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FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

WELCOME HOME.

Canada has reason to be proud of her volunteers and she has not been lacking in her acknowledgment of their service. The present week has been one of greetings, congratulations and handshakings to the returning troops, and the notes of welcome are still resounding throughout the Dominion. It said much for the valor, hardihood and endurance of Canada's youth, that within, it city. Fully twenty thousand people either Her offer was accepted and her services since may be said, the short space of six weeks they were able to put down so formidable an uprising as the one in the North-West undoubtedly was. Against them was pitted a foe, which, if not as strong in numbers, made up for this deficiency by the strictest discipline and a thorough familiarity with the scene of action. In the face of these opposing forces Canada's soldiery went forth one man, heartily to the call of duty. They left home, and dear ones, without a murmur, traversed a strange and unknown country, endured long and fatiguing marches and faced the foe without a falter. It is easy to say that they only did their duty, but all honor to them for having done it so so well. Once more they are reaching their native places and the welcomes have been spontaneous and enthusiastic. The reception at Winnipeg on the return of the troops from the front was especially warm. The Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, Ninetieth, Ottawa Sharpshooters and Winnipeg Light Infantry, returned to Winnipeg on the 16th inst. They entered the depot amid the most tumultuous cheering from fully ten thousand people, who thronged the station. The city regiments with their bands of music, the national societies and police and fire brigades escorted the troops through the main streets which were densely crowded with spectators. It is stated that there were fully twenty thousand people on the streets City Council presented General Middleton with an address who, in replying, paid a high tribute to the Canadian volunteers who had just undergone tremendous hardships, and had done so much cheerfully during the whole campaign. He had not heard one single grumble from volunteer soldiers and e looked back on what had been accomplished he felt that Canada could well congratulate herself upon the bravery of her sons. Lieut-Governor Aikens and Hon. many members of Parliament. The bodies not the most pleasant of places, previous the palace in the rooms below were addressed the troops, the latter highly com-plimenting General Middleton, and said that it was fortunate to Canada that she had of their country. The receptions to the such an able man to lead her sons. He troops at other places were on the action that the insurrection had been brought arrival in Montreal, were received with followed by a grand review of all the troops have done their duty nobly, and their reand other festivities, after which the regiments left for their respective homes. The national enthusiasm, which cannot fail to

The Edleckly Messenger arrival in Toronto, met with a wild reception from the people of that place, the whole city turning out to do honor to the regiment. The 9th Battalion of Quebec, which passed through the city on its way home, met with an equally enthusiastic reception. At Ottawa the funeral of Privates Osgoode and Rogers, of the Ottawa Sharpshooters, who were killed at Cut Knife Creek, were made the occasion of a solemn ceremony in which almost every citizen in the capital took part. The cortege was the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in the marched behind the bier or witnessed the

A NOBLE WOMAN.

wounded volunteers at the front, the name stitution. of Mrs. Kate Millar, whose portrait is given in this number, occupies a prominent place. This lady, who has been aptly termed the

After several years' service there she went to Among the noble band of women who Winnipeg, and became attached to the Genhave been unremitting in their efforts to eral hospital in that city where she was recontribute to the care and comfort of the garded as one of the best nurses of the in-



It looks as if the United States will soon Florence Nightingale of Canada, was at have another Indian war on its hands, if the Winnipeg, serving as head nurse in the Gen- present state of affairs continues in the out, and she immediately offered to take very unsettled one. Two powerful Indian the field with the troops and act as nurse. tribes, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who have for a number of years lived peaceably on that date have been of the most valuable their reserve in Indian Territory have comcortege from the sidewalks. The procession nature. The military Hospital at Saskatoon, menced to show signs of uneasiness, and the authorities are alarmed that they may yet break out into open warfare. The trouble arises from the shameful manner in which the Indians have been treated by the Govern ment. The Indians held a reserve of 4,297, 771 acres of pasture land, and no less than 3.832,520 acres of this have been leased to the white ranchemen, leaving the Indians to make the best out of the small balance. The Indians have retaliated for their injuries by committing depredations on the ranches, and the consequence has been that serious trouble has arisen between them and the ranchemen. A committee has been appointed by Congress to look into the claims of the Indians, but it is feared that if something is not done quickly another Indian war will be the result.



A Greek merchant of Khartoum has given a narrative of the fall of that city and of Gordon's death which differs from any previous accounts. The merchant, whose name is Penago and who was in the city at the time of the massacre, thus describes the manner in which Gordon was massacred: But listen, I pray you. Have you not asked me where Gordon Pasha was slain? You say everybody has said he was either killed on the courtyard steps of the palace or cutside going to the Austrian Consul's house. They all lie! If you choose to believe them you may; it matters not to me. I am a respectable Greek merchant, not an Arab. You want the truth; I tell it to you. True, I did not see Gordon slain; but everybody in Khartoum knows where the event happened. An Arab rushed up-stairs and shot him with a gun as he was reading the Bible. Another Arab cut off his head and put it on a spear; and so went forth into the city, carrying it

A CONFERENCE of the Empire Defence fortable. She was a veritable angel to the Leegue was held on the 17th inst in the wounded soldiers, over sixty of whom were Mansion House, London, Lord Lennox cared for in the hospital, and her kind and presiding. The mayors of many provincial loving treatment gained for her the name of towns were present. The resolutions adopted the Canadian Florence Nightingale. Mrs. declared the defensive resorces of the Empire Millar, whose services in this respect will be were inadequate and urged the Government to strengthen the navy, further protect the her tender charge, was born in Glasgow, coast and fortify colonial ports and coaling Scotland, about thirty-three years ago, and at an early age came to Montreal where she inquire into the relative strength of the



MRS. KATE MILLER.

warmly thanked the troops from the Lower scale of grandeur. The 65th, Halifax Provinces as it was owing to their prompt Battalion and Garrison Artillery, on their to an end so quickly. The reception was tumultuous enthusiasm. The volunteers receptions at other places were equally enthusiastic. The Midland Battalion, on its minion.

Mr. Norquay, the North-West Premier, also were interred in a plot purchased by the to her appointment, but under her super-slaughtered at the same time." vision it soon underwent a complete transformation and became homelike and comlong remembered by those who came under entered the General Hospital as nurse. British and Foreign navies.

THE FOUR MACNICOLS.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

istory by-and-by, was a half-witted old man, who spent his life in fishing for the decision of Heath," "Modeon Fields," etc.)

Chapter L.—Juverus Mund.

It was on a bright and glorious morning in July that the great chieftain, Robert of the Red Hand, accompanied by his kinsmen and allies, put to see in his war-galley, resolved to sweep the Spanish Main free of all his enemies, and thereafter to hold high revel in the halls of Etiean na-Rona.

At least, that was how it appeared to the imagination of the great chieftain himself, though the simple facts of the case were a trifle less romantic.

This Robert of the Red Hand (more familiarly known as Rob MacNicol, oreven as plain Rob) was an active, stout-sinewed, black eyed lad of seventeen, whose only mark of chieftainship, apparently, was that, unlike his brothers, he were shoes and stockings; these three relatives constituted his allies and kinsmen; the so-called Spanish Main was in reality an arm of the sea, better known in the Hebrides as Loch Scrone; and the war-galley was an old, ramshackle, battered, and betarred boat, belonging generally to the fishing village of Erisaig, for,indeed, the boat was so old and so battered that nobody now seemed to claim any special ownership of it.

"These four MacNicols—Robert, Neil, Nicol, and Duncan—were, it must be admitted, an idle and graceless set, living for he most parta hand-to-mouth, amphibious, curlew-like kind of life, and far more given to aim ess voyages in boats not belonging to them than inclimed to turn their hand to any honest labor.

But this must be said in their excuse, that no boy or lad born in the village of Erisaig, could by any means whatsoevae he heavent in the Robert of the eye.

Well, as they were nearing Daft Sandy's punt Rob called out to him.

"Sandy have ye had any luck the day ?" Shouth of the day of the produced of the part of

onest labor.

But this must be said in their excuse, that but this must be said in their excuse, that bo boy or lad born in the village of Erisaig ould by any means whatsoever be brought think of becoming anything else than asherman. It was impossible to induce "No mich."

Well, as they were nearing Datt Sandy of the standard of the said of But this must be said in their excuse, that no boy or lad born in the village of Erisaig could by any means whatsoever be brought to think of becoming anything else than a fisherman. It was impossible to induce them to apprentice themselves to any ordinary trade.

They would wait until they were old enough to go after the herring, like the others: that was man's work; that was sometimes like: that was different from staying ashore and twiddling one's fingers over a pair of somebody else's shoes, or laboriously shaping a block of sandstone for somebody else's house. would wait until they were old

e's house. This Rob MacNicol, for example : It was Nic

This Rob MacNicol, for example: It was only for want of a greater career that the had constituted himself a dreaded sea-rover, a stern chieftain, etc., etc.

His secret ambition—his great and construt and secret ambition—went far farther than that. It was to be of man's estate, broad-shouldered and heavy-bearded; to wear huge black boots up to his thighs and a blue flamel jersey; to have a peaked cap (not forgetting a brass button on each side by way of smartness); and then to come along in the afternoon, with a yellow oil. Skin tied up in a bundle, to the wharf where the herring fleet lay, the admiration and the envy of all the miserable creatures condemned to stay ashore.

Tempted by the light and steady breeze, the side had the lay to had given away to idleness, and had in had made fast the main-sheet, instead of holding it in his hand, ready for all emergencies.

Tis, and not unnaturally, on such a squally coast, Rob MacNicol had constituted in his hand, ready for all emergencies.

But a graver sense of justice prevailed. He summoned a court-martial.

