King Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. Some of the shoes were completely eaten through with rust and surrounded with calcareous matter, which suggests the presence of decayed bones.

PRINCE BISMARCK, the German Chancellor, is subject to fits of dejection, when he declares that his life has been a failure; that he has never made any one happy, neither himself, his family nor the nation at large. "If it were not for me," he once said, when in a despondent mood, "the world would have seen three great wars less, and eighty thousand who died in their bloom might have lived, and how many parents, brothers, sisters, widows would have spared their grief and tears!"

A COUNTRYMAN stepped into a Broad street store and invested in a nickel's worth of chestnuts. In half an hour he returned and handed the proprietor one of the nuts. "What does this mean?" asked the dealer. "Well," remarked the customer, "that is the only sound chestnut I found in the pint, and so thought you must have put it in by mistake. I am an honest man and don't want to take a mean advantage of a fellow."—*Athens (Ga.) Banner*.

MR. BLINKINSAP, a bachelor and a very wealthy sheep-raiser of California, recently returned to Burlington, Vermont, his native town, to visit his relatives. The only relative he found was a niece, a hard-working operative in a Burlington factory. The friendly girl so pleased her uncle that he adopted her and took her with him to the Pacific coast, that she might become his heiress.

LOUISVILLE has discovered that women are particularly fit to be drug clerks, and a number are already employed in the best stores. "They seem to learn by intuition," says an employer; "one look or word suffices where a man would require a hundred words of instruction. When my woman clerk has a matter in hand I am certain that my order will be carried out."

ONE OF THE ELEPHANTS sent as a tribute from Burmah to China killed several persons in Peking recently, having apparently become mad. The thickness of his skull and hide making it impossible to kill him, his keepers have disposed of him in an eminent Chinese fashion by digging a pit for him, in which he is to be allowed to starve to death.

THE CONTINUED INCREASE of mortality in St. Petersburg, Russia,—arising from zymotic diseases—is creating considerable alarm. The municipality has expended fifty thousand roubles in sanitary measures, but nothing practically effective against the ever-growing death rate has been devised.

AN AUSTRALIAN Tom Thumb has been exhibited in England. His real name is David John Armstrong. He was born in 1851. He is three feet two inches in height, and weighs seventy pounds. His limbs are in perfect proportion. He is very intelligent.

THE FASTEST RUN yet by a full railway train was made recently between Philadelphia and Jersey City, ninety miles in eighty minutes. The engine which drew the train is new, and has seven-foot drivers.

MR. BASS, the great brewer of Burton, England, paid more than eight hundred thousand dollars last year to the various railway companies for conveying ale to his customers.

AT THE INSTANCE of the Berlin Anti-Cruelty Society all public performances of tamers of lions and other dangerous animals will be henceforth prohibited.

THE PLEASURES OF WINTER.

Canadians have their winter and the pleasures it brings. Its long evenings usually are spent around the fire in readings and study or else outside in the bracing atmosphere enjoying the winter sports which have such attractions to those who once have enjoyed them. But those who have not experienced a Canadian winter seem to have a very different opinion of it and judge of it only by the record made on their thermometer on cold bleak days at home, when it registers a few degrees below the ordinary temperature.

The people of Montreal recognizing these facts, and finding it impossible to make people outside of their country believe in the pleasures of its winter, determined to bring as many of them as possible to their city in what is usually the coldest week of the year, the third week of January. As an inducement they built a palace of ice about ninety feet square having a tower at each corner fifty feet high and one in the centre over one hundred feet high, and all lighted up with twelve electric lights. The blocks of which the palace were built were cut from the St. Lawrence, each one measuring three feet by one foot six inches in size, and all were frozen together to make one solid mass. In addition they promised their visitors slides down their toboggan hills, rides on their railway over the ice bridge that crosses the river at this city, a grand torchlight procession by the different snow-shoe clubs dressed in their pretty blanket uniforms, such a fancy dress carnival in the skating rink as they could see no where else, a grand curling bonspiel, dinners and other amusements. As a result during the week the city was crowded, the enthusiasm and pleasure of the visitors knew no bounds and the people of the city were asked to renew their invitation next year when, if accommodation could be obtained thousands of guests would flock to the cold frosty north to enjoy themselves.

