

DON JOHN.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

"Father is ill," cried Mary, running down one afternoon to the shore of the long lake...

Father ill! Such a thing had never taken place for one day in the memory of the oldest of his children.

Leslie followed closely on Mary's message. Don John read the letter, and neither he nor his sister were so uneasy as might have been expected.

He looked at them. "They have this compass from my parents," he thought. "This was one of Estelle's great charms; that she never was in the least nervous, never apprehensive."

The nearest telegraph station was fifteen miles off, and did not open till eight o'clock in the morning. Leslie had waited behind to make arrangements for having a servant there, for the latest news.

The sick man's children slept in peace. As soon as possible the next morning, an answer came from Naomi to Don John.

Don John had been prepared for this, for his packing was found to be ready. All little Mary's effects by his decree were to be left behind, excepting what could be put into a hand bag.

"But why are you in such a hurry?" asked Mary. "Mother says we are not to be uneasy."

Leslie listened for the answer. "And therefore I am not uneasy about father's illness; I am sure to want me, and want to see and help."

"I am glad to see that you have your mother's delightful temperament. Why indeed should you be uneasy? Why anticipate disaster?" said Leslie.

Don John's eyes dilated with a startled and gratified expression. "My mother's temperament," he began, almost vehemently, and then checked himself.

"Yes, you often remind me of her, both of you." "Though Leslie was driving, and the horses were rather fresh, he could not help noticing that he had produced a great effect by this speech, and that it was a pleasurable one.

That his own feelings should be of the most romantic cast towards Estelle, seemed to him the most natural thing in the world; but that her son should share any such feeling was, he well knew, a very uncommon circumstance.

But she was not an ordinary mother; so he presently told himself. Why then should hers be an ordinary son?

Don John lost himself in cogitation. This remark of Leslie's appeared to be such a solemn intimation of kinship, so very slight, but the more sweet.

Undoubtedly his handwriting was extremely like his father's, but he had tormented himself with the thought that this might be because he liked it, had admired and copied it, as remarkably firm, clear, and round.

He found all he had expected. His father had been ill, he well better-sit in bed, and not allowed to get up.

"And you are not to ask him how his illness began," said the mother. "But how did it begin, then?"

"That is what we do not know, my dear. We thought he had had a fall. Dumplum came home quietly, and your father not riding him."

"But that fat, old, feeble creature could not have thrown him. Impossible, mother." "So I think. Mr. Viser found him sitting up leaning against the gate of the long field, and brought him home just after Dumplum came into the stable-yard."

He was a little out of the face, seemed ill, and that first day gave no account of the matter. We were told he was not to be questioned at all, or teased about the next day he resumed himself, and said, when he saw Dr. Fielding, "Now am I better?"

"Fetter than I could possibly have hoped," Dr. Fielding answered, "wonderfully better; and then, to my distress, your dear father went on; I cannot think how this came to pass. But we are assured that there is no danger. That evening he said he remembered something of a snoring walk through it, but nothing more. He faint and fell, he must have hurt his head and cut his face in the fall. Then she put her two hands on Don John's shoulders as he stood gravely listening, and said, "My much loved son, what a comfort it will be that you will be with him, able to help him, and knowing all about his affairs. It consoles me to see you looking well again."

The new expression came into Don John's face then; and after that again, when sitting by his father he found that he could calm and satisfy him, and that his mere presence was doing good.

He went up to London the next day about such of his father's effects as he had to take to walk home from the station through the long field. Several people out of "the houses" laylaid him to ask after his father; perhaps that was the reason why he did not notice, till he almost reached the shrubbery gate, that Charlotte was standing there waiting for him.

Charlotte. He perfectly knew Charlotte's face, and yet it was true that he had never looked at her with any particular attention before. It was a light green gate that she was leaning on, just of the proper height to support her elbows. She was dressed in white, and had no color about her dress at all; on her head was rather a wide white hat, limp, and only suited for a garden. Her whole face was dazzling white and clean.

sible to say, if she had not turned and moved on saying, as she proceeded, "in the narrow path, I don't doubt you will want to see my uncle first; but after that I want to consult you about something."

Charlotte and Don John generally were consulting together about something or other; he was always expected to criticize her essays and tales, and did not regard this as by any means a privilege, but as his often share in the thought to her life. On this occasion he did think of the coming consultation as a privilege, and ardently hoped that Naomi would not be present. His past thoughts were full of images of Charlotte, and for a moment he was not aware that he was looking at them with different eyes.

His father was so much better, that but for the cats about his face it would have been difficult to be uneasy about him. These however, reminded them how suddenly the seizure had been, and made them long to know whether it was ever likely to recur. Don John had tried to discuss this in the morning; but he found that he was not to be allowed to do so.

"Oh, no—of course not," then the color came back to Charlotte's face. Don John sat down on the other chair, and Charlotte said, "If you were in my place—I mean if, instead of being the son of the house, you were a son-in-law only here because my mother married you, you would understand."

She fell silent here—had become rather pale. "I should understand," he repeated. "That I cannot bear, having never had the least chance of even showing that I am aware of their goodness—I cannot bear to put away from me a possible means of returning it, even at the risk of making myself unhappy."

The color flushed to his cheeks again, and he said with pathetic simplicity, "I could easily make myself love him, if I chose."

Don John made a movement of surprise and alarm, but she was thinking of far more important matters than his feelings, and went on. "But he is not good—I know, and I am afraid I don't believe he really cares for me."

"Then, for heaven's sake, Charlotte—for all our sakes—don't 'make yourself love him.' Why, what does the fellow mean, who should dare to ask it? Whom can you be talking of who has presumed—"

She was thinking too intently to notice his agitation. "You always say, you know, 'I should not care to be in your shoes; but I should like to be some one whose interest it is to marry me, particularly you. When Christ comes this year I shall have a hundred pounds from those two editors. I am ashamed to think meanly of him, but I know—I am almost sure, he does not love me.'"

Don John burst out: "and you will not be so cruel to all; you will not so make us sure that your welcome has not been warm enough here—"

"Gently, gently," interrupted Charlotte; "but I do like to hear you burst forth in this way beforehand. When I tell you his name do not forget what you have said, for you are the only person whose opinion I have truly felt in this matter—you love him so."

Don John almost groaned; he thought he knew then what she meant. "Who is it?" he inquired.

And she whispered, "Lancy!"

"Girls always look better when they have their best things on," said Mary. Don John glanced at both the girls; Naomi looked just as usual, but Charlotte's appearance was really indescribable.

"You never say anything civil, excepting to mother," said Naomi to her brother. "Now there was an opening for you to have said that we look well in everything."

"No, he often says. What a gay you look when you have a crumpled frock on! and, how horrid it is of you to ink your fingers!" observed Mary.

"Yes," said Charlotte, with sweet indifference, "but I'm not half so untidy as I used to be."

Don John would like to have made fervent apologies for his past rudeness; he would like to have said, "Naomi's hint into impassioned language, but he had just sense enough to hold his tongue; and he thought his mother's exclamation very inadequate when she said, 'Yes, I am pleased to see a great improvement in you, my dear; you almost always look nice and neat now.'"

Charlotte, like a smile was naturally slight, but it always lit the upper lip in a strangely beautiful way, and then the teeth showed. One never saw them but then.

Nice and neat! Go out at dawn and apply those words to a dewy half-opened damask rose. Charlotte for her part found this praise very much to her mind, and both the girls continued to remark on one another's ornaments in a way that enabled Don John, with wholly new shyness, to glance at them.