Nicol, catching the eye of his brother, shelves the herring fleet lay, the admiration and the envy of all the miserable creatures condemned to stay ashore.

In the mean time—in these days of joyous In the mean time—in these days of joyous dileness, while as yet the cares and troubles which this history will have to chronicle were far away from him and his, simply because they were unknown—Rob Mac. Nicol, if he could not be a fisherman, could at least be an imaginary chieftain, and in that capacity he gave his orders as one who knew how to make himself obeyed.

As soon as they had shoved the boat culprit, after a minute or two's sulking.

As the boat was gliding past Bob flung a

As the boat was gliding past Bob flung a couple of herring into the punt.

"There's some bait for ye."

"Ay; and where are ye for going, Robert!" the old man said as they passed.

"Tak' heed. It's squally outside."

There was no answer; for at this moment the quick eye of the chieftain detected one of his kinsmen in the commission of a helpon scripe.

Nicol, catching the eye of his brother, hastily tried to undo the sheet from the pin; but it was too late. The crime had been committed: there were two witnesses, beside the judge, who was also the jury. The judge and jury forthwith pronounced sentence: Nicol MacNicol to forfeit one penny jub.

Shool, if he could not be a lisherman, could at least be an imaginary chieftain, and in that a least be an imaginary chieftain, and in that apacity he gave his orders as one who knew how to make himself obeyed.

As soon as they had shoved the boat clear of the smacks, the jib was promptly set; the big lumps of stone that served for ballast were duly shifted; the lug-sail, as black as pitch and full of holes, was hoisted, and the haiyards made fast; then the sheet was hauled in by Nicol MacNicol, who had been ordered to the helm; and finally the basky old nondecript carfe began to ere ere matter of stern necessity, it was a lovely morning; the light breeze purpose the found have been more passipious for the setting out of the ground in the aungeron of Lorentz and the haiyards made fast; then the sheet was hauled in by Nicol MacNicol, who had been ordered to the helm; and finally the basky old nondecript carfe began to creer a matter of stern necessity, it was a lovely morning; the light breeze through the sea smooth had been ordered to the setting out of the ground in the aungerous proposition of the setting out of the ground in the day of the great of the standard provided in the seast of the standard provided in the large of the setting out of the ground and the hairs of the standard provided in the large of the standard provided in the la

This Daft Sandy, who will turn up in our history by and by, was a half-witted old man, who spent his life in fishing for flounders from a rotten old punt he had become possessed of.

He earned a sort of living that way, and seldom went near the shore during the day except to beg for a herring or two for bait, but in an ignominious way; for the boys, is tripping the nets, generally saved up the "broken" herring, in order to pelt Daft Sandy with the fragments when he came near. That is to say, they indulged in the aniable sport except when Rob MacNical happened to be about.

That youth had been heard to remain that the first he canght at this game would pay a sudden visit to the dead dog.fish by the first he canght at this game would pay a sudden visit to the dead dog.fish by the first he canght at this game would pay a sudden visit to the dead dog.fish by the first he canght at this game would pay a sudden visit to the dead dog.fish by the first he canght at this game would have allowed the jit to fill, even that was enough the carried to the wind, she driffed with a keality running tide, and right to leeward had a castle—on the island was drawing need for focks that would inevitably crunch her into matchwood.

The first he canght at this game would be also the barbor to the belly of the sail, the weight would have dragged her to the squall that had very nearly put an end to the spring for the bealy arise the equal that had very nearly put an early put and all that was left to tell of two the squall that had very fearly put and all that was left to tell of the squall that had very lead by the squall that had all the squall that he squall that had all the squall that he squall that had all all the squall that he squall that had had all all and was datout th

put her head to the wind, she drifted with a heavily running tide, and right to leeward was along reef of rocks that would inevitably crunch her into matchwood.

The younger brothers said not a word, but looked at Rob, ready to obey his slightest gesture, and Rob stood by the mast calling out from time to time Nicol.

Matters grew worse. It was no use trying merely to keep her head to the wind, for she was drifting rapidly, and the first shock on the rocks would send her and her stone ballast to the bottom.

On the other hand, there was no ones.

On the other hand, there was no open sea-room to let her run away before the bigh jimks or hold such courtly to wind with a straining jib. At all hazards it was necessary to light her clear of that long. They ran the boat into a little or

"There's some bait for ye."
"Ay; and where are ye for going, Robert?" the old man said as they passed.
"Tak' heed. It's squally outside."
"There was no answer; for at this moment the quick eye of the chieftain detected one of his kinsmen in the commission of a heinous crime.
Tempted by the light and steady breeze, Nicol had given away to idleness, and had made fast the main-sheet, instead of holding made fast the main-sheet, instead of holding.
This, and not unnaturally, on such a squally coast, Rob MacNicol had coitituted see the sing water; and the strain on the rotten squally coast, Rob MacNicol had costituted see the sing water; and the strain on the rotten squally coast, Rob MacNicol had costituted see the sing water; and the strain on the rotten squally coast, Rob MacNicol had costituted see the sing water; and the strain on the rotten squally coast, Rob MacNicol had costituted see the sing water; and the strain on the rotten squally coast, Rob MacNicol had costituted see the solution of the country and of the keep.

Around this plateau which had once formed the outer court-yard of the keep.

Around this plateau which had once formed the outer court-yard of the keep.

Around this plateau were fragments of what he was, but here was no help for it. The moment the sain what he sain shorist a substant as she righted to the hiss as her lighted to the hissing water. But as she righted to the hissing water and Rob, having had recourse to desperate remedies, was determined to give her enough of the wind.

Down again went the gunwale again scooped up was hidden under ivy and weeds. In front of them, again, rose the great tower, with its stangering all the while, it was clear three, was helden under ivy and weeds. In front of them, again, rose the great tower, with its value of them, again, the clefts of which bunches of wailburden were growing.

The moment the sain wail to the hissing water. But as she righted wail, but not of them, again, rose the great tower, with its value here are wail, but not of them, again,

Down again went the gunwale to the his-of the uninhabited island was given by two sing water; and the strain on the rotten sheets of the old boat was so great, that it was a wonder everything did not go by the

board.

But now there was a joyous hissing of But a fee sum:

But a fee sum:

if she could only stand the pressure, in amintee or so she would be clear of the rock.

Rob still kept his eye on these treacherous having how a seembled his kinsmen and allies in the ancient halls of Eilean-na-Rob still kept his eye on these treacherous having the still kept his eye on these treacherous convicted." Rob still kept his eye on these treacherous shelves of yellow-green. Then he sung

ut, "Down with her, boys

The black lug-sail rattled into the boat; there was nothing left now but the straining

Slack the lee jib-sheet !" "Slack the lee jib-sheet!"
The next minute he had put his helm gently up; the bow of the boat fell away from the wind; and presently—just as they had time to see the green depths of the rocks they had staceceded in weather-ing—the war-galley of the great chieftain was spinning away down Lo 'i Scrone, racing with the racing waves, the wind tearing and hauling at her bellied-out jib.

Far darker than the tower itself were the legends connected with this stronghold of former times; but for these the brothers MacNicol, who had seized on the place as their own, cared little.

their own, cared little.

It is true they had some dread of the dungeon, and none of them would have liked to visit Ellean-na-Rona at night, but in the daytime the old ruins formed an excellent retreat, where they could play such

wind with a straining jib. At all hazards it is was necessary to fight her clear of that long ledge of rock, even if the wind threatened to tear the mast out of the boat. So Rob himself sprung down to the stern and took the tiller.

"Duncan, Neil, stand by the halyards, now. When I sing out to ye, hoist her halfmast high—be ready, now?"

He had his eye on the rocks all this time. On the highest of them was a tall iron perch, painted scarlet—a warning to sailors; but irom that point long shelves and spurs ran out, the yellow surface of barnacles growing greener and greener as they went deeper into the sea. Already Rob MacNicol could make out some of these submarine reefs, even through the turbulent water.

"Now, then boys; up with her! Quick, now!"

It was a yenturesome business; but there.

I ken that," was Nicol's philosophical

reply. "Ye had no business to make fast the "Ye had no business to make fast the sheet of the ling-sail; ye might have droon-ed the lot of us."

Nicol nooded. He had sinned, and was prepared to suffer.

"Have ye aught to say against your being

"Have ye aught to say against your being lowered into the dungeon?"

"I have not. Do you think I'm feared?" said Nicol, scornfully.

"Ye will not pay the penny?"

"De'il a penny will I pay!"

"Nicol," said his cousin Neil with some touch of compassion—for indeed he knew that the dungeon was a gruesome place—"Nicol maybe you have not got a penny."

"Well, I have not," said Nicol.

"Will I lend ye one?"

"What would be the use of that?" said Nicol.

"I would have to pay it back, Do you think I'm feared? I I tell you I am not feared."

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CHAPTER II.

THE LAST OF THE GAMES.

But before proceeding to relate how the captive clausman was lowered into the dungeon of the castle on Ellean-na-Rona, it will benecessary to explain why he did not choose to purchase his liberty by the payment of

to purchase his liberty by the payment of the sum of one penny.

Pennies, among the boys of Erisaig, and more especially the MacNicols, were an exceedingly scarce commodity. The father of the three MacNicols, who was also burdened with the charge of their orphan cousin Neil, was a hand on board the steamer "Glenara Castle," and very seldom came ashore.

He had but small wages; and it was all he could do in the bringing up of the boys to pay a certain sum for their lodging and schooling, leaving them pretty much to cadge for themselves as regarded food and

cadge for themselves as regarded 1000 and clothes.

