

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

Vol. III.

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No. 13.

The Weekly Messenger.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Fifty cents a year. Five copies to separate addresses, two dollars. Please, friends, show it round, and induce all you can to subscribe. Address JOHN DUGGALL & SON, Montreal, Canada.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

One of the most interesting events of the session was the defeat of Orange incorporation. Mr. Cameron, the member for Victoria, Ontario, moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of British North America. The mover was supported in speeches by Messrs. T. White, Woodworth, J. White, Farrow, Beatty, Tyrwhitt, Foster, Baker, Wallace and Sproule. Speeches were made against the measure by Messrs. Mills, Cameron (Huron), Blake and Curran. Mr. Blake spoke for three hours, his speech being one of the most masterly efforts ever heard in that Parliament. He opposed the bill chiefly on three grounds—first, that the incorporation of the society was a matter for provincial legislation; secondly, that the state should not recognize secret societies, which are a source of evil, and, thirdly, that the Orange Order in this country was, more than anything else, a Tory political organization. Upon division the bill was defeated, 68 voting for it and 105 against it.

An amendment to the Customs Act introduced by the Minister of Customs, Mr. Bowell, provided that penalties and forfeitures shall be sued for in the Exchequer Court or in any superior court, but may be sued for in a county or circuit court if the amount is less than \$200; also, that any person detected in smuggling operations, or attempting to defraud the Government, shall forfeit his goods and be liable, as also his aiders and abettors, to a penalty of not less than \$50 and not more than \$200, or to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment within those limits.

The bill to incorporate the Methodist Church of Canada passed the private bills committee of the Senate without amendment.

The Dominion License Act passed last year was discussed briefly in the House of Commons upon the motion of Mr. Houde for its repeal. The ground taken by those in favor of repeal was chiefly that the law trenching upon the domain of the provincial legislatures. An amendment, moved by Sir Hector Langevin, was carried by a vote of 117 to 63, and was as follows:—"That in the opinion of the House it is expedient that the question of the competency of Parliament to pass the Liquor License Act of 1883 should be submitted with all convenient speed to the Supreme Court of Canada or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or both." Sir Hector was to have introduced a bill

this week amending the Dominion License Act so that no penalties will be enforced under it while its legality is being tested.

The brewers have been urging the Government to introduce legislation on their behalf, including the exemption of beer and light wines from the prohibitory provisions of the Scott Act.

15,000 copies of the evidence on butter-making of Messrs. Lynch and Arnold, before the agricultural committee, are to be published.

The agreement between the Government and the Local Government of British Columbia, settling long-standing difficulties, was approved in a resolution that passed by a vote of 95 to 51. Messrs. Homer and Gordon from that Province objected to the agreement, condemning strongly a coal mining monopoly granted under its terms to a private company.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone has been compelled by severe illness to rest. Lord Hartington successfully leads the House of Commons in the Premier's absence. Reports that Mr. Gladstone would resign on account of differences in the Cabinet upon the Egyptian question are sharply denied by the Liberal press.

The army estimates, which passed the House of Commons last week, amount to about \$21,000,000. In presenting them Lord Hartington said the recent changes in the service were inducing the men to prolong the period of their foreign service, and more than thirty-three thousand recruits—the largest number ever known in one year—had been attracted during the past year. Three naval guns of 110 tons—the most powerful in the world—four of 63 tons and three of 43 tons would be finished during the present year.

Recent by-elections—such as that in Cambridgeshire, where a Conservative has been elected in place of the late Speaker, Sir Henry Brand—show that the Government is losing ground in the country. Party papers of all shades are sounding notes of warning to their people to prepare for a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Parnell is making extraordinary preparations in Ireland. His party will contest ninety seats in that Island and expects to carry seventy-five of them.

In the House of Lords a motion in favor of opening the museums on Sunday was rejected.

A motion against bishops continuing to sit in the House of Lords was rejected in the House of Commons by the narrow vote of 137 to 148.

According to the official returns the revenue returned by Scotland is one million more than Ireland contributes, while the Government expenditure is four millions more in Ireland than it is in Scotland.

THE BACK LAKES OF Frontenac county, Ontario, are to be stocked with salmon, trout and white fish fry from leading hatcheries this spring.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Another resolution in the Lasker affair has been unanimously adopted by the House committee on foreign affairs. It renews the expression of regret at the death of the distinguished member of the German Parliament on American soil, and states that the House has no concern in the relations between the German Executive and the Reichstag.

Mr. Tom Ochiltree, in the course of the debate, undertook to describe Prince Bismarck in very uncomplimentary terms and said: "Well might this proud and haughty instrument of despotism seek to shut out American principles from the hearts of the German people. The principles of absolute imperialism could not withstand the moral powers of American freedom."

The foreign affairs committee has sent up the bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the importation of adulterated food and drink.

A favorable report has been made by the House committee on agriculture on the bill to allow any person to make wine or brandy from fruits raised by himself or his tenants, free from any internal revenue tax or restrictions.

Mr. Slocum has introduced a bill in the House providing that every able-bodied male citizen between 18 and 42 years of age may be enrolled under the laws of his State or Territory, in what is to be known as "The Active Militia." Enlistments shall be for three years, but re-enlistments may be for shorter terms. Each State shall maintain rifle ranges and instruct the militia in rifle practice.

A resolution of Mr. Van Wyck was adopted by the Senate directing the Committee on public lands to enquire into the possession of public lands by foreign companies, and what legislation is required to prevent them falling into such alien hands.

A bill has been reported favorably by the Senate committee on judiciary, providing that debtors who instituted proceedings under the bankruptcy act of 1867 shall prosecute such to a final issue within nine months from the passage of the bill.

The Postal Telegraph Company has offered to allow the Government to establish postal telegraphy over its lines at the rate of twenty words for 25 cents, and ten cents for each additional ten words, with night messages at fifteen cents, and double rates between points in the Atlantic and in the Pacific divisions. The Government is to supply offices, employees and all but the actual lines, and the company promises to have the lines extend over the whole country in seven years.

Mr. Budd, before the House committee on post-offices, contended that the offer of the company was only a trick to prevent government postal telegraphy. He favored government railways and telegraphs as the only solution of the problems connected with these conveniences, and urged the enforcing by Congress of a reduction in telegraph rates.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY in Canada

is the exposure of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Ontario by the bribery of members of the Legislature. On Monday night of last week Mr. Mowat, the Premier, requested the Speaker to open two sealed letters that had been placed in his hands. Upon being opened the letters were found to be from Messrs. William D. Balfour and Robert McKim, members of the House. That from the former contained \$800 in \$10 bills, and that from the latter \$1000. These sums, the letters explained, had been given the writers by a man named Wilkinson, to induce them to vote against the Government. Other members arose and stated that they had been corruptly approached with promises of money and office for the same purpose. Wilkinson has been known for a long time as a political agent of the Conservative party in Ontario, and had for some time served the Dominion Government in nominal offices, the salaries of which were bigger than the duties. He was getting at the rate of \$1,800 a year and expenses while actually engaged in buying votes in the Ontario local elections. Simultaneously with the exposure of the conspiracy in the House, Wilkinson and an American lumberman named Kirkland were arrested, and summonses were served upon Mr. Bunting, manager of the *Mail* newspaper, and a Mr. Meek to appear before the police court the next day. Kirkland is believed to have provided funds for the bribes, his object in desiring to overthrow the Government being the obtaining of certain lumbering privileges from the coalition Government that was planned should succeed. The preliminary examination has been going on steadily in the court since the denouement, and the Legislature made provision, before proroguing the other day, for enquiry into the case by royal commission. All the accused are likely to be committed for trial at the assizes, except Kirkland, who has elected to be tried summarily by the magistrate. Very heavy penalties are provided in the law for the crime of attempting to corrupt the Legislature. It appears that, from the time approaches were first made to them, the members sought to be unduly influenced were under advice from the Government to endeavor to lead the conspirators on to do the utmost of which they were capable. Thus the offenders were entrapped into fully exposing their base purposes and methods.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY has rejected the constitutional amendment prohibitory of the liquor traffic by 30 to 26. That is so near a triumph for the right as to raise hopes of that State casting out the adversary in the near future so effectually that the question of going back on the decision will never arise. Only four behind in the Legislature is a position for prohibition to hold in the home of "Jersey lightning whiskey" which is really encouraging.

A CONVENTION respecting postal money orders has been effected by Canada with Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Holland.

Mr. Dibell was there with his sweet young wife—she whom we have known as Olive Chase. Mr. Ashburton also came up with congratulations.

"You have been as a son to me; you won't forget me now?" Mr. Chase said as he hurried away with a heart too full for words.

"I have endeavored to be patient and bide my time," said a tall handsome man as he pressed through the crowd. "I have much to say to you. Will you come to me as soon as you are at liberty?" thrusting into his hand a card that bore his name, together with that of the hotel where he was staying. It was Hatham; and the action was so much like that of the quick, impulsive Hatham of the old time that Quince involuntarily put out a detaining hand. But he was gone.

Last of all came the good President, leading Gertrude, all clothed in white, and wearing a knot of blue violets at her throat, with another at her girdle. As she stood before him with her glad blue eyes full of a strange light, it all came back to him—the hour of his loneliness and despair; the sun nearly down, and no place of shelter for the night; the temptation to return and accept the only offer he had received. His eyes glanced from the fair face to the flowers.

"I felt sure you would wear violets today," he whispered.

