

Weekly Messenger

AND TEMPERANCE WORKER.

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The Weekly Messenger.

SAILING THROUGH HELL GATE MADE EASY.

It was a mere child—a girl who has not yet reached her teens—who set in motion the forces that shattered Flood Rock, one of the great impediments in the way of large ships entering New York harbor.

Nine years ago an explosion on a much smaller scale had occurred in the same place and it was the same person (then two years old) who had the honor of being the direct cause of it. This first explosion was caused by 42,000 pounds of dynamite and more than an acre of solid rock was blown to pieces. For weeks previously people had been talking about the great event which was to take place, and the most absurd opinions as to its dangers were freely expressed. Last Saturday morning things were quite different although six times the amount of explosives was to be used, and nine acres of rock to be blown up. People flocked from all quarters to see the grand sight which was expected. All along the shores of the East River, as far as the eye with the aid of an opera glass could see, were crowds of men, women and children. Fully fifty thousand people must have witnessed the spectacle and were not disappointed with its grandeur.

UNDERWATER GALLERIES.

Immediately after the explosion at Hallet's Point, which removed one of the obstacles in the way of ships passing Hell Gate, work was begun on Middle Reef, one of the most prominent parts of which is that called Flood Rock. In this rock a shaft sixty feet deep was sunk. From the material thus excavated they built an island on and about it, which they made the base of their operations. This was about half an acre in extent, and was covered with buildings containing engines, steam-pumps, hoisting apparatus, machine-shops, and all the appliances necessary to mining. From the bottom of the shaft, galleries were driven in every direction. The ground plan of the excavations shows twenty-three galleries, some of which were four miles long, running nearly north and south. These were crossed at right angles by forty-six galleries. All the passages were twenty-five feet apart, but differed greatly in height and in some places it was necessary for the workmen to stoop to prevent knocking their heads against the stone roof. In this roof and in the walls and pillars supporting it nearly 15,000 holes were drilled and filled with copper cartridges, containing dynamite and rackerock powder. But of this immense number of cartridges only two or three thousand were connected with each other, as it was supposed, and the conjecture proved to be correct, that the concussion produced by those which were connected would explode the remainder. The handling of the dynamite and rackerock cartridges had to be conducted with the utmost precaution. One of a company of gentlemen who went to examine the underwater galleries describes the scene thus: "As the visitors

followed their guide in Indian file through the long straight galleries, holding their flaring lamps above their heads and splashing through pools of black water, the effect was that of a small and forlorn torch-light procession parading through muddy streets on an intensely dark and very rainy night. The ominous silence was unbroken save by the rush, splash, or steady drip of the encroaching waters, and the throb of the great pumps that worked unceasingly to the very end to keep the mine from being flooded; there was no noise of busy steam-drills, nor rattle of stone-laden cars. The men who handled the cartridges were a grave, sober lot, who worked in silence with a full consciousness of the awful hazard they were running, and a knowledge of the terrible

checks glowing, and the breeze waving her loose brown hair. The others moved back exposing her to the scrutiny of thousands of eyes turned on the pier. Presently Gen. Abbott stepped to the side of the child, holding the keyboard that was to control the circuit in his hands. Before it was attached to the wires he allowed the little girl to examine it, and showed her the key which under the pressure of her finger was to discharge the mine.

"You must just touch it like this," he said, giving it a tap with his finger.

The child looked at him with sparkling eyes, but without evincing the slightest nervousness.

"I know," she said, "like this." And she tapped the key with a tiny gloved finger.

little group of spectators, and, with a choked crash and muffled roar, the great volume of seething and foaming water sprang into the air.

All eyes were turned toward Flood Rock until the first commotion had ceased, and then the officers rushed up to congratulate Gen. Newton, and at once turned to shower compliments upon the little girl, who seemed a very well poised little girl indeed. She only smiled brightly in response to their pleasantries, and turned to her father, who kissed her tenderly, remarking, as a great tidal wave rolled in upon the beach, "There, just see what you've done!"

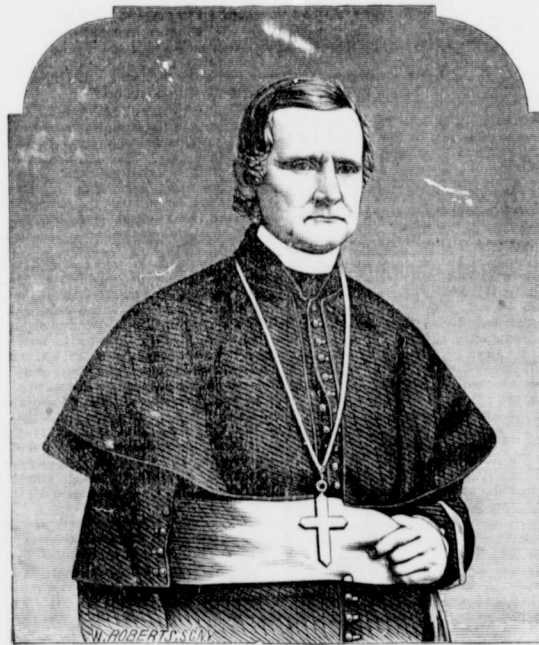
"Yes, indeed," said Gen. Abbott. "You have probably created more commotion this morning than any other little girl in New York."