No! the winter of Canada is not a drawback. It builds up strong, vigorous men and women, it makes roads in places that otherwise would be impassable, it is one of its greatest blessings and should be recognized as such.

FROM THE SALOON TO THE PRISON.

Mrs. Emma Molloy relates the following incident in one of her speeches referring to the relation of intemperance to crime:

In a recent visit to the Leavenworth, Kans., prison, during my address on Sabbath morning, I observed a young boy, not more than seventeen or eighteen years of age, on the front seat intently eyeing me. The look he gave me was so full of earnest longing, it spoke volumes to me. At the close of the service I asked the warden for an interview with him, which was readily granted. As he approached me, his face grew deathly pale, and as I grasped his hand he could not restrain the fast-falling tears. Choking with emotion he said:

"I have been in this prison two years, and you are the first person that has called for me, the first woman that has spoken to me."

"How is this, my child?" I asked.

"Have you no friends that love you? Where is your mother?"

The great brown eyes swimming with tears, were slowly uplifted to mine as he replied—

"My friends are all in Texas. My mother

is an invalid, and fearing that the knowledge of my terrible fall would kill her, I have kept my whereabouts a profound secret. For two years I have borne my awful homesickness in silence for her sake."

As he buried his face in his hands, and heartick sobs burst from his trembling frame, it seemed to me I could see a panorama of the days and nights, the long weeks of homesick longing, that had dragged their weary length out over two years.

So I ventured to ask, "How much longer have you to stay?"

"Three years!" was the reply, as the fair young head dropped lower, and the frail little hand trembled with suppressed emotion.

"Five years at your age!" I exclaimed, "How did this happen?"

"Well," he replied, "it's a long story, but I'll make it short. I started out from home to try to do something for myself. Coming to Leavenworth, I found a cheap boarding-house, and one night accepted an invitation from some of the young men to go into a drinking saloon. For the first time in my life I drank a glass of liquor. It fired my

look upon it. Oh! I am so homesick for my mother."

The head of the boy dropped down into my lap with a wailing sob. I laid my hand upon his head. I thought of my own boy, and for a few moments was silent, and let the outburst of sorrow have vent. Presently I said, "Murray, if I were your mother, and the odor of a thousand prisons were upon you, still you would be my boy. I should want to know where you were. Is it right to keep that mother in suspense! Do you suppose there has ever been a day or night that she has not prayed for her wandering boy? No, Murray, I will only consent to write to your mother on consideration that you will permit me to write the whole truth, just as one mother can write it to another."

After some argument, his consent was finally obtained, and a letter was hastily penned and sent on its way. A week or so elapsed, when the following letter was received from Texas:

DEAR SISTER IN CHRIST:—Your letter was this day received, and I hasten to thank you for your words of tender sympathy and

him that when he is released, his place in the old home-nest and in his mother's heart is waiting for him.

Then followed loving mother words for Murray, in addition to those written. As I wept bitter tears over the words so full of heartbreak, I asked myself the question, "How long will this nation continue this covenant with death and league with hell to rob us of our boys?"—*Inter Ocean.*

THE FIRST BUTTON WRONG.

"Dear me!" said little Janet, "I buttoned just one button wrong and that made all the rest wrong!" and Janet tugged away, and fretted, as if the poor buttons were quite to blame for her trouble.

"Patience! patience!" said mamma, snatching at the little fretful face, "and next time look out for the wrong button; then you'll keep all the rest right. And," added mamma, as the last button was put in its place, and the scowling face was smooth once more, "look out for the first wrong deed of any kind; another and another are sure to follow."

Janet remembered how, one day not long ago, she struck baby Alice; that was the first wrong deed. Then she denied having done it; that was another. Then she was unhappy and cross all day because she had told a lie. What a long list of buttons fastened wrong just because one went wrong—because her naughty little hand struck baby! The best thing she could do, to make it right again, was to tell mamma how naughty she had been, and ask her to forgive her; but that was much harder than just to do the buttons again.