"You thought of it, then? You are glad, Quince?" slipping her hand into his with old-time frankness.

"You can never know just how I regard them, darling."

And thus they go out together, these two whose lives are to run parallel one with the other, and both doing the same work.

Later the young minister drew Gertrude into his study, and, giving her a seat by the table, spread out before her a number of open letters.

"I have seen Hatham, and you must decide for me, Gertrude. Hatham is a rising man; he is living in the city, and he is anxious for me to go there. It is the place where we can do an immense amount of good, he says."

"I can well believe it. But, Quince—lifting her blue eyes to his face.

"There are several offers. Read them carefully," he said, without replying to the look.

Since his interview with Hatham, Quince had been endeavoring to gauge his own heart. He was sure that it was not ease of place or position that he desired, but to minister to the needs and wants of men—wherever he could do most good. And again he seemed to hear Frank's voice as it spoke to him in that last night at Chelmsford:

"It is the poor and sinful who need the wisest counsel, the most consideration, and the tenderest care."

Frank was himself anxious to do this work, but God had taken him at the close of his studies and at the entrance to his labors.

"Possibly I should have failed; God knows best. You must do my work, Quince; you can speak gently to the erring. You have done it, and you will do it again. And, Quince, in that day when he makes up his jewels—"

It was a part of Frank's last letter—the letter that had never been finished. His uncle, Mr. Haverlag, found it in Frank's desk and sent it to Quince without comment.

Gertrude had finished reading the letters. She looked up with a slight flush:

"You ask me to decide for you, Quince?"

"We are to work together, darling; it is right that you should have a voice in the decision."

"And, Quince, I have asked him to lead us in a plain path. I know he will, and this he will do by inclining us to accept the position that will bring about the best results," at the same time pushing toward him a letter upon which her hand had been resting while she was speaking.

This letter was from a struggling community in the distant West.

"Will you be satisfied with this, Gerty? Have you counted the cost—the privation, the hard work?" regarding her questioningly.

"More than satisfied, Quince; I shall be content!"

"COULDN'T HELP IT."

"O mamma, I am sorry! But I couldn't help it; I didn't mean to do it."

And so saying, Minnie Norris looked down at the fragments of what had been a very pretty pink china cup and saucer, as they lay upon the floor in a most pitiable state; such tiny fragments some of them were, mere chips, that it was well impossible to put them together again.

"Of course you didn't mean to do it," answered Mrs. Norris, "but why did you meddle with the cup?"

"I wanted a drink, and—"

"You might just as well have taken a drink out of one of the goblets," said Alice, Minnie's younger sister, to whom the cup had belonged.

"The goblets are all in the dining-room closet; besides, water tastes so much nicer out of anything pretty. I'm sorry I broke your cup, Alice; I couldn't help it. I'll give you my new vase to make up."

Alice was easily pacified, and as she knew that Minnie's destruction of her cup and saucer was not intentional, she said no more about it; neither did their mother.

Grandma Norris was sitting in her armchair, knitting as usual, and when the above conversation took place she looked up over her spectacles, first at the children, then at their mother, but she said nothing.

The next day Minnie came home from school with a grievous rent in her best merino school-dress; when her mother uttered an exclamation of dismay, she hastened to say:

"I am real sorry, mamma! I caught my dress on a nail in the school-yard fence. I couldn't help it's tearing."

Again grandma looked up over her spectacles, but said nothing.

Just before bedtime there was a chorus of "ohs!" and "ahs!" from the table in the back parlor where the Norris children were clustered, preparing their lessons for the next morning.

"What is the matter out there?" asked their father, whose perusal of the evening newspapers had been disturbed by their cries.

"I upset the ink-bottle, papa," answered Minnie.

"All over my nice atlas," grumbled Will.

"It will not hurt it; it has only gone on the paper cover, and I'm sure I am mopping it up as fast as I can," cried Minnie.

"How came you to be so careless?"

"I don't know, sir. I s'pose one of my books must have hit it in some way. I did not mean to do it; I'm sure I couldn't help it," she replied. "I'm very sorry about it."

"Well, perhaps you couldn't avoid it; but do be more careful! For a girl twelve years old, you certainly get into a great many scrapes," said her mother quickly, afraid, perhaps, that Mr. Norris might feel it his duty to scold Minnie or punish her.

A half an hour later Minnie was in her pretty little bedroom preparing for her nightly slumbers, when grandma came in.

"As a general rule, Minnie dear, I think you are a truthful girl. I was very glad to hear you own up so promptly and courageously when you upset that ink-bottle a little while ago, but I was exceedingly sorry to hear you immediately tell an untruth about it."

"An untruth, grandma? I don't remember it. I didn't mean to. What did I say?" and Minnie looked and felt very much puzzled.

"The same, also untrue, which you said when you broke Alice's cup and saucer, when you tore your dress this morning, and which you have said, on many, many other occasions—that you 'couldn't help it.'"

"But, grandma, surely that was the truth! I couldn't help dropping the cup, nor—"

"Just think a moment, my dear. It was not at all necessary for you to have touched the cup; in fact it was not yours and you should not have done so; but after touching it, you did not grasp it firmly. Suppose, for example, you had been sure that it would have cost you your life if you had dropped it, could you not then have avoided the calamity?"

"Yes, ma'am, I suppose so."

"And your dress was torn on a nail. I fancy that you were able to avoid going so near the nail. Where was it?"

Minnie looked the least bit guilty, as she explained that she was trying to climb up

the fence, just for fun, not even to really get over it, and when she jumped down the offending nail did the mischief.

"Then you could have helped it."

"Yes, ma'am. I understand now what you mean, I think. And if I hadn't been pushing my books on the table so as to joggle Alice's slate, I wouldn't have upset the ink."

"Exactly so. I am glad that you comprehend what I mean that in saying you 'couldn't help' this, that, or the other, you were not telling the whole truth. You should have said, 'I did not try, as I ought to have done, to avoid unfortunate consequences' to some apparently trifling act. When one does what one ought not to do, or leaves a plain duty undone, one is responsible for the results. We can, if we choose, avoid doing most things which will produce calamitous results, and therefore we can 'help it,' oftener than we realize."

"Next time, grandma, I'll try and only say, 'I didn't mean to do it,' when I meet with such misfortunes, for I see now that I wasn't really truthful when I complained that I 'couldn't help it.'"—Frances E. Wadleigh in Child's Paper.

HOW THEY HELPED THE MISSIONARIES.

Willie and Winnie were twin brother and sister; they had just returned from Sunday-school where they had listened eagerly to a returned missionary, who desired all the little children to help him build Sabbath-schools for the poor heathen boys and girls in Southern Africa.

The children were full of zeal in this grand cause, and very earnestly they questioned mamma as to what they could do to earn some money, and her own heart made quick response to their young ones.

"This week papa's cotton will be ready to pick; he will engage his hands to-morrow, he says. Are you willing to go into the field with the colored boy and girls? If you are, just tell papa so, and he will hire you. You can earn considerable by next Sunday."

"Of course we are willing. Mamma dear, could you think we would not be? I will speak to papa early to-morrow morning about it."

"And, Willie, our school-bags will do first rate to pick in, and we'll get hold of one of the big cotton hats when they are given out."

"Well, well, children, wait until to-morrow, and don't make your arrangements on God's holy day," said mamma.

Bright and early the next morning the twins made known their request to their papa, who gladly engaged them to pick cotton for him at seventy-five cents a hundred pounds; that means, he would pay them seventy-five cents for each one hundred pounds they would bring him.

"I only give this big pay to you little folks because I wish to help the cause. I pay my regular hands fifty cents for picking one hundred pounds. Now run along, and as soon as the grass is dry so that you will not catch a cold from these heavy dews, go into that field over there where you see so much cotton on the stalks, and see how much money you can claim from papa to-night."

The children obeyed their generous papa just as faithfully as they could. The hard brown balls were full of cotton which their little fingers picked just as fast as they could move. That week they earned three dollars and twenty-five cents. Each night papa would weigh what they each brought, but they put all their earnings together and gave them in next Sunday to their teacher, who immediately asked how they had been able to earn so much. When they told her, one of the girls spoke up:

"Oh, I wouldn't go out into the field with the dummies, and pick cotton for any thing. I just wonder your ma let you."

"Mamma said it was right to do anything honest, and we didn't play with the pickers, we were too busy. We are going to earn some more this week; it's real fun to think we can bring such a lot, all earned our own selves."

And so these dear little ones of Christ's flock worked on for their blessed Lord; and verily he did abundantly bless them in their labors, for, as mamma suggested, they faithfully labored until the field refused to yield any more cotton. Were they not happy in *Ruth Argyle* in Child's Paper.

PUZZLES.

CHARADE.

FIRST.

You call me a parcel,
A piece, or a spot
Of land on the hill-side,
Containing your cot.

SECOND.

Employment, exertion,
To labor, to toil;
For example, you're at it
When tilling the soil.

WHOLE.

I'm a sort of melody
Formed of different parts,
'Twas made in our childhood,—
Not among the fine arts.

RIMLESS WHEEL AND H B PUZZLE.

8	1	2
*	*	*
*	*	*
	9 11	
7 *** 16	12 *** 3	
	15 13	
*	* 14 *	
*	*	*
6	*	4
	5	

- 1 to 10, A kind of clock.
 - 2 to 11, To disturb.
 - 3 to 12, The name of an operative vocalist.
 - 4 to 13, A bay window.
 - 5 to 14, A border.
 - 6 to 15, The name of a goddess.
 - 7 to 16, A southern constellation.
 - 8 to 9, A cut or nick.
- Perimeter of Wheel, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, An emperor who died on Jan. 9, 1873.
Perimeter of Hub, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, A city of Ontario.