One account of the scene of the explosion says:

The contortion of the wreathed waters was like the dumb agony of some stricken thing. For a trembling moment the sublime spectacle stood sharp against the sky, like a mighty vision of distant snow-capped mountains. Then down, down, and still down the enormous mass rushed with a wild hissing, as if ten thousand huge steam valves had been opened. The yellow waters of the river were riven and torn into immense boiling masses of white foam. Great waves, ten feet high, rolled outward. Big streaks and spots of deep brown mingled with the white and made ominous shadows under the silver lights. All around the rocks the river swirled and rolled and leaped upward like the whirlpool of Niagara. A dazzling yellow cloud—the pent up gases of that subterranean convulsion—spread over the spot. Then it widened and turned to a brilliant green, then to a faint blue, and floated slowly away. Showers of spray all like summer rain through the air and returned to the river. The big hoisting apparatus over the shaft had toppled over and lay broken and smashed on its side. It had not risen into the air. Not a stone was seen to go upward. The wall of ghost-like waters was unbroken. And when the spray had sunk down and the waters of the river filled with brown mud lay boiling around the site of the great explosion, there lay the old rock, torn into myriads of pieces and scattered with debris, a ragged, smoking, dun-brown mass.

Those in the public institutions on Blackwell's Island, except a few bedridden people whom it would have been absolutely fatal to move, were turned into the open air. It was a strange sight. Ambulance surgeons, staff physicians, and trained nurses in the Charity Hospital wrapped nearly 900 patients up in warm blankets and moved them from their beds in the wards to cots ranged in double rows on the lawn, where the sick people could get most of the warm sunshine. Persons too ill to be moved had nurses watching around their beds. Male prisoners in the penitentiary were marched out on the parade ground and made to stand shoulder to shoulder, with arms close at side, under the surveillance of watchful keepers. The almshouses, including the incurable wards, were emptied of the lame,

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THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

consequences that might follow a single misstep or careless motion. Some of them, mounted on ladders or rude platforms, received the cartridges as they were handed up to them, and carefully inserted them in the holes that had been drilled for their reception, pushing them home with wooden rammers."

THE EXPLOSION.

When the mine had been flooded and everything was in perfect order, Gen. Newton, under whose superintendence the work has been carried on, indicated by a nod as he landed that the time had come when he should ascertain whether his long and anxious work was to be a success. Then he turned toward his wife and daughter. A path was made for them in the gathering. The child stepped quickly forward, her

When the cable leading to the mine had been connected with the keyboard, the ladies and gentlemen near where the end of the cable was moved back, leaving only Gen. Newton, Gen. Abbott and the little girl alone, Gen. Abbott still holding the keyboard in both hands, taking care to keep it well away from him lest his clothes might touch the knob and complete the electric current.

Almost involuntarily the spectators behind the trio of principal actors shrank closer together as Gen. Abbott nodded to the child, who stepped up to the instrument and, after the merest moment of hesitation, touched the key.

There was a single instant of breathless silence. Then there came a sudden jar of the solid rock underneath the feet of the

(Continued from first page.)

the sick, and the blind. Women too feeble with age to walk were lifted out by attendants. Over 1,000 female lunatics, most of them decked out in either sky blue or bright-scarlet hoods and shawls, were allowed to roam around at will within an area bounded by uniformed policemen. Three hundred or more who were believed to have sufficient mental balance to stand the excitement were permitted to go in front of the asylum and look at the explosion. After it was over, while all the same people on the island were alive with excitement, and all the steamboat whistles were tooting congratulations to Gen. Newton, these idiots were as unmoved as so many wooden images. One woman among them stretched her hands toward the white foam on the water and exclaimed: "Here, one schooner! one schooner!"

MAKE OUT A LIST.

We suggested to our readers last week that it would be well to make a list of friends who they consider should take the *Weekly Messenger*. Next week we hope to be able to issue our "Grand Prize Competition," which will be largely far than our last one to the end of the year. We just throw out this hint so that those who wish to make a little holiday money may have a fair chance to begin work promptly. Of course there is work connected with the competition, but the trouble is out of all proportion to the recompense. We intend that no one shall be disappointed in the coming competition, and that everyone that gets so much as one new subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

WRITE FOR YOUR FRIENDS.

If you have any friends who do not take the *Weekly Messenger* you should see that they get a few sample copies in order that they may judge of its merits for themselves. For this purpose we are prepared to send sample copies for three weeks free to anyone who may be proposed by our readers. All our subscribers to this paper have to do in order to have a copy sent to a friend is to write a postal card containing the names and addresses of those to whom they wish the paper sent. The post-card should be addressed to the "Editor of the *Weekly Messenger*, Montreal, P. Q.," and might be written like this to save trouble.

Sample copies to:

George McFarlane,
Luton, Ind. Terr.
James Whitaker,
Toronto, Ont.
Irene Kay,
12 Duke St., Glasgow, Scot.
and oblige, yours, &c.,

CHARLES LAMB,
Stratford, Ont.

If you have more than three names to send it would be better to send them in an envelope.

WE CANNOT announce the winners of prizes in our last competition till next week.

