

WOMAN'S WORLD

COMMERCIAL REVIEW FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
\$1.00 Post-Paid; 4c a Copy.

FORTY-FIRST YEAR.

SUMMARY.

ARCHBISHOP RICHARD OF HARISA, will succeed Cardinal Guibert as Archbishop of Paris.

PAUL H. HAYES, the poet laureate of the South, died at his home, Cape Hill, near Grovetown, Ga., at 8 p.m. on Tuesday.

A JUDGE AT DALLAS, TEX., has granted an injunction prohibiting the Antioch Baptist Church (colored) from making unnecessary noise during religious services.

THE KING OF CAMBODIA, brother, Sivotha, who has been the instigator of many rebellions during the past twenty years, has been captured and shot. Another brother of the King has been beheaded.

AFRICAN ADVICES say that Moorish troops have sacked and destroyed English factories at Cape July, on the west coast of Sahara, and that the English Minister at Tangiers has demanded of the Sultan of Morocco instant redress for the outrage.

IN THE SPANISH CORTES, on Thursday, Senor Margallo, a Republican member, made a speech, in which he referred to the alleged Bourse speculations of the late King Alfonso. A stormy scene ensued. Ex-Minister Cancho and others indignantly denied Senor Margallo's imputations.

RUSSIA has informed the powers that Batoum is no longer a free port. The Berlin press circles are in the belief that this announcement is the first step in the denunciation of the treaty of Berlin. Fifteen thousand Russian troops have passed through Odessa and are massing in Bessarabia.

A MOB AT ISARLE, Switzerland, on Friday, pelted a German officer who was in uniform. While resisting the crowd he accidentally wounded a girl in the neck with his sabre. The mob then fell him to the ground and stripped off his uniform. The officer was arrested, but was subsequently released on bail.

THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, on June 27th, was swept by a tornado, which created great havoc with property and caused a total loss estimated at \$800,000. The low lands were inundated and great fields of banana trees destroyed. Cable connections were broken and several vessels dragged their anchors. No lives, so far as can be learned, were lost.

CANADIAN.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES leave Halifax for Egypt shortly, and will be replaced by the 84th Regiment.

It is most probable that all the half-breeds and Indians now confined in Stoney Mountain penitentiary in connection with last year's troubles in the North-West will be amnestied and released before the end of the present month.

NOVASCOTIA is suffering terribly from drought. The ground everywhere is parched and crops are being very seriously injured. Destructive forest fires are raging in Colchester and King's counties, and a large area of valuable timber lands has been destroyed.

SHALL-POX, which a few weeks ago had begun to spread along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Donald, N.W.T., and in the Selkirk, has now been entirely stamped out through the exertions of the quarantine branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The danger was considered very serious, in view of the terrible ravages which the small-pox produces when it is once introduced among the Indians and half-breeds. It was, therefore, necessary to effect complete isolation and to enforce vaccination on all persons going or coming to the mountains.

THE OTTAWA COUNCIL have, by the Mayor's casting vote, referred the New Edinburgh annexation question back to Committee for further enquiry and consideration. At a joint meeting of the city and village representatives, the terms upon which New Edinburgh would enter as a separate ward were agreed to, the Councils of both places passed resolutions to this effect, and the matter was submitted to the people of New Edinburgh and carried. At a resolution of the City Council, on Monday, a meeting was adopted to petition the Lieutenant-Governor for the annexation. The eight Protestant aldermen voted for the resolution and the seven Roman Catholics voted against it. The Mayor voted with the latter seven, making a tie and the Mayor gave his casting vote against the motion, thereby defeating it. New Edinburgh is an intensely Protestant village and its three representatives would, undoubtedly, be Protestant. Hence, it is said, arises the present opposition to its admission into the city.

FRIGHTFUL RESULT OF A TRIFLING QUARREL.

MURDER FOLLOWED BY SUICIDE.

BELLEVEUE, July 8.—A shocking tragedy, the result of a trifling quarrel, occurred here in trying to explain Mack, an old pensioner, and William Mack, grocer, occupied separate apartments in the same building. Pentland some time ago claimed a portion of the garden plot attached to the house, but his claim was denied. The dissension increased, and in the Police Court, this morning, Pentland charged Mack with having assaulted him, but the charge was dismissed. Pentland, on leaving the court, swore he would have vengeance. His dissension increased, and he talked to his end of the house, entered a room and locked the door. In the meantime the police had been summoned and Mrs. Mack was called on. She screamed and started to run across the road. Pentland pursued her, and placing the pistol's muzzle close to her back, fired a second shot at her as she fled. The ball struck her between the shoulder blades, and passing entirely through her body, came out at the left breast directly above the heart. The assassin then returned to the shop, and fired three shots at Mack, but fortunately without effect. Her wound is fatal. Her wound is fatal. The police called on Pentland to surrender, but he refused, saying he would not be taken alive. While the officers were consulting as to the best method of effecting the capture of the murderer, a shot was heard in his room. They then broke open the door and found him stretched on a bed dying from a wound in his breast. He died in a few minutes without uttering a word.

THE P. E. I. TUNNEL SCHEME.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The Minister of Railways has shut down on the Prince Edward Island tunnel scheme which he says is impracticable. The survey which was ordered has been withdrawn. Earl Granville recently, in conversation with Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner to Canada at London, said that it was the duty of the Dominion Government as part of the terms upon which that Province entered the Dominion, to fully establish the fact whether or not this scheme was practicable, which request the Minister of Railways appears to have ignored.

CANON AND MRS. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER.

(The Christian, London, Eng.)

God has done a great work through the instrumentality of Mrs. Josephine E. Butler. That work has been great in its area as well as in its importance. Its magnitude was attested by the assemblies in London, during the first week in July, of the fourth Triennial International Congress of the British, Continental and General Federation for the abolition of Government complicity with vice.

That large and far-reaching organization had its inception twelve years ago on June 25th. On that day Mrs. Butler met a few friends in conference at York. It was there decided to carry to the Continent of Europe the war against legalized vice. The story of Mrs. Butler's personal mission to the Continent the following winter is like a chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. She went from city to city, the

other paragraph from Mr. Stead's forthcoming pamphlet—

Among other prominent qualifications Mrs. Butler possessed one outside herself, without which she could have done nothing. That was a home of perfect peace, centering round one of the purest and noblest of men. Quiet, unobtrusive, industrious, faithful, patient, a loyal friend and devoted husband, he was great enough in soul to rejoice in the surrender of his wife to her painful mission, and warm enough in heart to sustain her with unflinching love and trust when all the world was abusing her and deriding him. It was no light sacrifice. To see his wife overwhelmed with abuse by the basest of men, to find the doors of his friends closed in her face, to suffer personally and in worldly possession for the prejudice excited against her—all this he bore not merely uncomplainingly, but with an unshaken confidence and peacefulness very beautiful behold. Had it been otherwise she could not

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTORS PRONOUNCE ANTI-HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEAT MOVE DISCUSSED—LORD SALISBURY PROPOSES A COALITION WITH LORD HARTINGTON AND THE UNIONISTS—COURTESIES OF THE ELECTORS.

LONDON, July 5.—Sir Charles Dilke, Gladstonian, has been defeated at Chelsea by Mr. C. A. Whitmore, Conservative. The vote stood 4,394 for Dilke to 4,116 for Whitmore. A similar result was achieved at Chelsea. A Conservative one of 275. The news of Sir Charles' defeat caused a sensation here. In many constituencies, where the Gladstonian candidates have been returned, the Gladstonian vote has been reduced. Sir Charles Russell, attorney general, has been elected in South Hackney by 100 majority. At the last election his majority was 942.

NORTHAMPTON ELECTED.

In Northampton Mr. Ishouhere and Mr. Bradlaugh, Gladstonians, were elected over Mr. Turner, Unionist, Mr. Lees, Conservative. The vote was: Labouchere, 4,007; Bradlaugh, 4,333; Turner, 3,850; Lees, 3,456. Thus far Mr. Bradlaugh is the only candidate who has polled more votes than the Gladstonian.

MR. GOSCHEN DEFEATED.

Mr. Goschen, one of Mr. Gladstone's bitterest Unionist opponents, has been defeated in the east division of Edinburgh by Dr. Wallace, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 1,339 in a total poll of 5,387. In the election Mr. Goschen was elected a Liberal by a majority of 2,498, in a total vote of 6,296. Then Mr. Goschen received 4,337 votes; this time he polled but 2,240. John Wilson, the Unionist former member, has been re-elected from Greenock by a diminished majority. Mr. Childers, Home Secretary, has been elected by 1,717 in the Edinburgh division of Perth, for the southern division of Edinburgh.

MR. MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected from Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a vote of 10,681, an increase of 552 in his vote. Mr. James Craig has been elected as a Conservative in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne (who has retired from public life) for Newcastle-upon-Tyne by a vote of 10,722, which is 317 less than the vote given Mr. Cowen in the last election.

CHANGE OF OPINION.

The Tory candidate for Dudley, Worcester-shire, Mr. Brook Robinson, carried the district by a majority of 2,000. In the last campaign the Liberals carried the district by a majority of 1,166 in a total vote of 11,588. The case affords the instance of the greatest political change in a short time in any election on record in England.

LONDONERS—A CLOSE VOTE.

DUBLIN, July 6.—Mr. Charles Edward Lewis, Conservative, has been re-elected in Londonderry over Mr. Justin McCarthy, Nationalist. Mr. Lewis polled 1,763—a Conservative majority of 3. At the last election the poll stood: Lewis, 1,824; McCarthy, 1,760—a Conservative majority of 29. Mr. McCarthy has now polled 1,763 votes less than he did in 1885. Mr. Lewis received 1,763 votes. There were three elections in Londonderry. The second made the election a tie. The third gave Mr. Lewis a majority of three. Mr. Justice has given notice that he will demand a scrutiny of the poll, and, if necessary, a recount of the district.

A RIOT.

A riot followed the first announcement of the result of the contest between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Justin McCarthy at Londonderry today. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery after the election had been declared in favor of Lewis of a ballot box, the contents of which had not been counted. A recount followed, which almost made the election a tie, giving it to Lewis by a majority of three. The police interfered and attacked the rioters. Mr. Lewis was in front of the hotel where Lewis was stopping and were making a demonstration in celebration of his victory. A large number of persons were arrested, and many were taken to the city over the affair.

CHAMBERLAIN BECOMES DEMONSTRATIVE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain today addressed 5,000 electors at Llanelly, Wales. He implored them to refuse to submit to a rupture of the union, to buckle to and surrender to the Liberal Government, and to support the Liberal Government in all its policies. He alluded to the land purchase scheme to the Emma mine and Honduras bond schemes. He said Mr. Gladstone had been a man of mystery, sprung from a dark background and a dark future. He urged the electors not to consent to be ruled from America.

A PRESUMPTIVE TORY.

Lord Salisbury has contributed to the *Quarterly Review* an unsigned article which has been ascribed to the Tory. The author does not, however, state the Irish policy of the Conservatives. He indicts Mr. Gladstone as a "persistent political apostate, discarding by wholesale doctrines solemnly advocated and avowed by him." He alludes to the doctrine of the shifting wind of popular favor seems to call for them. In conclusion, he says: "Whether Mr. Gladstone succeeds or fails in his present enterprise, he will still leave a legacy of ruin to the country. If his plans are carried, civil war will be certain. Foreign war is also possible. If his plans are rejected we shall forthwith pass into the most critical stage of Irish and English history."