ENIGMA.

- In sable, but not in skin.
In membrane, but not in fin.
In linger, but not in slow.
In jerking, but not in blow.
In psalter, but not in book.
In household, but not in cook.
In cider, but not in ale.
In windy, but not in gale.
In wherefore, but not in why.
In trading, but not in buy.
In rally, but not in joke.
In charring but not in coke.
In winking, but not in eye.
In boiling, but not in fry.
In isthmus, but not in cape.
In vintage, but not in grape.
An American philosopher and statesman.

TRANSPositionS and cONSTruCTIONS.

1. Transpose a kind of creature common to farmyards, and make a stream of water. Reverse the last and find an animal sacred to Mars.
2. Find a word from whose letters may be formed the Bible name of a city; which reversed gives the Bible name of another city, a word used in old English poetry for more; not; a motto; abbreviation for a British-American province; mountain; a spine; no; name of a New England mountain; abbreviation of a conjunction; Chinese word for river; fiery; the fashion; towards.

Place 1 and 2 together and make the name by which the old English Saxons designated January.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

- PUZZLE.—Facetious.
RIDDLE.—A yard measure.
"HARADE.—(Co-hun-drum) Conundrum.
ENIGM.—HIDDEN MOUNTAINS.—Taber, Gibb, Retford, Esob, Gilead, Neso, Carmel, Lebanon.
OUR LIBRARY.—Kirk White, 2. Blackstone, 3. Hogg, 4. Scott, 5. Pope, 6. Black, 7. Cooper, 8. Hugh Miller, 9. Bret Harte, 10. Coffin, 11. Young, 12. Cole-ridge.
CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.
Correct answers have been sent by Stadie Wainwright, Lillian Green and Emily Avery.

WHITE CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter. Two cups of powdered sugar. Three cups of prepared flour. One cup of sweet milk. Whites of five eggs. One teaspoonful of essence of bitter almond. Cream, butter and sugar; add milk and beat hard before putting in the whites of the eggs. Stir in flavoring, lightly and quickly, the prepared flour. Bake in small tins.

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

On hand, campaign tracts, as follows:—No. 2. Sir A. T. Galt's speech on prohibition from a political economist's point of view; No. 3, a synopsis of the Scott Act, showing the steps required for its adoption; No. 4, the Rev. Mr. Brethour's speech on the success of the Scott Act in Halton; No. 5, a sermon by the Rev. Mr. McFarland, of St. John, N. B., on the duty of Christian citizens. No parcels will be sold of less than a hundred tracts, the price of which is twenty-five cents.

Besides the above, we are prepared to furnish assorted lots of the splendid tracts of the National Temperance Society's Publishing House, New York, of which descriptions and prices can be had upon application.

THE CAMPAIGN MESSENGER.

The campaign edition of the Weekly Messenger goes to all the Canadian subscribers of this paper, and will be furnished to Scott Act canvassers and others for six months for twenty-cents, or to five addresses for one dollar. It contains accounts from all quarters regarding the working of the Act where adopted, and the progress of the fight where its adoption is projected.

WAR NOTES.

To provide workers in the Scott Act campaign with literary weapons in the neatest and cheapest form possible, the Witness Publishing House has, besides the series of tracts advertised, begun the publication of a weekly campaigner called "War Notes," of four pages, at the remarkably low price of ONE DOLLAR FOR TWENTY COPIES WEEKLY for six months and parcels of a hundred will be given for twenty-five cents each. It is the very cheapest campaign literature out, and will be found intensely interesting to temperance workers independently of the campaign. If you do not receive a sample in a day or two send us your address on a card, or, better still, send the price of twenty copies for six months. War Notes contains all the campaign news collected by the Witness and Messenger, and is confined exclusively to temperance and prohibition matters.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

THE PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND—SIGNIFICANT FACTS AND COMMENTS.

The Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, of England, says the liquor trade "may be compared to a ship in distress, with no signs of help in any quarter." It has found out by a Government return that there are fewer public houses in the United Kingdom now than in the year 1866, by 1,210, although the population has increased seven millions during that period. The publicans' organ goes on to say, "There cannot be any doubt that in some localities the spread of temperance principles has already caused a marked diminution in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, and the tendency is still increasing. If this be the healthy progress of the country, be it so, but pray do not force it." Alison the historian is then quoted to show that after the tremendous wave of teetotalism raised by Father Mathew in Ireland had subsided, it "was succeeded by the darkest era ever known of Irish suffering

and crime. The reaction in favor of whiskey became as strong as the movement in favor of temperance ever had been." Commenting upon this suggestive confession on the part of the traffic, the Alliance News says, "It is being rather rough, we should say, on the traffic which the Licensed Victuallers' Gazette professes to defend, so directly and pointedly to connect 'the darkest era ever known of Irish suffering and crime' with the return to whiskey-drinking in Ireland. The Alliance News, however, adds the reason given by Father Mathew himself shortly before his death, for the failure of his movement to effect lasting reform in the drinking habits of the country. We quote this very significant portion of the News' comments:—"In a letter which he (Father Mathew) wrote, hailing with joy the formation of the United Kingdom Alliance, he showed how sorrowfully he regretted that his poor converts to total abstinence had had no help from the law in their efforts to redeem themselves from suffering and crime, but had been left exposed on all hands to the seductions of a licensed liquor traffic. Had it not been for this, he saw plainly, there need have been no 're-action'; just as, in the absence of the safeguard of prohibitory law, our blue ribbon friends of to-day find, and will find, their good work too often falling to pieces, amid the ubiquitous temptations of the liquor trade." The Alliance News goes on to doubt that anxiety of the Victuallers' Gazette lest the temperance movement should be forced is due to its professed fear of a reaction to drinking. That the foxes should be anxious to have the geese beware of them, it regards as looking queer. There is a lesson for the temperance people of Canada in the foregoing matter, which we imagine the more advanced of them scarcely require. Moral effort, in the way of getting persons to stop drinking or to never begin it, is liable to go largely for nothing so long as it has to contend against a liquor traffic, either legalized or allowed in defiance of law.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

LOOK OUT FOR THEIR TRICKS.—The Cornwall News exposes a despicable trick of the supporters of license, which was the circulating of a report to the effect that all who signed the Scott Act petition would be held responsible for the payment of the thousand dollars the temperance convention voted to raise.

A HINT TO WORKERS.—Mr. F. McCallum, superintendent of the Band of Hope at St. Eno, Glengary county, in ordering a parcel of our campaign tracts, says: "Our Band of Hope can think of no better way in which to help on the campaign than by distributing these tracts. Would it not be well to make a special effort, through the school teachers, to reach every family in these counties with them? If King Dedds is coming here, we ought to try and get in ahead of him. Now is the time. Couldn't help cheering when we heard of Oxford. God bless her, and you, and all temperance workers." Our friend and other workers will find the campaign edition of the Weekly Messenger and War Notes, we believe, as cheap and popular literature as they can select for distribution along with tracts.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—The general convention of these united counties was held on Tuesday, but we have not heard the result.

SHEFFORD.—The Waterloo Advertiser says there is some talk of submitting the Scott Act in Shefford, Quebec.

OXFORD.—The number of one of the Oxford papers of a week prior to the Scott Act polling, ought to be treasured as a curiosity. It had whole columns teeming with abuse of temperance people and the "evils of the Scott Act," contributed by correspondents. An anonymous writer gave a certificate of the failure of the Act in Halton, signed by the mayor, several of the councillors and many business men of the town of Milton. Little advertisements in display type were scattered through the reading matter, calling upon the people for a variety of reasons to "Vote against the Scott Act." All this has been answered by the people of Oxford with a majority of 800 in favor of the Act. Good or bad in any of its provisions, the Act has already served one grand purpose to the people of Oxford. It has enabled them to purge themselves of the wickedness of selling certain men licenses to carry on the business that is acknowledged in every quarter worthy of respect to be the curse of the age.

AN ODD CONSTRUCTION.—A New Brunswick paper, published in a Scott Act county, takes the strange ground that no municipal body will have any right to enforce the Scott Act since the Inspector under the License Act is charged with that responsibility. At the same time it says any person may assist that officer in enforcing the Act. If a person, why not a municipal body? The powers of municipalities are more straitened than is generally believed if they do not include the taking of any means not expressly forbidden them, for securing the observance of any law designed in the interests of the public peace.

A VERY EFFECTIVE WEAPON.—A correspondent sending us the account of the organization of a division of the Sons of Temperance at West Point, Prince Edward Island, adds, "There is great enthusiasm in the cause of temperance throughout P. E. Island. Organizations are being formed for the suppression of the illegal traffic in strong drink. Temperance men are well satisfied with the Scott Act, and consider it a very effective weapon in the warfare against intemperance."

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.—In Charlottetown, P. E. Island, a few days ago, one transgressor of the Scott law was fined \$50 and costs for a first offence and another \$150 for three first offences, and one was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for a third offence.

SOMETHING WHEREOF TO BOAST.—"The Liberal was the only newspaper in the county which advocated the Scott Act. Three cheers more."—Tilsbury (Oxford) Liberal. Then the supporters of the Scott Act should give a generous support to the newspaper that single-handed helped them in the struggle.