Their food, mostly porridge, potatoes, and fish of their own catching, cost little; and they did n't spend much money on clothes, especially in summer-time, when no Erisaig boy—except Rob MacNicol, who was a distinguished person—would submit to the encumbrance of shoes and stockings.

Nevertheless, for various purposes, money was necessary to them; and this they obtained by going down in the morning, when the nerring boats came in, and helping the men to strip the nets. The men were generally tired out and sleepy with their long night's

nerring boats came in, and helping the men to strip the nets. The men were generally tired out and sleepy with their long night's work; and, if they had anything like a good haul, they were glad to give these lads two-pence or threepence apiece to undertake the labor of lifting the nets, yard by yard, out of the hold shaking out the silvery fish and dexterously extricating those that had got more firmly enmeshed.

Moreover, it was a work the boys delighted in. If it was not the rose, it was near the rose. If it was not for them as yet to sail away in the afternoon, watched by all the village, at least they could take this small part in the great herring trade. And when they had shaken out the last of the nets and received their wages, they stepped ashore with a certain pride; and generally they put both hands in their pockets, as a real fisherman would do; and perhaps they would walk along the quays with a slight lurch, as if they, also, had been cramped up all the long night through, and felt somewhat unused.

Now, these MacNicol boys, again imitating the well-to-do among the fishermen, had each an account at the savings-bank; and the pence they got were carefully hoarded up. For if they wanted a new telengarry cap, or if they wanted to buy a book telling them of all kinds of tremendous adventures at sea, or if it became necessary to purchase some more fishing-hooks at the grocer's shop.

of all kinds of tremendous adventures at sea, or if it became necessary to purchase some more fishing-hooks at the grocer's shop, it was their own small store of wealth they had to look to; and so it came about that a penny was something to be seriously con-sidered.

sidered.

When Rob MacNicol had to impose a fine of one penny, he knew it was a dire punishment; and if there was any alternative, the fine was rarely paid. The fund, therefore, which he had started for the purchase of an old and disur d set of bagpipes, and which was to be made up of those fines, did not grow apace. Of course, being a chieftain, he must needs have a piper. The revels in the halls of Eilean-na-Rona lacked half their impressiveness through the w.nt. of pipes.

locks, and other unholy things; and there HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CUR- | Question Corner .- No. 13. was a chill, strange, earthy odor arising from it; and the walls that he scraped against were

it; and the walls that he scraped against were slimy and damp.

He uttered no word, however; and those above kept slowly paying out the coil of rope. Rob became somewhat concerned.

'It'll be no easy job to pull him back," he said, in a whisper.

"It's as deep as the dungeon they put Donald Gorm Mor into," said his cousin No?

Maybe there's no bottom at all." said

"Maybe there's no bottom at all," said Duncan, rather awe-stricken. Suddenly a fearful thing happened. There was a cry from below — a quick cry of alarm; and at the same moment they were startled by a wild whizzing and whirzing around them, as if a legion of fiends had rushed out of the pit.

With a shriek of fright Duncan sprung back from the edge of the dungeon; and that with such force that he knocked over his two companions. Moreover, in falling, they let go the rope. When they rose again they looked round in the twillight, but could find no trace of it. It had slipped over the edge. And there was no sound from below.

Rob was the first to regain his senses. He shed to the edge of the hole and stooped

Nicol, are ve there?

"Nicol, are ye there?"

His heart jumped within him when he heard his brother's voice.

"Yes I am; and the rope too. How am I to get up?"

Rob turned quickly.
"Duucan, down to the boat with ye?
Loosen the lug sail halyards, and bring them up; quick, quick!"
Duncan was off like a young roe. He

"I dinna ken," Neil said, looking rather frightened.
"Ye dinna ken!" Rob MacNicol said, with a scornful laugh. "Ye ought to ken, then. It was nothing but a lot of bats; and Duncan yelled as if he had seen twenty war-looks; and knocked us over, so that we lost the rope. Come, boys, begin your games now; the steamer will be in early the day."

(To be Continued.)

RENT LESSONS

(From Peloubet's Select Notes.)

August, 2. 1 Kings 18: 1-18.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.
Review briefly the circumstances of the

1. The work of the famine done (vers. 1, 2). The object of the famine to lead the people to a repentant and humble state of mind. All that it could accomplish in this direction had been done by it. God would

direction had been done by it. God would test its effects upon them.

Mark the hard duty laid upon Elijah. It could be done because God was with him. Illustration. If there is one truth that I have grasped more strongly than another, it is this: Only be sure of your duty, and there must be an infinite store of force in God which you can lay hold of to doit with, as an engineer lays hold of a force in nature, and drives his engine right through the granite bases of an Alp. If you are sure that it is God's will you should do it, then "I can't" must be a lie on the lips that repeat, "I believe in the Holy Ghost."

So high to grandeur is our dust.

So nigh to grandeur is our dust, So nigh is God to man, When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,' The soul replies, 'I can.'"

The soul replies, to an. Thou must,
As St. Thereas said, in answer to some objections, when she set about founding a much-needed orphanage with only three half-pence in her pocket, "Thereas and three half-pence can do nothing; but God and three half-pence and do all things." I was but the three half-pence, but I might be used to redeem these men.—Eltice Hopkins, Work among Workingmen.

II. The vain search for relief without repentance (vers. 3 6).

III. Obadiah and Elijah (vers. 4, 7-16).
Obadiah's character and work.

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"Ill. Obadiah's character and work.
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"Ill. Obadiah's character and work.
"Ill. Obadiah's character and work.
"Ill. Obadiah's character and work.
"Ill. Obadiah's character and

he must needs have a piper. The revels in the halls of Elican-na-Rona lacked half their impressiveness through the w. nt of pipes, it is true, Rob had a sort of suspicion that, if ever they should grow rich enough to buy the old set of bagpites, he would have to lay them himself; but even the most because the most himself; but even the most have the himself; but even the most have himself; but even the most have the signorant person can perceive that to be one's light or the propose the city on that side. And now the expitive Nicol MacNicol was led to the edge of this black pit in the floor off the lower hall of the castle. On severything, and do your bett of the bottom-fib bottom that ogo is but no one had ever been condemned to go to the bottom-fib bottom in or a blar on the pane, and that so mony you that you cannot attend to the was staisfied of the justice of his sentence. But Nicol did not flinch. He was satisfied to the pisatice of his sentence, But Nicol did not flinch. He was asstaisfied to the pisatic part of the pane and the pane, and the word was aware he deserved the punishment. Above all, he was determined to save the pane and the

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

SCRIPTURE CHARACTER.

By the aid of the following notes from Review briefly the circumstances of the last lesson, and the one incident of Elijah's two years at Zarephath.

Subject,—No way of escape from the penalty of sin except by repenting and forsaking the sin.

I. The work of the famine done (yers, 1, 2). The abject of the fine done (yers, 1, 2). The abject of the fine done (yers, 1, 2).

2. The name of which he is known is not is original name.
3. At his mother's house a remarkable eeting was held.
4. He was rejected by an apostle for

Afterwards he travelled with his uncle,

6. Another apostle calls him his son.
7. The first-named apostle afterwards found him very useful.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

Comforting words which Christ at one me addressed to His disciples.

1. The Governor of Cesarea, before whom

2. The mother of John the Baptist.
3. The mountain upon which the ark

rested.

4. The breastplate of the gospel armor.

5. The city to which Joseph took the young child and his mother, after the death of Herod.

6. What Elijah told the widow should not fail until the Lord should send rain upon

the earth.
7. He who from a child had known the

7. He who from a child had known the Holy Scriptures.
8. A place famous for its fine cedars.
9. The name that God said Jacob should be called, when he appeared unto him and blessed him.
10. The unbelieving disciple.
11. The name of the mount of Transfig-

the unbeliever could rest in peace and sleep sweetly.

IV. Elijah and Ahab,—The true cause of the calamity (vers. 17, 18). The tendency of the sinner to blame everybody but himself. Elijah showed Ahab the true cause of the calamity, and thus showed him the one rueway of escape.

A WORD TO GIRLS.

I wish it were in my power to persuade young girls, who wonder about what they young girls, who were now the said that the ran before Ahab ac chariotto leaving a servant, but a girl is no less a servant to the man who owns the shop where she stands all day behind the counter than she is where she waits upon the table, or cooks the clinner in a pleasant house; and to my mind, there would be not a moment's question between the two ways of going out to service. The wages are better, the freedom and liberty are double in one what they are in the other. If, instead of the sham service that is given by ignorant and really overpaid servants to-day, sensible New England girls, who are anaisous to be taking care of ther serves and carn good wages, would fit them alves at the cooking.

THE WEEK.

A GREAT TRIAL

The trial of Riel, the ringleader in the late North-West rebellion, has commenced duce affidavits in support of an adjournment at Regina, and promises to be one of the of the trial. The affidavits set forth that Court on Monday morning. Stipendiary that Napoleon Nauld of Turtle Mountains, Magistrate Richardson occupied the Bench, Fathers Toussand and Gourmond, A. M. and associated with him was Mr. Henry La- Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior jeune, a Justice of the Peace. The prisoner was brought down from the barracks in a were also material witnessess for the defence. waggon, under a strong escort, and driven Mr. Burgess and Mr. Vankoughnet were and conducted to a cell underneath, fitted up for his accommodation. He was shackled half-breeds of the North-West to the Doup for his accommodation.

at the ancle, and carried the ball under his minion Government praying for a redress told that he would be allowed free communication with his counsel, who are Messrs. a redress of their wrongs. Riel's counsel patrick, Quebec; J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal, and S. H. Johnston, of Regina. The treal, and S. H. command, or treatment was a duly haudranged counsel for the prosecution are Messra, sired this to prove that he was not a British counsel for the prosecution are seen and the state of this control of the prosecution are seen as a state of the Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. B. subject. Mr. Fitzpatrick also stated that Osler, Q.C., of Toronto; G. W. Burbridge, the defence intended to prove Riel's insan-Q.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, of Ottawa, ity as an inmate of Beauport Asylum, that T. C. Casgrain, of Quebec, and D. L. Scott, the rebellion was conducted by a council

Winnipeg and the East, Major-General Middleton and some of the officers who accompanied him in the recent campaign. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Sheriff Chapleau, the Mounted Police officials and jury panel being called, three of those summoned failed to respond. Mr. Richardson then, as senior magistrate, ordered the prisfirm step, though his face betrayed considerable agitation, walked into the room. The magistrate then called "Louis Riel," on the front of the dock.