A SUBSCRIBER writes: "I received a copy of the book 'Reprinted Stories.' I like it very much."

THE NAMES of new subscribers up to the end of the year have continued to come in up to the last day, and quite a considerable number of new names have been added to our lists.

"Will you please send me twelve copies of the *Weekly Messenger* and I will remit again before the year closes. It is the best paper for the schoolroom I have ever used."

Carleton County, New York.

IT IS DIFFICULT when subscriptions are coming in as fast as they now are to send off all the premiums immediately. We have managed, however, through hard work, not to keep any one waiting very long.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE for anyone to imagine that experience is needed in canvassing for a paper. Hundreds of girls and boys have made money by getting subscribers for the *Weekly Messenger* who knew nothing about canvassing.

OUR NEXT NUMBER is to contain a picture of a group of twenty-two horses of different kinds. Every farmer that is not a regular subscriber should get one of our next week's edition, and we would be much obliged to any of our subscribers who will send us as soon as possible the names of persons whom they would like to see getting this paper.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER in regard to yearly subscribers is that to everyone who obtains five names we will either give a book of reprinted stories worth sixty cents or fifty cents out of the \$2.50 he collects. This offer expires at the end of this month.

DOES YOUR SUBSCRIPTION run out in a few weeks? Then you ought to renew now so as to be sure and not miss any copies. You will not lose anything by so doing and it will be easier for us to get your name on our lists in time. The date printed on the address of your paper indicates the time when your subscription expires.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from some good friend an alphabetical acrostic for publication. Unfortunately he does not state whether it is original or not. We have at different times been in receipt of communications of various sorts which for several reasons we have been unable to publish. One gentleman subscriber sent us a puzzle, for instance which had long before gone the rounds of all the papers and was well known. We suppose the gentleman was not aware of this and had we not known it ourselves it might have been published as original as there was nothing to say that it had been copied from another paper. Of course this omission was quite accidental on the gentleman's part, but it might have put us in an awkward position if we had published the puzzle, giving it as original.

THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, the 7th of November, has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving throughout the Dominion.

IT WAS AT FIRST thought that the division in the ranks of the Protestants in Newfoundland would put the island under the control of the Roman Catholics, who are in the minority. Lately, however, the Protestants have decided to sink their differences, and now they are almost certain to carry a decided majority of the constituencies and thus control the next Newfoundland Parliament.

A BRICKLAYER while drunk, chose the centre of the Grand Trunk Railway track, about two miles east from Toronto, as a fit place to lie down to sleep in. A freight train came along, and before it could be stopped the cowcatcher struck the man's head. He died almost at once.

THE DEATH of General Grant caused a vacancy in the trustees of the Peabody fund for encouraging education in the Southern States. President Cleveland has been invited to take the vacant place.

LAST WEEK a cold wave swept down on St. Paul, Minnesota, from the North-West, and reached as far as Northern Missouri.

DR. J. H. WILSON, of London, Ontario, has in his capacity of Government Inspector, been round the hog cholera infected districts in Western Ontario. It is said that the cholera has spread into Kent and Lambton counties. The doctor reports that the disease is gradually spreading and that he has had to quarantine over one hundred farms. Upwards of 1,500 hogs have died or been shot since the outbreak of the disease, and large numbers are succumbing every day. The first herds which took the contagion are now completely cleaned out, and farmers have no animals left.

LAST SATURDAY while Robt. White, aged 55, an employee of Forepaugh's circus, was in the winter quarters of the menagerie at Philadelphia with some friends, the large elephant Empress struck him a fearful blow with her trunk and threw him against one of the cages with such force as to inflict a terrible wound in his bowels. He died shortly after being admitted to the hospital. The same animal killed a young man a few weeks ago.

THERE is a crematory on Long Island, New York, where \$25 is the charge for burning each body to ashes. At Washington, Pennsylvania, where cremation is also practised, the charge is \$50.

STARVATION is staring many of the Labrador fishermen in the face. The fisheries on the Labrador coast have proved a failure and the cod and mackerel seem to have vanished from the waters. The inhospitable shores of Labrador are rendered simply terrifying when the fisheries—the sole means of support of its inhabitants—fail. This fall articles of food have reached such high prices that they are entirely out of reach of the poor. The flour supply has long since been exhausted and many have died of the scurvy which inevitably appears in such a climate when there is a lack of healthy food. The women and children are the chief sufferers, and the little ones die in their mothers' arms because there is no food to give them. The Government has hurried fuel and provisions to the relief of the sufferers. It is to be lamented that the inhabitants of Labrador are in such an out-of-the-way place that their misfortunes are not known or realized till long after the time when help should be sent them.

SEVERAL COUNTIES in Pennsylvania are experiencing the terrible ravages of diphtheria. The schools have been closed and the churches and Sunday-schools will not be open until danger subsides.

IN PORTLAND, Oregon, the trial of a Chinaman, Mah Yin, for the assassination of See Choy is in progress. The assassin and his victim were high members of the Chinese Masonic Order, and the murder was perpetrated in their Masonic Lodge during its session. Mah Yin's counsel asserts that the defendant is innocent, and that the murder was committed by another prominent Chinese Mason, who was permitted to make his escape, while all the members of the Order are endeavoring to have the innocent man convicted. It was charged that See Choy was murdered for divulging some Masonic secret.