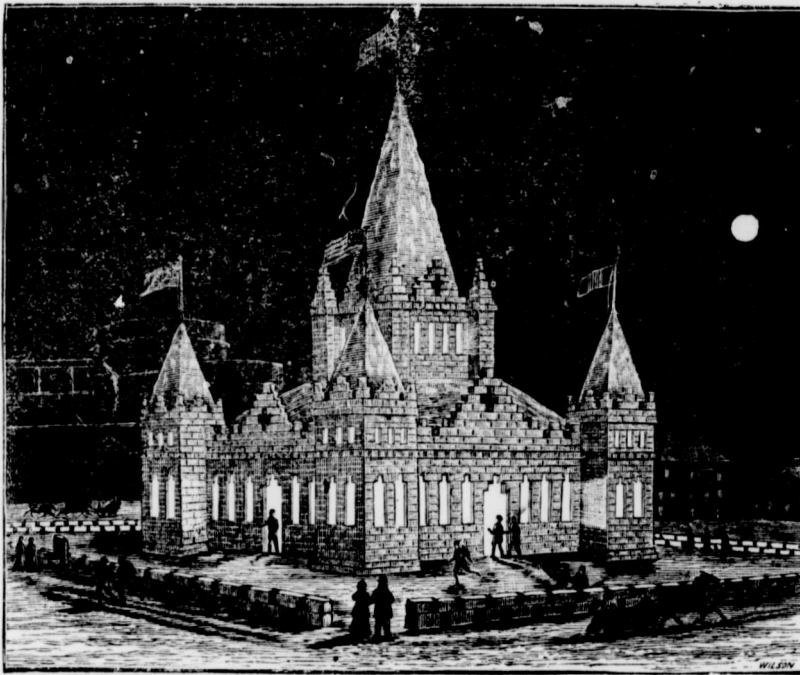
Janet thought it all over, and between the buttons and her very unhappy day I think she learned never again to forget to look out for the first wrong deed.—*Herald of Mercy.*

THE "TEMPERANCE SCHOOL" is a little five-cent hand-book describing that institution from superintendent to infant class, and telling how to organize and conduct it. For fifty cents the teacher's outfit will be sent post paid, containing, "Temperance School Catechism," "Manual," "Ripples

of Song," and tracts. A temperance school is better than a Band of Hope, because it is the proper place for children to be learners. They have no resources to conduct a society, and there is no real advantage in setting them to play at it. They are quite content without office in the Sunday-school and in day-school, and they will be in the temperance school if it is not put into their heads. Young people make excellent teachers in the temperance school, but sometimes it is desirable to have older people come in to start the work until the young people become interested.—*Youth's Temperance Journal, published by the National Temperance Society, New York.*

WE NEED TO LEARN the lesson that this life is given us only that we may attain to eternal life. For lack of remembering this, we fix our affections on the things of this fleeting world, and when the time comes that we must quit it, we are all agast and terrified.—*Fuller.*

DISCONTENT is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will.—*R. W. Emerson.*



MONTREAL ICE PALACE.

brain. There is a confused remembrance of a quarrel. Somebody was stabbed. The bloody knife was found in my hand. I was indicted for assault with intent to kill. Five years for the thoughtless acceptance of a glass of liquor is surely illustrating the Scripture truth that 'the way of the transgressor is hard!'"

I was holding the cold trembling hand that had crept into mine. He earnestly tightened his grasp as imploringly he said,

"Oh, Mrs. Molloy, I want to ask a favor of you."

At once I expected he was going to ask me to help obtain a pardon, and in an instant I measured the weight of public reproach that rests upon the victims of its legalized drink traffic. It is all right to legalize a man to craze the brains of our boys, but not by any means wise to ask that the State pardon its victim. Interpreting my thought, he said, "I am not going to ask you to get me a pardon, but I want you to write to my mother, and get a letter from her and send it to me. Don't for the world tell her where I am. Better not tell her anything about me. Just get a line from her so I can

for tidings of my boy—the first word we have had in two years. When Murray left home we thought it would not be for long.