"Have you been furnished with a copy of the indictment," was asked. That instrument was then read, when the clerk asked :

"Louis Riel, are you guilty or not guilty?" Mr. Lemieux here rose and announced that he would file an appeal against the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Robinson said he with his associates, appeared on behalf of the Government,

Mr. Fitzpatrick then read an appeal which set forth that Mr. Richardson, exercising jurisdiction in open court with a justice of the peace and jury of six, under the provisions of the North-West Territories Act of

journment to give the prosecution an op- the assembly of Parliament in moving that arranged between the court and Crown into what is known as the Maamtrasna murcounsel that the court should open at 10 a.m. der, a request that had been repeatedly rehour at noon for lunch. The court re-as of Ireland, Mr. Parnell took the opporsembled at one o'clock, when the Crown tunity on this occasion of savagely attackcounsel put in a demurrer to the plea, and ing what he termed the maladministration rer. A long argument ensued on the de- Spencer, whereby, he contended, innocent murrer between counsel, but Judge Richard- persons had been in some cases condemned son was not more than ten seconds in giving and executed or sentenced to penal servihis decision. "As I cannot hold your con- tude. Irish members of Parliament, he detention," he simply informed Riel's counsel, clared, had never been allowed to obtain dy-

called upon to answer, pleaded "Not Guilty When asked if he was ready for his trial his counsel, Mr. Fitzpatrick, asked leave to promost important state trials ever held in Gabriel Dumont, and Michel Dumais, of Riel was arraigned before the Helena, Montana were essential witness and Mr. Vankoughnet, Indian Commissioner. the yard in rear of the Court House custodians of various official documents, petitions and representations made by the In response to his question, he was of grievances, the refusal to grant which had led to the agitation by the people to secure Lemieux, Q.C., and Charles Fitz-stated that among the papers was the certiof ten of which Riel was not a member, In the court room, besides the officials, nor did be take part in any of the fights. were a number of citizens and visitors from Dumont and other witnesses could show that if Riel's advice had been taken not one drop of blood would have been shed.

The counsel for the Crown after a brief consultation, stated that Riel's certificate as to his being an alien was not material as a few representatives of the press. On the there was a certified copy of the same at Winnipeg. As to the plea of insanity, they could not see what the state of Riel's mind six months ago had to do with the matter. oner into court, and the rebel leader, with a The Crown had not exercised undue haste in the matter of the proceedings. As to bringing Gabriel Dumont and Dumais to the trial it was absurd, and the Crown could whereupon he stood erect, his arm resting not entertain the idea. The documents found at Batoche were altogether inadmissable as evidence in the case; they were regarded as state documents as they might implicate others. The Crown, therefore, although they felt that they could refuse an adjournment, would be willing to grant one week, and would offer that the Crown cooperate with the defence in telegraphing for witnesses and bearing the expense. offer was accepted by the defence, and the Court then adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th, inst., and then to go on peremptorily.

A NEW IRISH POLICY.

Lord Salisbury's Government is not gain-1880, ought not to take cognizance of of- ing the respect of the English people for the fences laid in the information charged, be- manner in which it is dealing with Irish cause, protesting that he is not guilty of the affairs. The English do not seem to regard same, Riel saith that offences with which he with much favor the concessions which the is charged are punishable by death, and he Goverment appear disposed to make in should be committed for safe custody and order to gain the favor of Mr. Parnell and sent for trial to some province having fully his unruly followers, and one of their recent constituted courts. The affidavit was signed actions in this connection ! a, been severely attacked by the English press of both poli-Mr. Robinson then asked for a short ad- tical stripes. Mr. Parnell lost no time after portunity to consider the appeal. It was the Government make a special enquiry each day and adjourn at 6 p.m., with an fused by Lord Spencer, the former Viceroy counsel for Riel joined issue on the demur- of the criminal law in Ireland under Earl

did not consider ultra vires and therefore by the Spencer Government. The position that Zulfikar Pass has been occupied by called upon Riel to plead. Riel, on being taken by the British Government on Mr. Russian troops and it is stated that the taken by the British Government on Mr. Russian troops and it is stated that the Parnell's motion was unique in the history that the present Government had nothing to say concerning the merits of the case and nothing to say in defence of the late Governenant of Ireland, to state that the present Irish Executive would make a careful peronal enquiry into the subject submitted by Mr. Parnell. Sir William Harcourt rebuked the leader of the Government for allowing Mr. Parnell's charges to go undisputed, and said he hoped the principle would not be established, that a change of Government meant the opening of prison doors. Randolph Churchill, however, praised Mr. Parnell and said the present Government would successfully govern Ireland only by livesting themselves of all responsibility for all acts of the late Government. Mr. Parnell finally withdrew his motion in view of the Government's promises. The action of the Government has given rise to an indignant rebuke from all the leading English papers. The Times says that it will provoke the indignation of every honest Irish lovalist, beside the unhesitating censure of all fair-minded Englishmen. The News sums up the general feeling on the subject when it says "The signs of an alliance between the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Parnell are ob We know of nothing more discreditable in the history of parliament than this combination of Conservatives and Parnellites in an attempt to decry their predecessors unless it be the effrontery with which the compact is disclosed. The Marquis of Salisbury has made Mr. Parnell more completely than ever master of Ireland and almost master of himself.

A RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The trouble over Afghan affairs, after temporary lull, is again coming to the front, and there is considerable disquiet over the question in English political circles. Intense excitement was caused during the earlier part of the week by the report that the Russians had advanced on Zulfikar Pass and that they were occupying Persian territory. It was also reported that the members of the British Afghan Frontier Commission had suddenly struck their tents and marched to Herat. It has since transpired that the British Commission were invited to enter the city by the Ameer, who feared an attack from the Russians. The news of the reported Russian advance caused a considerable excitement at first and seriously affected the markets. The excitement, however, gradually subsided. A onference has since been held between Lord Salisbury, Lord Iddesleigh, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Baron de Staal, the Rrussian Ambassador, and it is now understood that negotiations between the English and Russian Governments for an amicable adjustment of the dispute are proceeding in a friendly and satisfactory attacks of hiccoughing and at one time it manner. In ministerial circles, no fear is entertained of an immediate quarrel with moment. The General's pulse was felt flut-Russsia. Notwithstanding this, however tering and weak and hypodermic injections measures for the defence of India are being constantly pushed forward. It is reported revive him. At the latest reports he was that General Lord Wolseley will be given command in India. Earl Pufferin, viceroy of India, has issued an order prohibiting officers of the Indian army who are on furlough from going to Cashmere, because a return from thence would be difficult and of Central Asia produces anxiety in slow in case of a hurried recall. The Russians quarter. The courts of the Khans of Bokare resorting to their old policy of deceit. "I must overrule it." The Act of 1880 he ing declarations of innocent men executed It is semi-officially denied at St. Petersburg annexation.

Russian general only made slight movement of legislation for Ireland. Sir Michael of troops to prevent a surprise by the Hicks-Beach, the Government leader, said Afghans. The state of affairs, on the whole, is in a very variable condition and it is believed that a spark at any time might put an end to the negotiations and provoke a war. It is He was, however, authorized by the hoped, however, that wiser counsels will Earl of Carnarvon, the present Lord Lieut- prevail in the end and what could only prove a disastrous conflict be averted.

A GREAT STRIKE

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, was the scene of a great strike of the workingmen this week, and a serious fight took place between the strikers and police on the 15th instant. After holding a meeting at Newburgh, 700 men, mostly Poles and Bohemians, formed into line and marched to the plate-mill which was in operation. The mob increased in number as it progressed, and when it arrived at the mill it numbered at least 1,000 men who were armed with formidable clubs. The policemen were armed with maces and self-acting revolvers. After some words the two forces came to blows, but the police drove the strikers back, inch by inch. strikers fell by the score or reeled away with blood streaming down their faces Thirty-five strikers were lying on the ground when the skirmish was over, but only seven of them were arrested. The remainder were carried off the field by their friends. Two of the wounded strikers will probably die, and others were seriously injured.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

The weather continues warm and showery in most parts, with heavy rain storms and cyclones in some places. The western papers note a considerable increase this year in the number of cyclones in the states Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Territory of Dakota. Millions of dollars' worth of property and many lives have been destroyed by them this season already. All the spring crops are making good progress on the whole, and with favorable weather in harvest there will be plenty of food for both man and beast. Grasshoppers are making their appearance in large numbers in some localities, but are too small in size to do much injury before harvest. Near Fort Buford in the extreme north-west of Dakota thousands of acres of grain have already been devastated by the "hoppers" and a few of them have gone over the Canadian border and are raiding the fields of the settlers near Wood Mountain. St. Swithen's day, (July 15th) has been showery in many parts of the country, though the weather was fine in central Canada, and there is a likelihood of more or less broken weather in haying, which will hinder operations where the crop is heavy.