MR. BRIGHT TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Bright has replied to Mr. Gladstone's letter of the 4th inst. with a speech in which he has been as great a grief to me to speak as I have spoken as has been to you to listen or read. Mr. Bright argues that Mr. Gladstone's asking last night whether he would support the Home Rule bill, if Mr. Gladstone's objection to it is not the objection of Mr. Parnell, was by the country as well as by the Liberals understood to mean a majority to resist Mr. Parnell and not to make a majority surrender. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's objection to the Home Rule bill, he says: "I have urged you to resist Mr. Parnell and not to make a majority surrender. I have urged you to resist Mr. Parnell and not to make a majority surrender. I have urged you to resist Mr. Parnell and not to make a majority surrender."

THE DUBLIN CLUB RIOT.

DUBLIN, July 6.—The riot at the Conservative Workmen's Club house here, last evening, was provoked by the men in the club. They committed nearly all the breaches of order. A Catholic procession passed the Club house, which was crowded with men at the time. They attacked the procession with bottles. This attack was answered with threats and showers of stones. The club people literally showered bottles at the Catholics, and also fired a number of shots into it from revolvers. The police surrounded the house, getting control of the premises, and finally arrested seventy of the inmates. It has not yet been ascertained how many of the processionists were hurt, but three of the injured Catholics were in a dying condition this morning, and twenty others are lying helpless in the hospital, all suffering from wounds inflicted by the bottles or bullets. There is a general feeling of indignation against the Orangemen of the club on account of the attack. Joseph Hyland, one of the injured men, was seen by an Associated Press reporter in the hospital today and asked for history of the riot as he saw it. He said: "I was walking quietly along in the procession down York street, when suddenly and without the slightest provocation a shower of bottles crashed upon us from the club windows. This attack was followed by a shower of bullets for a long time until the police formed a cordon around the club house and had the upperhand of the inmates. The club men did not stand at bottles. They fired revolvers at us also. People in the street retreated as well as they could with stones and in this way smashed in the club windows. One of the bottles struck me on the head and a bullet also pierced my thigh, and I fell down just as the police started the building. I was afterwards carried to the hospital. The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation, entreating the people to preserve order. There is a general feeling of indignation, and the excitement is intense. William and Robert Long, brothers, and Archibald Crookshanks, members of the Dublin Conservative Workmen's Club, have been remanded on charges of firing upon and wounding Catholics processionists yesterday. The other prisoners were discharged.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Times* London special says: Much capital will be made out of the rioting in Dublin, about it. It has factually proved that the first offenders were members of the Conservative Workmen's Club. As the 12th of July approaches evidence is being gathered that the police will be the capability of Irishmen to maintain self-restraint while laboring under great excitement without good cause for the same. Never in the history of Ireland, not even during the Home Rule agitation, has there been a riot of this nature, were there greater reasons for the expectation of disorder. Yet one cannot point

to a year since that great agitation when, as July 12th drew near, there were fewer squabbles resulting in bloodshed than at the present time; but more will be heard of how than ever before, for the reason that every petty row will be reported and magnified. Everybody in London concluded that the question, whether there shall be Home Rule or not, has been decided in the negative. There is no room to doubt about the indications. They are decidedly against Mr. Gladstone's schemes. The leaders of the Irish party while not altogether disheartened are angry because of the side issues which have caused, or helped to cause, defeat, such as Mr. John Bright's desertion and annoying attitude; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's artful reticence; and the Marquis of Hartington's uncommonly active canvass conducted with an ulterior purpose. But all give credit to the men who have fought the fight on Mr. Gladstone's side. The listlessness of the voters and public

contest the seats belonging to Dublin University, and which went at the last election to the present incumbents without opposition, received but 57 and 56 votes respectively, against 1,871 and 1,867 polled by the winners, out of a total registry of 4,127. After the result of the vote had been announced and the usual speeches had been made, the students jeered Messrs. Connel and Johnston, and sang "God Save the Queen," all standing. Several Nationalists refusing to uncover, their hats were knocked off.

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The following Parnellite candidates have been returned unopposed:—J. G. Baggart for West-Cavan; O'Connor for South Kerry; E. Shields, South Meath; L. P. Hayden, South Leitrim; J. F. X. O'Brien, (Parnellite), has been re-elected to Parliament in the South division of Mayo without opposition. All were opposed last year except Shields. Among the

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MR. SEXTON (Parnellite), who sat in the last House for South Sligo, went up to Belfast again this campaign to contest the West Division against Aid. J. Haslett (Conservative), who defeated Mr. Sexton in the same district last election by a vote of 3,778 against 3,743. A Conservative majority of 35. Mr. Sexton has now won the district and scored the greatest Parnellite victory of the campaign so far, defeating Haslett by a vote of 3,882 to 3,729, a majority of 153.

OTHER BELFAST SEATS.

MR. E. S. W. DeCobain (Conservative) has been re-elected to Parliament from the East Division of Belfast by a vote of 5,068 against 1,239 obtained by his Parnellite opponent, Mr. McCalmont. At the last election the poll stood: DeCobain, 5,068; McCalmont, 1,239. Mr. Wm. Johnston (Conservative), is re-elected for the Southern Division of Belfast by a vote of 4,542 against 637 obtained by Mr. McErean, Parnellite. Mr. Johnston had a majority last year of 2,620, and this time has one of 3,905.

SCOTLAND STANDS BY THE G. O. M.

The Gladstonians have captured Elgin from the Unionist candidate who represented the district in the last House. The Liberal candidate, S. Williamson, has carried Kilmarnock, Strathclyde, again by a majority of 1,000; Sturrock, Conservative, being the last representative.

UNIONIST CANDIDATES.

Sir John Lubbock (Unionist) has been elected from London University. His Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Pendergast, polled 1,616, the total vote of 1,850. The district has 2,400 electors, and Sir John Lubbock in the last election had no opposition. The Right Hon. David Pinner (Conservative), and the Right Hon. Hugh Johnson (Conservative) have been elected for Dublin University. Messrs. Johnston and Connel, the Parnellites who undertook to

contest the seats belonging to Dublin University, and which went at the last election to the present incumbents without opposition, received but 57 and 56 votes respectively, against 1,871 and 1,867 polled by the winners, out of a total registry of 4,127. After the result of the vote had been announced and the usual speeches had been made, the students jeered Messrs. Connel and Johnston, and sang "God Save the Queen," all standing. Several Nationalists refusing to uncover, their hats were knocked off.

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OTHER BELFAST SEATS.

MR. E. S. W. DeCobain (Conservative) has been re-elected to Parliament from the East Division of Belfast by a vote of 5,068 against 1,239 obtained by his Parnellite opponent, Mr. McCalmont. At the last election the poll stood: DeCobain, 5,068; McCalmont, 1,239. Mr. Wm. Johnston (Conservative), is re-elected for the Southern Division of Belfast by a vote of 4,542 against 637 obtained by Mr. McErean, Parnellite. Mr. Johnston had a majority last year of 2,620, and this time has one of 3,905.

SCOTLAND STANDS BY THE G. O. M.

The Gladstonians have captured Elgin from the Unionist candidate who represented the district in the last House. The Liberal candidate, S. Williamson, has carried Kilmarnock, Strathclyde, again by a majority of 1,000; Sturrock, Conservative, being the last representative.

UNIONIST CANDIDATES.

Sir John Lubbock (Unionist) has been elected from London University. His Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Pendergast, polled 1,616, the total vote of 1,850. The district has 2,400 electors, and Sir John Lubbock in the last election had no opposition. The Right Hon. David Pinner (Conservative), and the Right Hon. Hugh Johnson (Conservative) have been elected for Dublin University. Messrs. Johnston and Connel, the Parnellites who undertook to

contest the seats belonging to Dublin University, and which went at the last election to the present incumbents without opposition, received but 57 and 56 votes respectively, against 1,871 and 1,867 polled by the winners, out of a total registry of

ONE MORE CHANCE.

BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.

Author of "How Roy Went West."

CHAPTER I.

The ruins of Annie's house were not cold before she had let the contract for clearing the site of the rubbish and rebuilding. All day there floated into the room where Hollis lay the sharp click of the trowel against the bricks that were being drawn out of the heap, freed from the particles of mortar, for use again.

queer to her that God should choose such material to build out of—smoky, stained, taken out of the fire, out of heaps of old cinder that had fastened to the world in time, past. At the very best, she said, this building—the Church—that He was making for the edification of His Spirit must be an anvil on which to hammer the iron that he makes to cover the imperfections—the sin—marks you know. So like I may have all the better because of the blessed truth she has made it teach me, and which it will always illustrate. Do you see?

The heart of the mother kept her silent, although it was all she could do to suppress a cry. But after a moment she said: "The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin." "Yes, mother, I know that." "Then act as though you knew it." He looked up quickly. The words had in them a peculiar force. "Of course you may not be able to win her—such things do happen," she went on; "but you certainly will not win this way. I don't know anything about it, but I want my boy to be at least manly, and act out the living faith in God which will make him strong everywhere—not weak."

of this beautiful Christian charity that I hesitated before, but for a reason which you must have understood. I thank you for your generosity to "Yours ever faithfully, "HOLLIS ELLIWOOD." "What shall I do with this man? What shall I say to him?" sighed Annie, as she folded the note and returned it to its envelop. "I must expect him to be persistent, and now he will think he has my permit." "Christmas evening Annie's house was thronged with guests. The Christian people of the city, interested in this work of a girl for girls, were there. Some came from curiosity to see the young woman to whom such strange fortune had fallen; but the majority were there from genuine interest in the work she had undertaken, and stood about her with reverent regard which was like the spinal column to the body of public sentiment in this instance. Addresses were made in which the cause of the working-girl was ably championed; and pleas were made, even for those who had stepped into the arena, to see that the State should provide for the reformation of the young women who, lacking proper teaching and being exposed to all evil, come under the penalty of the law.

just how that would be that day that I saw you and her in the carriage. I swore a great oath that day that you should never have her. I made a desperate fight against fate and all good angels—'twas no use. Tell her she's got her revenge, or can have it if she'll ask them to unlock the door and admit me to her. Tell her just how I look—blind, crooked, See!" And he extended his hands and legs. "I'm all banged up, done for. Tell her I can make her glad once." "Clarence!" "Don't, for heaven's sake, call me that name again! I'm Tom Dwight." "Well, then, Tom, I wanted to come and tell you just this one thing; there is help for you," said Hollis, ignoring his reference to Annie. "You know what has been done for me. I wish you would take the same help." There was no reply for a moment, but the pale, sightless face worked with a strangely changing expression. At length he said: "I won't, only this: I shall pray for you; and O God! I pray they don't leave him all alone with his sins; let Thy Spirit fill this place. Save him!" "A sharp cry like that wrung by pain broke into this prayer just as the door opened and Hollis went out and followed the turnkey. "Don't stop!" he called following him as he went down the stairs; but he never knew that it had changed into entreaty. "Don't go! Stop! stop! and pray again!" For suddenly the heart of the sinner broke within him under the pressure of pain, darkness, and loneliness. The coming of Hollis, interrupting as it did the vision that had been of late growing in horror upon him, had touched him, and he had been suddenly reminded of the fire of his childhood memories. He had been so long alone with himself and God that it seemed to him a hopeless eternity had begun, peopled with the weird creatures of his own beguiling. He was awakening to the terrible realities that he had mocked, and when he found that Hollis was really going, he would have detained him, would have begged him to stay, and then would still have found before him the labor of unravelling all that is being done by our Government, and of tearing off the tinsel of lies by which their acts are concealed. Repeated attempts will have taught you that there is not a public man on whom you can lean. Because, as England is "between the upper and nether millstone," none but adherents and slaves are now advanced, and it stands to reason that the Jesuits, who have got that far, have prepared new millstones for the time when the present ones shall have passed away; and then, again, younger millstones to come on after, and wield the oar of the nation.