As the months have rolled on, the family have given him up as dead, but I felt sure God would give me back my boy. As I write from the couch of an invalid, my husband is in W. nursing another son, who is lying at the gates of death with typhoid fever. I could not wait his return to write to Murray. I wrote and told him, if I could, how quickly I would go and pillow his dear head upon my breast, just as I did when he was a little child. My poor, dear boy—so generous, so kind and loving. What could he have done to deserve this punishment? You do not mention his crime, but you say it was committed while under the influence of drink. I did not know he even tasted liquor. We have raised six boys, and I have never known one of them to be under the influence of drink. Oh! is there no place in this nation that is safe when our boys have left the home-fold? O God! my sorrow is greater than I can bear. I cannot go to him, but, sister, I pray you to talk to him, and comfort him, as you would have some mother talk to your boy were he in his place. Tell

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MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE TELEGRAPH.

George and Thomas Bates had often expressed a desire to visit the telegraph office. One day, after school, these boys went into their father's warehouse, just opposite the telegraph office, and asked him if he would be so kind as to take them to see this wonderful invention. Their father was not so occupied as to prevent his granting their request; and the next moment they were by the side of the agent, looking at the performance of the little instrument that noted down intelligence like a living thing.

The boys entreated their father to send a message to their uncle in Washington. This he consented to do; but the little machine was so busy that there was no opportunity to gratify them.

"Tic, tic, tic, dot, dot, click, click, click," went the little pointer. By and by it ceased for an instant; but just as the agent was going to put in his claim it began again. After a while their turn came. The agent hurried to put in a W for Washington, and "Ay, ay," was the reply, to let him know that his wish was attended to, and the message was sent.

In the evening the boys could talk of nothing but the wonders of the magnetic telegraph.

"Is it not the most wonderful thing you ever heard of, father?" said Thomas.

"No," replied his father; "I have heard of things more wonderful.

"But, father," said George, "you never heard of any message being sent so quickly as by this means, have you?"

"Yes, I have, my son." "And you receiving an answer as quickly?" added George.

"Yes much sooner," replied his father.

"Are you in earnest, father?" said Thomas, drawing his chair close to his father, and looking eagerly in his face. "Is it possible that you know of a more wonderful way of communication than by telegraph?"

"I never was more in earnest, my son, than when I say yes to your question."

"Well, father," said George, "do tell me what it is, and in what respect it is better than the telegraph?"

"In the first place," said his father, "you do not have to wait to send your message while others are attended to; for your message can go with thousands of others, without an interruption or hindrance."

"So that is an improvement," said George; "for we had to wait a long time, you know."

"And in the next place," continued his father, "there is no need of wires or electricity, or machinery, to aid the mode of

communication of which I speak; and what is more wonderful than all is the fact that you need not even express the nature of your communication, as before you do so your answer may be returned, though it is necessary that you truly and sincerely desire a favorable reception for your request. Besides all this, the plan of communication of which I speak is superior to all others from the fact that you need not resort to any particular place to send your request. In the lonely desert, on the trackless ocean, in the crowded city, on the mountain top, by night or by day, in sickness and health, and especially in trouble and affliction, the way of communication is open to all. And the applicants can never be so numerous that the simplest desire of the feeblest child, properly presented, shall not meet immediate attention."

"Is there any account published

and praying, and confessing my sin and the sin of the people Israel, and presenting my supplication before the Lord my God, . . . yea, while I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel, . . . being sedtsoflyswiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation. And informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding. At the beginning of thy supplications the commandment came forth, and I am come to show thee—"

"I see father, from these passages," said Thomas, "that you refer to prayer."

"And I am sure you will both agree with me that this mode of communication with heaven is more wonderful than any other, for by this means our desires can be immediately known to our heavenly Father and we receive answer."—*Standard.*



MORAL.—CHOOSE YOUR FRIENDS WISELY.

of this wonderful manner of communicating your wishes?" inquired Thomas.

"Yes, there is, my son; and I hope your interest will not be diminished when I tell you it is to be found in the Bible."

"In the Bible!" exclaimed both boys.

"Certainly, my sons, and if you will both get your Bibles, I will tell you where to find the passages confirming what I have said."

The children opened their Bibles, and found, as their father directed them, the twenty-fourth verse of the sixty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, which Thomas read as follows: "And it shall come to pass, that, before they call, I will answer, and while they are speaking I will hear."