GEN. GRANT WORSE.

The latest reports from Mount McGregor N.Y., state that the condition of Gen. Grant is very unsatisfactory. He has had frequent was feared that the end might occur at any had to be given him from time to time to very low and fears are entertained that the end is very near.

THE RENEWAL of the reports of the coming coronation of the Czar as Emperor occupied by d that the movement he whole, is t is believed ut an end to war. It is namela will could only erted.

as the scene ngmen this 5th instant vburgh, 700 ms, formed ob increased when it ar. least 1,000 dable clubs. maces and e words the the police inch. eled away heir faces the ground only seven remainder eir friends.

CPORT.

il probably

nd showers storms and e western se this year e states of the Terrilars' worth have been eady. All d progress f food for ppers are numbers all in size est. Near th-west of rain have ppers"and Canadian ds of the Swithen's v in many there is a

McGregor en. Grant frequent ar at any felt flut. njections time to s he was that the

n weather

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of the Emperor in that of Bok. Russian

A CURIOUS CASE.

A curious and interesting case recently came before the courts of New York for settlement which shows the difficulties that an apparently ridiculous incident may sometimes lead to. Flora A. Hastings, the daughter of a wealthy Catholic family San Francisco, was a student in the Notre Dame Academy at Baltimore, from 1872 until 1876. She there became acquainted with a girl named Bonnie Kelly, whose parents lived at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va. Her mother took her to the Springs to spend her vacation, and she there became acquainted with the Kelly, family, including J. O. B. Kelly a yong gentleman of her own age. The young lady spent several summers at the Kelly homestead and after one of these visits left for home, in October, 1876, being driven to Alleghanny station in company with the young Kellys and the Rev. Father Walsh, another guest. The youth ful party indulged in a number of pranks that a mock marriage between young Kelly and Miss Hastings would be a novelty.

"Let us get married for fun," said young Kelly laughingly catching the hand of Miss Hastings, and leading her to the priest he asked him to marry them.

"Jim, do you want to marry Flora" said the priest.

Young Kelly again laughingly replied "Yes,

"Flora, do you want to marry him," continued the priest.

her home in San Francisco, where she was Her husband learning of her mock marriage several years afterwards, began an action for the annulment of his marriage, and asked for the custody of their one child. Mrs. Keyes was startled by the news that young Kelly now considered the mock marriage a real one, and claimed her as his wife. The distressed lady finally brought her case before the new York Court which has decided that the marriage for fun was no mar- In reply the young man said he had heard riage at all, and annulled the marriage, declaring her the only and rightful wife of Winfield Scott Keyes.

JUDGE SNELL, of Washington, recently prisoner had died suddenty. trades unions. In disposing of a case been found, and the matter was forgotten arising out of threats made by union tailors by all save the relatives. against non-union men the learned Judge said: "This is a land of freedom and foreigners come here to enjoy American many, Austria and every other country, and and is having an injurious effect on the hay as soon as you get here you join a labor crop. Each blade of grass becomes white union and propose to control the prices of immediately after being attacked by the ingreatest nuisance we have in this city are THE LONG CONTINUED drought in the rid of them the better."

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY in sympathy | for three years.

PORTIONS of Illinois have recently been

said it was sore and painful, and had been disperse the mob troubling him for some time. He then said before any medical examination had been

LATE ACCOUNTS of cereal crops indicate surburban and rural sanitary districts. and among other things it was suggested that the European harvests will be generally compulsory condition shall be that in least air. The French are still at Kelung. matic vicissitudes of the cereal year up to the Milbank, Pentonville and Coldbath Fields tion of a Commission of Enquiry consisting are chary of expressing an opinion as to the ings. probable produce of crops presenting a into account the reports from Europe, India, of the Department of the Platte, who spent laughing reply, to which the priest replied a month ago, it would appear that while the bad feeling existing between the Gen"All right, yes," and the ceremony was there is no doubt of a deficiency of the tiles and Mormons. The situation has as-

THE FOLLOWING CURIOUS STORY comes Kansas. The arrest came about through a Department has made preparations for it. young lady answering an advertisement for a correspondent. The advertiser was a In one of her letters Miss Stiner, the young lady, told how her father had been murdered some twenty years before. an uncle named Houffman speak of the murder of a man by that name who at one time lived; in Missouri. Stiner had originally come from Missouri and had been murdered by two men named Alliff and THE SOLDIER who bayonetted a man to Houffman, to whom he owed a bill of some death during the conflict between citizens \$30. She repeated the substance of the letand soldiers at Waterford on July 12th, has ter to a relative, who at once employed a result stated. Soon after the murder the two men were indicted and a reward of \$300 SIR DAVID McPherson, Minister of the was offered for their apprehension. In a Interior, who is blamed for a great deal of short time the Sheriff of the county received the recent trouble in the North-West, has a letter from the Marshal at St. Joe, Mo. sent in his resignation to the Government. telling him to bring the \$300 reward and It is not yet known who will be his successor. get one of the priaoners. Before he could leave another letter was received saying the From that made some very strong remarks against day to this no further trace of the men had

An Insect known as the joint worm has made its appearance in the meadows in You came here from Italy, Ger. several parts of the country about Ottawa,

these infernal unions and the sooner we get | Southern provinces of Russia has completely ruined the corps.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT, which it was at first with the depression in the farming industry, would lead to a riot, occurred in Paris on when three murders, and five murderous has reduced his tenants' rents ten percent the evening of the 15th inst. The residents assaults occur in the streets of Paris on one of the Avenue d'Opera organized a ball in night. onor of the taking of the Bastile. The visited by terribly severe hail storms. Hundreds of acres of crops have been destroyed. the report was spread that is the destroyed bidden because the English lodgers in a A PROMINENT LAWYER of Washington, neighboring hotel had objected their slum-Nathan Paige, says that he was at dinner at bers being disturbed. An exasperated crowd Gen. Grant's cottage at Long Branch last of several thousand persons gathered around summer when the idea of his having a cancer first occurred to the latter. During the lish!" and threatening the English with dinner, Grant complained of his throat. He violence. The police had to be called to

made, "I believe it is a cancer." There was Salisbury, the Premier has introduced a a general exclamation at this, and all admeass t into Parliament to improve the senntimentalism is wanted here just now. vised him to have a doctor examine it. But housing of the poor of London, which This is simply plunder and murder. God Grant put the matter aside by changing the provides for the construction of workingmen's lodging houses in London and less prolific than they were last year. The ing unfurnished houses a guarantee shall be Chinese here are busy fortifying. Jehovah french crop prospects are not discouraging, given that the dwellings shall be placed in reigns." For are they elating. "In Great Britain, reasonably fit condition for human habitasays the Spectator of the 4th inst., "the cli-tion. The bill contemplates a removal of present time have been of so extraordinary Prisons and the devotion of their sities to of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop a character that the most careful observers the construction of workingmen's dwell- of London, Cardinal Manning and Mr.

generally promising appearance in nearly sult of the troubles between the Mormons all parts of the United Kingdom. Taking and Gentiles. Gen. Howard, Commander Australia, and the Western States where the the 4th of July in Salt Lake City, "I don't object," was the modest and general outlook is now brighter than it was says there is great apprehension there over "All right, yes," and the ceremony was there is no dodo. The party separated laughing, and world's grain crops this year, it will not be sumed grave proportions, and has been Miss Hastings soon afterwards returned to as great as has been feared. the Mormons to the American flag. married in 1878 to Winfield Scott Keyes. from Iowa. An arrest for a murder committed nearly twenty years ago, at Mount the public is aware of. In anticipation of Ayr in that state, has just been made in an outbreak occurring at any day, the War

ARMINIUS VAMBREY, the famous writer young gentleman in a small village in "The result of my study is that I maintain what has been been said a long time before me, and what I said in 1869 in a pamphet entitled 'Herat and Central Asia,' that Herat really is the key to India and the gate of India. Beginning from the north, from Siberia down to India, there is no spot so fertile as Herat. It is the place where all the roads unite from the north to the south, and from the west to the east; and in olden times Herat was always the emporium of Central Asian trade. Even in my time inand soldiers at Waterford on July 12th, has been committed for trial on the charge of detective to look the matter up with the and not only Persian, but even Central Asian and English goods, which are sent to Central of Agriculture for July concerning the Asia, were all imported into Herat, and sold prospect for the winter wheat crop confirms to my views, there are only two good and leaves no hope for a yield of over mediums in the world capable of bringing a 10,000,000 bushels in the state. This is better life into the dark recesses of barbarism about one-third less than the average crop the bale of goods.

> A STORY from Brooklyn gives the story he said, from Canada, and shortly afterwards twenty-nine branches in the provinces. The he met at a social, and went to live with her shares of £10 each. The amount of liabilities missed from the house, but no one ever sus- effect of paralyzing business. The sharepected Broughton until recently, when the holders have decided to borrow sufficient the robberies to him, and arrested him.

THERE IS EVIDENTLY something wrong

AN AGITATION is proceeding in Berlin in favour of a bi-metallic monetary standard. Prince Bismarck has had several conferences on the subject.

A GREAT bricklayers' strike exists in Berlin, eight thousand men are idle and five ousand more have left the city. Trouble is feared if the strike continues.