He tried to make his glances impartial, but the silver chain was only an ornament round his sister's neck. The pearls twisted in Charlotte's hair appeared to be almost a part of herself, he felt that if he might touch them they were close enough to her to be worn by her.

When he opened the door for them all to go out, that vision of beauty was last, and she whispered to him, "In the orchard, Don John; you won't forget?"

No, he was sure he should not forget. He argued with himself for some minutes as to the length of time he was accustomed to sit at table.

He reminded himself that when the evenings were light he generally rose when his mother did, and strode straight into the garden. It was rather dark now, but hot, and the air was still. He could hear the girls' voices, they were all out of door. He could not wait any longer; he ran upstairs to wish his father good night, and then came down to give a cheer to Lancy, who was in the good news alone in the drawing-room. After that he too stepped forth into the dark. Naomi and Mary were together; Charlotte was walking on just before them, and held a lighted candle, which she was protecting with her hand. There was no stir in the air to make it flicker. Naomi was very fond of Charlotte; when Don John teased her, she always took her part.

"Another 'thing' of Charlotte's had been declined," said Naomi—and added in a persuasive tone, "you've never written one word about the minutes since you went away; and I think Charlotte would like to discuss some letters she has got; you'll ask her to read them to you?"

"Well now," answered Don John; "what letters are they?"

"Oh, from some of her editors, no doubt; no one else writes to her. I have advised and criticised as well as I could while you were away, and now you must; but we needn't all be there need we?"

Then, to his great astonishment, she put her hand in her pocket again, drew out the letters, but her handkerchief, and leaving her elbows on the table, covered her face and began to cry.

"Why, Charlotte," exclaimed Don John, "what can be the matter, dear?"

When Charlotte took a worse scrap than usual, she generally said "dear" to her, so she did so to him on grave occasions; she had often done so when he was ill; what a valuable habit this seemed now.

"I told you I wanted to consult you," said Charlotte trying to recover herself. "I loved color had fled, her hands trembled, and her long eyelashes were wet—but I don't know how to begin," she sighed, almost piteously.

"I'll begin then," said Don John. "If that editor has declined your last thing, he is a humbug; it is the best you ever wrote."

"But he has not," said Charlotte. "Oh, it's not that."

"No, but it's everything else—it's all, excepting that."

"What is the matter, then?" exclaimed Don John with sudden alarm. "Surely he has not turned round again to you?"

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Lancy—and you always used to say that you loved him better than some of your own brothers and sisters—and though, to do him justice, I believe he returns your affection, and that you love him more than one—"

"But I do mean that; I do mean that he has earned in that one way more than once or twice."

The color flushed into Charlotte's face. "Do they know it?" she whispered with an awestruck air.

"Father and mother? Yes."

"They never could wish me to take him then; and yet, if he should go from bad to worse, and they should hear that I had refused him—they might feel what his mother wrote to me, that I was cruel, for I wanted only such an attachment to make him what could be wished, and I, it seemed, did not believe in his deep and abiding regard."

"She is a base woman," exclaimed Don John. "It always makes me shudder to think of her."

"Oh, you dislike her; but I am not so wicked or so unkind as to say that she does not repent; or so false as to say that I do not do her good."

Charlotte looked pleased—she hardly knew herself what she wished. It was sweet to think herself beloved, but yet she was inexorable in pointing out things which had made her doubt it.

"Do you know I could not help thinking when I saw his mother's letter, that it does him good to put it into his head—of course, if I was sure of his love I could not talk of him in this cold hard fashion."

The tone of inquiry, and almost of entreaty, was evident. "You have made it difficult, you know, for me to believe anything of that sort."

Don John forced himself to say, "It was an unparalleled piece of imprudence on my part to put such nonsense into your head."

Charlotte looked up at him, her smile increasing till the dimple came. She was pleased. "The event justified you," she said, "and your finding it out so early did you great credit. But do give your mind to this, and your opinion about it, for you are thinking of something else. I was sure, if it was mixed up with remarks about my uncle, who was severe to him, he said, and about how splendidly he was getting on—he should soon be quite independent of him."

"Lancy getting on?" exclaimed Don John. "Lancy independent! How can he be getting on? I never heard a word about it. It is all nonsense to me."

"He said, 'I am sure, and also sure that he came to ask for his quarter's allowance. My aunt and I were both sitting with uncle, and when he saw Lancy, who came in gently, he seemed a good deal distressed.'"

"My dear father! What did he say?"

"He said, 'That's my prodigal son; it tempts my bread to know that he will some day bring himself to want bread. He was a little confused after the blow on his head, and then my uncle said to me, 'I hope you will never forsake him. I said, 'No. Well, afterwards Aunt Estelle came back, and sent me away, and Naomi and I cried together a little in the playroom. In the garden, after that, Lancy talked to me. Oh, I cannot be ungrateful! He came again the next day, and I laughed at him; and he came laughing now. He said, 'I do not know how it was, but I did not think he talked like a lover. I thought of you.'"

She laughed a little nervously. "Thought of me," repeated Don John. Her words were rather ambiguous; and she made his heart beat. Charlotte turned the pearl bracelet on her arm and blushed excessively.

"I am sure it's not the right thing," she said. "He asked me to marry him—to be engaged at once; but my uncle has been very much displeased with him, as his mother's letter seems to hint, and if Lancy is almost afraid that he should give him up, I don't think he should wish to marry into the family, and so make such a thing almost impossible. Lancy cannot get it out of his head that I love him. He never had any tact any more than I have. First he urged me to accept him on account of his love, then he, as it were, threatened me that if I declined it would be the worse for him. I don't think he was considering me much, and I don't think he had any regard for me at all while he spoke."

Don John did not know what dangerous ground he was venturing on. Who could have supposed that he was not to agree with her? He said, "I think that shows you do not really care much about him. You have given the verdict yourself, why ask me to do so?"

"The candle was low in the socket. She began to sort them, but had hardly opened the first, when the leaping light covered her with its yellow flickering radiance, and then sank and was out. "Some other time you shall hear them," she went on. "No, I have not decided; I could make myself marry him if I could."

"And you might be miserable."

"Not if I saw that I was improving him, saving him, and so relieving Aunt Estelle and ray uncle; only what you have just told me is such a sad surprise as almost to render that impossible which I had been trying to make up my mind to. But you speak with a kind of restraint—I assure you do."

"I speak like a fellow who feels that he must and will repeat and justify all he has said to the person whom it concerns. I must and shall tell Lancy what I have said against him. And I speak, remembering how Lancy and I were bound to one another all our childhood by a great affection, which I know he depends upon to this moment."

"I don't think that makes you wish to be as moderate and fair as you possibly can be."

"That, and other things."

"You will talk to him then?"

"Certainly."

"What shall you say?"

Charlotte had never had a lover in her life. She was quite capable of expressing doubt as to the truth of this one; but when it was said since he could not be a person who should have despised her doubts, that he could not be true, it was rather too much for her philosophy. She would have sacrificed herself without mercy, if she had heartily believed that she was beloved; and now—well, Lancy, poor fellow, was certainly not worth having. It would have been a great convenience to this family if she could have reformed him; but since he would not, she could only have wanted to make a conviction of her, all the sweetness of a sacrifice would be taken away if she made it, and only degradation and misery would be left.

Charlotte was very disconsolate the next day. So was Don John. She did not meet his efforts at reconciliation, but simply passed them over.

A woman, young, beautiful, warm-hearted, it was a peculiar mortification to her not to be beloved.

She must have lost her heart at once if she had known that any eyes found the light in hers sweet.