Next George found and read the ninth verse of the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah: "Then shall thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say here I am."

"Now turn," said their father, "to Daniel, ninth chapter, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third verses."

"And while I was speaking,

that stood near the window, and was seen from the yard. There was no time for procuring a ladder, but one man was hoisted on the shoulders of another. And thus he was taken out. A moment after the roof fell in.

When the child was rescued, the father cried out: "Come, neighbors, let us kneel down; let us give thanks to God. He has given me all my eight children, let the house go; I am rich enough." John Wesley always remembered this deliverance with the deepest gratitude. Under one of the portraits published during his life is a representation of a house on fire, with the scriptural inquiry, "Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WOULD NOT DO FOR A LINEN MANUFACTURER.

There was a lad in Ireland, who was put to work in a linen factory; and while he was at work there a piece of cloth was wanted, to be sent out, which was short of the quantity it ought to be; but the master thought it might be made the length by stretching. He thereupon unrolled the cloth, taking hold of one end of it himself, and the boy at the other. He then said, "Pull, Adam, pull!"

"I cannot, sir." "Why?" said the master. "Because it is wrong, sir," and and he refused to pull. Upon this the master said he would not do for a linen manufacturer, and sent him home.

But the boy became the learned and famous Dr. Adam Clark.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

TOM'S GOLD-DUST.

"That boy knows how to take care of his gold-dust," said Tom's uncle often to himself, and sometimes aloud.

Tom went to college; and every account they heard of him he was going ahead, laying a solid foundation for the future.

"Certainly," said his uncle, "certainly; that boy, I tell you, knows how to take care of his gold-dust."

"Gold-dust!" Where did Tom get gold-dust? He was a poor boy. He had not been to California. He never was a miner. When did he get gold-dust? Ah! he has seconds and minutes, and these are the gold-dust of time—specks and particles of time which boys and girls and grown-up people are apt to waste and throw away. Tom knew their value. His father, our minister, had taught him that every speck and particle of time was worth its weight in gold, and his son took care of them as if they were. Take care of your gold-dust!—*Sel.*

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COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 7th, 1883. The grain market is almost stagnant. Sales extremely small, and receipts no better. We quote: Canada White Winter \$1.08 to \$1.10; Canada Red \$1.13 to \$1.14; Canada Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.11. Peas, 50c per 60 lbs. Barley, 55c to 60c per bush. Oats, 36c to 37c. Rye 60c per bush.

LOUR.—The market has been a trifle brisker this week; sales still continue moderate, but holders are quite confident, and will not weaken. Superiors and Extras show a decided advance on inside prices, and the majority of sales have been made on outside prices. Quotations are as follows:—Superior Extra, \$4.95 to \$5; Extra Superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' Canadian, \$3.00 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers' American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$4.10; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.20 to \$2.25; do. Spring Extra, \$2.20 to \$2.25; do. Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.15; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—Unchanged. Oatmeal, \$4.05 to \$5.00. Cornmeal nominally \$3.90 to \$4.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—The demand during the week both for home and export has been decidedly greater. This has lent additional firmness to quotations particularly in medium grades. Quotations:—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 26c to 27c; do., good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese firm, but small business—10c to 11c for August, and 13c to 14c for choice September and October; common grades, 7c to 9c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—No change to report; this week's high prices still keeping sales below the average. We quote:—Mess Pork, \$21 to \$22 for Western and Canada mess; Lard, 13c to 14c per lb; Hams, 15c to 17c; Bacon, 13c to 14c.

EGGS.—Scarce and in good demand. 23c to 25c for lined and 25c to 26c for fresh. ASHES are firm at \$5.05 to \$5.15. \$5.10 is the ruling price.

THE COUNTRY MARKETS.

The badly-drifted condition of the roads in many places, together with the holidays occurring at the beginning of Lent have caused a very light attendance at the markets this week, and dealers have the business nearly all to themselves, and of course charge somewhat higher prices, but the demand is light and most housekeepers are waiting for larger supplies from the farmers when the country roads get better. The offerings in the live-stock market have been very light and consisted chiefly of cattle held over from last week. There was a slight improvement in the prices of the best cattle, a few sales of choice heifers and steers were made a firm 5c to 5 1/2c per lb., but for common stock there seemed to be little or no demand, as nearly all of the butchers have enough of this kind of beef on hand for the present, having purchased largely and at low prices, last week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6th, 1883.

