

laughed as he related a story; now all listened with breathless stillness as he painted some picture illustrating the horrors of intemperance. He told the story of his struggles when he was breaking loose from the loathsome prison house of degradation where strong drink had chained him. His vividness of description is aided by his marvellous gestures. He seems to go through the old struggle again. He feels, as he speaks, the slimy monsters crawling over and about him. No one can understand the pathos and power with which he spoke, except those who have heard him on this subject. In an ordinary lecture he is irresistibly funny, but he becomes irresistibly pathetic when on his favorite subject. Several times he would have stopped speaking, to give place to others, but Murphy would cry, "Go on, my beloved!" in true Irish style, and he went on. He was soon to leave for Europe, to be gone two years; and at one point he mentioned this fact, and said that as this might be the last time he should ever speak in that hall, he prayed before coming to the place that God would give him some souls that night. An invitation was at once given to all who had not done so to come and sign the pledge. One hundred and six responded at that time, and later in the evening the number was increased to four hundred.

The morning papers said that there never had been an enthusiastic temperance meeting in Worcester before. Surely it showed the place Gough still has in the hearts of the people. He will go abroad followed by earnest wishes and heartfelt prayers.

He lives on his farm, about four miles out of the city, when at home. His motive in going to Europe is to get rest, though he will lecture some. He stated in my hearing some weeks ago, that he was to speak in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, on the 24th of September. But wherever he goes crowds will flock to hear his burning words. He cannot be compared with any of the great speakers of this country that I have heard. He has not the learned eloquence of Joseph Cook, nor the flowing rhetoric of Henry Ward Beecher; he is not like Moody. But he is John B. Gough, the inimitable, the indescribable.

June 26, 1878.

In Memoriam.

MRS. MARY SOLEY,

relict of the late deacon James Soley, of Lower Economy, Colchester Co., passed to her eternal home of rest, May 13th, 1878, in the 73rd year of her age. Our sister was baptized by the late elder James Munroe of precious memory, in the Summer of 1828. She was the last remaining constituent member of the Church at Five Islands and Lower Economy. For fifty years she maintained a consistent Christian life, her house was a home for the people of God, and in her the needy always found a ready helper, her life was a living epistle known and read by all who were privileged with her acquaintance, until called home to the Church triumphant, to be for ever with the Lord, and when the call came it found her waiting, no fears, no doubts were permitted to interfere with her peace and joy in Jesus, which was exemplified by her; extreme patience was manifest to all who visited her. She knew in whom she had believed, and whose unchanging love she had enjoyed for 50 years, and was fully persuaded that He would not desert her on the brink of the grave. Her sons and daughter have been consistent followers of Jesus, and members of the Church for several years. And last fall two of her grandchildren publicly professed faith in the Lord Jesus in the ordinance of baptism; thus "Her children rise up and call her blessed." An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion of her funeral by her old pastor and neighbour, Rev. Samuel Thomson, from 1 Thess. iii. 13, 14. It may be truly said of her "the memory of the just is blessed."

WILLIAM BARNFORD WEST,

eldest son of Robert West, Esq., calmly ceased to breathe, at Bridgewater on Monday July 8th, 1878, at 1 o'clock, p. m., aged nearly 32 years. For several years past this son had been absent from home; said he, "Mother, I've come home to die." Careful treatment of

father, mother, sisters and brothers, as well as the physician were alike unavailing to keep back "the universal messenger" from invading the "earthly house." Death will come. During the past winter the deceased attended the special services by Rev. Mr. Weeks, pastor—seemed much interested, and professed conversion. He expressed a desire to unite with the Church but failing health doubtless prevented. This desire gave his friends much consolation in the sorrow, as the most of his early life had been spent for the world.

Last words.—When friends are departing even strangers listen eagerly to catch the last words, even though feebly uttered. These were some of his, viz.: To his father's enquiries—"I have no fears, I am going to a just God, all will be well with me, &c." To a friend who had known him in youth and spent much time in his company. "Yes I know you now, I remember all &c., but cannot see you." "Call Philo, Laura, Hattie, Ellard," carefully gazes on each, says "I am cold, cold, cover me up." Lastly, to his mother, "I am longing for the hour of departure, O! I am so sick, I am going to die, yes I know I am dying, I am willing to die. Mama, 'dust to dust.' Ther' nought but dust remained; they gazed, but the "vital spark" had "quit that mortal frame." The thin "hiding-curtain" suddenly dropped—hiding the spirit part from mortal vision. What a solemn moment for the departed and sorrowing friends. Such is life—such is death. O ye living, a word of warning, baffle not your precious life away, seek in health, Now, the needful preparation—a sudden death may be awaiting you—be ready to face it. Rev. Mr. Weeks, pastor, performed the funeral obsequies, and preached from the words, "Let me die the death of the righteous." A large number of sympathizing friends and neighbours were in attendance.—COM. BY A FRIEND.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The heat at Ottawa was intense on Wednesday last. Several cases of sunstroke are reported. Horses too have died from the heat. Bush fires were raging near the city, a heavy rain at night extinguished them. It is said that the Dominion elections will take place about the second or third week in September.