ever warm, to let the wind blow upon me for any time, or to wash in water below a certain temperature, will knock me up for days. "My own in splendid condition, and so quiet and tractable; indeed, to sum up, everything is supplied to me of the best, and every one seems to be with me, and willing to help. Even my little cook makes better soup and sweeter bread than I ever had, and so apt waiting-waitress by. By the Lord compels me to praise him; he fills my mouth with thanksgiving. Three years ago I reached the Chobe river, after a long and trying desert journey, and I will remember how grateful I was, passing through the Colored water, for I seemed to have taken but a drop where I wanted to satisfy my thirst, and yet I was unable to drink more. Does not the smallness of our capacities make us groan when we get views of the abundance that is in Christ? proved very true." A report received of the death of Bibé unable to proceed further, but I now find that he was enticed by one of the Senor Porto's slaves to the woods, and shot and killed by some trader, and laid by them at the coast. I loved the boy as my own child, and grieved over his death; but this news is much worse than the former. I at once sent off to the West Indies for participants, as slaves are shipped from Portugal every morning to the colonies elsewhere. To redeem him, I offered £20, besides paying the expenses of an agent at Benguela to hunt him up, and though, humbly speaking, the Lord is my God, I have not seen him yet, yet pray ardent with God, I have often heard the groan of this country's sorrow, but now I feel it.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC AT INVERNESS. The picnic organized by the lodge of Good Templars, representing the Inverness, proved very successful in every way, and the weather was as favorable as could have been arranged had that been possible or even wished for. The picnic was held in Mr. Lambly's grove, a splendid site, and a platform had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for a large number of the guests. A special feature was the attendance in uniform of about 250 men and the band of the regiment, with colored water, and officers. A number of visitors from Montreal were also present, among them being Messrs. J. M. Duff, president; J. R. Douglis, vice president; H. Bragg, business secretary, representing the Inverness, and Mr. Hayford and several members of the Mount Royal I. O. G. T. Lodge. These visitors were met at St. John station and driven over to Inverness, being brought back in the evening. The picnic was a grand success, and in his order as H. W. G. Conroy acted as chairman, and in his introductory speech welcomed the visitors, and impressed upon them the importance of the temperance work. Mr. Whyte, M. P. for Montreal County, made a very stirring speech, and urged the necessity of total abstinence, and crediting the temperance workers with the good they had already done. The Rev. Mr. Sutherland made an earnest speech on behalf of the cause. Mr. Duff spoke of the enormous amount of money spent on liquor, and of the need of active work in order to secure the legislation which was needed to abolish the curse of drink from the land. In introducing Mr. Douglis, the Chairman said he was among a Witness crowd, and out of ten of them were readers of the Witness, and had been so all their lives. They were accused of making the Witness their Bible, and many of them had come great distances simply to read the paper, and to see the men in union with the Alliance men all over the country to make prohibition the principal issue at every poll, whether municipal, provincial or national, and to see that every man as good a temperance man as their member. Mr. Whyte, Mr. Bragg urged the necessity of forming a branch of the Alliance in the county, so as to ensure more organized efforts being made in the future. Mr. Douglis, in his speech, in reporting the suggestion of a county branch, said that the I. O. G. T. was not intended or adapted for legislative or electoral work, but that was the special work of the Alliance. The Rev. Mr. Howard alluded to the importance of the temperance movement, and said that all ministers of the Gospel ought to be identified with it. The speeches were interspersed with selections from the Bible, and the program was a very good one. The visitors from Montreal, after being hospitably entertained by Mr. Lambly, were pursued along the station, ten miles away, with evidences of the extraordinary kindness of the Inverness friends. The festivities were concluded by a very fine display of fireworks. HOW TO EAT. The primary act of digestion takes place in the mouth. A simple statement, certainly, but one more important than it may at first sight appear. For in the mouth the food is, or ought to be, masticated, and the mastication is not only rendered more fit to be speedily acted upon by the juices of the stomach, (gastric), but enables it to be well mingled with the secretions of the salivary and parotid glands. And what do these secretions do? The answer is this: "The saliva contains a fermentive agent, which chemists have given the name of 'diastase.' The property of this diastase is that it changes the starch of the food into sugar, or 'dextrine,' which is soluble, the former not being so. A portion of the fermentive agent, or diastase, is retained in the mouth, and the greatest importance if we would live in health and avoid the horrors of indigestion, with the thousand and one ills, physical and mental, that follow in its train. Take time to eat if you would be happy. Take time to masticate, and you will know which your children to do so, and explain to them the reason why. A word or two spoken to a child in a quiet and reasoning strain will often make a very deep and lasting impression. I have a letter before me from which I will make an extract: "I am 77 years of age, says the writer, "and I have very few teeth, but my appetite and digestion are good, which I attribute to careful feeding. I have found by experience that the best food, whether dry or moist, should not be allowed to pass unchewed to a pulp and mixed with the saliva." Let me draw the reader's attention to the words "whether dry or moist." The aged but beautiful writer does not allow even moist food to pass unchewed into the stomach. But it is not the common practice to bolt such food! Take for example, a supper of porridge and milk, or well-boiled hominy and milk. How long do most people take to eat such a meal?—Ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes. Why, about five minutes. Can they wonder that it disagrees, that it creates acidity and eruptions, flatulence, and all sorts of discomforts, not the least disagreeable of which are restlessness, nervousness, and dreams?—Family Doctor in Cassell's Magazine. MRS. GLADSTONE. It has been the happy fortune of great British politicians to have wives who aided them in bearing the cares of office, and made their private existence blessed. Not more to Pitt was this true than to Gladstone. It was Fox the lovely being who exercised her spell upon him to the last, than is the wife of the great minister to his honored and glorious age. Mrs. Gladstone is no longer a rare visitor to the House of Commons, but she is a daily and looking woman, following her husband "in the silvered gray of years," but at his side always either in literal truth or in the closest sympathy. Her face is strong, clear and refined. A woman of high intellect, and of a bright eye, rich with feeling, a long, straight nose, and at its joining with the forehead, a sympathetic mouth, a clear, sonorous voice, a simple, stately manner, gracious and womanly, a style of dress suited to her age and station—such are her exterior characteristics. Who does not rejoice that she has lived to behold the laurels on her husband's head, and that he has been able to walk with him to the not distant end. It was my lot to be present at the funeral of the lady, with which in my own country her husband was so long associated, and for the betterment of men and governments are observed, and her response showed that she, as well as he, in this vaster sympathy a deep happiness.—Margaret F. Sullivan to N. Y. Sun. MAUVE IS A FAVORITE COLOR IN ENGLAND and has been so since it was introduced at the State Ball, when she wore a lovely dress of mauve tulle velvet and tulle interwoven with silver, and looped with bouquets of mauve lilac and pink roses.

LITERARY REVIEW.

AN ALARM.

A book which has excited a great deal of attention in England, has just been re-published in Canada by S. R. Briggs, Toronto. It is entitled, Recent Events and a Clue to their Solution, and is written by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, who devotes 700 pages to the attempt to prove that Mr. Gladstone has devoted all his powers to the carrying out of the policy of the Jesuits for the subversion of Protestantism. That policy aims "to subjugate and subvert, to bend and to break the will" of the English race for the reason that "England is at the head of Protestantism; the centre of its movements and the stronghold of its powers; weakened in England it is paralyzed everywhere," and then "the whole world lies open to the (Papal) Church's will; for England is the key of the whole position." Lord Robert Montagu left the Roman Church in 1882 and a large part of the material in this volume has already appeared as letters in the English Churchman. The English publishers wisely state "that they do not accept any responsibility for the conclusions drawn, nor for the somewhat startling interpretation given of the motives influencing certain leading statesmen when dealing with Parliamentary and other vital national questions," but explain that they feel that the question of the Jesuits in England is a sufficiently wide and important one to deserve more attention than it has hitherto received. Certainly the author's view of past and coming events is alarming enough, and he puts his facts in such a way that it is no wonder that he has succeeded in startling many of his readers, especially those who have never hitherto thought of the Church of Rome as a factor in political questions. His vigorous style of metaphor may be judged from the conclusion to one of the letters, in which he speaks of the unscrupulousness of the power to be opposed. He says: "It is hard, I know, for poor, honest, simple-minded Protestants, without guile themselves, to realize or even to credit the existence of such an intricacy of iniquity, and such a thick defile of lies, but yet experts credit. If you had been behind the scenes, without committing yourself, it would even then have been your duty to realize the extent of the iniquity and to consider the course you should pursue; and then would still have found before you the labor of unravelling all that is being done by our Government, and of tearing off the tinsel of lies by which their acts are concealed. Repeated attempts will have taught you that there is not a public man on whom you can lean. Because, as England is "between the upper and nether millstone," none but adherents and slaves are now advanced, and it stands to reason that the Jesuits, who have got that far, have prepared new millstones for the time when the present ones shall have passed away; and then, again, younger millstones to come on after, and wield the oar of the nation. Handsomely bound in cloth, \$4.25. It could, doubtless, be quite as effectually proved that Lord Robert Montagu is himself nothing but an emissary of Rome. There is no theory that strong partisans will not swallow so long as it tallies with their mood. ONLY FIFTY YEARS MORE. Light for the Last Days is the title of a large volume by Mr. Grattan Guinness in which he compares the predictions of prophecy with the great facts of the history of the last twenty-five centuries. Mr. Guinness is a most enthusiastic worker on behalf of missions. He conducts a Missionary Institute, comprising three colleges, in the East End of London. This Institute, which is "evangelical but undenominational," is sustained by voluntary contributions amounting to many thousands of pounds annually. It is for the training of missionaries of whom it has sent out many hundreds to the dark places of the earth, the number being increased by one every week on the average. These missionaries are to be found in "China and India and Burma, in Syria and Turkey and Egypt, in France, Algiers and Morocco, in most of the countries of Europe, and in Africa, south, east, west, and central, in North and South America, New Zealand and Australia, in populous London and lonely Labrador, on the newly opened Congo and in the ancient Damascus." And the constant claims of such a work have prevented him from writing as fully on these subjects as he might otherwise have done. The aim of the book is to show that the "chronological prophecies of Scripture are not mysterious, incomprehensible and comparatively useless portions of the Word of God, but that they are, on the contrary, clear and luminous and of the utmost practical importance." The statements are expository rather than controversial, and the book largely treats of the fulfilled prophecies of Scripture. It is perhaps hardly fair in such a case as this to state the conclusion of a writer without stating the steps which lead to it but students of prophecy will be interested in the following definite calculation: We are living (in this year 1886) 187 years from the earliest commencement of the "time of the end" and within fifty years of its latest close. Reckoned from the earliest date on the shortest scale, the 2,530 years run out in 1890. Reckoned from the latest date on the longest scale they do not terminate until A. D. 1964. With two colored diagrams, 700 pages. Price, \$4.25. S. R. Briggs, Toronto. A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Mr. Arnot will be remembered as the young Scotch Missionary who rendered such efficient service to the missionaries of the American Board some time ago when they were driven by the King from their stations in Baidou, West Central Africa. He stayed for some time in Bibé before he returned to his work among the Barote tribes on the head waters of the Zambesi, and a letter from him from that place has recently been received by the Editor of Service, and is here published. It is a most interesting and has granted him a letter "giving him the road," which authorized him to travel freely. The following extracts from Mr. Arnot's letter will give some insight into his circumstances, and will show how he is doing in the slave trade at the present day:—"Nasoma, who has been for six months in my employment, is a most steady, careful sober man, and one whom I can trust with everything. I have just arranged with him that if the Duke be opened at Garanganje for work, he and I shall set to, build a house and lay out a bit of garden, and when I return to Bibé for an expected helper or helpers, he will remain to keep house and look after the garden. In this way we shall find on returning a place to lodge in, and shall not have the work of building to do over again. Native huts, or native building on a scale according to a white man's ideas, will not do, for natives have no idea of making houses water-proof. Besides a few tools, I carry a six-pane window frame and glass, a comfort indispensable to health, for I have suffered much from being compelled, for the sake of light, to have just arranged with him that if the Duke be opened at Garanganje for work, he and I shall set to, build a house and lay out a bit of garden, and when I return to Bibé for an expected helper or helpers, he will remain to keep house and look after the garden. 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DO INDIANS EVER LAUGH?