A USEFUL HINT.—A clergyman, speaking in the recent temperance campaign in Toronto, said that among much that he had learned in the contest was that one man who had gone through a political campaign was worth a hundred who had not done so. There is a good deal of truth in the observation, and we hope Scott Act campaigners will endeavor at the outset to rope in all the old political stagers and war horses possible. They know the people and the lay of the land, and where and how to get the votes of men who require some coaxing to throw a ballot for the good of their country. They, too, realize better than novices that it is the single votes won here, there and everywhere which are needed to pile up a majority in a contest.

A MOVEMENT IN LENNOX.—The Napanee Standard reports that, at a meeting of Good Templars in Odessa, a committee was formed to call a convention of temperance workers to consider the advisability of submitting the Scott Act to the electors of Lennox. It is thought the convention will meet in Napanee the first or second week in April. The committee is said to have very strong assurances of support in several parts of the county.

WAITING FOR OXFORD.—The Brant Review of recent date said it was rumored that if the Scott Act should carry in Oxford, the temperance people in Brant would circulate a petition to have it submitted to the people of that county. It is to be hoped that the temperance people in dozens of counties shall have been decided by the glorious twentieth of March in Oxford, to also go up and possess the land under the prohibition banner.

AN ADVANCE IN PUBLIC OPINION.—The Oxford contest shows a decided advance in public opinion in favor of prohibition. In 1877 the electors of that county adopted the Dunkin Act by a majority of about 300. On account of some flaw that law never went in force. The majority of 800 obtained for the Scott Act the other day shows a great gain in the temperance ranks. It is a triumph that calls for three times three cheers all along the line, and it is receiving them.

THE HALF LOAF DEMANDED.—A correspondent of the Clinton New Era, in urging the starting of a campaign in Huron, says, "Nobody doubts that total prohibition is the true remedy, but the public are hardly educated to this point. Give us the half loaf, in the Scott Act, and the whole loaf will speedily follow." No doubt of it, and the battle for that measure is properly being fought under the prohibition banner.

SECOND DRINK IN TWENTY-TWO MONTHS.

—Two men at Georgetown, Halton county, went partners to do business upon a medical certificate that one of them had obtained to the effect that his sinking physical powers required whiskey to buoy them up. They succeeded so well that they were deemed worthy of quarters at the hotel of justice over night, but in settling with nine host the magistrate, on the morrow, only one of them was sufficiently in funds to square the reckoning of five dollars and costs, and the other one retired from the firm to the privacy of a cell. The generous ratepayers of the shire will settle the delinquent's bill, and count themselves happy that it is only the second case of the kind under 22 months of the Scott Act. For these particulars we owe the Georgetown Herald.

SIMCOE MOVING.—By the news correspondence of the Lindsay Post we have the gratifying intelligence that arrangements are being made for having the Scott Act submitted to the electors of Simcoe county.

CARLETON IN LINE.—A preliminary agitation in Carleton county, Ontario, culminated in a largely attended meeting in the County Council Chamber, Ottawa. Delegates were present from all parts of the county, and minutes of enthusiastic meetings held in favor of the Scott Act at seven or eight places were read. Mr. Storr, secretary of the original convention called by the Good Templars, gave a full explanation of the measure, and after an animated discussion, a resolution was carried, "that this meeting do proceed at once to take the necessary steps for submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of Carleton county."

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"TO ENFORCE THE LAW AT ALL HAZARDS."—Of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Annapolis (N.S.) County Temperance League, held at Round Hill, the *Bridgetown Monitor*'s report says:—"A spirit of deep earnestness was manifested in the countenances and utterances of all present. Many hindrances to the enforcing of law against the rum traffic were considered, and in the face of them all it was heartily determined to enforce the law at all hazards in Annapolis county."

LAMBTON.—Reports of the campaign in Lambton are very encouraging, the friends of the temperance measure being enthusiastic everywhere.

RUN TO EARTH.—Instead of items telling that the Scott Act is a useless thing that the people would throw away upon the earliest opportunity, such paragraphs as the following from the *Fredericton Reporter* are going the rounds of the New Brunswick press:—"There is a great deal of activity among the dealers in liquor in Fredericton and, indeed, throughout York county, the object being so to disperse their stock as to evade detection by the officers appointed under the new Dominion law. Bar rooms have been dismantled and the liquid contents consigned to secret recesses." So all the Scott Act needed was that it should have been used. A saw would never cut up a man's winter firewood if it were left hanging up rusting in the woodshed.

A WEEK'S WORK IN WOODSTOCK, N. B.—The *Carleton Sentinel*, published at Woodstock, Carleton county, New Brunswick, reports nine persons who were convicted in that town within a week and fined \$50 each and costs for violations of the Scott Act.

A CAMPAIGN LECTURER.—The Rev. J. McFarland, author of the sermon published in one of our campaign tracts, lately delivered a forcible lecture at Moncton, New Brunswick, on, "The Tyranny of the Rum Power." The *Transect's* report says:—"In a forcible and logical discourse of an hour he discussed the hold which the liquor traffic had taken upon the church, the legislatures, the press and the business community, its enormous wealth, patronage and power, the victims of the business and the means for its extirpation. He urged the enforcement of the Scott Act, as a stepping stone to total prohibition, which he predicted would shortly become the law of the civilized world. The discourse was listened to with very close attention by the unusually large audience, a number of whom were unable to obtain seats and remained standing throughout the entire lecture."

LAYING ON THE LAW.—Eight convictions in one week—including those of a man and wife, who are now in gaol—illustrates how the Scott Act is being enforced in Summerside, Prince county, Prince Edward Island. That kind of work gives hope of a generation being allowed to grow up without ever coming in contact with tippling practices. Young people used to seeing the traffic in drink treated as the crime it is, will have an abhorrence of it stamped upon their consciences which will never be effaced.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.—A temperance sederunt was held by the Presbytery of these united counties at its last session held in Alexandria on the 11th of March. The Rev. Mr. Calder, of Lancaster, opened proceedings with an earnest appeal on behalf of prohibition, and moved that the Presbytery should urge upon all within its jurisdiction to help in the Scott Act campaign. Speeches were made by the Rev. Messrs. McGillivray, Hastie and McLennan, and the motion was carried and ordered to be sent to the press.

THE YARMOUTH VICTORY.—In the contest that resulted so handsomely in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, seven polling sections that gave 472 for the Scott Act gave not a vote against it, and four that gave 237 for, gave one each against—Maitland giving 117 for and one against. Chegoggin gave 107 for and four against. Yarmouth town gave 307 for the Act and 43 against it, and only one polling section in the county gave a majority against the Act, namely, Eel Lake, where the figures stood 30 for and 33 against the Act. In no other polling section outside of the town was there a vote cast against the Act of more than eight, and that only in one case. The total of 1,290 for the Act was a winning vote in the county, for Yarmouth's present representative in the Dominion Parliament was elected by a vote of 1,204 over his opponent's 903. Had as many voted on the Scott Act as voted at the last general election, and not another ballot been cast than was cast for the Scott Act, it would have required 437 votes still to defeat the Act. These figures show the result to have been a clear expression of the popular will of the constituency, such as was more than sufficient to carry the day in a party contest.

THREE TO ONE.

We have had forty-one contests upon the Scott Act in Canada. We have won in thirty-four of these, and the aggregate of all the votes cast shows that the people of this Dominion are about three to one in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. "We thank God and take courage."—*Canada Citizen*.

With such a barometer of public opinion in sight, the Dominion Government if it had the will, which we do not believe it has as a whole—would never dare to destroy the measure by making it suit the views of the brewers.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The victory in Oxford has a peculiar significance. It refutes the assertion so often made that the Scott Act will not find favor with advanced communities and in populous localities. Oxford is in the centre of the best and most progressive part of Ontario. It is a large, populous and wealthy county. It contains busy towns with large manufacturing and commercial interests. It is now in every respect a model county, and the unmistakable verdict of its wealth and intelligence will carry conviction into other places that are entering into similar contests.—*Canada Citizen*.

Thursday the twentieth was a glorious day for Oxford, for then she led the Queen Province, after her pioneer sister Halton pointed the way, in a movement that seems destined to be the greatest step ever taken in that country toward complete deliverance from the drink curse.

"DON'T SHOOT, I'LL COME DOWN"—as the coon is reported to have said to the famous hunter, Davy Crockett—is what the liquor sellers of Petitoediac, New Brunswick, are saying to the temperance people of that community, who are armed with the Scott Law repeating rifle. The correspondent of the *St. John Telegraph* there writes:—"We are glad to report that, at the request of the citizens of Petitoediac, embodied in a petition and presented by a committee from the Sons of Temperance Division, all persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquor have agreed to give up selling. God bless them all for it! The Division is in a very flourishing condition, and contains much of the moral and intellectual strength of Petitoediac, and is in a position to enforce the Scott Act in every way possible."

THE WEEK.

A PUBLIC MEETING held in Manchester, England, to protest against the restrictions placed upon the importation of foreign cattle, was addressed by Messrs. Jacob Bright and John Slagg, members of Parliament. A resolution condemning the House of Lords for meddling with the Contagious Diseases Act was passed. The United States Consul declared that American cattle and food-producing animals were the best fed and watered and the healthiest in the world. Similar meetings have been held elsewhere.

THE ICE WENT OUT in one sweep on the Thames, at London, Ontario, thus dispelling anticipations of a flood.