REV. G. L. MACKAY, the famous Formosa nissionary writes from there describing the THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY intend to state of the island as one of great lawlesslook after the poor of London, and Lord ness and danger to life. He concludes "Mark well, this is not persecution. No will care for those who care for themselves. He will hold the fort by His grace and A strength. We sing every night in the open

THE RECENT EXPOSURES by the Pall Mall Gazette of London's sin have led to the forma-Samuel Morley, who will hold a thorough A CIVIL WAR is feared in Utah, as the re- investigation into the charges made by the Gazette. The Government will also be urged to appoint a royal commission of legal and medical experts with power to compel the attendance of witnesses who shall be examined on oath with regard to the alleged practices. The newsdealers who were arrested for selling the papers containg the exposures have been and no further action will be taken against the paper.

> A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY took place in Hali-N. S. on July 14th when Edward Withers poisoned himself and shot his only daughter Maggie, aged twenty years. Withers, who was chief statistical clerk in the Halifax Custom House, had been acting strangely for some time and purchased a revolver to defend himself against imaginary attacks of dynamiters. He was recently seized with melancholy and did not attend to his duties. On the morning of the tragedy his daughter, after breakfasting, was standing at the kitchen table when her father entered the room shut the door and then shot a bullet through the small of her back. The unfortunate girl expired a few minutes afterwards. The murderer died shortly afterwards from the effects of poison taken previous to shooting his daughter.

THE REPORT of the Illinois Department or exchanged for other articles. According the gloomy reports issued during the season, one is the missionary, and the other is during the past ten years. The quality of the crop is above the average.

MUCH DISTRESS has been caused in Ireland of the doings of a young man named Thos. by the failure of Munuster Bank which sus-Broughton who is said to be a Canadian. pended payment on July 14th. The head The young man arrived about a year ago, as office of the Bank was in Cork and it had married a young lady of Brooklyn whom capital of the Bank was £1,300,000 in 150,000 at her parents'house at their request. He is fixed at £4,349,000 including £2,000,000 always had plenty of money, and said he of deposits; the assels amount to £3,300,000. labor in this country. The people of this sect, and in consequence farmers are cutting During the past year articles of value were people out of employment and has had the received a regular income from England. The suspension of the Bank threw 18,000 police, being notified, succeeded in tracing money in England to liquidate the Bank's present indebtedness.



It is Estimated that New York city has ten thousand liquor shops

- LORD DUFFERIN, the Viceroy of India, is said to be a total abstainer.

MR. St. John is holding immense mass etings throughout the State of Wisco

ONTARIO -The Scott Act has been carried in Ontario County by a majority of 1,379.

The Order of Good Templars has a total of 7,000 subordinate lodges, with a membership of about 309,000. The ritual of the Order is published in ten languages.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, one of the most influential and eloquent temperance advo-cates of Great Britain, will visit America in September and spend some time in lecturing

have won nearly the whole of the territory of the state to prohibition. There are only 22 of the 138 counties that are not under local option, and prohibition is absolute and strictly enforced in at least 100.

Sr. Thomas.—The recount in the Scott Act vote of this place was to have taken place on Friday, 17th inst., but upon the returning officer producing the envelopes containing the ballots, they showed evidence of having been tampeted with. The judge then ordered a postponement until he could take evidence from the deputy returning officer as to whether the envelopes were in the same condition as they were when handed by them to the returning officer.

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THE LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN in Georgia are won nearly the whole of the territory.

There has not been for thirty years so nuch in the papers about temperance and trohibition. The wisdom of making prohiprohibition. bition a partisan question is abundantly justified. It has ceased being a theory; a question that defeats a great party cannot be ignored. It touches men where they A Number of American physicians interested in the formation of a Medical Temperance Association is the British Medical Temperance Association in Engeland met recently in Philadelphia. Those who have the movement in charge have stainted the views of members of the profession on the alcohol question.

Justified. It has ceased being a theory; a question that defeats a great party cannot be ignored. It touches men where they live. Everywhere business men and political many and the state of the profession on the alcohol question.

Justified. It has ceased being a theory; a question that defeats a great party cannot be ignored. It touches men where they live. Everywhere business men and political many are asking what there is in this question. Agitation, with all of the accompanying misrepresentations and heart-burnings, is a thousand times better than stagnation.

The Voice.

Some Years Ago Toy, in New York state, contained seven hundred and eighty publichouses, at the present time it contains only one hundred and twenty-five. The reason of the change is not difficult to find. A temperance mission was recently held, and be closed if the people cease buying and be closed if the people cease buying and be closed if the people cease buying and sing strong drink.

A CURIOUS decision was given in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis secently—when judge Horner denied a petition for the incorporation of the "Missouri Prohibition Society" on the ground that inasmuch as the laws of the state recognized the use, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor a decree could not be granted to incorporate a society for the nullification or a ntagonism of the law.

St. Thomas —The recount in the Scott of the Soot Act in this place with, four

Cornwall.—A correspondent writing from Cornwall says:—"There have recently been seven trials for violation of the Scott Act in this place with, four convictions. As this result may be construed into a failure of the prospective enforcement of the Act, I wish to repeat a conversation I heard to-day in relation to its results. He bore strong testimony to the benefits derived by Cornwall from the Act. He said there were people who used to suffer, whose condition had been changed from that of want to wants supplied and the change

the object of which is to endeavor to secure the return of such candidates to Parliament as would support a measure giving to the people a direct veto power on the issue and renewal of licenses to sell intoxicating liquor, the members pledging themselves not to vote for or support any candidate who will not vote for or support any candidate who will not vote for or support any candidate who will not vote for such a measure.

DR MOBIUS, of Leipsic has investigated the genealegies of five families through the genealegies of the fami

TORONTO.—At the monthly meeting of the Toronto Central Electoral Association, Mr. W. Munns, the organizer, presented his report in which he stated that in consulta-tion with a number of the Executive, it was not deemed advisable, on account of the action of the Senate in passing the amendment of beer and wines to the Scott Act, and the uncertainty of the vote in the House of Commons on that amendment, to press the canvass too vigorously. He reported complete organization for almost every ward. Twelve meetings were held, and the report showed upwards of five hundred workers ready to commence the campaign. The following resolution was finally, after considerable discussion as to date of taking vote, made unanimous:—Whereas, or the scaling of the Scott Act has not been action of the Senate in passing the amendafter considerable discussion as to date of taking vote, made unanimous:—Whereas, "The validity of the Scott Act has not been impaired to any great extent by the recent amendments to the Act, and as a healthy public sentiment prevails throughout this city in favor of prohibition: Resolved, that petitions praying for the submission of the Scott Act for the city of Toronto be given out to the cauvassers in the various wards at once, and that the vote be taken not later than February next."

HELP THEM TO BEAR IT.

By prompt treatment and pleasant sur-rounding-children may be spared weeks of sickness, and perhaps death itself, while the mother may save herself nights of watching roundings children may be spared weeks of sickness, and perhaps death itself, while the mother may save herself nights of watching and days of anxiety, and sometimes save the little life that is dearer than her own. I think mothers are not generally aware how much they can help children to bear the ills and accidents of life by training them to endure pain even at an early age. We all know that fortitude and patience actually lessen our sufferings, and also increase the chances of our recovery. When your child gets a little bump or scratch or eut, kiss it carefully and try to divert his mind to some other subject; or if he is old enough, reason with him by telling that we must all bear pain more or less, and that he must be brave and train himself to bear pain without com-

Sr. Troyas.—The recount in the Soct Act vote of this place was to have taken place on Friday, I'th inst, but upon the returning officer producing the enveloped containing the bullots, they showed evidence containing the bullots are showed the containing the bullots are showed the showed the containing the bullots are showed the containing the bullots are showed the containing the bullots are showed the content of the showed the containing the bullots are showed the content of the showed the showed the showed the containing the showed the sho

As a summary and the same a game a summary and the sexes.

Observe; the faculty of observation, well cultivated, makes practical men and women. Try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool.

Be ready in time for church; if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people. Avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; reflect that home is the place in which to be agreeable.

Be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Cultivate the habit of listening to others; it will make you an invaluable member of

it will make you an invaluable member of society, to say nothing of the advuntages it will be to you when you marry; every man likes to talk about himself; a good listener

makes a delightful wife,
Be contented; "martyrs" are detestable,
a cheerful, happy spirit is infectious; you
can carry it about with you like a sunny

atmosphere.

Avoid whispering; it is as bad as giggling, both are to be condemned; there is no excuse for either one of them; if you have anything to say, say it; if you have not, hold your tongue altogether; silence is

golden.

Be truthful; avoid exaggeration; if you mean a mile, say a mile, and not a mile and a half; if you mean one, say one, and not a dozen

Sometimes, at least, allow your mother to know better than you do; she was educated before you were born.—Ex.

HOW HE WAS PAID.

THE PLOT OF PONTIAC. lightly,

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THE PLOT OF PONTIAC.

The long contest between England and France for the right to rule over North! America, which lasted seventy years, and which brought untold misery upon the hapless settlers of the English frontier, was at last brought to an end. England was vicitorious, and in 1763 a treaty was made by which France Lave up Carada and all her western posts.

With the exception of the Six Nations, the Indian tribes had fought on the side of the French, whose kind and cenerous course.

the Indian tribes had fought on the side of the French, whose kind and generous course had won their affection. But the claims to the country which they and their forefathers had always possessed were utterly disregard-ed by both parties. Said an old chief on one occasion: "o' The French claim all the land on one side of the Ohio, and the English claim all the land on the other side. When they are the land of the Ohio and

English claim all the land on the other side. Where, then, are the lands of the Indian."