GRAIN.—Following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, \$1.17; Feb., \$1.19; March, \$1.21; April, \$1.22; May, Corn 60c cash, 60 1/2c Feb., 60 1/2c March, 60 1/2c May, Oats, 45c cash, 45c Feb., 45 1/2c March, 45 1/2c May, Rye, sales 1.00 State at 7 1/4. We quote: Canada, in bond, 75c; State, 74 to 75c. Peas—Canada field, 85c to 90c; green peas, \$1.30; black-eyed Southern, \$2.90 to \$3.00 per two bushel bag. Buckwheat, 74c.

LOUR.—Low Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Spring, \$3.65 to \$3.85 for Winter; Western \$4.00; Clear Extra, \$5.40 to \$6.05; Poor to Choice Fancy, held at \$6.55 to \$7.00; Inferior Clear Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Straight Extra, \$5.50 to \$6.25, up to \$6.65 for Choice, and \$6.55 to \$7.50 for Choice to Fancy; Patent Extra, \$5.90 to \$7.25; Choice Fancy Family Extra, \$6.00 to \$7.00; Buckwheat Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Coarse, \$6.75 to \$7.05 per lb. Cornmeal, Branwynne \$3.85 to \$3.90; City Sacked, coarse, per 100 lbs, \$1.24 to \$1.26;

Fine white, and yellow, \$1.25 to \$1.45; no sales. Corn flour, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Grits \$4.25 to \$4.75.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$22 to \$23; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, \$20 to \$21; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$18.50 to \$19; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, \$18.50 to \$19; 50 lbs. or medium feed \$18.50 to \$19; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$18.50 to \$19; rye at \$19 per ton; barley feed, \$22.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, per lb., prime, 13c; fancy, 14 to 14 1/2c; Timothy, \$2.70 to \$2.25 per bushel; domestic flax-seed, \$1.28 to \$1.30; Calcutta linseed, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

BEER.—Market still very dull. We quote: \$12 for plain mess; \$12 to \$13 for extra mess; \$13 to \$13.50 for plate; \$14.50 for extra plate; \$27.00 to \$29.00 for extra India mess and \$15 to \$16.00 for packet.

BEFF HAMS.—Fair market at \$19.50 to \$20.

BACON.—The Chicago market prices are, loose long clear, \$9.10; short clear, \$9.50; short rib, \$9.20; shoulders, 6.65c; boxed clear, \$9.35; short clear, \$9.75; short rib, 9.45c; shoulders, \$6.90.

CUTMEATS.—Demand better than last week. We quote: 9c to 9 1/2c for pickled hams; 8c for pickled shoulders; 11 1/2 to 12c for pickled hams; 9c for smoked shoulders; 13c to 13 1/2c for smoked hams.

DRESSED HOGS.—Hogs at 8 1/2c to 9c and market pigs at 9c.

PORK.—\$18.87 1/2 to \$19.50 for new mess; \$15 to \$15.25 for extra prime, \$19 to \$19 for family.

LARD.—Prices but little changed. Sale still small. We quote 11 1/2 for Western steam and 10c for city.

STEARINE.—We quote 11 1/2 to 11 1/4. Oleo-margarine, 9c.

TALLOW.—We quote 8 1/2c to 8c for prime. Sales of 65,000 lbs reported.

MEAT AND STOCK.—Western heavy wethers, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c per lb; Jersey and near-by 5c to 6c. Spring lambs, 6c to 7 1/2c. Live calves, State, fair to prime, 9c to 10c; Jersey, &c., 10c to 10 1/2c; butter-milk fed, 5c to 6 1/2c; grasses, 4c to 4 1/2c. Dressed veals, from 10c to 11c for poor to fair, to 13c to 14c for choice.

WOMEN EMANCIPATED IN CYPRUS.