There was a foolish young fellow close at hand, who found every nook in house, garden complete and perfect if he was in it, and would tell her sayings with approval, thought the changes on her cheek more fair than the flush of sunset—she could not have believed without due assurance; but she was not to have that assurance. She never met Lancy now, and she could not get over the mortification which she had, however, brought upon herself; and Don John soon knew from Lancy himself that she had refused him, and yet had so far yielded to his mother's deprecating letters as to promise that she would not utterly decide against him, she would let him speak again in the spring.

That was a long, cold, dark winter. It appeared as if the spring would never come. Don John had anxieties common to himself with all the family, and he had some which appeared to him alone. Among the first was the putting off of Marjorie's marriage. The two thousand pounds promised to his eldest daughter could not be produced without expedients which Donald Johnstone considered unjust to his other children. So he put it off till "the spring," hoping to produce it then; but only Don John knew how this told on his health and spirits, and he had some which appeared to him alone. Among the first was the putting off of Marjorie's marriage. The two thousand pounds promised to his eldest daughter could not be produced without expedients which Donald Johnstone considered unjust to his other children. So he put it off till "the spring," hoping to produce it then; but only Don John knew how this told on his health and spirits, and he had some which appeared to him alone. 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MRS. JACK.

A TALE.

By FRANCES ELEANOR THOMPSON.

CHAPTER IX.

Mrs. Boddington actually did nerve herself to the annual effort of carrying out an intention without delay, and did actually call that very afternoon on Mrs. Lilly. The spectacle of the smart pony carriage standing at the door of Percival House excited much curiosity and interest in the breasts of such Codringtonians as were fortunate enough to see it.

It is to be supposed that Mrs. Boddington was able satisfactorily to excuse her tardiness in returning Mrs. Lilly's visit, or else that the latter lady, in her abundant charity, forgave the delay without requiring any excuse at all; for the stranger was received with all courtesy, and even eagerness of welcome, at Percival House.

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THE "MEDICINE MAN."

HIS CASE DIAGNOSED BEFORE OTTAWA MEDICINE MEN.

DR. BELL TELLS WHAT THE INDIAN KNOWS ABOUT MEDICINE—HIS MODES OF TREATMENT—A SURGEON FOR DELIRIUM—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE LECTURER.

Among the papers read at the semi-annual meeting of the Royal Medical Association, in the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, was one by R. Bell, M.D., Senior Assistant Director of the Geological Survey, which was interesting not only to medical men, but also to the lay public.

Dr. Bell's paper dealt with the "Medicine Man," a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public's attention.

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THE WITNESS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—The Witness for God and for the truth; the Witness of the ratification of righteousness between God and humanity is the position, in my conception, you wish to occupy? You desire to be God's servant, to serve Him and humanity to the best of your ability?

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THE ST. PAUL CARNIVAL.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Everything is in active preparation for the grand opening next Monday. The Ice Palace is well under way, and a gang of men is working on the grounds at night.

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DEACON AND WORKINGMAN.

THEIR TALK ABOUT CHURCH ATTENDANCE CONTINUED.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

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GOOD TEMPLARS.

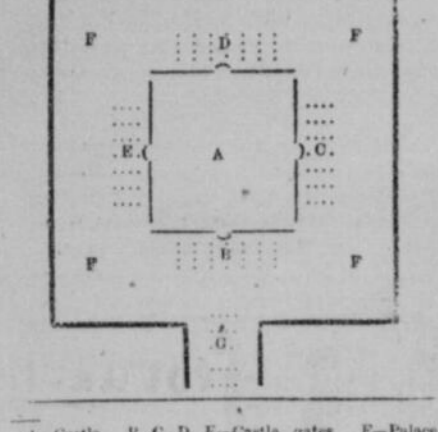
THE CRY OF THE FARMER'S BOY.

THE WATERTVILLE GRIEVANCE.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

STORMING THE PALACE. ATTACK AND DEFENSE OF THE ICE PALACE LAST NIGHT.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6th, 1886. The great event in the Carnival took place last night namely, the storming of the castle by the Fire King and his retinue. An immense crowd filled the grounds and all the avenues leading to the park in which the Palace is situated.



A-Castle, B, C, D, E-Castle gates, F-Palace grounds, G-Entrance to grounds. The dotted lines represent the position of the assaulting party.

Each of the assaults was provided with a store of ammunition in the shape of four Roman candles. With each section of four there was one torch for the purpose of lighting the candles. The firing commenced, not in a desultory way, but by platoons and in accordance with orders from the division commander.

EDISON TO BE MARRIED AGAIN. A BRIEF COURTESHIP—THE BRIDE'S GRACES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Announcement has been made to friends of the bride and groom of the engagement of Thomas A. Edison, the electrician and inventor, to Mina, second daughter of Mr. Lewis Miller, of this city.

THE ALLANBURG MURDERS. RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A FROLIC DREAM.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 5.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Mary Bates, one of the girls who were murdered in Allanburg, resumed to-day in the T. W. Hall, Allanburg. Four more witnesses were examined without eliciting anything important, and this being the evidence the Crown had to offer, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies today agreed that the crown jewels should be sold for a fund for retired workmen. The radicals gave notice of a motion to expel prices of former reigning families. The debate on the sale of the crown jewels was attended with great excitement.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The annual assembly of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held to-night for the opening of the annual exhibition of the works of the artists.

ARREST OF THE WINNIPEG FORGER.

NEW LARDO, Mex., Feb. 6.—Scott, the Winnipeg forger, was arrested here yesterday on a telegraphic order from the Mexican authorities at the city of Mexico.

DEATH SENTENCE.

HALIFAX, N.S., February 3.—A Charlotteville special to the Halifax Herald says when a grocer from the village of St. John's, N.S., called upon Gillis, the man who has just been tried and found guilty of murdering Callaghan, the old, miserly cemetery keeper, why sentence of death should not be passed on him, prisoner replied: "I have a good deal to say, but don't suppose it would do me any good now. God knows I am innocent."

LORD DUFFERIN IN BURMAH.

RANGOON, February 8.—Lord Dufferin received an ovation here, especially from the natives, who are great admirers of the British monarch.

"REIGN OF TERROR." A ST. JOHN'S MERCHANT'S DOWN-FALL. HE FORGES NOTES TO AN IMMENSE AMOUNT—AC-CIDENTAL DISCOVERY OF HIS CRIME.

HALIFAX, N.S., February 7.—The passengers by the steamer Newfoundland, from St. John's, N.S., are awaiting there for the discovery of forgery by a prominent dry goods merchant named Gibbs. He was a young Scotchman, went to St. John's ten years ago and married the daughter of a prominent citizen.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY MURDER. ALBERT OF THE SUPPOSED ASSASSIN.

The supposed murderer of M. Barthe, Prefect of the Department of the Eure, who was killed in a railway carriage while returning to Ermenay on January 14, has been arrested. The assassin is a man named Albert.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

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MONTEAL STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns for Stock, Par Value, and Market Price. Includes entries for Bank Stocks, Montreal Stock Market, and Wholesale Prices.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has concluded arrangements for steamship connection between Vancouver and San Francisco.

EXPULSION OF CHINESE.

PORTLAND, Ore., February 7.—To-day, as if by some preconcerted plan, the Chinese, who are being driven out of Seattle, W.T., the scene of the recent raid upon the Celestials by the white miners.

REGISTER YOUR VOTE.

The lists of those entitled to vote under the new Dominion Franchise Act are now being made out, and it behooves all those who are newly enfranchised, and whose names are not already upon the assessment roll of their municipality, to make application to the Revising Registrar for the electoral roll.

MONTREAL NEWS.

MR. ADAM DARLING, of this city, lately received \$15 of conscience money from an unknown person.