The final overthrow of the French left the Indians to contend alone with the English, who were steadily pushing them toward the setting sun. Seeing this, and wishing to rid his country of the hated pale-faces, who had driven the red men from their homes, Pontiac, the great leader of the Ottawa determined—to use his own. tawas, determined—to use his own words—"to drive the dogs in red clothing" (the English soldiers) "into the sea." This renowned warrior, who had

This renowned warrior, who had led the Ottawas at the defeat of General Braddock, was courageous, intelligent, and eloquent, and was inmatched for craftiness. Besides the kindred tribes, of Ojibbewas, or Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, whose villages were with his own in the immediate vicinity of Detroit, a number of other warlike tribes agreed to join in the plot to overthrow the English. Pontiac refused to believe that the French had given up the contest, and relied upon their assistance also for the success of the plan.

plan.

All the English forts and garrisons beyond the Alleghanics were
to be destroyed on a given day, and
the defenceless frontier settlements
were also to be swept away.

The capture of Detroit was to be
the task of Pontiac himself. The
terrible plot came very near succeeding. Nine of the twelve military basis on the exposed frontier. tary posts on the exposed frontier were taken and most of their de-

tary posts on the exposed frontier were taken and most of their defenders slaughtered, and the outlying settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia were mercilessly destroyed. On the evening of May, 6th., 1763, Major Gladwin, the commander at Detroit, received secret information that an attempt would be made the next day to capture the fort by treachety. The garrison was weak, the defences feeble. Fearing an immediate attack, the sentinels were doubled, and an anxious watch was kept by Gladwin all that night. The next morning Pontiac entered the fort with sixty chosen warriors, each of whom had concealed beneath his blanket a gun, the barrel of which was cut short. His plan was to demand that a council be held, and after delivering his speech to offer a peace belt of wampun. This belt was worked on one side with green beads. The reversal of the belt from the white to the green side was to be the signal of attack. The plot was well laid and would prowas to be the signal of attack. The plot was well laid and would pro-bably have succeeded had it not been re-vealed to Gladwin.

just as he was on the point of presenting the belt, and all was breathless expectation, Gladwin gave the signal. The drums at the door of the council suddenly rolled the charge, the clash of arms was heard, and the concern pletely disconcerted him. He delivered the belt in the usual manner, and without giving the expected signal.

Stepping forward, Gladwin then drew the chief's blanket aside, and disclosed the proof of his treachery. The council then brown open, and the baffled savages were thrown open, and the baffled savages were the fort were again thrown open, and the baffled savages were the standard of their homes they made that after returning to their homes they made their serrow at parting with their dopted relatives and friends. Cruel as the ludians in his warfare, to his captives who have been adopted into his tribe and the savage was a provided the proof of his captives who have been adopted into his tribe and the savage were the ludians gradually went away, and he was compelled to give up the attempt.

was restored to the mother's arms .- Harper's Young People.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

That a pound of sugar is one point, that an ounce of any liquid is two tablespoonfuls, and that a pint of liquid weighs sixteen ounces.

That lemon juice will whiten frosting, cranberry or strawberry juice will color it pink, and the grated ind of an orange strained through a cloth will color it yellow.

That sliver spoons that have become discolored from contact with cooked eggs, may be easily brightened by rubbing with common salt. That a lump of gum camphor in the closet where sliver or plated ware is kept, will do much toward preventing tarnish. Coal gas, and the near presence of rubber in any form, are two things that cause sliver to tarnish quickly. The rubber ring round the neck of a fruit jar will tarnish a whole closet full of sliver in the space of one night, while a sliver spoon left for an hour in the mouth of such a jar, will be found possessed of truly rainbow thins next day.

That one of the best and most convenient receptacles for table cutlery is a canton flannel knife case tacked to the inside of a cupboard door—to be so constructed that there will be a separate compartment for each knife or fork. The flannel is sure to absorb any moisture left on a knife by carelessness or by accident, and the whole affair is ornamental. White canton flannel bound with scarlet dress braid is prettiest.

dent, and the whole affair is ornamental. White canton flannel bound
with scarlet dress braid is prettiest.
That vegetables which lose some
of their color in being boiled, may
have that color restored by plunging
them for an instant in cold water,
immediately after removing from
the boiling water.
That hot wood ashes applied to a
stove when cold will remove grease.
Cover the spot entirely; do not be
sparing of the ashes.
That, in cleaning paint, spots which
will not yield to rubbing or to soap
even the spots which look like small
gashes cut through the paint, may
be removed by rubbing lightly with
a damp cloft dipped in soda.
That a sponge may be cleansed yb
letting it lie covered with milk for
twelve hours, and then rinsing in
cold water.
That laundry starch makes the
best paste for scrap books, because

best paste for scrap books, because age does not turn it yellow.

That moths will not eat through

That moths will not est through paper.

That glass may be cut with any hard tool, like a chisel, for instance, if kept constantly wet with camphor dissolved in spirits of turpentine.

That the gummed laps of circular envelopes, which come through the mails unsealed, are worth saving. Once form the habit of saving them, and many uses will be found for them.

and many uses will be found for them.

That common letter envelopes, if cut carefully across one end instead of being torn from their enclosures, often make convenient paper bags.

That, in case of a burn or scald, the essential thing is to exclude the air from the injured member as quickly and as completely as possible. That this may be accomplished by immersing the injured part in water, not too cold, and then, as quickly as may be, cover with flour, to the depth of an inch, if possible, withdrawing the burned part from the water, only as fast as the flour can be applied, thus preventing pain. Caution: Never apply cotton wool or cotton batting to a burn, and do not use soda on a burn, unless the skin



A MOTHER'S GOOD-BYE.

Go forth, my son, as God's own knight, Nor hide the standard that you bear Fight down the Wrong, and serve the Right,

And only gain, that you may share.

Be gentle as a brave man must, Let no lie take you by surprise: And have no friend, nor deed, nor thought, Which may not meet your mother's eyes! -Sunday at Home.

part in water, not too cold, and then, between the saying the saying through place and beameared with paint to make themselves appear as hideous as possible, as their custom is in time of war, had no sooner sased the gateway than they saw that their plan had failed. Soldiers and employees were all armed, and ready for action. Pontiac and his warriors, however, moved on, betraying no surprise, and entered the council-troom, where Gladwin and his officers, all well armed awaited them.

"Why," saked Pontiac, "do I see so many of my father's young men standing in the street with their guns P"

"To keep the young men standing in the street with their guns P"

"To keep the young men to their duty, and prevent idleness," was the reply.

The business of the council then began.

The business of the council then began, as the critical moment approached, and the critical moment approached, and the safe of those dear to them. What a pang is a fate of those dear to them. What a pang is a fate of those dear to them. What a pang is a quickly as may be, cover with the say and then, advine the captives and supply them with better food than that furnished leave to foll' w the army home, that they might hunt for the captives and supply leave to foll' when a my home, that they might hunt for the captives and supply leave to foll' when a trunshed leave to foll' when a trunshed them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with them with better food than that furnished to the soldiers. Indian women filled with

SCHOLARS' NOTES

(From International Question Book.

LESSON V -AUGUST 2 ELIJAH MEETING AHAB.-1 KING COMMIT VERSES 15-18.

GOLDEN TEXT Ye have forsaken the commandment Lord, and thou hast followed Baalam 18:18.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

The way to escape the penalty of sin is to repent and forsake the sin.

DAILY READINGS.

TIME.—B.C 907. Three and a half years after Elijah's first appearance to Ahab. PLACE.—The country north-west of Jezreel. near the base of Mt. Carmel.

RULERS. -Ahab, king of Israel; Jehoshaphat,

king of Judah,
CREUNSTANCES.—In our last lesson we left
the prophet hidden in the house of Zarepnath.
Only one incident of his abode here is mentioned, that of the healing of the widow's son.
After remaining here more that two years,
God summoned nim to complete his work beguz with the famine.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

gun with the familie.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

1. IN THE THIRD YEAR—from his coming to Carephath. Go SHEW THYSELF UND AHAB—the familie had done all it could to bring the people to rependance. It tended (1) to make people to rependance at the tended (1) to make pennaces, (3) to disbelleve in the power of idols who was fulfilling in word. (1) to believe in God who was fulfilling in word. (1) to believe in God who was fulfilling in word. (1) to believe in God who was fulfilling in word. (1) to believe in God who was fulfilling in word. (1) then, the second of the power of the god was fulfilling in word. (1) the the complete in God who was fulfilling in word. (2) the the god and taught the true religion. Berado to save that Mosses have been dead to the god waster and food for themselves. Still Ahab seemed to think more of his horses than of his people. 6 URADIAH WEST ANOTHER WAY morth-west, the direction from which Ellish would come from Zarephath. 7. HE KNEW HIM—being governor of Anab's nonsehold, he will—be governor of Anab's nonsehold, in the Told MY Lond, etc., her refers to this to show that it was not fear or want of devotion to soot which made him bestate, F. Alt THOU HE troubled Israel than a doctor brings the disease troubled Israel than a doctor brings the disease enecues or a light house causes the wreck. 18 Brt THOU, etc., the ir sins made 1 necessari the cures, or a light buse causes the wred BUT THOU, etc., their sins made it nec for God to punish them, (i) He kept his (Dent, chs. 2-30). (2) Sin unless punished have ruined the nation. (3) God did it fo-sal vation.

QUESTIONS

INTRODUCTORY —How long after our last lesson are the events of this? Who was king of Elijan? Why was be there? What heeled is related of Elijan's stay at Zarephath? SUBJECT: NO WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THE PENALTY OF SIN EXCEPT THROUGH REPEXTANCE.

THRUTSH REPENTANCE
THE Works OF THE FAMINE DONE (vs. 1-Allow long tid Elljah remain at Zerephathin at command was then haid upon inhinat quadities would it require to obey hat is said of the lamine? How long had is timue! (Jones 5-17) Why was the family sentil What good was expected to result in it? (Dath Sey 198, 78, 34, 38; 107, 9-15.