One result of the British occupation of Cyprus, according to an American observer, has been to revolutionize the status of Turkish women in the island. The emancipated Turkish woman, he says, is only to be found in Cyprus, but she has been emancipated so rapidly that, in his opinion, the harem system will not long survive in Egypt or any other country where a British garrison is stationed. In Cyprus, according to his account, the Moslem woman "has openly thrown off the yoke and claimed her independence, and with a vengeance, too. Turkish husbands, fathers, brothers, and friends are frantic with despair at the turn affairs have taken, and should a Turk come here from any other part of Islam he would not believe his own eyes." The women go unveiled, walk arm-in-arm with the infidel, give coffee parties to Englishmen, attend coffee-chantants, and in some cases have even taken to drinking. The Woman's Suffrage Society should lose no time in starting a branch in Cyprus, for if drunkenness and the em-can are the first fruits of female emancipation in the island there is certain to be a severe reaction before long, in which the Turkish husband is likely to come to his own again unless due precautions are taken by the liberators of the other sex.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEAR PICTON, Ontario, is a remarkable freak of nature. Two elm trees stand about twenty feet apart, and one, at a height of twenty-five feet, bends over and joins the other, forming a perfect and magnificent tree. It is then perfectly round, and extends upward about twenty-five feet.

BILLS APPLYING for permission to construct one thousand seven hundred and seventy miles of new railway in Great Britain, of which three-fourths will be in England, will be laid before Parliament during the approaching session.

IT HAS BEEN STATED that as many as twenty of the newly elected mayors of England are total abstainers. This is put among the signs of the progress of the Temperance movement among the middle class of the country.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Lord Wolsley, in a letter addressed to the children of the National School at Woodville, Burton-on-Trent, England, says:—"I believe success in life is within the reach of all who set before them an aim and an ambition that is not beyond the talents and ability which God has bestowed upon them. We should all begin life with a determination to do well, whatever we take in hand, and if that determination is adhered to with the pluck for which Englishmen are renowned, success, according to the nature and quality of our brain-power is, I think, a certainty. Had I begun life as a tinker my earnest endeavor would have been to have made better pots and pans than my neighbors, and I think I may venture to say, without any vanity, that, with God's blessing, I should have been fairly successful. The first step on the ladder that leads to success is the firm determination to succeed; the next is the possession of that moral and physical courage which will enable one to mount up rung after rung until the top is reached. The best man makes a false step now and then, and some even have very bad falls; the weak and pulling cry over their misfortunes, and seek for the sympathy of others, and do nothing further than to render their first fall a second failure; but the plucky and the courageous pick themselves up without a groan over their broken bones, over their first failures, and set to work to mount the ladder again full of confidence in themselves, and with faith in the results that always attend upon cheerful perseverance."

TIME.

Time never sits heavily upon us but what it is badly employed. Time is a grateful friend; it use well, and it never fails to make suitable requital. Time is the most undefinable yet the most insatiable of deplorables, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all; nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. Time—the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition—is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it. He that has made time his friend will have little to fear from his enemies; but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

A LUCIFEROUS INCIDENT recently took place in Liverpool. There are two brothers who parted many years ago when boys, one of them going to America to seek his fortune and the other remaining in Liverpool to make it. They have both been eminently successful in this respect, and not long ago the brother in America determined to visit the brother in England. The time of the visit was settled by correspondence, and the American set sail. The Englishman is a notorious wag, and arranged that an acquaintance should meet the American as his brother and conduct him to the hotel. The American, who was also a great wag, on the trip decided to play exactly the same joke on his brother, asking an acquaintance whom he had met on the ship to personate him for a few hours. The acquaintance entered into the spirit of the joke, and when the vessel arrived at Liverpool was found by the personator of the English brother and driven to the hotel. The real American brother followed more leisurely, chuckling over his joke. In the meantime the English brother had also gone to the hotel, bursting with merriment over his joke. It happened that the two real brothers met in the lobby of the hotel, and though they had been parted so many years, they knew each other. At first, with blank amazement they greeted each other; and then, as they explained their mutual jokes, laughed long and heartily. But the climax was yet to be reached. An explanation in regard to the

gentlemen who had personated them, and who were now, as they imagined, playing a huge joke on each other, showed that they also were brothers who had been separated from boyhood, but who did not know each other when they met. The first pair of brothers hurried up to their parlour, and after the situation had been explained all around the comedy of errors was pleasantly ended by an old-fashioned English dinner.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book)

LESSON VII. [Acts 4: 18-31. Feb. 18, 1883.] CHRISTIAN COURAGE, COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 29-31.