TWO CATTLE DROVERS of Toronto got into a quarrel over Riel and his chances of hanging, and one of them Edward Emmet, struck the other James Coffee, knocking him down. Afterwards he administered several severe kicks about the face and walked away. Coffee went home and became gradually worse, dying on the 8th inst., about three weeks after the quarrel. Emmet was arrested for murder.

VERY SOON after the President took up his residence in the White House, the attendants in the vestibule and in the Secretary's Office began to have trouble with a man who persistently applied for office, and when some of his demands were not complied with he became boisterous and began to talk in a threatening manner about what would happen if Mr. Hendricks should become President. He represented himself as a clerk in the Pension Office, and claimed to be a Democrat, and was entitled to a better position than that he held. He intended to have it or know the reason why. On one or more occasions he was ejected from the White House, and word was sent to the Pension Office that he must be looked after. The same man has now been discharged because of his talking in a similar manner in a horse car. He does not appear to be insane, but his conduct is very strange, and people do not know what to make of it. He certainly seems to be a man that needs watching.

A REPORT from Fitzroy Harbor, which is situated on the Mississippi River, in Ontario, states that about a week ago three men, driving a muffled wagon, dropped a box heavily weighted with stones, over the bridge into the river, which is very deep there. The box is supposed to contain a corpse, and the whole affair was seen at four o'clock in the morning by two young men working in Halfpenny's brick kilns. At daylight, when the bridge was examined, traces of where the rope had been run over could be plainly seen. Grappling irons were then used, while a diving bell was sent for. The story told by the young men was confirmed by the finding of the box. It was too heavy to be lifted by the appliances at hand. The whole neighborhood was enlivened by the various conjectures concerning the mysterious box.

THE OLD LADY of Syracuse, New York who has been fasting since August 10th, died on the 8th inst., having fasted nearly two months. Mrs. V. Bulla, that is the name of the person, was taken ill two months ago, and was unable to retain food. For nearly ten years she has been afflicted with insanity of a harmless character. After several vain attempts to eat she refused, with the obstinacy of an insane person, to make further trials of nourishing food and accepted nothing but water and medicine furnished by her physician. The case was very peculiar in many respects. She suffered much pain until the night of her death when the end came peacefully.

IN THE CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS only 80 towns voted on the question of selling liquor within their own limits, and of these 51 voted in favor of granting licenses, and 29 against it. The other 85 towns did not vote on the question, and, under the law, the last vote taken in any previous year governs the town. In nearly every case this was a prohibition vote, and a close estimate shows nearly 100 of the 167 towns in the State prohibiting liquor selling within their border.

ELEVEN YEARS AGO a farmer of Iowa had four of his calves stolen; and the Jones County Anti-Horse-Thief Association prosecuted a neighbor for the offence. The defendant, whose name is Johnson, was tried twice and acquitted, and has five times sued members of the Association for malicious prosecution. Each time he got a verdict, but each verdict was afterwards set aside. He has just been awarded \$7,000 damages. The costs, to all concerned, amounts to at least \$20,000; the calves were worth about \$50.

IN ST. LOUIS the street car employees have been out on strike and on one afternoon wrecked half-a-dozen cars that were sent out with new men. A serious riot followed and twenty men were arrested. Many were badly hurt.

THERE is a cow now in quarantine at Point Levis that cost £1,500.

GOSSIP IS BUSY in finding a suitable parti for the Princess Louise of Wales, who is eighteen years of age. There have been several unfounded reports contradicted. One was to the effect that Prince Oscar of Sweden, whom the Prince of Wales visited this summer, was to woo the royal maid. This story being denied, another was immediately set on foot, but it is said that no one thinks less of love, courtship or marriage than the Princess, who has been kept all her year in the strict bondage of sedate governesses and tutors.

RECENT NEWS from India gives very distressing accounts of the treatment of British subjects in Burmah. King Thebaw is no respecter of persons, and extorts unjust taxes from all alike, and imprisons or beheads an English subject with as little hesitation as a Buddhist or a Mussulman. Lord Dufferin has made fresh remonstrances but without effect so far, as the French seem to have an understanding with the King of Burmah. To see England annexing Burmah to India would be the last thing France would like, and accordingly it is natural that France should support King Thebaw while dissimulating and pretending to be disgusted with his doings.

AS THE "GENESTA" was about to start for home three of her crew Jonas Bicheno, the steward, Norman Fisher, the carpenter, and Harry Bown, an able seaman, declined to confide their persons to her for a transatlantic crossing. They demand the "praise and conduct" money which they considered their due, and Capt. Carter refusing to hand it over, they left the cutter and started for New York. Bown went at once to the office of the British Consul, where he inquired if he could be arrested for leaving the "Genesta." He was informed that he could not be arrested. Capt. Carter says he will have the men arrested on the ground that they have the clothes belonging to the ship.

THE LADIES of New Haven, Connecticut, are bound that it shall be from no fault of theirs if the Prohibition movement does not soon succeed there. Quite a sensation was created at the convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union by the introduction and passage of this resolution: "This union is above all political parties, and we will not, in our province of work, be controlled by them; but as our aim is the accomplishment of the prohibition and the banishment of the liquor traffic, and as this can only be accomplished by a combination of moral and political forces at the point where the will of the people becomes the law of the land we lend our influence to those whose votes ask first and always for prohibition."