Some Indian school boys found their teacher had a very great aversion to frogs. To them, it was a continual source of amusement to see her...

MR. CHARRINGTON AND HIS WORK.

THE BREWER'S SON IN THE EAST END OF LONDON. The Rev. Gideon Draper, D.D., writes as follows to the New York Observer...

DYNAMITE AT SARNIA.

THE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE HOMES OF TWO PROMINENT SCOTT-ACT WORKERS IN THE COUNTY OF LAMBTON. The Sarnia dynamite outrage was one of the most serious that has taken place since...

THE POWER OF CONFERRING DEGREES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.) SIR,—It is refreshing to a gentle mind that reverts antiquity and prefers "old paths and old ways"...

"OUR AMUSEMENTS."

WITNESS PRIZE ESSAY.

BY E. W. ROWLANDS, KINGSTON, ONT.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." As the planet revolves light and air, so our whole nature demands enjoyment. Physicists and scientists will go deeply into the matter...



MR. McCRAE'S HOUSE.

THE RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF JERUSALEM IS constantly increasing, and now numbers 18,000. This is the largest number that has lived in the sacred city at one time since the destruction of the Temple...

THE SCOTT ACT ASSOCIATION.

becoming the secretary of the Association when the body was formed. The Act was carried by a narrow majority, and a small majority. After a long delay the Government issued the proclamation declaring the Act to be in force...

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH RECEIPTS OF 7,183,914 francs.

all of which, except about 525,000 francs, came from Europe. France contributed 4,645,702 francs. From all North America 114,238 francs was received, the contributions from the United States being about 78,000 francs.

ENGLAND'S NEW MILITARY RIFLE.

Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, read a paper in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on the new military rifle...

THE GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

The Roman Catholic Church has never been so numerous and so infidelity so ready to desert itself as a growing power in the community. But neither of them, we should say, can exact much good for pride or vainglory out of the following figures...

MRS. BROWN, a teacher in a mission school in Virginia, writes:

"I think we will be compelled to have in our church a new order, women lay-readers, or the churches in the rural district will come to naught."

EARL CAHNS, in one of his last addresses in London, stated that of the 37,000 native population of Sierra Leone, 32,000 are professing Christians.

Another learned gentleman, soon after reaching this country, was asked which he preferred, the "ad eundem" or the "honoris causa." He chose the latter, and proudly added to his name to this day.

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STATISTICS OF 1884 are said to prove that there are 76,960 evangelical preachers in the United States, 126,109 congregations, and 10,661,648 communicants.

Of these there were Protestants, 1,277,027; Roman Catholics, 190,000; unclassified, 3,928,784. In 1870, the total population of the United States was 39,818,776. There were Protestants, 12,723,158; Roman Catholics, 1,614,000; unclassified, 8,347,618. In 1870, out of a population of 38,538,371, the Protestants numbered 24,941,486; Roman Catholics, 2,908,000; unclassified, 916,885.

ON ONE OF THE NEW HEBRIDES, in the South Pacific, is the lonely grave of a Presbyterian missionary, the Rev. John Geddie.

A marble slab bears the following inscription: When he came here There were no Christians; There were no heathens; There were no heathens.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN TRAVANCOR.

Travancor lies on the western side of Southern India, the region extending from Cape Comorin 170 miles along the shore, the broadest part of this province being about 120 miles in width.

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CHRISTIANITY.

A word or two will be in place in regard to church attendance and church membership. Dr. B. H. Wilson, pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, in his report for the year 1885, states that he had seen in attendance upon an evangelical church that, as Dr. Nehemiah Adams relates, gentlemen of culture and standing who ventured to the Greek's church Sunday evenings, attracted by the reports of his genius and eloquence, went in partial disguise, sitting in obscure corners, with caps drawn over their faces and wrappers turned inside out. That was in New York city, but in the last sixty years ago, a mob prevented the holding of a meeting planned by Dr. Spring and others for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath.

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FACTS TO APPEAL VEGETARIANS.

What carnivora we Britons are, to be sure! At the Colonies on Monday no fewer than 80,225 persons consumed a quantity of mutton exceeding great, which consumed 50,000 rolls, 5,000 loaves of bread, and 50 tons, or 112,000 pounds of meat.

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What carnivora we Britons are, to be sure! At the Colonies on Monday no fewer than 80,225 persons consumed a quantity of mutton exceeding great, which consumed 50,000 rolls, 5,000 loaves of bread, and 50 tons, or 112,000 pounds of meat.

literature, our children are provided with good friends.

Again, I would impress the idea that the young boys travel, and diversions, craves it, and furthermore will have it. Then if we would make our fireless charmed circles, so that home will really be "the dearest spot on earth;" if we would not too soon hurry the children out of the house, but allow them to read books, entertainment and brightness in the house, and other sources of doubtful amusement will present diminished attractions.

FROM SWITZERLAND.

(Correspondence of the New York Staats Zeitung.)

BRISK, 29th April, 1885.

Yet a little while, and our country, so exceedingly rich in natural beauty will, during the summer months, again be an international wrestling place. Thousands of travellers from all directions of the compass will find themselves with us in order to refresh soul and spirit upon the mountains, and for the purpose of enjoying the view from the summit of Mount Blanc...

tion to a centennial memorial day from which the era of mountain climbing peculiarly begins.

On the 8th August of this year it will be, for example, the centennial of the first ascent of the summit of Mount Blanc. The ascent was made by the chamois hunter, Jacques Balmat, and by the physician Paccard, and that, too, after a line of the coolest mountains had been vainly fatigued for nearly forty-five years by the vain attempts of the mountaineers. A year later the famous Geneveve geologist, Horace Benedict de Saussure, succeeded in reaching the same summit. The great found its echo in all Europe, the still earlier the first ascent of the mountain was commemorated, and the tourists streamed into it year by year. Soon all the Swiss mountains, which the border of eternal snow overtops, were first in the course of our century surrounded—

APPLAUSE IN CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—"Sobersides," in his letter to the Witness of the 23rd inst., appears to think a church audience has as much right to applaud as to listen to the organ, the singing or the sermon; I think the large majority of church goers believe it is not in good taste and very much out of place to applaud in church, especially if they are not forty-five years of age. I am anxious for applause should play or sing some where else. If the conductor is obliged to tell or even hint to the audience that they should applaud such applause is very insipid and worth little or nothing.

ENGLAND'S NEW MILITARY RIFLE.

(From the London Times.)

Col. H. T. Arbuthnot, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, read a paper in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on the new military rifle in the afternoon of the 29th inst. The weapon had been officially dubbed the Enfield Martini. Col. Arbuthnot gave a historical sketch of the changes that had ensued in the adoption of small arms in the British service from the first introduction of the new Enfield Rifle. He contended that at the time of its adoption the Martini-Henry was the finest military rifle in Europe—America was not included. Although he was aware of differences of opinion as to the merits of the new rifle, he was convinced that the Martini-Henry had never known it to fail. It was true there were complaints of jamming in the Soudan, but that was more due to the cartridges than the breech action, and with a bolt action the rifle would be much more reliable. It was not till 1879 they heard doubts expressed about the superiority of the Martini-Henry. At ranges under five hundred yards it was inferior to other rifles, but above that distance it was superior to all others. Col. Arbuthnot then gave some technical details respecting the Enfield officials' experiments undertaken to ascertain the best average bore, as well as the best trajectory, accurate shooting and great range. The new Enfield Martini is to be of 0.40 calibre, as against 0.45, the size of the present Martini. No change is to be made in the length of the barrel, but the weight of the rifle is to be increased to 30 pounds four ounces, as against ten pounds. The breech action remains unaltered, but there is an addition in the shape of a safety bolt to prevent the trigger falling. There are also one or two minor alterations in appearance. Col. 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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with subscription rates for Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger, and Weekly Messenger.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Annual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

When remitting by postal order or check, please specify the name of the paper and the name of the subscriber.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Table showing circulation figures for the previous week, including copies of the Witness, Messenger, and other papers.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

The interesting question in the British elections is no longer whether the Home Rule cause, as represented by Mr. Gladstone's measure, is going to win—that is completely routed by the immense Conservative majority in England—but whether the Conservatives will have a working majority over all, or will be at the mercy of the Unionist, or, to borrow a phrase, mungwump Liberals.

EXIGENCY STATEMENTS.

The Gazette is pursuing a tortuous course in connection with the charges of the Trade Bulletin concerning the payment of \$4,000 to settle a case of Customs fraud.

exists. The firm which paid over the money in question is that of McLachlan Bros. & Co., who it will be remembered, not long since were charged by the Customs authorities with undervaluation of goods and the passing of incorrect invoices.

This is the Gazette's second statement, but it will not, we venture to predict, be the last in this case. Some such statement may have been wrung out of a member of the firm of McLachlan Bros. as that given by the Gazette, and have been confirmed by the employee who negotiated the affair.

On Saturday the Witness stated that it believed it could prove in a court of law that shortly after the charges were made, Mr. Macmaster made an explanation to the managing editor of the Gazette of the use made of that four thousand dollars, and that that explanation was totally different from the explanation now given by Mr. Radford and corroborated by Mr. Macmaster.

The Witness on Saturday asserted that Mr. Macmaster had made an explanation to the managing editor of the Gazette that is different, or not entirely in accord with the statement made by Mr. Radford in this office and published by us on Saturday, with regard to the fee paid to Mr. Macmaster by Mr. Radford on account of the firm of McLachlan Bros. & Co.

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system is bad and promises to change it. In Parliament, last session, he refused to make such a promise and justified the system.

The "GAZETTE" is evidently afraid that the Young Men's Liberal Convention by declaring in favor of the immediate submission of the prohibition question to a vote of the people of the Dominion has hoisted the sail of the Liberal party to a very favoring breeze indeed.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT is being accused of spitefulness and harshness because a fine of four hundred dollars has been indicted upon each of the three American fishing schooners seized in Shelburne for a violation of the Customs laws.

THERE ARE THOSE who belittle the Young Liberals' Convention because the old members of the Liberal party, the leaders, like Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat, Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mercer, were not present to guide its deliberations.

THERE IS NO MORE picturesque figure in the history of the North-West than that of the great chief of the Plain Crees, Poundmaker.