OBITUARY.

MRS. BLAKE. LONDON, February 3.—Mrs. Blake, widow of Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, and mother of the late Lord Blake, died at her residence in London.

Now all the business done, we raise our questions to that level—Creamery Butter, 90c to 94c; Eastern Townships, 14c to 12c; Marquette, 16c to 20c; Western, 14c to 12c; 1/2 lb to medium Western, 7c to 8c; old butter, 5c to 6c; other grades, 4c to 7c.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE SECOND TEMPLE.

FEBRUARY 21.—Eras 1: 1-4; 3: 8-13. GOLDEN TEXT.—They praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid.—Eras 3: 11.

EXPLANATORY.

I. The Captivity. The captivity of the Jews was begun B.C. 604, by the capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. But there were several other times afterwards when captives and treasures were carried to Babylon.

Probably not more than 100,000 were carried away to Babylon; but doubtless there was a large increase during the seventy years and many of the descendants of the exiles from the kingdom of Israel (Neh. 7: 34; Jer. 50: 4).

The exile broke the charm industry had hitherto exercised. Henceforward, through all the future, they and their descendants were fierce monolithic haters of all idols. Some, indeed, became imbued with demoralization of Babylonian idolatry, but these did not return; and in later years there was a great revival among the Jews in Babylonia and they became as zealous for the Law and the temple as their brethren in Judah.

It produced a selected stock from which the renewed kingdom of God should grow. Among the exiles were the nobles of the Jewish race, the flower of the princes, patricians, and priests of Judah, of its skilled mechanics and once substantial burghesses. And only the most pious and devoted and heroic would be likely to join in the return. Thus there was a double sifting process. It led to renewed study of the Sacred Scriptures. The Exile was the period in which the guardian transcription, and study of the written Scriptures became the special care of a distinct class, afterwards famous as the great order of the Scribes. It had also the grand result of leading men to set increasing value on the spiritual services of religion, as contrasted with the merely ritual.—Condensed from Geikie.

The length of the Exile was exactly 70 years, by Jeremiah. It was due punishment for the neglect of God's law,—one year of exile for each of the sabbatic years which the people had refused to rest (2Chron. 36: 21; Lev. 26: 33-35).

II. The Decree of Cyrus.—Vers. 1-4. 1. "In the first year of Cyrus." His first year as king at Babylon. He was king, twenty years before this, of Elam, and gradually enlarged his empire over the Persians and Chaldeans. Medes, Babylonians and Chaldeans. That the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled. This word was the promise that, after 70 years, the Lord would bring his people back again to Palestine.

"The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus." There is good reason to accept the Jewish tradition that Daniel, occupying a high position in the court of Cyrus, brought to his attention the prophecies of Isaiah which even then, and 45: 1-4). And perhaps, also, the prophecies of Jeremiah showing that God had, for this purpose, given Babylon, in so wonderful a way, into the hands of Cyrus. "Made a proclamation." This was an official document.

2. "The Lord (Jehovah) God of Heaven." "God of Heaven" seems to have been a usual title of the Supreme Being among the Persians.—Racineville. "Hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth." Of course this is a somewhat extravagant boast of Cyrus. But he did possess a large part of the most prominent countries. Such a recognition of God as the giver is universal on the part of all the Persian kings who have left inscriptions of any length. "He hath charged me to build him a house at Jerusalem." It is reasonable to conjecture that the king's attention was drawn by Daniel to the prophecy of Isaiah drawn by Daniel to the prophecy of Isaiah drawn by Daniel. Cyrus probably accepted this prophecy as a "charge" to rebuild the temple.—Cook.

3. "Who is there among you?" The edict was not compulsory, but granted full permission to the Jewish exiles, in every part of his kingdom, who chose to return to their own country. "He is the God." Cyrus and Persians worshipped other lesser deities, but believed in one supreme God.

Let the men of his place help him." Cyrus finishes his decree by calling upon his heathen subjects to come to the aid of the poorer Israelites, and assist them with money, cattle, and other commodities, in order that none may be hindered by poverty, or by the want of beasts of burden, from joining the band of emigrants, and setting out on their return to Jerusalem.—Pulpit Commentary.

IV. The offering here intended is probably that made by Cyrus himself. (See vers. 7-11.) Cyrus required his subjects generally to follow his example, and to "help" the Jews out of their stores.—Cook.

III. The Return.—(1) Their numbers. As the fruit of the proclamation a large number of the Jews went up to Palestine. There were 42,360 Jews, with 7,337 servants, including a band of 200 singers. The total was, about 50,000 (Eras 1: 64-67), so that more remained than went. What they took with them. They had 435 camels, 730 horses, and 6,963 beasts of burden. These were to carry the women and children, the temple treasures, and the property of the returning exiles. Cyrus sent with them the treasures of gold and silver, amounting to 5,000 talents. Their personal property must have amounted to considerable, for on their arrival at Jerusalem they contributed \$400,000 in gold and silver for the rebuilding of the temple. "Nebuchadnezzar little thought that he was unconsciously preserving the sacred vessels of Israel in a safe and inviolable stronghold, till the day when Jehoiachin was brought about their necks to their people." Their leader was Zerubbabel, of the royal line of David. Their journey must have taken over four months (Eras 7: 9).

IV. Settling in Palestine.—On their arrival in their own land, the exiles, it would seem, proceeded first of all to their several cities, their first duty being to settle down in homes of their own. On the south, the Edomites had seized Hebron and all Judah down to the Philistines. The centre of the land was in the hands of the descendants of the mixed races settled in it by the Assyrian kings, after the destruction of Samaria. The new colony was thus hemmed in on all sides by other races. It held only a small district round Jerusalem and the city itself, and even for that it had to thank the favor of Cyrus.—Geikie.

They made a great offering of property for the temple, 61,000 darics of gold—\$275,000 and 5,000 minas of silver—\$135,000. After a time, in September, they went up to Jerusalem, and restored the old altar of burnt offerings in the desolated temple court, and established religious services, the daily sacrifices, the festivals, and offering of private devotion (Eras 3: 1-6). Then all the autumn they made their preparations for the rebuilding of the temple, sending for materials as far as Lebanon and Joppa by the sea (Eras 3: 7).

V. Laying the Foundations of the Temple.—Vers. 8-13. 8. "In the second year of Cyrus, and also of their return, a.c. 535." In the second month. "Zif, the month of 'biosom,' as corresponding to our May. "Joshua," the same as Joshua. He was the high priest, and was assisted by the Levites. To them Christ was assigned the care of the sanctuary (Num. 1: 47-54). It was, therefore, natural that these should now be intrusted with the duty of overseeing its construction and repairs. "Twenty years old and upward." According to the rule of David (1 Chron. 23: 24) and the example of Moses (Num. 8: 24).

10. "The builders." i.e., Joshua and Zerubbabel, who were at the head of affairs (see

LETTERS FROM YOUNG PEOPLE

Under this head we invite letters from young people containing poetry, local traditions, original observations in natural history and communications on all subjects which interest young people. They must be brief and carefully written on only one side of the paper, and each must be accompanied by the name, address, and age of the writer.

A NEW "BAKER'S DOZEN." Mr. DOUGLASS, DEAR SIR.—I am not writing to you to thank you for the copy of your paper which I received last week. I have no doubt that you will be glad to know that I have received it. I am a member of the Baptist Sabbath school in this place. We have a class of about seven girls and I have been chosen to read a paper in your paper (the Daily Witness) on the subject of "A Baker's Dozen" and it told me some things which I had never known before. We are aiming at one hundred dollars for our quilt and each block is worth one dollar. We must once a week sew at a table in our school room. We have had our photographs lately sent to a gentleman in the North-West (a friend of our teacher's) who sent us a kind letter and some money for our quilt.