A BIG MAPLE SUGAR CROP is expected from the Canadian forests this season, although the soft nights recently are not favorable.

THE LATEST FROM THE SOUDAN is that the British under General Graham were moving on to give decisive battle to the rebels under Osman Digna. They marched eleven miles on Tuesday, and one-fourth of the men dropped out of the ranks owing to the intense heat. The rear column, marching without rifles, looked like a routed army. A messenger sent by General Graham to Osman's camp to ask the sheiks to come to the British camp returned with a reply from Osman that the sword was the only medium of communication between himself and the English. Suakim is so unhealthy that it is proposed to quarter four hundred soldiers only there, to be relieved every fortnight, the rest of the force to be sent to more wholesome stations. Khartoum, where General Gordon is quartered, is reported to be nearly surrounded by rebels, the number of whom are increasing. It is said he meant to cut his way out, beginning an advance on the 18th instant. El Mahdi's people are by the same report said to be restless, and would consider their chief a false prophet if he did not attack Khartoum.

THE SWINE PLAGUE is prevalent at Arlington county, Massachusetts. One farmer lost 200 out of a drove of 500, and in other cases droves were reduced one-half.

A TERRIFIC COLLIERY EXPLOSION occurred week before last at Pocahontas, Virginia, causing the death of one hundred and fifty-four persons, fifty-two of whom were colored men, thirty-two Hungarians and the remainder from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

MR. BRADLAUGH, about whose oath-taking and oath-despising so much fuss has been made, was driven from a platform where he was making a speech against perpetual pensions the other day, by roughs, who pelted him with rotten eggs and fruit and fireworks and afterward wrecked the house of his chairman. It is astonishing to hear of a mob attacking anyone when speaking against a crying wrong upon the people, no less than to hear of the champion of infidelity and a hero of the classes that call themselves oppressed being treated in such a manner. Whoever composed the mob could not have glorified the man more, if they tried, than by making a martyr of him as their conduct tended to do.

PRINCE BISMARCK, speaking in the German Reichstag in favor of the workmen's accident insurance bill, urged its benevolent and Christian character, and said that it was intended to help the poor and consolidate peace between the employers and their workmen.

DR. FRAME, VETERINARY SURGEON, of Burlington, Iowa, has examined the herd of cattle at Wapello, said to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and it is his opinion that the cattle are suffering from some malady produced by frost, and that not one symptom of foot-and-mouth disease is shown.

AN INTERNATIONAL COOKERY EXHIBITION is to open in Leipzig, Germany, on May 10th.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT has objected to some emigrants sent out by Tuke's committee and notified the British Government that many of them are unsuited to colonial life.

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT has lately taken place in the health of Prince Bismarck, the veteran German Chancellor. The cause of the change is altered habits of life. For instance, when he is making a great speech in Parliament now, the drink he uses is cold tea instead of brandy and water as formerly. He is not so stout and unwieldy as he once was, and the other day he walked to the Reichstag for the first time in several years, and crowds followed him and met him with cheers at every point. When temperance does so much for an old man, how much labor and suffering will it save the man who adopts it while young!

THE FRENCH HAVE CAPTURED Baeninh in Tonquin, so that China has all the cause of war she asked. General Millot has telegraphed that the rout of the Chinese was complete, and it was no use to pursue them farther. A leading Government paper of Paris says France can treat with China only upon the basis of indemnity and recognition of French supremacy over the whole of Tonquin. On the other hand a London paper claims to have information that China has offered to present the whole of Annam to whatever power will prevent the French from possessing it. That sounds like saying that she cannot herself prevent the occurrence.

JOSEPH DOYLE, a juvenile rowdy, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Philadelphia for having picked a quarrel with and then threatened another lad, on the way home from school.

THE OLDEST FREEMASON in the world as established without doubt, died at Traverse City, Michigan, a few days ago. His name was William McDowell, his age 104 and his masonic nativity dated back to June 23, 1807, when he was initiated into a Lodge in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

MR. CARLISLE, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was one of the speakers at the sixth annual dinner of the Free Trade Club in New York. He was received with applause, and spoke to the toast of "Our Federal Union." Referring to the free trade established between the States in the formation of the Union, he attributed chiefly to it the wonderful transportation facilities of the country. He contrasted the situation with what it would have been if the policy of restriction and protection prevailed among the States as it has between the United States and foreign countries. He contended that the power to tax imports was originally delegated to Congress for the purpose of raising a revenue for public services, and it was a monstrous abuse to employ that power to destroy commerce and to benefit private interests. It was not a revolution but a reformation that he would advocate, however; return to the correct policy of taxation only for revenue purposes would have to be made by gradual process.

MISS HARVEY'S EXPERIMENT.

AN INCIDENT FROM LIFE.

"I am afraid Mary W. is not going on well. I fear she is tempted to take more than is good for her. She is giving way to drink."

The remark was made by one Christian worker to another, a lady younger than herself, and the reply was a look of dismay and utter astonishment.

Mary W. was a young dress-maker, a member and communicant in the same church, and well known to them both, as were also her family and connections.

"I am not mistaken," went on the elder lady; "her manner more than once when I have been employing her has convinced me of it, and I have heard of it from others."

"But if you are sure of it," said Miss Harvey, the younger speaker, "will you not go to her and tell her so? Surely she must be warned and stopped at once."

"Oh, I could not think of it," was the reply. "I should not like to do that; it is our minister's place to do it, not mine. Besides, she would be sure to deny it, and I could not prove it to her, you know."

Miss Harvey was startled and pained. The matter remained on her thoughts and frequently rose before her. That some one should act in it was her strong conviction, and at length she put the case before an experienced elder of the Church. His advice was clear and peremptory. "Have nothing to do with it. Leave Mary W. to her relatives. They are Christian people, and they will not thank you for your interference."

So Mary was left to go on her own course; and it soon became too evident to all that this was a downward one. She was now never seen in her place either at worship or at the communion table, and whispered reports of flagrant misconduct, for which she was evidently scarcely responsible at the time, reached the ears of her anxious friends.

Many months passed thus; but all the while Miss Harvey's heart smote her, and the voice of conscience gave her many a reminder of duty. He whose "yows" were upon her laid this wandering soul on her heart, and patiently waited till she should take up the burden.

The time came at length, a time of quickening in her own spiritual life, when the call was irresistible, and the only question was how best to obey.

On three occasions she knocked at the door of Mary's little home, each time to find her either out or busily engaged. The third time she asked, not without secret failings of heart:

"Mary, won't you come up and see me, that we may have a little talk together?" The promise, to Miss Harvey's surprise was readily given, and on the following Sunday afternoon Mary duly appeared—with a face that told its own tale, and an air of indifference which altogether failed to conceal the nervous embarrassment beneath.

Very carefully Miss Harvey tried to open her message, and to draw out by quiet questioning and genuine sympathy the girl's own confession. She was met, when her meaning dawned on her visitor, by a flush of anger. For a short space pride prevailed and bitter words of resentment followed, not so much against her questioner, whose evident desire to stand by her side the erring one did not fail to recognize, as against those who, she said, had stood at a distance, taking no account of her absence from her accustomed place, but believing and spreading the reports, not all true, against her, and then shunning her completely.

But the storm soon spent itself; and when it subsided, the whole confession of wrong, doing soon followed, and the friendly hand was grasped which had been stretched out to her in all good faith, in obedience to the Master's command, grasped for help to come back into the right way.

But not all at once. When the first sign of a better mind appeared, the Sunday interview was closed, that quiet thought might follow and repentance be deepened.

A few evenings later the two met again to confirm and pray over the resolve that had been made in secret before the Lord. Mary related to her friend how the temptation had come at first, with failure of health and press of work, to get the brief stimulus which the drink supplied, and how she had been imperceptibly drawn under the power of the craving appetite. Her doctor, all honor to him and the many like him, was the only friend who ventured to warn her

frankly of the danger he suspected, telling her not only of the risk to health, and life, but also of the end of it all—the eternal issues of the sin which she was taking into her bosom. She honored him for his candor; but he was far above her and outside of her life, so she still secretly pursued her ruinous way.

But now things were different; she had grasped a helping hand, and it had brought her to Him who receiveth sinners and restoreth the soul. That evening Mary took away a solemn written pledge to be signed in secret before God, renouncing entirely the use of that which to her had been fraught with so much peril and misery.

The date borne by this little document is not a recent one; but the pledge has been loyally kept, and for the encouragement of others, let it be added, kept without any overpowering struggle with returning temptation.

Mary W. is again a constant communicant, and, so far as time and strength permit, a quiet Christian worker.

Perhaps, if she had the opportunity, she would say to any whose eye may light on this story, which is a simple relation of facts—"Encourage by all means those who are following the right, but covet also the privilege of seeking to restore those who are being dragged down and entangled in the wrong. Try Miss Harvey's experiment.—Night and Day.

THE BRAVE CHIEFTAINNESS.

A STORY OF HAWAII.