THE TARIFF REFORM BILL, introduced into Congress by the protectionist Randall, is an extremely clever measure. The duties on a very large schedule of articles were changed a little, a few changes were made in the method of administering the law, and things were so tempered that the protectionist Democrats could vote for the measure and then claim they had kept their tariff reform pledges to their constituents.

reform during this session of Congress. The only present hope of the tariff reformers is in banking for the rest of the session the Committee's appropriation bill, which designing members are endeavoring to get through so as to render a reduction in the tariff more difficult.

AN ORANGE AND GREEN riot has occurred at Dublin. The account of it is evidently from an anti-Orange source. Taking it as it stands it bears a close resemblance to what we are quite familiar with in Montreal.

THERE IS CAUSE of great apprehension on the part of Canadian patriots in the probability that the coming Provincial election contest will be fought out over a dead issue—the body of Riel—dead for any conceivable benefit it can ever produce to anybody.

ALTHOUGH ENGLISH ELECTIONS are models of purity, when compared with similar events in Canada, there can be no question that there as well as here a thorough organization for influencing and bringing out the votes has a great deal to do with the result of a contest.

Mr. Gladstone, and preserved, doubtless, much of their former compactness, they were bereft of many of their best men and the greater part of the money needed for "legitimate expenses."

WHAT IS NEEDED to avert the calamity of a race dispute is a new vital and absorbing moral issue, and this we have in the Prohibition movement. It is time for the Prohibitionists to be up and doing.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT has undoubtedly achieved a triumph in the fishing question, the American fishermen and fishermen's advocates having at last been convinced by the logic of stern facts that the Canadian coasts are not theirs and that they have everything to gain by an amicable agreement with Canada.

ALTHOUGH IT IS PROBABLE that the world is indebted to electioneering Jingoism more than to any sort of facts for the rumors as to the warlike attitude of Russia, there can be no doubt that from internal causes that empire is a constant menace to the peace of Europe.

dangerous—and as a military commander, even in name, the Czar draws himself closer to the people than he can in any other capacity. It is probable that if the strained resources of the empire could bear the burden, Russia would be always at war.

WHEN DURING the last session of Parliament Mr. McCarthy withdrew his Railway Bill, it was with the understanding that a Royal Commission would be appointed to collect information upon the railway problem.

THE LIBERALS OF CHELSEA have evidently accepted Sir Charles Dilke's apparently frank and certainly eloquent defence of his reputation. Sir Charles repudiated the plea that his electors had nothing to do with his private character—said they had a right to know all about it and pleaded it before them as a jury.

THE LITTLE WAR excitement in which Greece indulged this spring has ruined her, financially speaking. To float a small loan her Government have been forced to give a monopoly of two of the necessities of life to the money lenders.

WE PUBLISH a LETTER, by a much-respected correspondent, accusing the makers and users of barbed wire fences of fendish cruelty. This accusation hits a very great number of persons very hard.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

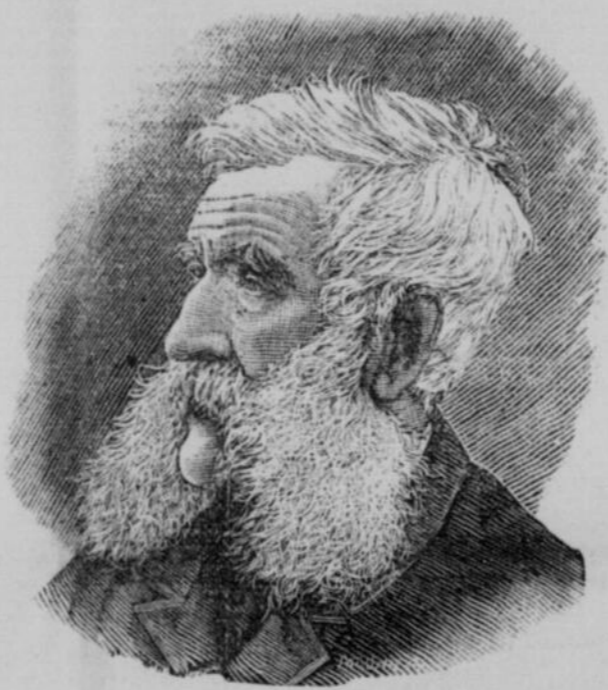
OUR CAOL AND ITS HISTORY. History of the Montreal Prison from A.D. 1784 to A.D. 1886, by the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, author of "Cyclopaedia of History and Geography," "Harp of Canaan," &c. (A. Periard, Montreal.)

A SPECIMEN of the vulgar nastiness which the educational authorities of this Province substitute for English history, even in the fly-leaves of prize books, is given by a correspondent under the heading, "Educational intolerance and fraud."

THE DISCOVERY of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and of America took the world's trade from the Italian ports and gave it to the English ones. The opening of the Suez Canal has done much to restore activity to the Mediterranean at the expense of London.

THE NEGRO who can live through his term of service at Panama come home with his pockets so full and stepping so proudly in his magnificent apparel as to offer an immense temptation to all the youth who see him to go and offer their lives to the Panama Moloch.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT appear anxious to push the public lands on the market, and a Land Department for British Columbia is to be at once organized by the Minister of the Interior.



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS WILY.

dred and sixty-five private pension bills rushed through Congress this year, and of these President Cleveland has vetoed ninety. The Democratic and Mugwump press has cordially supported him in this course, but the Republican press and the Republican representatives, both in Congress and in the Senate, have attacked him for his conduct in terms that would do credit to Lord Randolph Churchill.

IT IS STATED that the Newfoundland fishermen are ruining the Labrador fisheries. The Canadian demands that a cruiser be sent down to drive them away. As the Newfoundlanders are as much British subjects as Canadians are, the treaty of 1818 does not apply to them, but they are, of course, like ourselves, amenable in Canada to Canadian laws, and these should be such as to protect the fisheries from destruction.

THE PARNELLITES have lost their first seat in Ireland, that of South Londonderry, which Mr. Timothy Healy, one of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants, captured at the last election. As they have gained one seat from the Conservatives honors are now even. The chances are that Mr. Parnell's party will number exactly the same as in the last Parliament, and that they will, as before, have a majority of the seats for Ulster in spite of the union of Liberals and Tories.

WE HAVE IN FAVOR of Home Rule Lord Spencer, late Lord-Lieutenant and a Liberal, and as is believed Lord Carnarvon, also an ex-Lord-Lieutenant and a Conservative. Equally strongly on the other side we have Lord Cowper, Liberal, another ex-Lord-Lieutenant and Mr. Otto Trevelyan, a Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a Liberal, the latter sent to Ireland at a critical time as peculiarly liberal towards the Irish.

THERE WAS ONCE AN INDIGNATION MEETING held by the rats against the placing of a cat in the barn in which they had hitherto enjoyed the best of times feeding on the oats. They had always thought those oats were theirs. The cat was therefore denounced as nothing but an infamous piece of tyranny.

WE PUBLISH a LETTER, by a much-respected correspondent, accusing the makers and users of barbed wire fences of fendish cruelty. This accusation hits a very great number of persons very hard.

THE LITTLE WAR excitement in which Greece indulged this spring has ruined her, financially speaking. To float a small loan her Government have been forced to give a monopoly of two of the necessities of life to the money lenders.

LITERARY REVIEW.

OUR CAOL AND ITS HISTORY. History of the Montreal Prison from A.D. 1784 to A.D. 1886, by the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, author of "Cyclopaedia of History and Geography," "Harp of Canaan," &c. (A. Periard, Montreal.)

A SPECIMEN of the vulgar nastiness which the educational authorities of this Province substitute for English history, even in the fly-leaves of prize books, is given by a correspondent under the heading, "Educational intolerance and fraud."

THE DISCOVERY of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and of America took the world's trade from the Italian ports and gave it to the English ones. The opening of the Suez Canal has done much to restore activity to the Mediterranean at the expense of London.

THE NEGRO who can live through his term of service at Panama come home with his pockets so full and stepping so proudly in his magnificent apparel as to offer an immense temptation to all the youth who see him to go and offer their lives to the Panama Moloch.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT appear anxious to push the public lands on the market, and a Land Department for British Columbia is to be at once organized by the Minister of the Interior.

were as zealous in this respect as they were there would be many more arrests. Mr. Borthwick has received a letter from Mr. Gladstone, thanking him for a copy of this volume. The work may be had from the author.

THE AMERICAN SALMON FISHERMEN (Harper Bros.) by Henry P. Wells, author of "Fly Rods and Fly Tackle," is an illustrated volume specially intended for novices in the art, but also containing much which is worthy of the consideration of experts.

THE LABOR PROBLEM, Plain Questions and Practical Answers, edited by William E. Barnes (Harper Bros.), is a volume made up of a "symposium" on various phases of the labor question which originally appeared in "The Age of Steel," St. Louis. There are eighty-five different contributors, all practical busy men, and the thoughts thus collected concerning the great problem of the day are well worth the consideration of thinkers.

THE LATE COL. WILY.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wily, who had been suffering from inflammation of the lungs for some weeks, died Thursday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. R. Pruyn, 102 University street, at the age of 77 and to my fellow workers, with whom I have shared the crust and the work of toil, I would emphasize in this concluding article the old doctrine, "Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things will be added unto you." This is hoary with age, is clouded with abuse, and to some is but a fossilized canon of exploded heresy, but if you wipe the mud from the coin you will find the mintage reliable and the metal sound, the only currency of true and abiding progress in individual character and social advancement.

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When the rifle companies were formed—in 1865—the 10th regiment since known as the Prince of Wales, he was appointed its Lieut.-Colonel. He resigned this command and was, in 1862, appointed to the militia staff, holding the position of director of stores. In this capacity he prepared the whole of the stores, outfit, etc., for the transportation of Gen. Wolsey's force in the North-West rebellion of 1870, being in fact Quarter-master-General. He was also, who received from the Imperial Government all forts, Government ordnance, land, etc., on behalf of the Federal Government of British Columbia.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A despatch to the Journal of Commerce from Pittsburgh, says: The settlement of the labor difficulties has been followed by a general, though moderate, improvement in the demand for building material, crude iron, merchant bar and steel. Enquiries this week for steel rails foot up 20,000 tons, and sales were made at \$25.00. Bessemer iron is active and some of the mills are likely to advance. The general trade situation is improving. There are large withheld requirements, which are now daily looked for. No labor troubles are anticipated for twelve months in the iron trade. In outside industries there are evidences of improvement, and coke producers are in favor of higher prices after July 15th.

THE MODERN PATRIOT.

The following poem under the above name was written long ago by the poet William Cowper. It might have been written to-day.

Rebellion is my theme all day; I only wish 'twere come (As who knows but perhaps it may) A little nearer home.

Your roasting boys, who run and fight On 't'other side the Atlantic, I always held them in the right, But most so when most frantic.

When lawless mobs insult the court, That man shall be my toast, If breaking windows be the sport, Who bravely breaks the most.

But O for him my fancy culls, The choicest flower the sho bears, Who constitutionally puns, Your house about your ears.

Such civil broils are my delight, Though some folks can't endure them, Who say the mob are mad outright, And that a rope must cure them.

A rope! I wish we patriots had, Such strings for all who need 'em— What? hang a man for going mad; Then farewell, British freedom.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under this head we invite letters from ladies on matters of domestic life.

TWIN EVILS.