30 CTS.

The above is a diagram of one block. In it there are three large and seven small ones. A name on the large ones thirty cents and on the small ten cents. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant, MARY ANN, of the Willow River, Ont., Dec. 1885.

30 CTS.

Good! Let us hear of some more work being done by our young people. Are there any more "Baker's Dozens" in Canada, and have they found any other ways of working?

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under this head we invite letters from ladies on matters affecting home life.

NO ROOM FOR THE CHILDREN. Having recently moved from the large and commodious house in the country, which for several years had been our home, and become tenants of a small cottage in town, which occupied but one of the dimensions of our vacated residence, I am constrained to let the female readers of the Witness know just how I have managed to make the best of my cramped quarters in the "Home Department." As events proved, we had no choice with regard to the exact dimensions of our present abode. It certainly has merit, if merit it be of being small; and we had much to do to get into it what we considered the necessary furniture. During the first two weeks after our arrival, my head and hands were busy planning, and fixing, and getting into shape the things which were to be put into the new quarters. The children should be somewhat in the way. But as time passed, and we considered ourselves "settled" in our new abode, we began to feel a little more at ease. We were decidedly very much in the way; and I found myself going around with outstretched arms to protect myself and them from threatened collisions; and accents of impatience and rebuke. Such queries and replies were of daily, nay, almost hourly occurrence. "Oh, no! Maggie and I have to pass back and forth so often, you would be in the way. You must just play quietly in one of the rooms and don't touch things that, or the other thing, as the case might be." "Ma, can we play upstairs?" "Yes, I reply this time, glad that my little ones were so obedient. "Ma, can we play upstairs?" "Yes, I reply this time, glad that my little ones were so obedient. "Ma, can we play upstairs?" "Yes, I reply this time, glad that my little ones were so obedient.

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. J. Foster, lately of Claremont, Ont., has received an acceptance of call from the Crawfordville Church, Indiana.

METHODIST.—The new church at Gore's Landing, Ont., was dedicated on the 27th December. It is 25 x 36 feet, and cost \$1,600.—The contract has been let for a new brick church for the congregation on the Fenelon, Ont., circuit. The church at Fenelon, Ont., has been enlarged, and has now seating capacity for one hundred more than formerly.—The Rev. J. F. Oakley, of Port Perry, has accepted an invitation to the pastoral charge of the church at Vernon, Mich.—The Rev. F. A. Holtzhausen has accepted a call to the Colchester and Harrow, Ont., churches.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THAT AWFUL WOODPILE.

Coming home from school one day, I found a large pile of wood before my door. "That's work for you, Willie," said Ned Blake, the boy who was with me. "Your father had better do as my father does—hire a man to get it in. It is too much for a boy, neither says he, it will take the whole of Wednesday afternoon. You will have to do that for me. Now, Willie, I would not do that, I tell you."

This was the substance of Ned's talk as we stood before the woodpile, and the more he said the bigger it grew. By the time he left me I began to think myself a poorly used boy indeed.

"There is work for you, Willie," said mother, as I sidled into the kitchen. "Did you see that beautiful wood at the gate as you came in?"

"I should think I did!" I muttered to myself, but said nothing aloud, only asking how father was. He was ill and had been for many months, and the family funds, I knew, were becoming low.

"It is a monstrous pile," I at length said, getting a glimpse of it from the window. "So much the better for you, Willie," said the mother, cheerfully. "A long winter is before us, you know."

Dinner was soon ready, the table spread in the little kitchen, and father was helped out from an adjoining room by his two little daughters, one on each side. Father and mother sat down to our frugal meal with thankful hearts, I am sure. The girls chattered as usual, while I sat brooding over that "awful woodpile." I am afraid that my chief dish was a dish of pouts. Father asked me several questions, but I took no part in the pleasant talk.

"Well, my boy," said father, after dinner, "there's that wood to be put in. No school this afternoon, so you have time enough. You had better do it the first thing."

"It will take the whole afternoon," I said coldly. "The boys are going out." "I was not sure of this, but anything in the way of an objection to the wood. My father said nothing. Dear, dear father! God forgive me for wounding his feelings!"

"Mother," I said following her into the pantry, "Ned Blake's father hires a man to get his wood in. His mother thinks it is too much for a boy to do. Why does not father hire one?"

"Ah!" said my mother sadly, "the Blakes are better off than we. Your poor father!" "Tears came into her eyes, she stopped. Mary ran in where we were, and she said, 'I am ashamed of myself, escaped out of the door. Still Ned Blake's words rankled in me and I thought it was too bad; nor did the brisk west winds blow off the fumes of the foolish grumbling which made a coward of me. I sat on the wood block, my hands in my pockets and shuffled my feet among the chips in sour discontent."

It is such a monstrous pile!" I said to myself a dozen times. "I must do it." Presently our mother came. "I jumped up," "Willie," she said cheerfully, "I would go to work earnestly. You will soon get it in." "It is monstrous, mother!" I said in self-pitying tones. "It will take me forever, and half kill me in the bargain."

"Forever is a long, long while," she said. "Come, let us look at the pile. It is big, but all you have to do is to take a stick at a time. That will not hurt you, Willie. I am sure—only one stick at a time! Yet one stick at a time will make that pile vanish quicker than you think for, Willie. Try it now."

—There was a kindness, yet a decision in mother's tone which were irresistible. She could put even harder things, or what we thought hard, in a very cheerful light. "The Lord shall know, and then shall go a stick at a time. Being afraid of cables from the expelled family, he thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly unclean, to leave the kingdom without leave. A young nobleman in the interests of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicit leave of absence from the country. Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, 'Well, let me see you soon again, but don't see Charles Stuart.' I will not, upon my honor," promptly replied the Peer. The nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife he opened the lining, and from the inside he took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles Stuart. 'Oh! shame,' cried Oliver, 'is this the way the English nobles keep their word of honor?'—I did not see him, quickly answered the nobleman. 'Then,' said Cromwell, 'who put out the candle, you or Charles? Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the Peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights."

THE REASON WHY. At a recent popular assembly in Paris a speaker patriotically inquired, "Why don't the great men of France better themselves? Why do they remain cold and unmoved at the calamities of our country?" "Because they are cast in bronze," shouted a sarcastic voice in the gallery.

CHITTEL. When I reckon up what it costs me for my Scotch shooting-box, and what I lose by neglecting my business, I find a score or two to spare. I find that every grog I shoot costs me five pounds. "Then you can thank your stars that you only hit one in every ten that you shoot at. It is lucky that you are such a poor shot, or you would ruin yourself!" was the usual reply.

WHY HE SORBED. A San Antonio darkey was on trial for stealing money from a private house. Julian van Slyck, the attorney for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, said, "Gentlemen, my client is a poor man. He was driven by hunger and want to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy bread, for it is in evidence that he did not take the pocket-book containing 200 dollars that was in the same bureau drawer. If he was a professional thief, he would certainly have taken the pocket-book. The eloquent attorney for the accused was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client. "Why do you weep?" asked a judge who was on the bench. "Because I didn't see that pocket-book in the bureau drawer!" was the reply. Everybody laughed, except Van Slyck.

A SMALL HARBOR BOY, being asked by his parents at a cricket match whether a youth named Cobden, who was making a splendid score, was "any relation to the great Cobden," replied, all unconscious of the exploits of the free trade champion, "He is the great Cobden."—Esp. Eng.