Bishop Duhamel has issued a pastoral forbidding the holding of political meetings at the church doors after mass on Sundays in his diocese.

The appointment of Hon. Mr. Chandler as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick is gazetted.

The latest trial of party strength in the Quebec Legislature resulted in the usual tie—the Speaker giving the casting vote.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Saturday.

Wm. Morcour was arrested at Toronto charged with robbing the Receiver General's office there recently.

Keso, the celebrated Indian outlaw of the Upper Ottawa has been captured. Vennor publishes a letter predicting incold weather soon, to be followed greater heat again. Cold with possible flurry of snow in the latter part of August.

The Toronto Customs export returns show an increase for the last fiscal year of two million dollars; imports show a falling off of about one million.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Hon. Dr. Tupper's stone house near St. Andrews occupied by H. C. Guptill was burned last week.

The candidates for St. John at the coming election are:—

GOVERNMENT.

For the City—J. S. Deveber, Esq.
For City and County—Hon. J. Burpee and C. W. Weldon, Esq.

OPPOSITION.

For the City—Hon. S. L. Tilley.
For City and County—Hon. G. E. King and A. L. Palmer, Esq.

The Osborne trial for the murder of Timothy McCarthy is now going on at Dorchester.

UNITED STATES.—The heat reported from several western cities during the latter days of last week was intense, ranging for three days in succession from 90 to 101.

On Tuesday 54 deaths from sun-stroke were reported in New York.

At St. Louis fatal cases by sunstroke or prostration by heat since last Wednesday, when the weather first became so intensely hot, as far as reported to the authorities up to last night, number 145. It is probably safe to say that during the past ten days between 1500 and 2000 persons were more or less affected by the heat, and required medical treatment.

It is reported that the Signal Office at New York believes the intense heat centre, now north of St. Louis, is moving slowly eastward, with the prospect of reaching the Atlantic cities about

Thursday. The probability is that it will be tempered by a cooler current from the lakes before it reaches the sea coast.

At the N. Y. State insane asylum on Tuesday afternoon the scaffolding gave way. Eight workmen fell upon a mass of iron and stone, and all were seriously injured. Enos Rees had his back broken. Mr. Rafferty had his head cut open, so that his brain protruded. It is thought they cannot live.

A mixed accommodation and freight train going East, when near Monticello, Ind., crashed through the bridge over Tippecanoe River. Two locomotives and 22 cars plunged into the river, making a complete wreck. The escape of the passengers and railroad men with life and limbs was miraculous. The bridge tender, who was standing on a truss, was killed, as also the engineer. There were no other lives lost, although many others were carried down with the cars. A number of passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Three deaths from yellow fever have recently occurred at the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., and three are ill with it, but prompt measures by the health officers will probably prevent its further spread.

ENGLAND.—Lord Beaconsfield returned to London on Tuesday. As they drove along the West Strand there was one continuous cheer and showers of bouquets by hundreds from the concourse of people and the houses. The mass of people followed the carriage cheering and throwing flowers all the way to Downing Street.

The *Times* speaks of him as the chief actor in one of the most honorable triumphs in the modern diplomacy of England.

After reaching his residence Lord Beaconsfield in response to repeated calls from the crowd appeared at a window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace, but peace he hoped with honor such as would satisfy the sovereign and country. Lord Salisbury, in his official despatch to Ministers, says the question of indemnity to Russia is postponed to an infinitely remote period.

Lord Beaconsfield, on his way to the House of Lords, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police.