THE LANCASTER pier lighthouse, situated two and one-half miles west of Lancaster, on Lake St. Francis, has been burned.

ONE OF THE MORMON APOSTLES of Salt Lake City has been throwing out threats against a certain judge who sentences Mormons to the full extent of the law whenever he gets a chance. In the Tabernacle he said "Woe be to the judge who sits on the bench of the Third District Court. We will not stand his abuse much longer."

"OLD SPOT," the horse ridden by General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, is now going round the country with a circus. The Quartermaster from whom the circus men had obtained him had purchased the horse for \$11.

A STRANGE STORY was made public in Boston a few days ago for which there appears to be some foundation. Last Thursday night, about 5.30 o'clock, according to the story, a young lady, whose name is withheld, went to the Station to take a train for fall River. Not knowing the time of the train's departure, she went to the lower end of the station to consult a time table, and, while so engaged, was seized by two men and hurried into a closed carriage, which was conveniently at hand. Her outcries were smothered by a hand placed over her mouth, and an attempt was made to chloroform her. This she prevented by breaking the bottle containing the liquid. After driving for an hour or more the men apparently became aware that they had kidnapped the wrong person, and the young lady was unceremoniously left upon a side street. Having relatives in Watertown she proceeded thence on foot, arriving at her uncle's house at nine o'clock, when she told her story and the police were notified. The lady had about \$28 in money, a gold watch and other jewellery on her person when abducted, and the watch and jewellery were found in Cambridge the following day near the spot where she had been left by her abductors, but they had appropriated the money. No personal violence was attempted while she was in the carriage. The whole affair is considered very mysterious.

LORD CHURCHILL, Lord Salisbury and Lord Dufferin disagree in regard to the measures necessary to preserve British influence in Upper Burmah. Mr. Gladstone's Government sent Lord Dufferin to see if there was any French intrigue in Burmah. Lord Salisbury is satisfied with the assurances of the French that they have no design on Burmah. It is thought probable that Lord Dufferin will be recalled from India.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE, composed of officers of the navy, discussed Lieut. Danaehauer's paper on "North Polar Researches," in which he takes the ground that there is no continent yet undiscovered in the North polar basin, and the only land yet unknown are some small islands and groups of islands, and the scientific knowledge yet to be obtained is not worth the loss of life and treasure that will be required for future expeditions. Others argued that the research should not be given up because of the hardships endured or because of the loss of life and treasure. The eminent professor, H. Rink, of Norway, supports Lieut. Danaehauer in his opinion, and believes that further Arctic exploration is not worth its cost.

THE SCENE at the funeral services over the remains of the Earl of Shaftesbury was very impressive. The religious services were conducted at Westminster Abbey. Hundreds of poor people stood outside the Abbey in a drenching rain during the entire service, being unable to get into the edifice so dense was the crowd which was gathered to pay their last mark of respect to the philanthropist. A large number of shoe-blacks with crape bands on their arms and many other boys who had been benefited by the charitable acts of the departed Earl stood in line with the crowd of fashionable people in the Abbey.

LONDON, ENG. was the scene last week of a large conflagration which destroyed \$15,000,000 worth of property. Many were the narrow escapes recorded owing to the desperate attempts of the firemen to get at the flames.

A LAMENTED CARDINAL

Cardinal McCloskey, the fifth bishop and the second archbishop of New York, died in that city on the 10th inst., at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man who rose rapidly from the ranks of priesthood to be one of the most beloved and well-known religious men in the great metropolis. When yet quite young he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Joseph, New York. On being created bishop of the new diocese of Albany, he showed his ability, erecting a magnificent cathedral at Albany, and many other new churches, as well as hospitals, asylums and schools. It was he who actively pushed forward and finished the magnificent Cathedral of St. Patrick on 5th Avenue, New York.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and other Protestant ministers, as well as the Catholic ones, referred very kindly in their Sunday discourses to the late Cardinal who was very much beloved by those who were acquainted with him. The Cardinal's picture is given on the first page of this paper.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Gladstone has openly assumed direction of the Liberal campaign, and has already managed to do away with difficulties which were keeping Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain apart. The most burning questions are those connected with Ireland, and Lord Salisbury plainly says that he has seen no plan for the solution of the Irish problem. He denies, however, that the Crimes Act has had any effect in lessening crime. The question of female suffrage has taken quite a strong hold in some constituencies in England. In some, both the Liberals and the Conservatives are bound to have the franchise bestowed on women. Another question which is exciting some interest, is the triennial election of members to Parliament.

A curious scene was witnessed in the Catholic Church at Kildare, after a sermon by Archbishop Walsh. The sermon was partly on politics and deeply moved the large congregation. Mr. Parnell as a Protestant did not attend the service, but on its conclusion was shown through the church. His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on the seats to catch a view of the Irish leader, but though the excitement was great the people observed decorous silence. Mr. Parnell was then conducted to the convent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat between Archbishops Walsh and Croke. Mr. Parnell, speaking at a meeting in Kildare, said in regard to boycotting that the practice was pursued independently of the Irish leaders, and that they disfavoured it.