DEAR EDITOR.—How is it that we do not see more temperance in the Home Department. I trust there are many advocates of temperance in the Home Department, but they are not doing their duty in this matter. Mothers especially have a great work to do in instilling into the minds of their children the principles of temperance and self-control. But the difficulty with some is, that they do not see any harm in using alcoholic spirits in their families, and hence they are not doing their duty in this respect. It is not moderation it is all right, but if such people would read some of the many articles written on the subject, they might know that alcoholism is a disease, and besides, there is no safety except it is in total abstinence. Those who sip their wine, beer, or even fermented cider, who have a little fancy, but have no sense that they will still the drunkard's grave. They have no right to expect any better. What would you think of a man, standing on the top of a very steep hill, at the foot of which is a precipitous chasm, and saying: "I am going to run a part of the way down this hill. I know if I should go to the bottom it would be certain to kill me, but I will take care to stop before I go so far. For his folly would be no greater than that of the man who indulges in intoxicating drink until he is unable to take care of himself. It is not for it to overcome him. Even if there were no danger, we should not forget the injury our influence would do to the world. If we were to see that our children, I will not to meet with the world's standard, but I make my brother to offend. It is particularly sad to see the professional man, who is generally so good, who can be reconciled with religion. I could never understand it. If they would take the matter to God in prayer, really desiring to honor and glorify Him in all things, it seems to me they could see that if they would not be a stumbling block in the way of others, they must give up liquor and tobacco. The use of the latter, however, is a great evil, and as intemperance is a stepping-stone to it, and a disgrace to any Christian, I want to say a word to young women with regard to this matter. Why should they will associate with, and show plainly that they enjoy the society of young men, who are reeking with the fumes of wine and tobacco. If girls would refuse to give their company to men who indulge in intemperance and their usual accompaniments it would do much to put down the habit. How sad would be the greatest enemy the cause of God has to contend with. How thankful we should be for a law which in a measure shields our rising generation, and how sad would be the result if it were not so fully enforced. Let us pray, not only that the act may be passed in all those countries which have it not, but that the temperance people may have the grace to see that it is not violated. THEDFORD, Ont. ROMANOS.

GENEALOGICAL WORDS.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT.—Who can fully estimate the value and worth of genealogy? How soothing they are in our every day life. Kind words are like a warm blanket, and they are needed in all seasons. Let us pray, not only that the act may be passed in all those countries which have it not, but that the temperance people may have the grace to see that it is not violated. THEDFORD, Ont. ROMANOS.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS. July 25.—John 11: 29-37, 39-44.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life.—John 11: 25.

EXPLANATORY. Vers. 17-19. Jesus arrived at Bethany when Lazarus had been dead and buried four days, the burial, according to Jewish custom, taking place on the same day on which he died.

LAZARUS was, as became his station, not laid in a cemetery, but in his own private tomb, a cave—probably a family one, the favorite place of interment. Bethaniam.

"Went and met him; but Mary said 'wail' (wailing) 'and in the house.' Every reader must be struck with the remarkable coincidence between this narrative and that of Luke 10: 38, 39, in the portraiture of the two sisters. Martha, even in the midst of her sorrow, occupied with attention to family concerns, sees the messenger who announces the approach of Jesus, and goes forth to meet him, outside the village (ver. 20). Mary, absorbed in her grief, hears nothing of the message; it is not until Martha returns to her that she learns that Jesus is near.—Schaaf.

"Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Her language expresses the very essence of soul torture at such times. We are slow to believe that our sorrow is for the glory of God; that the Son of God may be glorified thereby; and in affliction consider, usually, only Martha's "wail," saying to ourselves, if it had not been for our sin, and that of our friends or our physician, our beloved would not have died. Chance is the God of affliction, and is a comfortless God in the time of sorrow. When our grief ceases, we return to the message; it is not until Martha returns to her that she learns that Jesus is near.—Schaaf.

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"But I know, that even now, whatever thou wilt ask of God, He will give it thee." The words express a half-formed hope, which she dare not utter, perhaps dare not even think, that she should see her brother again. The resurrection at the last day. How vague the thought embodied in these words hardly understood by us, in whom the same words would excite a very different emotion. The past which brings to us true knowledge of the resurrection at the last day. This moment of greatest sorrow is the time of greatest revelation to the soul. When all else has been given up to fall, he will comfort.—Schaaf.

25, 26. "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life: whosoever believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." This is an embodiment of Christ's great respecting life and immortality. Jesus' source of life is God, and the fountain of life. Whosoever, therefore, by faith in Christ, has Christ in him the glory of glory, never knows death; to him there is no Hades, no dark and dismal abode of the dead, awaiting his return, sat down on an empty grave near the door.

"The dog seemed uneasy, and fancying the light through the doorway annoyed and distressed him, I pushed it to with my hand. The boy was some time gone (I found afterward he had been to ask his mistress if she would like to have a look at the old dog, and when she was thinking over the matter, he was the owner of the collar, and the smell of the wet saw-dust on the floor was most unpleasant. Clank went the dog's chain against the wall or on the floor as he moved uneasily about, wondering, I dare say, what was his errand there. Then the movement ceased for a time, or, partly absorbed in my thoughts, I failed to notice it. The next minute I started, feeling something rub against my leg. Looking down, I saw two glaring eyes staring at me. The dog was loose, the staple having worked its way out of the damp and yielding mortar.

"For a second or two I nearly lost consciousness. My heart seemed to stand still; but by an effort I kept from going into a faint. I shall never forget the next few minutes, as I sat there, with my head against the wall with this rabid beast rubbing about my legs—first one and then the other, as if he were trying to find out who I was. Then he reared his nose on my knees and looked straight up into my face. I sat like a statue, knowing that at the slightest movement he would probably seize me, and knowing (how better?) that such a bite in his advanced state of disease would certainly lead to a speedy and a painful death. To my own mind, I sat perfectly still, calculating as well as I could my chances of escape. Presently the dog put one paw, then the other on my knee, and, standing on his hind legs, gently rubbed his head against my breast, then over my arms, and then commenced to explore my face. I shut my eyes, and I felt his nose pass several times across my face, covering it with saliva. Yet I dared not move. I expected every instant he would seize me; the very beating of my heart might disturb and annoy him; and I felt that, come what might, I must fling him off and make a dash for the door.

"Suddenly he ceased rubbing against me, and appeared to be listening. He could hear the steps of the port-boy descending the ladder. It also could hear, and knew not what to do, but to keep my eyes and keep silent. The dog now dropped down on my knees again, still listening; and as the light of a candle streamed through the crevice of the badly fitting door, he crept into the far corner of the cellar, evidently dreading being put upon the chain again. Then I made a dash at the door, swung it open, and, banging it to behind me, sank, more dead than alive, into the street below. Seeing my state, the man brought me quickly a nip of brandy, and I pulled myself together. All this time the dog was growling furiously on the other side of the door, and tearing at it in his mad endeavor to get at us. Steadily myself as well as I could, I placed the light on a pile of cases, and filling my syringe with water, opened the door about two inches. As I looked out, the rabid beast rushed at the opening, and as he did so, I discharged the contents of the syringe into his open mouth. In a few seconds all was over. When I went upstairs I found my trousers, vest, coat, hands, and face covered with the saliva from his mouth. I felt sick and faint, and looked—so the people said—as blue as a ghost; in fact, I could hardly stand."

"Said I not unto thee." The reference is probably to the message sent to the sisters as reported in ver. 17. "If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." It is then a definite expectation of the work which he would do for them. Even though he had died to their directions. To unbelieving Martha, Jesus could no more have restored the dead brother than he could have raised his child (Lazarus) from the dead, but after the manner of the Jews, who limited themselves to wrapping the body in perfumes (see John 11: 39), a process which could not prevent corruption. Gode.

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SHUT UP WITH A MAD DOG.

A London doctor's assistant writes to the St. James Gazette, relating his terrible experience with a mad dog he had been directed to put out of the way.

"I filled a small bottle with hydrocyanic acid, and taking a syringe went off at once to see about it. Arriving at the house, I stated my business, and was handed over to the pot-boy to be conducted to the dog, which could hear howling every few seconds. There being no yard in the house, they had chained the dog down in the cellar to a staple in the wall. 'E's a very bad case, sir,' said my guide, 'an' I'll be glad when it's all over; for, although he was a great pet with us all, an' that fond of the kids you never see, it's awful to see 'im not know any of us, but when we goes near 'im to have 'im come a flyin' at us. Think 'ell suffer much! There 'e goes 'our 'im! all day long 'e 'owls like that."

"I assured him it would soon be over with our much pain, and, descending some steps, we passed through a room in the basement that was dimly lit by a small and grimy window. Cases of wines and spirits were ranged against the walls, and we could hear the tramp of the thickly-shod customers in the bar or tap room just above our heads. Opening a door, we passed into another room; this was lighted only by the small window in the room we had just left, as it shone through the now open door. 'E's in there,' said the pot-boy, pointing to another door in the wall opposite.

"Thinking there was a window in the room, I pushed the door open, and immediately heard the half-cry of a chain and the hoarse half-growl of the poor beast, whose minutes I sat against the wall, all gleaming through the dark. Window there was none. 'Why on earth didn't you bring a light?' I asked, angrily; 'you don't suppose I can go into this in the dark?'

"'Thought I'd catch a match,' said the boy, fumbling in his pockets; 'there's a gas jet just inside the door.'

"I had no choice, so I sent him up-stairs to get some, and awaiting his return, sat down on an empty keg near the door.

"The dog seemed uneasy, and fancying the light through the doorway annoyed and distressed him, I pushed it to with my hand. The boy was some time gone (I found afterward he had been to ask his mistress if she would like to have a look at the old dog, and when she was thinking over the matter, he was the owner of the collar, and the smell of the wet saw-dust on the floor was most unpleasant. Clank went the dog's chain against the wall or on the floor as he moved uneasily about, wondering, I dare say, what was his errand there. Then the movement ceased for a time, or, partly absorbed in my thoughts, I failed to notice it. The next minute I started, feeling something rub against my leg. Looking down, I saw two glaring eyes staring at me. The dog was loose, the staple having worked its way out of the damp and yielding mortar.

"Suddenly he ceased rubbing against me, and appeared to be listening. He could hear the steps of the port-boy descending the ladder. It also could hear, and knew not what to do, but to keep my eyes and keep silent. The dog now dropped down on my knees again, still listening; and as the light of a candle streamed through the crevice of the badly fitting door, he crept into the far corner of the cellar, evidently dreading being put upon the chain again. Then I made a dash at the door, swung it open, and, banging it to behind me, sank, more dead than alive, into the street below. Seeing my state, the man brought me quickly a nip of brandy, and I pulled myself together. All this time the dog was growling furiously on the other side of the door, and tearing at it in his mad endeavor to get at us. Steadily myself as well as I could, I placed the light on a pile of cases, and filling my syringe with water, opened the door about two inches. As I looked out, the rabid beast rushed at the opening, and as he did so, I discharged the contents of the syringe into his open mouth. In a few seconds all was over. When I went upstairs I found my trousers, vest, coat, hands, and face covered with the saliva from his mouth. I felt sick and faint, and looked—so the people said—as blue as a ghost; in fact, I could hardly stand."

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

FORM OF GIFT TO MARRIED WOMAN IN A WILL. J.B. Ontario.—What form of words should be used in a will to secure property to a woman so that her husband cannot dispose of it...

LEGAL.

HE ENDORSED A NOTE. A READER OF THE "WITNESS," Ontario.—A goes to a bank for a sum of money. B pays the interest for six years without receiving any notice...

LATE DELIVERY OF FRUIT TREES.

ENQUIRY, Muskoka, Ont.—In the spring of 1885 the fruit trees were delivered to me on the 15th of May. I was there the 10th, 15th, and 18th, there was no one there to deliver the trees...

A FENCE QUESTION.