Public interest in the promised statement by Lord Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the Treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament, and to the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in Congress. He could show that in the changes made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin all menace to the independence of Europe had been removed, and the threatened injury to the British Empire terminated. The Government had consistently resisted the principle of partition of Turkey, because, exclusive of the consideration of the morality of it, they believed an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The Government's operations were in the interests of peace and civilization. It did not mainly rely on its fleets and armies, however great, but on the consciousness of Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice. He said it was remarkable that after great wars and prolonged negotiations, all the Powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the others, should come to an unanimous conclusion, that the best chance for the tranquility of the world was to retain the Sultan as part of the European system. "Let Russia keep what she has obtained, and England now said 'thus far and no further.' Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them."

Earl Granville said he would have preferred if the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think Cyprus would add to our power of defending the Suez Canal. It would entail cost and responsibilities not worth the gain.

Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cyprus, and declared that he quitted the cabinet because he dissented from the decision to seize a naval station in the eastern Mediterranean, consisting of Cyprus and a point on the mainland, by a secret expedition from India, without the consent of the Sultan.

Lord Salisbury denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to the secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule the Tigris and Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to the secret expedition, saying he had notes made at the time.

Lord Salisbury said he believed Lord Derby's memory was bad.

There was quite a scene of excitement during which Salisbury was called to order for saying the statement was not true.

On being called to order, Salisbury substituted the term "incorrect" for "not true," and disclaimed any intention to impugn Derby's veracity.

The *Times* thinks Derby transgressed his rights and the customs which it is so desirable to uphold, in making public his recollections of formal discussions of the Cabinet. The scene in the House of Lords is said to have surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within living memory.

Lord Hartington gave notice in the House of Commons that he should move a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That while the House has learned with satisfaction that troubles in the East have been terminated by the treaty of Berlin, without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of liberty and self government to some populations of European Turkey, it regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal more satisfactorily with the claims of the Greeks; that in regard to Asiatic Turkey military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that undefined engagements, relative to better administration of the Asiatic provinces, have imposed many responsibilities on the State, while no sufficient means are indicated for securing their fulfilment; and that these responsibilities have been incurred without the previous knowledge of parliament." The debate on the resolution will probably open on the 29th inst.

Emigration from Egypt to Cyprus is proceeding on a large scale, and probably a direct service of steamers will be established between Alexandria and Cyprus.

The value of house property at Beyroot and other Syrian villages has risen greatly in consequence of the English occupation of Cyprus.

Six iron-clads and three smaller vessels of the Channel squadron are ordered to Cyprus.

The fall in consols is due to the fact that capitalists are selling out to make other use of their money in consequence of the renewal of financial and business activity. All classes of Turkish stocks are strong and advancing.

The London *News* believes that two parties of railway experts under the direction of the Government, will examine the Tigris and Euphrates valleys for the best railway route to the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Gladstone denounces the acts of the English Government in reference to the Berlin Conference, as more despotic than any government in Europe would have dared. He says with regard to the convention with Turkey only one epithet is possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the last forty years would have signed it. It is to our shame a convention of absurdity and duplicity and he hoped that the British ministry will shortly be judged by an appeal to the country.

The Queen has conferred the order of the Garter on Lord Beaconsfield, and the investiture took place on Monday last.

A favorable change in commercial affairs, is expected in consequence of the settlement of the Eastern question. Reports from the various centres of iron industry are more encouraging, especially from Sheffield.

Business in cotton in Liverpool was large the last few days, with a rise in almost every description. Harvest prospects have improved materially.

FRANCE.—The heat was last week very severe in Paris, and in some parts of the Exposition building the temperature was unendurable.

Nearly all the class juries of the Exposition have completed their work and sent their awards to the group juries. The number of gold and silver medals demanded considerably exceeds the original allowance, but it is understood that all will be granted. The United States will get a large proportion of the grand prizes and gold medals. The presidents' jury will probably complete its work by the 25th inst., the date for the meeting of the superior commission. It is believed all the awards will be made by the 1st of August, and the superior commission will announce the result immediately.

The number of strangers in Paris is diminishing rapidly, and some of the hotels have returned to ante-Exposition prices.

It is feared that 5,000 miners will be on the strike at Auzin. Attacks have already been made on men who continue at work, and gendarmes have been obliged to intervene. A large reinforcement of troops is coming.

At the Council of Ministers on Thursday, M. Waddington made a full report of the proceedings of Congress, which is understood to be of a nature to remove all unfavorable impressions in regard to the position of France.

GERMANY.—The health of the Emperor William is steadily improving. All the members of Nobeling's family have changed their name to that of Edeling.