LIQUOR-DEALERS—ALIAS DYNAMITERS.

The most cowardly and fiendish of attempts to injure advocates of the Scott Act was unsuccessfully made in Orangeville, Ont., on the morning of the 7th inst. A telegram from Orangeville says: "About one o'clock in the night our citizens were aroused by two loud explosions, which occurred within a few minutes of each other. On investigation it was found that a dastardly attempt had been made to wreck two private residences in town, one occupied by our newly appointed Police Magistrate, Mr. F. Monro, and the other by Mr. Thos. Ander-

son, Provincial Constable. The cause of the outrage appears to be the commencement of prosecutions against violators of the Scott Act by these officials. The front doors of both houses were blown in and all the glass in the windows broken. Fortunately no injury was sustained by the occupants of the houses except the fright caused by the explosions. Great indignation is expressed on all hands against the scoundrels who committed the crime, and a public meeting, called by the Mayor, was held to give expression to the indignation felt and to adopt prompt means for the detection and punishment of the guilty fiends."

WAS JUMBO MURDERED?

What was the first thought of the reader on seeing the account of great Jumbo's tragic end? With some, it was a feeling of amazement that the men in charge should be taking their precious monster in such a precarious situation, mingled with surprise that the animal's life was so easily extinguished. And now, what will be the feelings of wrath and indignation kindled by the following despatch from Hartford, Connecticut:

A special from Bridgeport to the *Sunday Globe* gives an interview with one of Barnum's employees, who declares that Jumbo was led to the track at St. Thomas for the express purpose of being killed. Jumbo was suffering from an incurable pulmonary trouble and was becoming worthless, and it was feared that if the public learned this they would become indignant at Barnum for cruelly exhibiting the huge pet, who was almost unfit to walk at all, consequently he was to be killed for advertising purposes in the most tragic manner. An attempt had before been made at Montreal, but it miscarried.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

The weather during the past week was very favorable for autumnal farm work. Frosty nights followed by bright sunny days is just the kind of weather which suits such work as gathering potatoes and other roots, husking corn, threshing, ploughing, digging drains, &c. The rot in the potatoes seems to have received a check, and although in some localities there is a scarcity of sound tubers, they are sufficiently abundant in other places to supply any lack, at moderate prices. The hog cholera continues to spread in the Western States and has also appeared in some sections of Western Ontario and serious losses are following. The apple crop which is now being gathered is on the whole above an average and in many sections extraordinary yields have taken place. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writing from Pennsylvania says: "Probably never before has the apple crop been as good in this section as it is this year, the fruit being very plentiful and unusually fair in quality. I have recently spent several days riding through some of the better portions of this country, and also Tioga and Bradford counties, Pennsylvania, and never have I observed finer fruit in such abundance, the trees being literally breaking down beneath the weight of well-formed fruit. The premature falling of the partially formed fruit, early in the summer, seemed to have had the desired effect of thinning, so that apples are of desirable size and free from worms and blemish. There has as yet been practically no market for apples, and thousands of bushels are now lying on the ground and going to waste. I know of one farmer who drew a load of nice fall fruit to market, a distance of 10 miles, and sold them there for 10 cents per bushel.

ARE THE CHILDREN IN ?

The darkness falls, the wind is high,
Dense black clouds fill the western sky—
The storm will soon begin;
The thunder roars, the lightnings flash,
I hear the great round raindrops dash—
Are all the children in ?

They're coming softly to my side;
Their forms within my arms I hide,
No other arms are sure;
The storm may rage with fury wild,
With trusting faith each little child
With mother feels secure.

But future days are drawing near,
They'll go from this warm shelter here
Out in the world's wild din;
The rain will fall, the cold winds blow,
I'll sit alone and long to know
Are all the children in ?

Will they have shelter then secure,
Where hearts are waiting strong and sure,
And love is true when tried ?
Or will they find a broken reed,
When strength of heart they so much need
To help them brave the tide ?

God knows it all; His will is best;
I'll shield them now and leave the rest
In His most righteous hand;
Sometimes the souls He loves are riven
By tempest wild and thus are driven
Nearer the better land.

If He should call us home before
The children land on that blest shore,
Afar from care and sin,
I know that I shall watch and wait,
Till He, the Keeper of the Gate,
Lets all the children in.
—E. c.

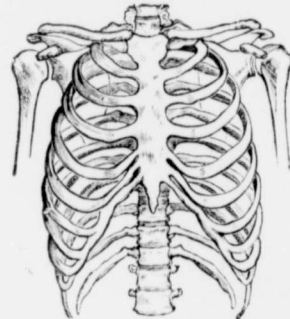
TEMPERANCE PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND BANDS OF HOPE.
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CHAPTER XI.

HYGIENE OF BREATHING.

As the muscular walls of the chest and abdomen help in the act of breathing, nothing should prevent their free movement.
For this reason, garments worn about the waist, such as corsets and belts, should never be tight. They are sure to do harm by crowding the lungs, thus partly stopping the breath, and by pressing out of place the organs of the abdomen.
Among the many causes of consumption is tight lacing. A small pinched waist shows that its owner is either ignorant or foolish—perhaps both.