Sixty-three years ago several Sandwich Island lads being educated in America were hopefully converted. These youths thought of their countrymen and so anxious were they that the gospel might be carried to them that, in response to their pleadings, a company of missionaries was organized for that purpose. When these young men had completed their studies, seven men and their wives embarked with them for their island home. These islanders were a well formed, muscular race with tawny complexions and open countenances, but sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism and vice. Two thirds of the children, probably, were destroyed in infancy, either strangled or buried alive. The nation practised human sacrifice. There is now in the missionary rooms in Chicago a cord with which one high priest strangled 23 human victims. They were a race of thieves; even kings and priests kept servants for the especial purpose of stealing. They were thoroughly savage and destitute of all mercy. Whoever offended priest or king, even if by accident, died. It was death for a common man to let his shadow fall upon a chief, to go upon his house, enter his enclosure, or stand when the king's bathing water was carried by or his name mentioned in song. It was death for a woman to eat with her husband or to partake of food offered to idols. Sons often buried their aged parents alive, or left them to perish. Captives were cruelly tortured before being slain. The whole system was to the last degree oppressive. They had no written language, and no conception of any means of communication, save that of thought except by speech. To such a forbidding race this little band of missionaries sailed, but God went before them. On reaching the island of Hawaii, they found that the old king was dead and the idols destroyed. After a little delay they were warmly welcomed, the new king adopting one of the missionaries, building for him a schoolhouse and chapel; and a vigorous work commenced. The most opposition they encountered was from the crews of foreign vessels, who frequently assaulted them and threatened their destruction. At one time they were frightened away by a noble, majestic woman, a chief, who, arriving upon the scene of action, armed with her umbrella, swung it around her head, exclaiming, "Be off, or I will have every one of you in irons."

The inhabitants of these islands worshipped the fire gods, who were supposed to have their dwelling-place in volcanoes. Chief of these was a dreaded goddess, Pele, whose throne was the volcano of Hilo. This woman decided to destroy that superstition of her countrymen by her own personal effort. Her friends begged of her to desist, but, finding her determination immovable, a large number of them accompanied her one hundred miles on foot, over mountain wastes and lava beds. Here again they begged of

their beloved leader to turn back. She replied, "If I am destroyed you may believe in Pele. If I am safe, then you must turn to the true God." As she drew near the crater a prophetic of the goddess came to meet her, saying that she held in her hand a message from Pele. When desired to read it, she spoke with unintelligible sounds which she said was the ancient, sacred dialect of the islands. In reply, said this brave, Christian woman, "You deliver a message from your god, which no one can understand. I, too, have a message. It is from the true God. This every one can understand." She then read from the Scriptures and the prophetess retired in dismay. On reaching the crater she led the way down its side to the black lava bed. Along the path grew large quantities of delicious berries, of which no Hawaiian dared eat until he had offered part to the goddess. She deliberately halted and ate of the berries; but those who accompanied her dared not follow her example. After this defiant act she boldly walked across the cool lava till she reached the burning, seething caldron, into which she threw broken masses of lava, as it writhed to and fro at her feet, than which, no more complete act of desecration could have been conceived. Turning to her followers, who watched with fear and trembling, she said, "The gods of Hawaii are vain. My God is Jehovah. He kindled these fires. If he saves me while I break this spell, you must fear and serve him." Then she had them kneel and join with her in an act of adoration to the Creator. So this very house of the fire-god was changed into a place of worship for the Most High.—Morning Star.

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRENT LESSONS.

(From Peloubet's Select Notes.)

April 6.—Acts 18 : 23-28 ; 19 : 1-7.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

I. A Modern Apollous. Analogous to this story of Apollous are some incidents in the experience of modern missionaries in foreign lands. Dr. Chamberlain, of the Reformed (Dutch) Mission, has narrated such an one to me. A Hindoo purchased a Bible from a native who had bought it from a mission station; the purchaser was converted, with his wife, by reading the Bible; they gathered the villagers together and read it aloud to them, organized a quasi Christian church, without, however, baptism or the Lord's supper, the necessity and nature of which they did not understand. He became known far and near as "the man with the book." His church, some seven or eight years thereafter, was found by some missionaries during a missionary journey through the country, and after being more perfectly instructed in the Christian doctrine, was received by them into the visible "communion of saints."—Lyman Abbott.

II. The two ways of living represented by the baptism of John and the baptism of the Holy Spirit, may be illustrated (1) by a boat rowed with great toil against wind and tide, compared with the same boat sweeping over the waves, with sails filled with a favoring wind; (2) by the efforts to remove the snow and ice of winter by shovels and dynamite, and their removal by the warm breath of spring; (3) by our experience with house plants in an unfavorable exposure. By constant care by destroying the insects, by picking off the dead leaves, something can be done; but what gives them good health and bloom, is fresh air and plenty of sunshine pouring into them new life.

"This life of which our nerves are sear'd, More fit, and fuller, than we want."

PRACTICAL.

1. Ver 23. The work of the minister is but begun when converts have united with the church; they need visiting and strengthening.

2. Ver. 24, 25. One may be a true Christian, and yet be ignorant of many of the best truths and experiences of the Gospel. 3. Ver. 25, 26. But if he is a true Christian, he will not remain content in ignorance, but will ever be seeking the "more to follow."

4. Fervor of spirit is to be preferred above culture, but culture combined with fervor of spirit is better than either alone. 5. There are two ways of gaining more: (1) By using faithfully what we have. (2)

By the instruction and aid of more experienced Christians.

6. Ver. 27. When we have been helped, let us go to work and help others.

7. Ver. 1, 3. Our work and our influence go on long after we have passed away.

8. Men often rest in a reformer's plans and truths as complete, when the reformer himself intended them only as a preparation for something higher.

9. Ver. 2. There is for most of us a much higher and better life than we have attained.

10. Vers. 3-6. We learn the nature of Christian baptism. This is not a mere symbolical act by which the recipient publicly confesses his sins and his acceptance of Jesus as the Christ. It also symbolizes the mutual act of God and man, by which the latter is received into covenant with the Father, his sins washed away through the Son, and receives, as the principle, and power of his future life, the gift of the Holy Ghost.

11. We learn the nature of Christian experience. This is not merely repentance and acceptance of Christ. It is consummated only by the reception of a personal, present, and continuous gift of the Holy Ghost, as the power of a new life, to be maintained in, wit-, and by God, in which we have the liberty of the sons of God, being brought into his likeness by his dwelling.—Abbott.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

I. We may use a plan similar to that of Eugene Stock: I. Darkness at Ephesus, heathenism. Dark because (1) ignorant, (2) sinful, (3) miserable. II. Dim light in the darkness, the baptism of John, learned from Apollous. III. Sunshine at Ephesus. IV. We too are in the sunshine. II. Or we may take for our subject, growth in grace. I. In the churches, Paul strengthening the disciples. II. Apollous, an individual example. (1) His l- "h"; (2) his character; (3) the means of l- growth; (4) the fruits of his growth. III. A company of Christians coming into new light, from the law to the Gospel. The sweetness and power of the life in the Holy Spirit.

HOW TO COOK AN OLD HEN.

Prof. W. Mattieu Williams gives us in Knowledge his practical experience with elder poultry, as follows:

I may mention an experiment that I have made lately. I killed a superannuated hen—more than six years old, but otherwise in very good condition. Cooked in the ordinary way she would have been unacceptably tough. Instead of being thus cooked, she was gently stewed about four hours. I cannot guarantee to the maintenance of the theoretical temperature, having suspicion of some simmering. After this she was left in the water until it cooled, and on the following day was roasted in the usual manner, i. e., in a roasting oven. The result was excellent; as tender as a full grown chicken roasted in the ordinary way, and of quite equal flavor, in spite of the very good broth obtained by the preliminary stewing. This surprised me. I anticipated the softening of the tendons and ligaments, but supposed that the extraction of the juices would have spoiled the flavor. It must have diluted it, and that so much remained was probably due to the fact that an old fowl is more fully flavored than a young chicken. The usual farm house method of cooking old hens is to stew them simply; the rule in the Midlands being one hour in the pot for every year of age. The feature of the above experiment was the supplementary roasting.

One of the great advantages of stewing is that it affords a means of obtaining a savory and very wholesome dish at a minimum of cost. A small piece of meat may be stewed with a large quantity of vegetables; the juice of the meat saturating the whole. Besides this, it costs far less fuel than roasting. The wife of the French or Swiss landed proprietor, i. e., the peasant, cooks the family dinner with less than a tenth of the expenditure of fuel used in England for the preparation of an inferior meal. A little charcoal under her bain-marie does it all. The economy of time corresponds to the economy of fuel, for the mixture of viands required for the stew once put in, the pot is left to itself until dinner time, or at most an occasional stirring of fresh charcoal into the embers is all that is demanded.

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A FAMOUS OLD ROOM.

You all have heard of the "Jerusalem Chamber" in the talk there has been about the Revision of the Bible. Here is a picture of it, and the description that follows was written for children by Dean Stanley. He says:

"It was called the Jerusalem Chamber, because in those days (the time of Richard II.) it was hung with tapestry, which represented the story of the siege of Jerusalem. The tapestries have long since perished, but the name has remained; and you will see that over the chimney-piece in the chamber there are three texts written to keep up the recollection of the name: 'Oh, pray for the peace of Jerusalem;' 'Oh, build thou the walls of Jerusalem;' and 'Jerusalem, which is above, is free.' You may remember Shakespeare's description of how Henry IV., when seized with illness in the Abbey, was taken into this Jerusalem Chamber. They took him there because of its better fireplace.

"The king, when he came to himself, asked the name of the chamber. He was answered, 'Your Majesty, it is called the Chamber of Jerusalem.' Then he said: 'I shall not recover. It was told me when I was a boy, that I should die at Jerusalem. That I always thought to mean, that I should die in the holy wars; but my end is approaching, and this is the place where my end shall be.' And Shakespeare makes him say of this chamber, 'In that Jerusalem shall Harry die.' In that chamber, too, the dying king made the speech to his wild son, the companion of Falstaff, which converted him from his evil ways.