Kiel's official inquiry into the iron-clad disaster on the British coast resulted in a verdict acquitting the officers of the *Grosser Kurfurst* and *Koenig Wilhelm*, and attributing the collision to a mistake of the helmsman of the *Koenig Wilhelm*.

TURKEY.—The Turkish Commissioners at Varna and Shumla are removing

troops and war material. The surrender of these fortresses takes place shortly. The Porte having expressed apprehension of a conflict between the Russians and Lazis at Batoum, Prince Labanoff replied that the Russians were in a position to guarantee the maintenance of order.

The British Consul at Trebizond telegraphs that the Russians are marching towards Batoum, and 8000 Lazas displaying the British flag are concentrated to defend the town.

It is reported at Constantinople that an insurrection of Mahometans has broken out in the Bibias district of Bosnia.

An agreement signed at Berlin by the Austrian and Servian delegates to Congress stipulates for the completion within three years of the Belgrade and Niseb, Sofia and Nish, and Nish and Metrovitz railway. The conclusion of a commercial convention between the two countries is also contemplated. Congress had restored to the Sultan two-thirds of his possessions, the population being among the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects.

RUSSIA.—A force of Russian artillery, engineers and cavalry have left Tashkend. This movement is connected with an order of the day recently published in Tashkend for an advance towards Beekhar.

La Temps, the best informed French journal, believes the Russians are now marching to invade Bokhara, and this is their answer to the Cyprus treaty.

AUSTRIA.—A despatch from Pesth says M. Tiza, Minister of the Interior, in addressing his constituents, justified Austria's policy in the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the conclusion of Tiza's remarks great dissatisfaction and disturbance followed, during which a number of triumphal arches that had been erected were demolished.

The village of Lenkin Sementhal has been destroyed by fire. The population is 2500.

ITALY.—The latest advices from Italy say the situation is most critical. The Ministers telegraphed the King to return to Rome from Turin immediately. A hostile demonstration against the British embassy is apprehended.

There have been meetings in Rome and Naples recently, to urge the annexation of Southern Tyrol to Italy.

General Garibaldi telegraphed as follows to the meeting at Rome:—"Enslaved people have a right to revolt. Men of Trieste take to the mountains."

Negotiations are proceeding between Rome and Athens which, if successful, will pledge Italy to assist in the defence of the Greek coast in the event of war between Greece and Turkey.

In Monday's consistory an Archbishop-op was recognized for the See of Naples in defiance of the King's right of appointment.

GREECE.—It is not believed that war with Greece will result from angry disappointed feeling of Greeks at the Berlin treaty; but it is thought the boundary question can only be settled upon intervention of the powers.

The Greeks are maintaining a state of insurrection and anarchy in Thessaly and Epirus, fearing pacification would enable the Turks indefinitely to postpone compliance with directions of the treaty of Berlin.

SPAIN.—The obsequies of Queen Mercedes were celebrated in the Church of San Francisco on Wednesday with great pomp. Forty thousand persons were present, including the Ambassadors, Presidents of the Chambers, and entire court. Nine bishops assisted.

King Alfonso has nominated Antonio Mantilla, Spanish Minister at Washington, to the Marquis of Villa Mantilla, which villa belonged to his ancestors, in recompense of his services in the pacification of Cuba, and of the recent treaties of commerce between the United States and the Spanish Government.

The Minister of the Colonies will shortly send ten million pesetas bullion to Cuba.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR—SAFE AND SURE.—The best Family Medicine in use.—Montreal June 12, 1873.—Messrs T. Graham & Son.—I had for twenty years been subject to frequent and severe attacks of Rheumatism which had so prostrated me that it was only with the assistance of a crutch and a cane that I could leave my chair or move about my room.

Of the many remedies I had used and means I had tried, nothing doted me any permanent good until nearly two years ago, when a friend brought me a bottle of your Pain Eradicator, and at her request I gave it a trial, although without any confidence in it or hopes of a cure.

The result of its use has been most satisfactory, it has freed me of rheumatic pains, and altogether the cartilages of many of my joints have been greatly enlarged, I can easily walk five or six miles without using a cane, a result that has astonished my acquaintances, and a knowledge of which has induced many others to try it, and all that have used it speak highly of it.

I can confidently recommend it, and willingly satisfy any one of the facts of this case by calling upon me, No. 924 Craig street, Montreal.

JAMES ADAM.

The *Dartmouth Tribune* is the latest venture in the world of newspaperdom.