Heb. 12 (10, 11)

11. A VAIN SEARCH FOR RELIEF WITHO
REPENTANCE (vs. 3.0).—What plan did Ai
form to obtain relief from the drought! Did
care more for his burses that for his people

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.
I OBBADA—I. His carry piety a blessing through life; 2, fits deep piety; 3, great piety peeded to overcome great temptations; i, his piets shown in good works; 5, erromasumees wherever doep piety, 7, compel view wicked men to honor and trust you as a child of you.
II. ABBAD—I, Chastisements barriening the heart; a, his vaid a stempt to escape the punishment barriers of the piet of the strong of their catanities.
III ELIJAH—I, victorious failth meets new

COMMERCIAL

MONTREAL, July 22, 1885 The British grain markets are quiet, Red winter wheat is quoted at 6 10d to 7s ld; Canadian Peas at 5s. 8d.

The local grain market remains very dull We quote:—Canada Red Winter,95c to 96c Canada White, 95c to 95c; Canada Spring 95c; Peas, 77c to 78c; Oats, 35je to 36c Rye, 73c to 74c; Barley, 50c to 65c; Corn 60c to 64c.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull and quotations are nominally unchanged. Fatents, \$4.50 to \$4.80; Superior Extra. \$4.25 to \$4.30; Extra Superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Fancy, \$3.95 to \$4.00; Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.65; Strong Bakers', (Manitoba), \$4.50; Strong Bakers', (Manitoba), \$4.50; Strong Bakers', (American,) \$4.50 to \$4.75; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Middlings, \$3.20 to \$3.30; Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.00; Ontario bags, (bags included) Medium, \$2.00 to \$2.05; do., Spring Extra. \$1.90 to \$1.95; do. Superfine, \$1.75 to \$1.80; City Bags, (delivered.) \$2.25 to \$2.30. Meals.—Oatmeal, \$4.25 to \$4.40 per bril. FLOUR .- The market is very dull an

MEALS.-Oatmeal, \$4.25 to \$4.40 per bil-DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—There habeen some demand for creamery, but is dairy butter, little is doing outside of local trade. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 20c Eastern Townships, 15c to 164c; Morrisbur, and Brockville, 13c to 15c; Western 12c to and Brockville, 136 to 19c; western 12c to
14c. Cheese is much firmer again this
week at 8c to 84c for fine to fancy. The
public cable is now at 42s 6d, an advance of
eighteen penceduring the week. Last week's
exports consisted of 2,078 packages of butter, and 69,650 boxes of cheese, the largest

Eggs are rather lower again this week a 111c to 121c per dozen, in cases.

11½ to 12½ per dozen, in caase.

Hog Products are quiet and steady.
We quote:—Western Mess Pork,\$13.50; do.,
Short Cut, \$13.75 to \$14.00; Canada Short
Cut, \$13.75 to \$14.00; Mess Beef, \$15.50; India Mess Beef, \$25.00; Hams, city cured,
lic to 11½; do., canvassed, 12¢ to 13¢;
Lard, in pails, Western, 9½ to 10¢; do.,
Canadian, 9½; Bacon, 11½; Shoulders, \$6\$
to 10¢; Tallow, common refined, 7¢ to 7½c. ASHES .- Pots are higher at \$3 80 to \$3.8

ner 100 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There has been a good attendance of farmers at the markets lately with ample supplies of seasonable produce which sells at about former rates. The market gardeners are bringing enormous quantities of green stuffs, especially small onton-scabbages, green beans, radishes, &c. which sell at very low rates. There are large supplies of butter and eggs, but good print butter and fresh laid eggs are advancing in price. Poultry, especially spring chickens, are very plentiful and cheap. Small fruits are nearly all abundant and cheap and so also are Ameriabundant and cheap, and so also at a can apples. The supply of hay is about equal to the demand and old hay sells at about former rates, but new hay is cheaper. Oats abundant and cheap, and so also are Ameriformer rates, but new hay is cheaper. Oats are 80e to 95e per bag; peas, 80e to 95e per bag; peas, 80e to 95e per bushel; beans \$1.25 to \$1.60 do; potates 25e to 60e per bushel; butter, 15e to 30e per lh; eggs 14e to 25e per dozen; apples \$2.50 to \$3.25 per barrel; dressed hogs 64e to 64e per lb.; turkeys \$1.50 to \$2.00 the pair; fowls 60e to 80e do; ducks 85e to 95e do; spring chickens 25e to 50e do; hay \$9.00 to \$13.25 per 100 bundles.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There has been an over supply of half-fatted grass-fed cattle on the markets here of late and prices of leanish stock are very low for this season of the year. A few of the best butchers' cattle sell at 4c to 4½c per the best butchers' cattle sell at 4c to 44c per lb, but much the larger number do not bring over 34c and a good many have to be sold for less than 3c per lb. Sheep are plentiful, but good lambs still bring pretty high rates, while all other kinds are declining in price. Sheep sell at from \$3 to \$5.50 each and lambs at from \$1.50 to \$4 each. Milch cows are plentiful and very difficult to sell as but few are required. Prices are from \$10 to \$15 lower than they were two months ago. The horse market is were two months ago. The horse market is still dull with but few sales occurring, and these mostly on local account.

New York, July 22, 1885.

52 gc bid October. Oats, 35 gc bid July ; 32 gc bid August ; 31 gc bid September.

page bid October. Oats, 352c bid July; 32c bid August; 312c bid September.

FLOUR is somewhat higher this week. We quote: — Spring Wheat, No. 2, \$2.60 to \$2.80; do, Superfine, \$2.90 to \$3.65; Low Extra, \$3.20 to \$3.85; Clears, \$3.20 to \$3.85; Clears, \$3.20 to \$3.85; Clears, \$3.20 to \$3.45; Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.50; Low Extra, \$3.45 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.85; Clears (R. and A.), \$4.00 to \$5.30; Patent, \$4.80 to \$5.75; Straight (White Wheat.) \$4.60 to \$5.25; Low Extra, \$3.45; West India, sacks, \$3.80 to \$4.00; West India, sack

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Butter - Creamery, DARY PRODUCE.—Butter—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 13c to 20c; State half firkins, ordinary to fancy 11c to 17c; Western dairy, ordinary to choice imitation creamery, 8c to 16c; Western factory, ordinary to choice, 6c to 12c. Cheese—State factory, ordinary to fancy, 4c to 8%c; Ohio Flat, fair to prime, 5c to 7c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, in brls. 14½ to 15c; Canadian, fine, 14c; Western, fair to fancy, 11c to 14c.

THE FRENCH TROUBLES in Annam have somewhat subsided and the last report from Gen. Courcy at Hue states that all the royal princes have returned to Hue. They assembled at the French legation and designated Thorman, the King's uncle, as THE FRENCH TROUBLES in Annam have designated Thorman, the King's uncle, as regent until the King's return. His mother returned with the King's wives. A new council has been formed of ministers favor-able to the French. The former minister of war is a prisoner. The regent has issued a John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal proclamation which commands officials of Que. Annam and Tonquin to restore order, to punish rebels and to assist the French. Thuyet and 1,500 men hold the citadel of Comlo. The troops are in excellent con-

THE 14TH OF JULY, the anniversary of the Bastile destruction, was celebrated with great show in Paris. The streets were crowded and the whole city was illuminated. Bands played in the parks and fireworks becoming the apotheosis of Victor. Hugo. Everything passed offin an orderly manner at the unveiling of the statue of Voltaire. Speeches were made by MM. DeLesseps, Sardon, Gurgot and Boissier. Alsace-Lorrainers marched in processions climbed the Strasbourg statue and crowned it with immortelles amid huzzabs. At least fifty thousand people were out. There was a complete absence of German flags every. were displayed, among the latter being a set a complete absence of German flags everywhere.

THE AMOUNT of reading matter printed ot for the use of the blind is limited and most of that in existance is in the various schools and asylums throughout the country. number of young ladies in New York, however, have undertaken the laudable work of establishing and maintaining a circulating library for the blind in that city. The incorporators of the new library are enthuisastic over their project and will begin the

ment while Resping the sign 3, unders charge their remainders of the part of the properties of their cannibits of their cannibits the state of their cannibits of their cannibits of their cannibits, and the score of their cannibits of their cannibits of their cannibits of their cannibits of their cannibits, and the score of the score It is Believed by Arabs of the upper The weekly Messenger is printed and published.
The famine about Khartoum has become terrible, and fearful suffering is reported.

The weekly Messenger is printed and published to Nos. 321 and 323 8t. James street, Moutreal, John Stotzal, a Son, composed of John Dougal, of Nos York, and John Redgar Dougal, of Moureal and John Redgar Dougal a

"Yes," said the proprietor of an up-to

Fine to Superfine, \$2.90 to \$4.40.

Meals.—Cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$3.35 in brls.
FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$20 to \$21; 100
bs. or No. 2 middlings, \$16 to \$17; 60 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$16 to \$17; 60 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$15.50 to \$16.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$15.50 to \$16.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 medium feed, \$15.50 to \$16.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$15.50 to \$16.00;

Six or a Fashir of twelve children of a hansas man, although somewhat up in years, are as yet without Christian names, being designated by numbers. The father's idea is to let the children grow up to the age of reason, and then choose names satisfactory to them-selves, so that they will not be compelled to gothrough life with ones fastened to them that they dislike.

rubies, sapphires, and emeralds set in a silver and gold body. It weighs 39 oz. 6 dwt. troy. In it there are 3,452 diamonds, 273 pearls, 9 rubies, 17 sapphires, and

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