The excellent fire-place, which led to Henry IV.'s death in that apartment, was also the explanation of the use of Jerusalem Chamber by the Westminster Assembly of Divines. They commenced their sittings in Henry VII.'s chapel, but as the weather grew cold they asked if there was a place where they could be warmer, and they found the Jerusalem Chamber so warm that they kept on holding their meetings there. As with the Presbyterian divines, so with Convocation: they forsook the cold Abbey for the warm chamber, and thus in the Jerusalem Chamber the Revised Prayer-book was drawn up. And now the Jerusalem Chamber is from time to time occupied by scholars, partly of the Church of England and partly of the different dissenting communions up and down the country, who meet there to do their best

to make a more correct translation of the Old and New Testaments."

AT THE MASTER'S FEET.

BY REV. MARK GUY PEARSE.
Once I went forth to look for Repentance. I sought her day and night in the City of Mansoul. I asked many if they knew where she dwelt, and they said they had never seen her. I met one, grave and scholarly, who told me what she was like, and bade me seek her earnestly; but he did not tell me where she was to be found. Then, all sad at heart, and wearied with my search, I went forth without the city walls, and climbed a lonely hill, and up a steep and rugged way, until I came in sight of the cross, and of Him who hung thereon. And lo, as I looked upon Him, there came one and touched me. Then instantly my heart melted, and all the great

forth wearied and sad, and as I reached the city gate I met again the grave scholar and he gave me much account of her birth and parentage, and he showed me her portrait, and told me of her gracious works, and he bade me seek her earnestly, but he did not tell me where I could find her.

So I went along my way, looking, but well nigh in despair, when it chanced that I found myself again upon the high hill, climbing again the steep and rugged path. And I lifted my eyes and saw once more the cross and Him who hangeth thereon, and lo, at the first sight of my dear Lord, Forgiveness met me, and filled my soul with holy peace and a rest like heaven itself.

"Oh, I have had a weary search for you," I said.

"I am always here," said Forgiveness; "here at my Master's feet."

Long afterwards I wondered

reached the top of it and looked once more upon my blessed Saviour. And lo, there was Holiness sitting at the Master's feet. I feared to say that I had been looking for her, but as I gazed upon the Crucified, and felt the greatness of his love to me, and as all my heart went out in love and adoration, Holiness rose up and came to me all graciously, and said "I have been waiting for thee ever since thy first coming."

"Waiting where?" I asked, wondering.

"At his feet," said Holiness. "I am always there."—*The Christian.*

ACUTE NOSES.

Mr. Charles W. Clarke, of Peoria, in a recent scientific lecture, referred as follows to the trained sense of smell in dogs and hunters: "While we were talking, two young dogs had gone to a small eminence a few rods from the old man's cabin, and, with their noses in the air, would at short intervals utter a low, warning cry. The trapper, soon noticed it; and, calling to an old dog in the cabin, he said 'Dave, go up yonder and see what those youngsters are making a fuss about.' The dog, after reaching the place and standing a moment with outstretched neck and distended nostrils, gave a clear but low warning notice, such as I had never heard from a dog before. 'Is that so Dave?' said the old man. He immediately went to the same place, and began to sniff the air, much after the manner of the dogs. 'Sure enough Dave,' he said, 'you are right.' 'What is it?' I asked. 'The prairie is on fire,' he said, 'some thirty or forty miles north-west from here! I must set a back-fire on the other side of the creek, or my cabin and bees will be in ashes before morning, should the wind rise, and, by the way,' he said, 'you go back by the way you came, and tell the people to set back-fires at once, and have them send word to the settlements below.' Before starting, I tried my sense of smell; and, although I imitated the trapper and the dog, I could detect nothing but the sweet October air." The warning given by the dogs was justified in the event.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

TO PERSEVERE in one's duty and to be silent is the best answer to calumny.—*Washington.*

"GENIUS is eternal patience."



THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

depths of my soul were broken up.

"Ah, Repentance, I have been looking everywhere for you," I said.

"Thou wilt always find me here," said Repentance; "here in sight of my crucified Lord. I tarry ever at his feet."

Again I went forth to look for Forgiveness. I knocked at many a door in the City of Mansoul and asked for her. And some said they thought she did live there sometimes, and some said she used to once, and some said she came there occasionally when the weather was fine to spend a Sunday. Then up came one whom I knew by name as Unbelief, with a voice like the croaking of a raven, and he said that Forgiveness never was there and never would be, that she was much too fine a lady to live in so low a place as that and among such a set as they were. So I came

within myself where Holiness dwelt, but I feared to go in search of her. I knew she would never be at home in the lowlands and busy streets of Mansoul. All whom I asked about her answered doubtfully. One said that she had died long ago; indeed, was buried in Eden before Adam came out. One said that she lived away at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, her house was on the brink of the river, and that I must hope to meet with her just before I crossed it. Another argued almost angrily against this notion. "Nay," said he "she lives farther on still; search as thou wilt, thou shalt never find her till thou art safely across the river and landed on the shores of the Celestial City."

Then I remembered how well I had fared aforesaid on that Holy Hill, and went forth again So up the lonely way I went, and

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL, March 26, 1884.

The Chicago wheat market is about 5 cents a bushel weaker. The following are the quotations—85 1/4 April, 90 1/4 May and 92 1/4 June, 92 1/4 July. Corn is lower at 50 1/4 April, and 53 1/4 June. Liverpool is quiet and lower, Spring wheat being quoted at 7s 9d to 7s 11d and Red Winter 8s to 8s 5d. The local market is lower and values are nominal. We quote as follows:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.20 to \$1.22; Canada White, \$1.16 to \$1.18; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 75c in bond; Peas, 90; Barley, 55c to 75c; Rye 62c.

Wheat.—The market is more active with unchanged sales. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Extra Superfine, \$5.35 to \$5.40; Fancy, \$5.00; Spring Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Superfine, \$4.20 to \$4.25; Strong Bakers' Can., \$5.25 to \$5.20; do., American, \$5.45 to \$5.55; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.30; Ontario bags, (medium), bags included, \$2.50 to \$2.60; do., Spring Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.35; do., Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.20; City Bags, delivered, \$2.95 to \$3.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary, \$4.40 to \$4.60; granulated, \$4.80 to \$6.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—The market continues dull but firm. Butter:—We quote:—Eastern Townships, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, summer makes, 16c to 18c. Add to the above prices a couple of cents per lb. for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese:—Earlier makes, 11c to 13c as to quality; fall makes, 13c to 14.

Eggs that are fresh are bringing from 23c to 24c.

MEAT PRODUCTS.—Are very dull. We quote as follows:—Western Mess Pork, \$21.00 to \$21.50; Canada Short Cut, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Ham, city cured, 13c to 14c; Bacon, 12c to 14c; Lard, in pails, Western, 12c to 13c; do., Canadian, 12c to 12c; Tallow refined 7c to 9c; as to quality. Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., 88.75 to \$9.25.

ASHES show very little life at \$1.25 to \$4.30 for Pots;

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Supplies of beef cattle are considerably larger this week and the quality is better than usual. The prices of fair to good cattle are lower, but owing to the small number of leanish stock offered, there is no change to note in prices of inferior animals. Choice cattle sell at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per lb. and pretty good steers and fat cows at about 5c to 7c; while the rough and leaner animals sell at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. Sheep are in good demand and from \$5 to \$9 each, or 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per lb. Spring lambs sell at from \$3.50 to \$6.00 each. Live hogs are declining in value and prices are from 6 1/2 to 7c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

During the past week there has been a large amount of produce brought to the city by farmers, which met with an active demand at good prices. Potatoes, owing to the large quantities offered, have declined considerably of late, but all other roots are scarce and dear. The prices of apples are rather lower, as holders are anxious to reduce their stocks before warm weather. Dressed hogs and beef quarters are not being offered to any amount, but prices are easier. Large quantities of eggs are being brought to market by the farmers, which meet with ready sale at fair rates, as packed eggs have been rather scarce. The supply of butter is larger and prices easier. Considerable quantities of maple sugar and syrup are coming to market and prices are declining. Hay continues plentiful and prices low. Oats are 95c to \$1.05 per bag; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes, 40c to 70c per bag; Swedish turnips, 60c to 70c do.; dressed hogs are \$9.00 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs.; turkeys, 11c to 16c per lb.; geese, 9c to 12c do.; fowls, 10c to 15c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do. Tub butter, 18c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 21c to 25c per dozen. Apples, \$3.00 to \$5.50 per barrel; Hay, \$4.00 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1884.

GRAIN.—The following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, \$1.16 1/4 April; \$1.18 1/4 May; \$1.19 1/4 June. Corn, 60c April; 61c May; 62c June. Oats, 38c March; 38c April; 38c June. Peas, Canada field 90c to 95c; green peas; \$1.38 to \$1.40. Rye, Western, 70c. Barley No 2 State 61c. Canada No 1, 90c.