"JEWELL," Hamilton, Ont.—A and B live on adjoining lots in the city limits. B's house has been built about fifteen years. A's house about thirteen years...

MEDICAL.

Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, The Witness, Montreal." Should be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and 2¢ postage fee be enclosed with each question.

SCIENTIFIC.

SCHREIBER, Ontario.—I had a cold constant pain in the left hip, increasing until the pain became acute; then a stinging sensation passed from the hip down the leg...

AGRICULTURAL.

DITCHING MACHINE.

ENQUIRY, North Ontario Mills, P. Q.—I have a machine that will dig a ditch, and it is very good. I do not know what it is called, and I do not know where to get one...

AGRICULTURAL.

FINING WATER—HOW IT WAS DONE NEAR GUELPH.

"WATER," Winnipeg, Man.—Q.—Is there any recognized mode of locating veins of water underneath the ground? If so, what are the means employed...

REWARD FOR CAPTURING LYNN.

CONSTANT READER, West Winchester, Ont.—Is there a government bounty for killing a lynx in the Province of Ontario? Ans.—We are not aware of any.

WAGES—DEDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARE.

DAN, Dues-Indreux, Ont.—Q.—A is a lumber merchant and hires B to work in his saw-mill for the season of 1886. A makes a contract with B for the season...

A MINOR AND HIS WAGES?

W. F. D., Ontario.—Q.—Is a boy compelled by law to give his father his wages when he is under twenty years of age? If so, please state what law makes it so...

BREACH OF CONTRACT FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

CONTRACT READER, Ontario.—Q.—I have an engine and boiler for sale. I have had it for about sixteen years, any north, and change it to go east, north and east being owned by two different persons...

POWER OF ENGINEER TO CHANGE WATER-COURSE.

CONSTANT READER, Ontario.—Q.—I have an engine and boiler for sale. I have had it for about sixteen years, any north, and change it to go east, north and east being owned by two different persons...

VENDOR AND PURCHASER—PAYMENT OF PRICE AND DELIVERY OF DEED OF CONVEYANCE.

A. M. P., Ontario.—Q.—In March of this year A was negotiating with B for the purchase of a lot. At first the terms were \$125 cash, an instalment next fall...

parturition which perpetuates the good doctrine. In Ontario, and the contiguous townships, there are many who are ignorant of the law...

DAIRY AND SHEEP QUERIES, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Stirling Falls, Ont.—Q.—In the Witness of April 21st, R. G. Fuller in his essay on "Dairy Cows," speaks of a large flock of butter-making cows. What is the best kind of cow to raise...

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AGRICULTURAL.

FARM GLEANINGS.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TOMATO is going on in a remarkable way. Not many years ago the fruit was mostly skin and seeds...

DAIRYING NOTES.

SKIM AS SOON AS YOU CAN. It is well known that the cream in milk rises to the top, and that the butterfat is contained in the cream...

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CONVICTIONS UNDER THE "SCOTT ACT."

The following is a brief outline of the proceedings of the Police Court, held in Kemptville, Ont., on the 2nd inst., before E. Saunders, J.P.

SWEARING ON SHIPBOARD.

I am impressed with a strong conviction of the injurious influence of the discipline of the merchant service which results from the habit of swearing which too commonly prevails.

DOING PARIS CHEAP.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR'S EXAMPLE IN SOCIAL ECONOMY. A gossiping lady correspondent tells how Paris can be seen and enjoyed at the minimum cost.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

THE GROOMING—As it is called of horses, is quite as important as the feeding, and in summer time when the teams are worked hard, it is indispensable to their welfare.

PROVIDE WATERING PLACES FOR YOUR COWS.

So that they will not have to travel long distances to get water, unless you do, your cows will get thirsty. When they do drink, they will drink too much and make themselves feverish.

THE BEST REMEDY suggested against the sheep dog or bet fly yet known, is to place boards in the sheep pasture, having holes cut in them about eight inches apart...

THE FOLLOWING PLAN for training toms.

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cluster in a flock like sheep and when travelling don't fight, and so get scattered, as when driven by men alone.

AN AUSTRALIAN RECOMMENDS in cases of animals poisoned by strychnine, an antidote so simple, so easily administered, and above all so easily obtained at all times and in all places...

THE FOLLOWING TABLE is quoted from Henry Stewart.

Table with 2 columns: Material value from feeding one ton of, and Value. Items include Cotton-seed meal, Corn, Malt, etc.

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ENGLISH NEWS.

THE PRIZE GALLOWAY CATTLE, twelve in number, belonging to Mr. Andrew Montgomery, of Chumbar Park, the Duke of Newcastle, M.P., for £2,000.

THE HISTORY OF THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN of 1884-85 is to be written, and the duty of writing it is to devolve upon Lieut. Colonel Colville, Grenadier Guards.

A WELL-STOCKED LAKE. The beautiful lake at Chumbar Park, the Duke of Newcastle's place in North, was recently drained, and the fish were driven into the extensive dams which adjoin it.

REPAIRS OF REGIMENTAL DINNERS.—A strong feeling is manifesting itself among officers against the dinner of regimental dinners.

EMU EGGS AT "THE COLONIES."—Nothing in the New South Wales court at "The Colonies" has excited more attention than a couple of emu eggs, which are most beautifully carved and set in silver.

SKIN HORSE DEALERS flourish in New York. They are the confidence operators of the horse trade and are not to be confounded with the "square" dealers who may neglect to point out some of the defects of their living stock in trade.

As a gentleman, a well-known public official, was passing from St. James' Park into Pall Mall by the garden wall of Marlborough House, he suddenly fell on the ground.

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WHERE WE MOSTLY DEAL.

(To the Editor of "The Witness.") SIR,—Just now the Canadian mind is restless as to the future political and commercial relations of the country.

Some say in fifty years from now, Canada will attain to a position equal to that of the United States to-day; granted, but what will be the position of the United States fifty years hence?

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Witnes, Montreal.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TORONTO, July 10.

POLITICAL FEELING.

which was rapidly rising some time ago, has begun to ebb. It was generally believed then amongst the Liberals that the Dominion Parliament would be dissolved, and that a general election for the House of Commons would be held some time this fall. Partly because the Fielding Government has carried the day in Nova Scotia, and partly because the Opposition seem likely to win at the approaching election in Quebec, the Liberals here are disposed to believe that the Dominion Parliament will sit another session. This growing conviction does not appear, however, to lessen their activity in any way. Conventions and other political meetings are held in district after district and they will be held for some time to come. Some curiosity is felt as to the reason for so few Conservative gatherings, but their rarity is looked upon as a tolerably sure indication that the general election is still a year off. Amongst the predictions that one may safely make even at this early date is that the "CATHOLIC NOTE" will go largely, if not practically unanimously, with Mr. Blake, partly because of his attitude on the Riel question, but even more because of his position in relation to "Home Rule" for Ireland. It is curious to notice the depth of public feeling about Ireland just now. The returns of the English elections have been watched for with as much interest as the returns of our own general elections, and no Canadian question ever created so complete a breach between Orangemen and Catholics as Mr. Gladstone's late Home Rule Bill did. Many Catholics will support Mr. Blake this time when they voted for a Liberal candidate, and some Liberal Orangemen, with some Liberal Protestants who are not Orangemen, may be found crossing over to the other side. How these changes will affect the general result it is impossible to say, but the immediate effect of their anticipations is to make the Liberals everywhere hopeful of victory in spite of the "gerrymander" and of the "revising barristers," against whom their complaints have been directed for months past. The opening of the

A SELECT COMPANY

OF SOCIALISTS, DYNAMITERS AND CUT-THROATS

CHIEF JERRY DONOVAN—DIEE THIBERTS AGAINST ENGLAND—THE SMALL THE FENIAN BREAKS UP.

St. Louis, Mo., July 5.—A small but enthusiastic audience of Fenians gathered at Linden Park yesterday afternoon, to celebrate Independence Day and listen to speeches by W. J. Gorsuch, a Socialist, of Baltimore, and O'Donovan Rossa, of New York. The Socialist said Socialism as it existed in this country was a distinctly American institution. It was not that form of Socialism or Anarchism that exists in France, Germany or Russia, but a combination of the better features of them all. The speaker advocated this form of government and expressed sympathy for its persecuted adherents, and especially for those in Chicago and Milwaukee. He denied they had broken the law. It was the police, those salaried minions of monopolies, the enforcers of alleged law who were guilty of the murders which had resulted from the labor agitation in those cities. O'Donovan spoke exclusively of Ireland and Irish affairs. He held that the use of granting partial local self-government to England's Poland; it was better than the present method of government, but was only a step toward the goal desired, entire independence. He said if the present Parliamentary election should result in a victory for Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule as proposed by him, should finally be granted to Ireland, it would be on account of their fear of the Irish rather than on account of their love of justice or duty to humanity. He wound up with his usual dynamite harangue and said he would name, to-day, a hundred men in New York city who were more than willing to show the world their patriotism and were only waiting for the word to go to England and work out Ireland's independence. The speeches were greeted with cheers.

THE NORTH-WEST HALF-BREED COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, July 9.—Messrs. McKay, Oimett and Munro, who formed the Half-Breed Commission, are in the city to complete their report. The half-breed claims already adjudged number 700, aggregating \$700,000. The Hudson's Bay claims have not yet been adjusted.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—At No. 42 St. Dominique street, July 6th, the wife of Walter A. Brown, a son.

MARRIED.

COWAN—NEWTON—In this city, on the 30th June, by the Rev. Jas. Kline, Frederick W. Cowan, to Charlotte H. Newton, only daughter of Edward Newton, all of this city.

CREAM-READ

At the residence of the bride's father, Quebec, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. G. D. Mathew, D.D., Daniel Cream to Jessie, daughter of S. Reid, merchant.

DEVEAU—SAVOIE

At Kankakee, Ill., by Rev. J. G. Evans, D.D., the Rev. N. W. Deveau, formerly of Montreal, to Miss J. A. Savoie, of Kankakee.

BRIDERSBY—ARMSTRONG

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Lockhart, Rector of St. James Church, Ormstown, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. George Armstrong, Ormstown.

MENNAUGHTON—MCGREGOR

At Quebec, on Thursday, June 26th, Archib. McNaughton, of Quebec, to Annie McGregor, of Montreal, P.Q.

MORREY—IVORY

On the 28th day of June, 1886, in the Methodist Church, Dalrymple, by the Rev. John Lawrence, Wm. H. Morrey, Esq., Director, Publisher, Ingersoll, to Miss Alice N. Ivory, daughter of Mr. Wm. Ivory, P.M., Dalrymple, and sister of Mr. James Ivory, Dundas, Toronto. It being the first marriage solemnized in said church the bride was presented by the officiating minister, on behalf of the trustees, with a beautiful copy of the Bible and Methodist hymns bound in one volume.

FRITCHARD—MCMULLIN

At Wakefield, Que., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. Gamble, B.A., Robert Fritchard, of Mashaun, Que., to Jane McMullin, of Wakefield.

ROCKINGHAM—MESSENGER

On July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. M. DeLong, Mr. Joseph H. Rockingham, to Miss Harriette E. daughter of Mr. Richard Messenger, all of Inverness, P.Q.

SUTHERLAND—WATERS

At Wakefield, Ont., July 6th, by the Rev. Don. Sutherland, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Martin Sutherland, teacher, Woodford, Ont., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late James Waters, farmer, Reay, Cathnes, Scotland.

DEATHS.

BROCK—At his residence, Hawkebury Village, on Friday morning, the 2nd inst., after a long and painful illness, James Brock, aged 46 years and 4 months.