(Revised Version) And they called them, and charged them 18 not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus. But Peter and John answered and said 19 unto them, Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you rather than unto God; judge ye; for we cannot but speak the 22 things which we have seen and heard. And when they had further threatened them, let them go, finding nothing how they might punish them, because of the people; for all men glorified God for that which was done. For the man was more than forty years old, 22 unto whom this miracle of healing was wrought.

And being let go, they came to their own 23 company, and reported all that had been done; and the elders had said unto them. And they, when they heard it, lifted up their 24 voice to forbid without account. And they said, thou that didst make the heaven and the earth and the sea, and all that in them is: who by the Holy Ghost, by the mouth of our 25 father David thy servant didst say, Why did the Gentiles rage, And the peoples imagine vain things? The kings of the earth set themselves in 26 array, And the rulers were gathered together, Against the Lord and against his Anointed: of a truth in this city against thy holy Ser- 27 vant Jesus, whom thou didst anoint, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the peoples of Israel, were gathered to- gether, to do whatsoever thy hand and thy 28 counsel had ordained to come to pass. And now, Lord, look upon their threatenings; grant unto thy servants to speak thy word with all boldness, while thou stretchest out 30 thy hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done through the name of thy Holy Servant Jesus. And when they had prayed, 31 the place was shaken, wherein they were gathered together; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"If God be for us, who can be against us?"—Rom. 8:31.

TOPIC.—The Grandeur of Christian Courage.

LESSON PLAN.—I. THE ANSWER OF COURAGE, VS. 18-22. 2. THE REFUGE OF COURAGE, VS. 23-28. 3. THE PRAYER OF COURAGE, VS. 29-31.

TIME.—A. D. 30, in immediate connection with the last lesson. Place.—Jerusalem.

INTRODUCTION. The council were greatly perplexed and in doubt what course to pursue. They could not deny that a great miracle had been wrought, and they knew that the people were deeply moved by it. They wanted to get rid of these men and of the "name" that was so hateful to them, but they were afraid to punish them. They therefore charged them not to speak or teach any more in the name of Jesus, and then set them at liberty. Our lesson today tells us how the apostles answered the council, and what they did after their liberation.

LESSON NOTES. V. IS COMMANDED THEM—with threats of punishment in case of disobedience. V. 19 JUDGE YE—God required them to speak; the council forbade them. Which ought they to obey? V. 20. WE CANNOT BUT SPEAK—neither their consciences nor their hearts would let them be still. They must be "witnesses" for Jesus. V. 23. THEIR OWN COMPANY—the apostles and other believers. V. 24. WITH ONE ACCORD—the hearts of all united in ever; word of the prayer. V. 25. MOUTH OF DAVID—Ps 2: 1, 4. The quotation is thus directly applied to Jesus as the Anointed, the Messiah of the Old Testament. V. 27. HAST ANOINTED—set apart and consecrated to be the saviour of men. HE DID ... PLATE—Luke 23: 1-12. V. 28. THY HAND—thy power, as the hand is the instrument of power. DETERMINED REPAIR—God over-ruled their wicked acts that Pilate and the priests, the soldiers and the mob brought to pass what he had before determined. V. 28. WITH ALL BOLDNESS—they ask for fearless courage to go right on speaking for their Master, and for miracles of healing to prove that they spoke the truth of God. V. 31. THE PLACE WAS SHAKEN—in token that their prayer was heard. FILLED WITH THE HOLY GHOST—they received fuller supplies of the Spirit, a new baptism from on high, and at once they began to speak with boldness, as they asked, "the very words the rulers had commanded them not to speak at all."

TEACHINGS: 1. Conscious guilt makes cowards of the strong. 2. Conscious innocence gives the highest courage. 3. We should always obey God and trust results with him. 4. God will stand by us if we stand by his truth. We should pray for courage to live and labor for the Lord.

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