FLOUR.—Quotations are: Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.50 to \$2.85; Low Extra, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Clear \$4.50 to \$5.20; Straight, (full stock), \$5.15 to \$5.90; Patent, \$5.30 to \$6.75. Winter Wheat, Superfine, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Low Extra, \$3.15 to \$3.75; Clear (R. and A.), \$4.20 to \$5.55; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.75 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.50; Straight (White Wheat) \$4.50 to \$5.75; Low Extra (City Mill), \$4.15 to \$4.25; West India, sacks, \$4.15 to \$5.00; barrels, West India, \$5.25; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.20; South America, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Patent, \$5.40 to \$6.10; Southern Flour—Extra \$3.65 to \$3.85; Family, \$5.40 to \$6.65; Rye Flour,—Fine to superfine \$2.65 to \$3.60.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Coarse, \$5.50 to \$6.25 per brl. Cornmeal, Brandywine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Western Yellow, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Bag meal, Coarse City \$1.15 to \$1.20; Fine white, \$1.20; Fine yellow, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Corn flour, \$2.85 to \$4.00; Hominy, \$3.30 to \$3.90 per barrel.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, at \$22.00 to \$23; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, at \$21.00 to \$22.00; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, at \$20.10 to \$21.00; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed \$19.00; 50 lbs. or medium feed, \$18 to \$19; 40 lbs or No. 2 feed, \$18 to \$19. Rye feed at \$19.00 to \$20.00 per ton.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, 9c to 10c for ordinary to extra choice; timothy, retail parcels \$1.60 to \$1.70; round lots \$1.55 to \$1.65; domestic flaxseed \$1.55 to \$1.65; Calcutta linseed, \$1.95 to \$2.00.

BUTTER.—The raid of the state legislature on bogus butter is expected to effect favorably the demand for table butter, that is butter. At present the demand is very good and new state dairy is supplanting creamery to some extent. The quotations are:—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 25c to 30c. State dairies, fair to fine, 22c to 25c. State fakes, fair to best, 16c to 31c; State Welsh tins, fair to choice, 25c to 31c; Western imitation creamery, 22c to 28c; Western dairy, ordinary to best, 12c to 17c; Western factory, ordinary to best made, 10c to 22c.

CHEESE.—A steady market. We quote:—State factory skims to select, 7c to 15c; Pennsylvania skims, good to prime, 3c to 8c; Ohio flats ordinary, 5c to 11c.

BEEF.—We quote:—Extra mess, \$12.00 to \$13.00; Extra India mess \$24.00 to \$26.00; Packet, \$13.50 to \$14.00 in bls.

BEEF HAMS.—Sellers were firm at \$27.25 to \$27.75 spot lots, but only small lots sold.

PORK.—We quote:—\$17.50 to \$17.75 for old brands mess; \$17.00 to \$17.50 for extra prime, \$20.00 to \$20.50 for clear back and \$18.50 to \$20.00 for family.

BACON.—A market much quieter but strong at 9c.

CUTMEATS.—Pickled bellies, 12c lb. average, 8c to 9c; pickled shoulders, 8 1/2; pickled hams, 12c to 13c; smoked shoulders, 9c; smoked hams, 13c to 14c.

LARD.—Prices are about steady. City lard bringing 9.3c. Western 9.6c.

STEARINE.—Lard stearine is at 9c to 10c for choice city. Oleomargarine, weak at 8c.

TALLOW.—Demand more active at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for prime city.

A TRAPEZE PERFORMER named Lelaine was killed while doing a feat with his head downward in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The rope on one side broke and he fell twenty-five feet, causing instant death. He was a Canadian.

SAMUEL McDANIEL ploughed a jug containing \$9,500 in gold on his ancestral estate at Island Shoals, Georgia. It was buried by his grandfather during the Florida war.

LAUGHING GAS.

THE MAN who "wouldn't wonder" must be the laziest man in the world.

"No," said the generous man, "I haven't got a horse now. I found it cost more to keep him than he was worth, so I gave him to my brother as a Christmas present.

"SIB-B-I, CHILD. Young people should be silent when other people are talking." "Then when shall young people talk, mamma? Old people are never silent."

MR. D.—"Oh, yes! I was a table boarder there before I was married." Mrs. D.—"What does 'table board' mean?" Mr. D.—"Well, at her house, it means board that is pretty much all table."

"INDEED, Sue's new hat is no great shakes, although she thinks all the world of it," remarked Amy to the high-school girl. "No great shakes!" responded the high-school girl, "why don't you say 'vibrations of no magnitude?'"

A RURAL FRIEND wants to know what is the best thing to feed hogs on. He might feed them on the ground, or, if he wishes, in a trough. We never did approve of fixing up mahogany tables with marble tops for hogs.

AS THEY were trudging along to school, a five-year old Boston miss said to her companion, a lad of six summers: "Were you ever afflicted at the contiguity of a rodent?" "Nay, forthwith," he replied; "I fear not the juxtaposition of the creature, but dislike its alarming tendency to an intimate propinquity."

CONFIDENCE IN HIS ABILITY.—A young attorney of this city had as a client a lady who resides on L street and who was possessed of considerable real estate. A few days since she called at the office of her attorney and informed him that she desired to secure the service of Judge Dennison to assist in certain litigation. The young attorney objected; said she could hire the services of Judge Dennison as advisory counsel, but he would not give up the management of the case. "However," he remarked, "if you do not think I have ability enough to prosecute the case, I will step to one side and you can employ Judge Dennison." "La me," she replied, "I have every confidence in your ability, I was only afraid you did not know enough."

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SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON I. April 6, 1884. (Acts 18: 23-28; 19: 1-17) PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 24-26.

23. And after he had spent some time there, he departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in order, strengthening all the disciples.

24. And a certain Jew named Apollus born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, came to Ephesus.

25. This man was instructed in the way of the Lord; and being fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught abundantly the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John.

26. And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: whom when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly.

27. And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him; who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace.

28. For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, showing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ.

CH. 19: 1. And it came to pass, that while Aquila was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts came to Ephesus; and found certain disciples,

2. He said unto them, have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.

3. And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism.

4. Then said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which

should come after him, that is on Christ Jesus.

5. When they heard this they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.

6. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied.

7. And all the men were about twelve.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them."—Acts 19: 6.

HOME READINGS.

M. Acts 18: 23-19: 8. Paul's Third Missionary Journey.

T. Matt. 3: 1-12. John's Baptism.

W. Acts 2: 1-21. The Baptism of the Spirit.

Th. John 1: 35-51. Faith in Jesus Christ.

F. Gal. 3: 22-29. Baptized into Christ.

S. Eph. 5: 1-12. Growth in Grace and Knowledge.

8. Eph. 6: 1-24. Strong in the Lord.

LESSON PLAN.

1. Apollus of Alexandria. 2. John's Disciples.

Time.—A. B. 5-6:55. Place.—Ephesus.

INTRODUCTION.

When Paul left Corinth, he went to Ephesus, thence to Caesarea, and then to Jerusalem. Thence he passed to Antioch in Syria, thus completing his second missionary journey, about the year 54. After spending some time at Antioch, he began his third missionary journey, first passing through Galatia and Phrygia (ch. 18: 23). This is all the record we have of his progress until he reached Ephesus.

LESSON NOTES.

1.—V. 23. HE DEPARTED—ended his third missionary journey, STRENGTHENING ALL THE DISCIPLES—in the churches founded during his first and second tours. V. 24. APOLLUS—Jew. fervent in spirit, eloquent, convinced that the Messiah had come, yet imperfectly acquainted with his mission until taught by Aquila and Priscilla; afterward a successful preacher of Christ at Corinth. 1 Cor. 3: 4. ALEXANDRIA—a celebrated city in Egypt, near the mouth of the Nile, then the second city of the Roman empire and the leading seaport of the Mediterranean. Many of its inhabitants were Jews. ELOQUENT—Revised Version "learned." The original word has both meanings. V. 25. FEWER—earnest, zealous, KNOWING ONLY THE BAPTISM OF JOHN—with only that knowledge of Jesus which he had gained from the ministry of John. V. 26. AQUILA and PRISCILLA—whom Paul had left at Ephesus (v. 19). They were of God—the gospel. V. 27. TO PASS INTO ACHAIA—doubtless to Corinth, as the most important place in the province (v. 11). V. 28. CONVINCED—"convinced." His great knowledge of the Scriptures gave him fitness for this work.

11.—V. 1. UPPER COASTS—"upper coasts" Galatia, Phrygia, and Lydia—land and sea, coast above the coast plains. EPHEBUS—a city of Asia Minor, forty miles south of Smyrna, in 2267 Testament times the centre of a vast trade and the seat of wealth, culture and luxury; especially noted for its temple of Diana. CERTAIN DISCIPLES—of the same class with Apollus, only partially acquainted with Christ (v. 13). V. 2. HAVE YE—Revised Version "did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed?" HE SAID NOT HEARD—they had not even heard the Holy Ghost mentioned. V. 3. UNTO WHAT—"into what." UNTO JOHN'S BAPTISM—into the religion he taught—repentance and a faith in a coming Messiah. V. 4. PAUL SAID—the substance of this reply is: "John indeed preached repentance and a Saviour to come, but the Messiah whom he foretold has appeared in Jesus, and you are now to believe on him." V. 5. BAPTIZED IN THE NAME—into the name; re-baptized with Christian baptism. V. 7. THE HOLY GHOST CAME UPON THEM—as on the disciples on the day of Pentecost, with miraculous gifts.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

1. That private Christians in lowly stations may do much for Christ.
2. That men of learning may often go to school to humble Christians.
3. That many Christians live below the privileges of the Christian life.
4. That we should earnestly seek the presence and help of the Holy Spirit.
5. That God's special blessings follow the faithful observance of his ordinances.

EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle miasmas are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

"Civil Service Gazette"—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and 1 lb.) by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

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