COLQUHOUN—On the evening of the 5th inst., Charles Colquhoun, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 72 years and 1 month.

DAWSON—In this city, on the morning of the 9th July, 1886, Charles Joseph Bates, aged 6 years and 3 months, beloved and only child of Joseph A. Dawson, druggist.

DEVINS—On Monday, the 5th July, 1886, after a long and painful illness, but with exemplary patience, Elizabeth Herkshoff, widow, of St. Charles, Quebec.

DUNN—At Ottawa, of diphtheria, on Friday, the 5th July, Sarah Ethel (died), only and beloved daughter of Wm. H. Dunn, aged 5 years and 5 months.

DUNN—At Ottawa, on the 4th of July, diphtheria, Mary, beloved wife of Wm. H. Dunn, and only daughter of the late Charles Atkinson, furrier, of Montreal.

ELLIOT—At Williamstown, June 28th, Peter B. Elliot, aged 28 years, second son of Brown Elliot, Parish St. Martin, P.Q.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us— Left us for a happier clime; God, our Father, hath bereft us; We shall meet no more in time. But we shall meet in heaven. Where all hearts are wiped away— Meet to part no more forever. Through fruition's perfect day. All thy sorrows now are ended. Thou again shalt ever shine; Now in praise thy voice is blended With angelic choirs on high. Oh, our eyes are dim with weeping. Yet we need not weep for thee; For we know that thou art resting Joys through all eternity. When at last we, too, are summoned, Each to lay our armor down. May we then with thee be numbered, And receive the promised crown.

FRASER—At Cross Point, Que., on the 7th inst., Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Fraser Esq.

GALLIGAN—Accidentally killed at the wharf, on the 8th inst., Michael Galligan, aged 27 years. New York and Winnipeg papers please copy.

HOOVER—At Avonmore, on the 2nd inst., Barbara, the beloved wife of Wesley Hoover, and daughter of the late Edward Richardson, in the 66th year of her age. The memory of the just is blessed.

KAULBACH—Suddenly, at Lanesburg, N.S., on July 1, Chas. W. H. Kaulbach, eldest son of Senator Kaulbach, aged 26.

KING—In this city, on the 4th inst., Charles Augustus, infant son of Levi King, aged 1 year 8 months and 5 days.

LAMB—At Ottawa, on the 20th ultimo, Mary Dewar, the beloved wife of John Lamb, aged 75 years.

LOGAN—At 5 Perth street, on 9th July, Ruth, infant daughter of James Logan, aged 2 months and 14 days.

LYNCH—In this city, on July 6th, Patrick Lynch, aged 55 years and 6 months, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland.

WANTED, a Protestant Female Teacher, with Model School Diploma, for Model School at Warden, Que. Salary from \$100 to \$120 per month. Apply to the Rev. J. H. McNeill, at the above mentioned residence.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCAIG—At St. Urban, on the 19th ult., Catherine McCAIG, widow of Donald McCaig, and daughter of the late Donald McCaig, Lancaster, aged 70 years. Ontario papers please copy.

McCULLOCH—In this city, on 4th July, Elizabeth (Beattie) McCulloch, youngest daughter of Wm. McCulloch.

McDONALD—In this city, on Friday, the 9th inst., Scot McDonald, a native of Inverary, Invernesshire, Scotland, aged 35 years and 2 months.

McFARLANE—In this city, on the 7th inst., Eliza Jane Jamieson, beloved wife of Joseph McFarlane, aged 64 years. New York and Belleville papers please copy.

McGEE—At Maxwell, Ont., 22nd June, of influenza, Annie, daughter of the late John McGee, aged 19 years 1 month and 8 days.

McWILLIE—At Cote St. Laurent, July 7th, Alexander R. J. McWILLIE, aged 3 months, infant son of John and Jessie McWILLIE.

PROCTOR—At North Maple, June 17th, W. H. Proctor, aged 73 years.

QUINN—In this city, on the 7th inst., Eliza Quinn, aged 64 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, relict of the late Charles Quinn, and mother of Joseph Quinn, ice dealer of this city. Tyrone, Ireland, papers please copy.

SIMON—At Indian Cove, Gaspe, P.Q., May 26th, 1886, John, eldest son of William P. Simon, Esq., aged 29 years.

THOMPSON—At Hudson, on 6th July, 1886, Helen MacLachlan, wife of H. W. Thompson.

WILLIAMS—At Point St. Charles, on the 7th July, Louie, aged 1 year and 10 months, infant daughter of C. J. Williams.

WILLY—In this city, on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., Lieut.-Col. Thomas Willy, aged 79 years and 3 months.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Very Palatable and Increases Flesh.

Dr. F. H. Clement, Brighton, Ill., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the best I have ever prescribed. It is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength and flesh to the patient."

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S "LITTLE LIVER PILLS." Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They relieve Distress in digestion and cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Flatulency, and all the ailments of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. They regulate the bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and most reliable. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a box. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, New York, City.

CATARRH!

HAY FEVER. CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are curable, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the membrane of the nose and ear-nasal tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved that to be a fact, and the result that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp.

A. H. DIXON & SON, 385 King street West, Toronto, Canada.

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Finds pleasure in its Music. Bright Songs make the Children happy. If you are in need of a new set of Singing Books, examine the following:—

SONGS OF PROMISE.

For Sunday-schools, Prayer and Conference Meetings. By J. H. Traver and E. Hoffmann. Price 35 cents per dozen, \$3.00.

Songs of Promise fill this beautiful book, and they have a great variety, having been contributed by many able writers. The book has 100 pages, and 165 hymns, each with its own tune. Music and words on every page.

SINGING ON THE WAY.

By Mrs. Belle M. Jewett and Dr. Holbrook. Price 25 cents per dozen, \$3.00.

A capital book, containing 150 pages of excellent songs and hymns and "occasional" pieces, such as will be welcomed in the Sunday-school. Each piece may be played upon the organ.

SONG WORSHIP.

For Sunday-schools. By L. O. Emerson and W. F. Sherwin. Price 25 cents per dozen, \$3.00.

A book that is intended to lift the service of song in the Sabbath-school above the ordinary level, without putting it beyond the reach of the vast majority.

FRESH FLOWERS.

For Infant classes in Sunday schools. By Emma Pitt. Price 25 cents per dozen, \$3.00.

A dainty little book, as full as it can hold of sweet melodies with pretty verses set to them, such as every child will understand and enjoy.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

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CAUTION! The undersigned would caution the public against imitations of this popular remedy and will prosecute any party infringing their rights. It is sold by all druggists. Moxie Nerve Food Co., 1786 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

1886 MEMPHREMAGOG 1886

Newport, Vt., Lake Memphremagog, is now open for the reception of guests. Special rates for families for the season. Terms, circulars, diagrams, &c., apply to W. H. WITT, Proprietor, Newport, Vt.

TEMPERANCE POWDER.

FOR THE WHISKEY WAR. Gorge and Temperance Reformers obtain less intoxicating by the "Big Gun" in the Beer and Brandy business. Also Striking Songs; splendid for public meetings. Published by the "National Temperance Reformers' Association," 100 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price 10 cents per copy. 100 copies 10 cents. Send for circulars to L. G. FIKEN, Albany, N.Y. Mention this paper.

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40 RICH MOTTO AND VERSE

CHEMISTS, your name on all, and our new case of samples for only 10c; Gold Rings, Albums, etc., for clubs. Agents for the "Rich Motto" and "Verse" series. STAR CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q.

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INFALLIBLY CURED with 2 spoons of medicine in 2-3 hours. See the reference address, with stamp, H. HICKORY, 85 St. Mark's Place, New York.

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in every district to sell the most reliable look of the age, entitled "Progress and Regeneration," or "Mysticisms and Gullibility." It discusses marriage and philosophically the subjects of Love and Matrimony. Modes of Proposal, Engagement, Betrothal, Marriage Etiquette, Divorcement, Separation, Beauties, &c. This is a standard book, plain, low, and takes with all classes. For particulars address INTERNATIONAL BOOK & BIBLE HOUSE, Toronto, Ontario.

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A Male Teacher holding an Elementary Diploma and first-class testimonials, and having an experience of fifteen years in teaching, desires an engagement as Teacher in a village or country school. Duties to commence 1st August, 1886. Address, Wm. M. NEWTON, Spencer Grove P.O., Alton, Que.

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with Model School Diploma, for Model School at Warden, Que. Salary from \$100 to \$120 per month. Apply to the Rev. J. H. McNeill, at the above mentioned residence.

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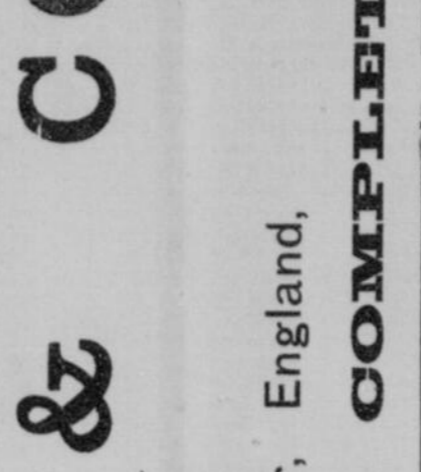
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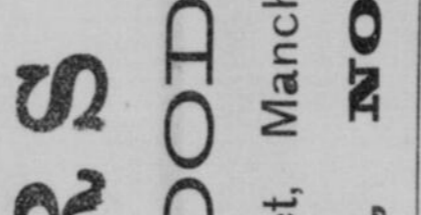
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The steamship "Albatross," 3,500 tons, Capt. Hollis, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW ON OR ABOUT THE 22ND JULY.

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TEMPERLEY LINE.

FOUR-DAY SERVICE. Between Montreal and London.

The steamship "Eri King," 2,200 tons, Capt. Piskin, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 22ND JULY.

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MONTREAL AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SERVICE. VIA LONDON.

The steamship "Thames," 3,800 tons, Capt. Halrow, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT THE 28th AUGUST.

BRISTOL SERVICE. DISCHARGING AT LYONSOUTH DOCK. The steamship "Dracoo," 2,000 tons, Capt. Sangster, is intended to sail from MONTREAL FOR LYONSOUTH DOCK ON OR ABOUT THE 22ND JULY.

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And by any of the CANADIAN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND OR EUROPE at Lowest Rates. The boats are situated at the edge of the Lake, at Oliver's Ferry, and the locality is one of the pleasantest in this noted region. Fishing splendid this year. Boats and Fishing Tackle to be had on the premises.

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TRACADIE BEACH, P. E. ISLAND. Thirteen miles from Charlottetown by driving road, four miles from Bedford Station, Surf Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Shooting, Popular Games, and all Summer Resort. This hotel has accommodation for 100 guests. Superior accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

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WASHING MACHINE. Dominion First Prize. BISHOP'S MILLS, April 12, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I very cheerfully send you a few lines in commendation of your Improved Washing Machine. It is a good machine, does its work well, and is a great saver of time, labor and soap. Yours truly, EDWARD N. TAYLOR, Methodist Minister.

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NATURAL SPARKLING MINERAL WATER. THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS. This splendid natural Table Water is recommended by the leading physicians, and pronounced by connoisseurs equal to any of the imported German waters, and to be sold at a much less price. For sale by the principal hotels, clubs, restaurants and grocers. Analysis by Dr. T. Henry Hunt, M.D., F.R.S., and is a great saver of time, labor and soap. Yours truly, EDWARD N. TAYLOR, Methodist Minister.

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