Natural Form of Ribs.

The weight of the clothing should not rest on the hips, pressing the muscles of the abdomen, but be held by shoulder-straps, or waists, kept up by shoulder-straps. Round shoulders, by pressing the lungs out of their proper position, are friends of consumption.

DISEASES.

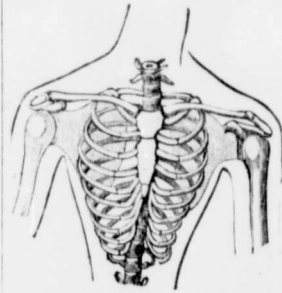
Bronchitis is a disease of the bronchial tubes, pleurisy of the pleura, the soft skin covering the lungs; pneumonia and consumption affect the lungs themselves, and croup is a disease of the larynx and windpipe.

All these dangers may be largely avoided by wearing sufficient clothing, by being careful not to "take cold," by eating proper food, and by living in houses that are dry, clean,

light, well-warmed and well-aired, and built in healthy places.

VENTILATION.

Ventilation is the removal of impure or poisoned air from buildings and the supplying of fresh air in its place.



Fashionable Form of Ribs.

CAUSES OF IMPURE AIR.

In a pleasant village, a few years ago, stood a large house, of which people were afraid, because all who tried to live there sickened, a few of them died.

But one day a stranger looked over the grounds and house, then bought the estate and ordered repairs; when these were finished his family moved in, and were healthy and happy there.

The secret of the change lay in the owner's knowledge of the laws of health. He provided a supply of pure water for family use, to take the place of that from the old well into which the drainage soaked. Decaying vegetables, old boards, ancient brooms, and other rubbish in various stages of slimy rotteness, were cleared out of the cellar, from which they had been sending poisonous gases through the house.

A long drain was built to carry the dishwasher out into the garden; and refuse matter from the table, such as broken bits of meat and skins of fruit and vegetables, was burned in the kitchen range, not thrown out at the back door and left to decay.

The neighbors no longer feared the house, but followed the example of its new owner. Gravel and concrete paths and sidewalks replaced those of decaying boards, and piles of old saw-dust from the sheds went to feed furnace fires.

At last, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and malaria almost disappeared from that locality, because their causes were so largely removed.

Remember that air, which contains decaying animal and vegetable matter, is not fit to breathe; and that water, under the same conditions, is not fit to drink. It is well that winds blow poisonous gases away, that the falling rains wash the air clean, and that plants live on carbonic acid which, in sufficient quantity, is fatal to animal life.

VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

Waste matter from the body is always passing off by means of the skin and lungs; fires, whether for lighting or heating, send out carbonic acid; sweeping and the tread of feet set free dust and bits of wool from the carpets.

Unless great pains are taken to keep the air in our houses, school-rooms, halls, and churches, fit for breathing, we poison ourselves.

Janitors of churches, school-rooms, and other public buildings, should never close doors and windows, as soon as an audience has passed out, and shut up the poisoned air to be breathed over again the next time the room is used.

The air in such rooms in cold weather is really carbonic acid gas and other impurities "warmed over." Doors and windows should be opened on opposite sides, until the fresh air has taken the place of that in the room.

No lesson, sermon, lecture, or concert can be understood or enjoyed by a sleepy, heedless audience—sleepy and heedless because of the poisoned air it has taken into its lungs.

The headache which we so often have in ill-ventilated rooms, is the common result of re-breathing carbonic acid and other impurities. Thus we see that good studying, preaching, and teaching, as well as good health, are dependent on good air.

Special care should be taken in the venti-

lation of sleeping rooms. Leave a close room in which you have spent the night, for a brisk walk in the open air—then return to it again.

The air is foul with the heavy, suffocating odor of waste matter, the product of your lungs, which you have been breathing over and over again during your sleeping hours. You felt stupid and tired on waking, because poisoned by your own breath.

Sleeping-rooms should be so ventilated in the winter, as well as in the summer, that the sleeper may have a constant supply of moderately warm, fresh air. This can be done by raising the lower and dropping the upper sash of a window in a warm room.

Cold air is not necessarily pure air, and in northern climates, is often too severe in winter to be breathed at night by any but the most robust.

Two openings are needed in order to ventilate a room properly—one through which the impure air may pass out, and another by which the pure air may enter.

There are many ways of doing this. One is to open the windows a little, both at the top and bottom, as already suggested. Open fire-places are excellent ventilators. Through them a stream of air from the room goes up the chimney, and air from without must come in to take its place.

While we must have fresh air to breathe, it is not safe to sit or stand in a draught of air.

AIR IN SICK ROOMS.

The air of the sick-room should be always pure and fresh. To "take the breath" of another person is, of course, to take the carbonic acid and other waste matter from his lungs into your own. Contagious diseases are often spread in this way.

ALCOHOL AND THE LUNGS.

Alcohol, as you have learned, is sent into the blood as soon as possible. The blood carries a part to the lungs, and thus you may often know from the breath that a person has been drinking.

In passing through them, alcohol injures the delicate air cells of the lungs. The idea that this narcotic will prevent consumption is a mistake. There is one form of this disease, called alcoholic consumption, which is caused by alcohol.