A LAWYER addressing a jury on a case proved by strong circumstantial evidence, repeated often that "ninety-nine guilty men should escape rather than that one innocent man should suffer." The Judge, in charging the jury, told them that "ninety-nine guilty men had long since escaped."—Saratoga (Ga.) News.

DIDN'T HEAR IT. Employer—"Don't you see what's on the door?" Pat—"A bit of paper, sir." Employer—"It says 'Please shut the door.'" Pat—"Faith, I didn't hear it, sir."—Judge.

TABLE TALK BELOW STAIRS. BRIDGES. "And 'twas at church ye heard of Mr. Finnigan's death. And what caused him the same?" PATRICK. "I'm not that sure, but I believe 'twas called autopsy of the brain."

THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC. "All as argument," says Mr. Gladstone, in his reply to Professor Huxley in the January number of the Nineteenth Century—"All argument, the chief argument of my paper, leads up to the nebular or nebular hypothesis." Precisely so. Where can Professor Huxley have been this last quarter of a century not to know that this is the chief characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's arguments.—St. James's Gazette.

SOMETHING EVEN SADDER. Said a local poet to an unfortunate speculator, whom he met on the street, "Don't you think that the opening lines of Tennyson's little poem, 'Break, break, break,' are plaintive and sad?" "Yes," was the melancholy reply of Koks, who was passing; "but I think 'Break, break, break' is a good deal sadder."

A NEW JERSEY MAN wants proof that the earth revolves. Think of it, in a State celebrated for its witlike wit.—Burlington Free Press.

WHAT is the first thing Adam put in the garden? It is a question which has been asked many times, and has been very much pleased with it.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE BABIES GRAZE.

The remarkable case with which the whole social body now becomes panic-stricken is a feature of civilization not much to its credit. There is such a disease as rabies, which in rare cases makes its appearance in dogs, and, in still rarer instances, is communicated to man. Why, however, the cry "Mad Dog" should have the peculiar power of driving the mass of sensible people into a state of frantic, unreasoning excitement, under the influence of which they massacre and destroy the dogs which are their pets, companions, servants and friends with frightful cruelty is difficult to understand. Such a case is now passing over both England and the United States. It appears to have originated from the attention directed to the subject by the brilliant discoveries and successful experiments of M. Pasteur, the great French scientist. Out of the discovery of a remedy came the fear of the disease. Since it began thousands of the affectionate animals that are by such strong natural bonds united to man have been ruthlessly slaughtered as mad.

ANCEDOTES OF CROMWELL. Among many curious anecdotes which Whitlock relates respecting Cromwell, the following is not one of the least characteristic.—Oliver, it was well-known, appeared to fear the fanatics of that day; but he did not like to be taken liberties with. "There was," says Whitlock, "a secret expedition about to sail, and one of those fanatic preachers waited upon Oliver, and wished an audience, which was granted, and when before Oliver he stated that the Lord wished to know where the secret expedition was going. Oliver said, 'The nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife he opened the lining, and from the inside he took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles Stuart. 'Oh! shame,' cried Oliver, 'is this the way the English nobles keep their word of honor?'—I did not see him, quickly answered the nobleman. 'Then,' said Cromwell, 'who put out the candle, you or Charles? Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the Peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights.'"

THE REASON WHY. At a recent popular assembly in Paris a speaker patriotically inquired, "Why don't the great men of France better themselves? Why do they remain cold and unmoved at the calamities of our country?" "Because they are cast in bronze," shouted a sarcastic voice in the gallery.

CHITTEL. When I reckon up what it costs me for my Scotch shooting-box, and what I lose by neglecting my business, I find a score or two to spare. I find that every grog I shoot costs me five pounds. "Then you can thank your stars that you only hit one in every ten that you shoot at. It is lucky that you are such a poor shot, or you would ruin yourself!" was the usual reply.

WHY HE SORBED. A San Antonio darkey was on trial for stealing money from a private house. Julian van Slyck, the attorney for the prisoner, in his address to the jury, said, "Gentlemen, my client is a poor man. He was driven by hunger and want to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy bread, for it is in evidence that he did not take the pocket-book containing 200 dollars that was in the same bureau drawer. If he was a professional thief, he would certainly have taken the pocket-book. The eloquent attorney for the accused was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client. "Why do you weep?" asked a judge who was on the bench. "Because I didn't see that pocket-book in the bureau drawer!" was the reply. Everybody laughed, except Van Slyck.

A SMALL HARBOR BOY, being asked by his parents at a cricket match whether a youth named Cobden, who was making a splendid score, was "any relation to the great Cobden," replied, all unconscious of the exploits of the free trade champion, "He is the great Cobden."—Esp. Eng.

A LAWYER addressing a jury on a case proved by strong circumstantial evidence, repeated often that "ninety-nine guilty men should escape rather than that one innocent man should suffer." The Judge, in charging the jury, told them that "ninety-nine guilty men had long since escaped."—Saratoga (Ga.) News.

DIDN'T HEAR IT. Employer—"Don't you see what's on the door?" Pat—"A bit of paper, sir." Employer—"It says 'Please shut the door.'" Pat—"Faith, I didn't hear it, sir."—Judge.

TABLE TALK BELOW STAIRS. BRIDGES. "And 'twas at church ye heard of Mr. Finnigan's death. And what caused him the same?" PATRICK. "I'm not that sure, but I believe 'twas called autopsy of the brain."

THE CHIEF CHARACTERISTIC. "All as argument," says Mr. Gladstone, in his reply to Professor Huxley in the January number of the Nineteenth Century—"All argument, the chief argument of my paper, leads up to the nebular or nebular hypothesis." Precisely so. Where can Professor Huxley have been this last quarter of a century not to know that this is the chief characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's arguments.—St. James's Gazette.

SOMETHING EVEN SADDER. Said a local poet to an unfortunate speculator, whom he met on the street, "Don't you think that the opening lines of Tennyson's little poem, 'Break, break, break,' are plaintive and sad?" "Yes," was the melancholy reply of Koks, who was passing; "but I think 'Break, break, break' is a good deal sadder."

A NEW JERSEY MAN wants proof that the earth revolves. Think of it, in a State celebrated for its witlike wit.—Burlington Free Press.

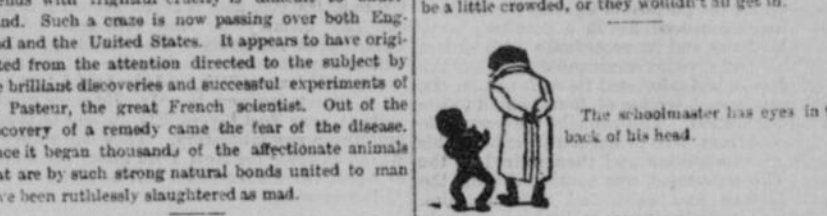
WHAT is the first thing Adam put in the garden? It is a question which has been asked many times, and has been very much pleased with it.



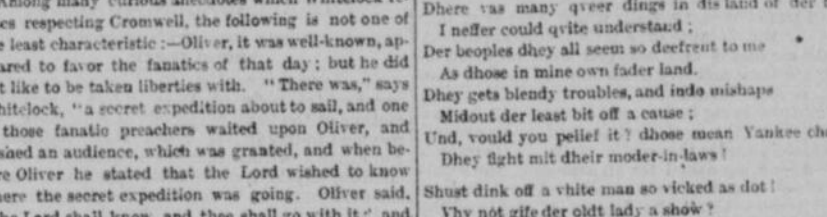
It is modern civilization that drives the dogs mad.—Harper's Weekly.



This is such a short month that the birthdays must be a little crowded, or they wouldn't get in.



The schoolmaster has eyes in the back of his head.



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

Life insurance questions and answers regarding policies, beneficiaries, and legal matters.

GENERAL.

Articles on general news, including reports on the British Columbia papers and photographic journals.

PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNALS.

Reviews and news items related to photography and photographic journals.

UNCLAIMED MONIES.

Information regarding unclaimed monies, including notices to claimants and details of lost funds.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Legal discussions and news items concerning morganatic marriages and their implications.

ARMY, &c. FOR HIGH SCHOOL MILITARY COMPANIES.

News and reports regarding military companies for high schools, including drills and training.

THE ANGLIO-ISRAEL THEORY.

Articles discussing the Anglo-Israel theory, including historical and biblical perspectives.

AMBIITION.

Philosophical and practical discussions on the concept of ambition and its effects.

AN ANXIOUS STUDENT.

A letter or article from an anxious student seeking advice on education and career.

REGAL.

News and reports related to the royal family and official events.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Legal notices and reports concerning master and servant relationships.

IRISH STATISTICS—HIGH SCHOOL FEES.

Statistical reports and news items related to Irish statistics and school fees.

DISAGREABLE TENANT.

Reports and news items concerning disagreeable tenants and property issues.

TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION LANDS.

News and reports regarding temperance colonization lands and related initiatives.

FRAGMENTS OF THE RADII.

Scientific or technical reports and news items related to radii and scientific discoveries.

TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION LANDS.

Additional news and reports on temperance colonization lands.

ACQUERRING A MERRIORS LAND WITH STONES.

Legal notices and reports concerning acquiring land with stones.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Comments and news items from an old subscriber regarding the publication.

PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNALS.

Additional news and reports on photographic journals.

UNCLAIMED MONIES.

Additional information regarding unclaimed monies.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Additional news and reports on morganatic marriages.

A GRIEVANCE.

Articles discussing grievances, including labor issues and social concerns.

MEDICAL.

Medical news, reports, and discussions on various health topics.

NOISE IN THE HEAD—DYSPEPSIA.

Medical advice and reports on noise in the head and dyspepsia.

TO GROW THE WHISKERS.

Humorous or practical advice on growing whiskers.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Medical reports and discussions on kidney diseases.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

News and reports related to the National Board of Trade.

THIN HAIR, ETC.

Medical advice and reports on thinning hair and related conditions.

POULTRY AND PETS.

Articles and news items related to poultry and pet care.

PROBABLY LICE.

Humorous or practical advice on dealing with lice.

PEA-FOWL EGGS—FROZEN TOES.

Humorous or practical advice on pea-fowl eggs and frozen toes.

WE SHOULD KEEP IN MIND.

Humorous or practical advice on things to keep in mind.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Humorous or practical advice on farm gleanings.

THE KEEPING OF A HORSE ON HORSES.

Humorous or practical advice on keeping horses.

AN ABUNDANCE OF SALT.

Humorous or practical advice on an abundance of salt.

WHAT A PITY IT IS.

Humorous or practical advice on what a pity it is.

KEEPING GRAPES.

Humorous or practical advice on keeping grapes.

Continuation of articles from the left column, including medical and general news.

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ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TORONTO, February 6, 1886

The unexpected always happens. Every one not in the secrets of party management expected at the opening of the session a short

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

As usual every one was wrong, and the nature of the discussion which took place was as unexpected as the discussion itself. A debate in the Ontario Legislature on the hanging of Riel was about the last thing even the best-informed would have looked for. The paragraph of the Address which became the occasion of the debate was one congratulating the Province on the handsome manner in which the volunteers had behaved themselves while putting down the rebellion. Mr. Meredith moved by way of amendment the addition of a clause recognizing the services of volunteers from other provinces. The Government were prepared to accept the amendment, but the Minister of the Interior, Mr. White, the member for North Essex, moved, by way of amendment to the amendment, the addition of a second clause which, while it admitted the justness of the punishments, "intended to be carried out in the rebellion," was intended to be the merited consideration of the Crown in the cases of those who are now undergoing imprisonment for offences committed during or arising out of the

emerge. It was at once seen that the motion was carried, but before it was carried a member of the Opposition moved a piece of legislation of a kind by no means unimportant in legislative chambers. Mr. White's remarks in support of his motion were moderate, but the motion itself had an effect which was far-reaching. It was at once seen that the motion was carried, but before it was carried a member of the Opposition moved a piece of legislation of a kind by no means unimportant in legislative chambers. Mr. White's remarks in support of his motion were moderate, but the motion itself had an effect which was far-reaching.

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AN INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY SCANDAL.

MEMBERS AND DISMISSALS OF OFFICIALS—ALLEGED "IRREGULARITIES."

HALIFAX, N.S., February 2.—A Montreal despatch says the air is full of rumors in regard to the proposed Intercolonial Railway management and dismissals. Mr. Shaeffer, chief engineer inspector, has been dismissed and replaced by Mr. Murray, of Charlottetown. It is reported that Chief Engineer Schriber and Mechanical Engineer Whitney have both been dismissed and that District Superintendent Wallace, a very popular and capable official, will be promoted to a much more responsible position, but there is no official confirmation of this.

OTTAWA, February 2.—It is reported here that certain irregularities and frauds have come to light in connection with the Intercolonial Railway management. Rumor had it that Mr. Schriber and another prominent official of the road had sent in their resignations. Enquiries at the department failed to elicit any information as to the nature or extent of the irregularities or to afford any grounds for supposing that the resignations were founded. The resignation of Mr. Schriber is denied.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verbs and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS

BLAKELEY.—In this city, on the 26th of Jan., at 22 Victoria Square, the wife of C. Napier Blakeley, of Buffalo, N.Y., of a son.

CARPENTER.—At Cornwall, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Henry C. Carpenter, of a son.

COPPING.—At Bascolet, Jan. 22nd, the wife of G. Copping, of a son.

FALLA.—At Hudson, Que., on Jan. 27th, the wife of Simon Falla, of a daughter.

PLAWN.—On February 2nd, at 196 St. George street, the wife of W. H. Plawn, Jr., of a son.

FORRESTER.—At Laprairie, Feb. 1st, Mrs. John Forrester, of a daughter.

POWELL.—At Penbrooke, on the 23rd Jan., the wife of J. Powell, Engineer C.P.R., North Bay, of a son.

GUTHRIE.—At St. Charles Borromeo street, on Thursday, 28th inst., the wife of H. B. Guthrie, of a son.

HOSLER.—At 120 Brimham street, Point St. Charles, on January 29th, the wife of William Hosler, of a son.

MCNEIL.—At South Durham, P. Q., born to Frank N. McNeil, on January 29th, a son.

MCGREGOR.—On the 2nd Feb., at Toronto, the wife of the Rev. A. F. McGregor, of a son.

THOURET.—On January 31st, at 650 Palace street, city, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Thouret.

MARRIED

DANSEN-BALLAM.—In this city, on January 27, by the Rev. John Pines, James Dansen to Sarah Ballam.

DUNN-TURNER.—On the 6th Jan., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. F. McLean, Mr. John F. Dunn, of St. Remi, to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of Francis Turner, Esq., of St. Etienne Beauchamp.

EIDER-GARDNER.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., the Rev. J. A. F. McLean, Malcolm M. Eider, of Hinchinbrook, P. Q., to Aggie, daughter of Wm. Gardner, Esq., Cornwall, Ont.

ELLIOT-MEWEN.—On the 27th of Jan., at the residence of the bride's father, Jameson, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, E. A. Hamilton, William, son of the late Mr. William Elliot, Greenboro, to Maria, second daughter of Mr. Duncan McEwen.