The drinker looks well and feels well, till suddenly comes a "dropped stitch," or a pain in the side. Then follow difficulty of breathing and vomiting of blood; then a rapid passage to the grave; for medicine, food, change of air, all prove useless.

Alcohol injures muscular power, and, as the diaphragm and the muscles which move the ribs are used in breathing, respiration is often imperfect in those who drink. Sometimes, these muscles are so affected that paralysis or death occurs. Life depends on respiration, and liquors are the enemy of healthy breathing.

IN CASE OF SICKNESS.

If pure air is so important for healthy persons, it is doubly so for the sick; it should be fresh from the outside, and not from another room. With a little fire, and windows opened a little, it is an easy thing to obtain the right kind of air all sick persons need. Physicians say it is a very rare thing for a person to "catch cold" while in bed if well protected about the shoulders and away from a possible "draught." The danger to the sick is when getting up from a warm bed. The temperature of the room then needs to be warmer, for a chill to the patient must be avoided. Sometimes it is necessary to keep up the heat of the body by heat externally applied, as in most sicknesses there is a constant tendency to a decline of the vital powers, by their effort to sustain the heat of the body especially towards morning; as you have noticed in yourself while watching with the sick, that from three o'clock until daylight, a chilliness comes on. In a sick person the vitality lowers from midnight, and watchful care must be exercised by the nurse; and she herself had better take some refreshment about four o'clock; at least a cup of hot coffee or tea. If possible, let the sick chamber be the most sunny room in the house, and the bed placed where the patient can see without effort the blue sky. It has been proved in hospitals that not only do fewer patients die in sunny rooms, but that they actually get well faster than those who are obliged to be in sunless rooms, or nearly

so. Of course, sometimes certain diseases need for a time a subdued light; even then, a room shaded by curtains is preferable to one on the north side of the house. And did you never notice in going through a ward of a hospital, that nearly all the patients lie with their faces toward the light ?

It is very hard for a well person to understand how a little noise can so disturb a sick person, when the whirring of a mill, or ringing of a bell, or sawing wood, has no unpleasant effect. If the patient knows just what the noise is, and what for, and does not have to wonder about it, and knows it to be necessary, it is not apt to trouble; but a quick, sharp sound, like the dropping of a pair of scissors, or the squeak of shoes, or rattle of paper, or abomination of all, whistlings, rasp the nerves, and are seriously detrimental. In one case they are started; in the other the mind is set to work, wondering what they are, or what is to follow. The creaking of doors, the rattle of windows, the flapping of curtains, and everything can be summed up into necessary or unnecessary noise. The former, most of sick persons will bear, the latter are always disturbing; and a good nurse need only to consider which is which, and govern herself accordingly.

Now a word in behalf of those who are in the family of the sick, doing the housework, and keeping the low stairs in good running order. They value your sympathy and love, but if you can render no material aid, do not in pity not take their time. Learn if you can from neighbors how the sick one is, and spare the services of the doctor-tender. There is extra work to be done at such times, extra rest in sleep by day is often needed; and because of this unusual pressure, do transfer the call of kindly inquiry to those close by, who will be only too glad to relieve the weary, anxious, over-burdened neighbor, by informing you, and not one loving message of yours will be lost, but at the right time your friend will receive it and be cheered thereby.

I knew a man who once lay very sick with typhoid fever. His wife assisted in the care of him, but worn by care and anxiety, and constant calls of friends, was obliged to have a nurse for her husband. It seemed as though the bell rang from morning till night; the sick man was very low, and unconscious, yet the nurse said it disturbed him, and must not be. Each morning a bulletin was placed on the fence, stating the condition of the patient. Contrary to all expectations, he recovered. How far it was owing to the enforced quiet of the house, and the needed rest thereby obtained by the weary wife, cannot be told.

Years later a beloved sister passed away from that same family; she died suddenly; few persons knew of her sickness until she had gone; the shock was sudden and terrible. Friends meant to be kind; more than forty called in three or four days to hear about it. "Was it very sudden?" "Did she know she was going to leave you?" "Were you with her when she passed away?"—this same question over and over—the same clutching fingers opening the wound wider and wider; doing it out of love, too. Think a moment; was there not more curiosity than love, after all? The wife and sorrowing sister, well-nigh distracted, was obliged after the funeral, to close her beautiful home, and go away from her friends. In this case there was nothing to be done but what other near relatives could do, but the effect on the nervous temperament of the sister was fearful.

Is there not a better way to express sympathy in the earlier moments of bereavement? The fervent pressure of the hand, the tender kiss, the moistened eye, is all that can be borne, often, and never fails to be understood and appreciated; a note, such as you would wish to have sent you in like circumstances, will be cherished forever. By and by they will love to talk of loved ones gone; by-and-by the lonely hours will come, and the days seem very long. Then call and see them. Take your work and sit an hour or two, and the visit will cheer and comfort as it could not at an earlier day. Watchman.

HOW TO POLISH BRASS.—To polish brass use the ordinary whiting or chalk and a lamp-tin or woollen cloth. If the metal is stained or tarnished, then use rottenstone and oil on a cloth, and finish with whiting for a gloss. If corroded and blackened, use oxalic acid in water with the rottenstone, instead of oil.