GEDDES-SLOANE.—In Boston, Mass., 27th inst., in the Berkeley Street Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. Burnet Wright, Mary, only daughter of the late James L. Sloane, of the House of Commons, stationery department, Ottawa, to Rev. William A. Geddes, of Dunstable, Ontario, Canada.

HODGSON-VAN VLIET.—On the 2nd Feb., at the residence of the bride's father, Laocle, by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, David Hodgson, to Sarah, daughter of Traver Van Vliet, Esq.

HOWELS-LEE.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 20 Cornhill street, by the Rev. A. I. Upham, William S. Howell, to Martha A., second daughter of John M. Lee, all of Montreal.

MCGREGOR.—On the 27th January, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Bromley, Ont., by the Rev. J. C. Campbell, Alexander McGregor, of Douglas, Ont., to Isabel Margaret, of St. Henri, Montreal.

PORTER-MILLAR.—At the residence of the bride's father, Haldimand Township, by the W. A. McKenzie, R. A. of Grafton, Henry Porter to Lizzie Millar, second daughter of Haldimand County Northumberland.

RANDALL-O'CONNOR.—At St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, by the Rev. M. Callahan, Herbert L. Randall, of Lewiston, Me., to Rachel, daughter of the late Michael O'Connor, of this city.

TAYLOR-McNAMARA.—In this city, at the Bishop's Church, by the Rev. Father Havel, Michael Taylor to Rose Ann McNamara, all of this city.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., papers please copy.

BATES.—In Quebec, on Thursday morning, February 4th, William J. Bates, aged 75 years.

COPPING.—At Bascolet, Jan. 22nd, Charles Clayton, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Copping.

CORSTINE.—At No. 5 Elginville Avenue, 1190 Dorchester street, on 2nd February, after a long and painful illness, Henry Edwin Corstine, aged 31 years.

DICHSOON.—At 127 Edgemoor street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S., on January 26th, 1886, from inflammation of the lungs, Ellen Roland, beloved wife of James Dichssoon, for 28th year, for many years a resident of Point St. Charles, Montreal.

DOHERTY.—On Monday, 1st inst., at 3 p.m., after a short but suffering illness, at Grand Haven, Michigan, Mary Annella Clark, beloved wife of R. M. Doherty, formerly of Quebec, aged 23 years.

DOUET.—At his house, "Rose Arden," Cote St. Antoine, on Wednesday morning, Joseph Douet, G.C., aged 61 years.

DUMPHY.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Ann Grace, aged 41 years, beloved wife of Philip Dumphy.

FERON.—At St. Henri, on Monday, 1st inst., Marguerite McConnell, beloved wife of Patrick Feron, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, aged 67 years.

GORDON.—At River Rouge, St. Andrews, Que., on the 27th Jan., Katherine McMartin, beloved wife of James Gordon, aged 78 years and ten months.

Interred in the Holy Sepulchre.

HAGUE.—At Kingston, on Tuesday, 12th January, Florence Montgomery, second daughter of George H. Hague, aged 4 years.

HEALA.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Christopher Healy, aged 61 years and 7 months.

HODGES.—In Quebec, suddenly, of heart disease, on the 31st ult., Grace Leslie Allen, aged 45 years, wife of H. Hodges.

HUMPHRY.—On the 22nd Jan., at his home in Edwardsburg, O., Norman Humphry, aged 25 years and 10 months.

JEFFERY.—At Toronto, on Sunday afternoon, of inflammation cured, Henry Hutchison, eldest child of Andrew Jeffrey, aged 5 years.

KEMP.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, January 15th, Daniel Kemp, son, of Mrs. C. Fraser Edwards, Cornwall, Ont.

KENNEDY.—At Marlinville, Ont., on the morning of the 29th of Jan., Christy Jane McArthur, in the 38th year of her age, the beloved wife of A. Kennedy, Principal of the County Model School.

LEROY.—On the 18th Jan., at her daughter's residence, Alfred, Ont., Euphemia Spink, daughter of Dr. Wm. Spink, relict of Robert LeRoy, beloved wife of Charles LeRoy, aged 53 years. She was a native of Dundee, Scotland. Emigrated to Canada in 1813. For many years a resident of Greece's Point, P.Q. For many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her end was peace.

LYNCH.—At Casseau, Dec. 1st, of diphtheria, William J. Lynch, aged 41 years and 10 months.

LYNCH.—At Grandby, Dec. 4th, George Albert, of diphtheria, aged 12 years 7 months and 5 days. Also, William Henry, Dec. 8th, aged 13 years 7 months and 15 days, dearly beloved sons of Marcus and Sarah Lynch.

Willie is gone to meet his brother. Who went four days before. They have gone to see Miss Jones. To rest for evermore. They will meet with Jesus. And suffer nothing more. And who's help will meet them. Upon the other shore.

MALLAN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Francis Mallan, aged 34 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

MAW.—At Sherbrooke, Feb. 1, Harriet Margaret Maw, aged 81 only daughter of John Maw, formerly of Montreal, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

MCNEIL.—At Maple Hill, Leeds, P.Q., on Tuesday, the 26th January, 1886, John McNeil, aged 79 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

MCGREGOR.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Eliza Martin, wife of Alex. McGregor, stone mason, in the 71st year of her age.

READ.—At De Ranney, on January 22nd, of pneumonia, Lucy Horton, widow of James Read, in her 83rd year. There's music in a mother's voice. More soft than breeze among the willows. There's kindness in a mother's glance. Too pure for ever dying.

SALTER.—On Saturday, January 30th, of consumption, Miss J., beloved wife of A. P. Salter, aged 30 years, second daughter of the late J. H. Allen, and grand-daughter of W. A. Merry, Esq.

SHEA.—In this city, on February 4th, Margaret Shea, widow of Daniel Shea, native of the County Kerry, Ireland, aged 69 years.

WARREN.—At 25 Morris street (Hochelaga), February 1st, of inflammation, David Hibbard Warren, aged 69 years and 5 months.

WATT.—At Renfrew, Ont., on the 28th inst., James Watt, son of the late Thomas Watt, of Hawkesbury Mills, and brother of Mrs. Joseph Davison, of Grenville, Que., aged 54y-2m.

WHELAN.—Suddenly, at Sacred Heart Chapel, Halifax, N.S., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., Katie, aged 30 years, youngest daughter of the late John Whelan, and sister of John P. Whelan.

WRIGHT.—In this city, on the 1st February, Mildred, infant daughter of Bolt J. and Willina K. Wright aged 8 months and 20 days. Boston papers please copy.

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.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

PROOF THAT THAT PHYSICIAN'S TERRIBLE CONFESION IS TRUE.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M.D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of enquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:—

GENTLEMEN:—I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends.

J. B. HENION, M.D.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 21.

SIR:—The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by the Rev. Dr. Foster.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured), whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which they do not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester).

WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser).

W. D. SHIBERT, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County).

EDWARD A. FOSTER, (ex-Clerk, Monroe Co.).

E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County).

J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester).

JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe Co.).

HIRAM SHIBLET, (Capitalist and Seaman).

JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress).

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.:

There was published in the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M.D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. It is a participation of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine, and would do the same again with any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISAIAH PAUL, (D.D.), (Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N.Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

HARD AND SOFT CORNS cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

YOU NEED NOT COUGH all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running about with a hacking cough, or for the consumption of the lungs or consumption which you can get Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscous phlegm.

THERE ARE CASES OF CONSUMPTION so far advanced that Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but used as a tonic it will not only relieve. For cough