

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, No. 10 POST-OFFICE.

SUMMARY.

JOSEPH DURHAM, the English sculptor, is dead.

THE KING OF ITALY has bestowed a special gold medal on Stanley.

Two **SEVERE SHOCKS** of earthquake were felt in Lisbon on the 25th ult. No damage.

A **SLIGHT SHOCK** of earthquake was felt over the Isthmus of Panama on the 19th inst.

THE BOLTON STRIKE ended by the hand mule spinners accepting the masters' terms.

THE COST OF SUPPRESSING THE RIOTS in New York State foot up about a quarter of a million.

THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET for 1878 shows a deficit of 20,200,000 florins, against 38,000,000 for 1877.

A **LONDON DESPATCH** says Sir H. Elliott succeeds Sir A. Buchanan as ambassador to Vienna.

COMPLETE ACCESS has been made to both pits of the High Blantyre colliery, and it has been ascertained that 250 perished.

It is **ANNOUNCED** in Madrid that a Ministerial cabinet will shortly declare that the spirit of the constitution forbids the toleration of dissenting religions.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE at Ashton-under-Lyne, by which a thousand operatives were thrown out of employment the past three weeks, terminated last week by the strikers yielding.

As **ALEXANDRIA DESPATCH** says that General Gordon is returning from Egypt to Sudan. It is reported that he desires to resign the Governorship of Sudan.

THE DEATH of Queen Pomare, of the Society Islands, on September 17th, of heart disease, is announced. Her eldest son, Arakane, has been proclaimed king.

THE TRIAL in Moscow of a person named Sam Flieben, charged with embezzlement, on the 25th ult., Major-General Hastings shot himself in court in consequence of a witness accusing him of theft.

FATHER CRUCIO, editor of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, Rome, a prominent Jesuit, has been expelled from the Order for maintaining that the temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the Church.

THE TOBACCO STRIKERS in New York are reported to be disappointed by the small amount contributed to help them by other trade associations. Fears are also expressed that the relief stores provided are entirely inadequate.

NEWS from Havana announces that a Spanish column near Huguin has captured the President of the Cuban Republic, Thomas E. Stroda, with the Secretary of the Cuban Chambers, and several members of that body.

A **HOBBSE DISEASE** has arrived in Port Republic, N.J., in a virulent form; nearly fifty hogs and mules have died, and the malady is affecting swine, which are dying rapidly. People are killing their pigs to prevent them from falling victims.

DR. BISS does not seem very hopeful of Senator Morton's immediate improvement. He has eaten little food since the first of the month, and it is feared will literally starve to death. A change in treatment is decided on. Medical skill will now be directed to infusing nourishment into the system.

It is **REPORTED** that the obelisk ship "Cleopatra" will remain at Ferrol all winter, pending the determination of the question of salvage, the owner of the steamer which recovered the caisson after it was abandoned, having refused the contractors' offer for that service.

THE CONDUCTORS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION in Atlanta, Ga., have adopted resolutions condemning the strikes, and pledging themselves not to support the same. Samuel Titus, of the New York Central, has been elected President. Montreal has been selected for the next place of meeting.

THE WASHINGTON FIRE PROOF COMMISSION report all public buildings, excepting the new State Department, are in part constructed of such materials as to render destructive conflagrations possible. A fire-proof building of ample dimensions should be constructed for the accommodation of archives no longer required for constant use.

A **SAN FRANCISCO TELEGRAM** says a revenue cutter arrived at Sitka on the 17th inst. in time to rescue the place from the Indians, who had begun to demolish the barricade about the town. The whites were exceedingly alarmed, and consider that the timely arrival of the vessel saved them from slaughter at the hands of the reckless savages.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL at Caracas, Dutch West Indies, reports to Washington a terrible hurricane on September 23rd, causing \$2,000,000 damage and heavy loss of life. In the city of Caracas many of the most solid structures were crushed like paper by the waves, which rolled upon them mountains high. Many perished in the ruins. Considerable damage to plantations and shipping is reported.

AN UNKNOWING PERSON entered the house of E. S. McVeety, tollgate-keeper on the Crosville Pike, six miles north of Chillicothe, Ohio, on the night of the 25th ult., shot McVeety through the heart and his wife through the head, killing both instantly. A little girl, the only other occupant of the house, hearing the shooting, jumped out of bed and escaped. The murderer after ransacking the house for plunder, set it on fire and escaped to the woods.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK at Albany has notified the Treasury Department, Washington, that assigned notes of the Bank have been stolen, and placed in circulation, with forged signatures; the notes are of the denominations of \$10 and \$20; the bank numbers are 730 to 740; Department numbers, 45,195 to 45,202. When received at the Treasury for redemption, they will be rejected. The National Bank is not responsible for notes so stolen and put in circulation.

THE WHALING BARQUE "DAVE," from the Arctic Ocean to San Francisco, brings news up to Sept. 11th, that the barque "Three Brothers," Capt. Owens, of New Bedford, has been abandoned in the ice near Point Barrow. The crew escaped and are distributed among other vessels of the fleet. On September 11th a British barque got crushed in the ice, filled, capsized and sank in twenty minutes. The crew was saved. There is no news of the crews of the fleet abandoned last season with the exception of two Kanakas from the barque "A. Cross Barnes," who made their way to land. All others are supposed to have perished.

ADVICES from the City of Mexico in Havana, to the 18th instant, say that an attempted revolution

in the State of Michoacan was instantly suppressed. It is authentically reported that the State of Sonora has succeeded. Peace prevails in other States. Reported insurrections in the northern border prove untrue. Diaz shows an inflexible determination to extradite criminals on the Rio Grande, believing extradition necessary to preserve national decorum. General Trevino and Governor Charles, of Cohahuila, arrived on the 16th, from the border States, bringing favorable accounts of the situation, except that discontent is manifested at Diaz's determination to extradite all criminals. Several regiments of infantry and cavalry have marched for the border. Relics of Lerdo's faction are still at work. Lerdoites are actively organizing to co-operate with Facobedo in his efforts on the Rio Grande.

RIKES ARE SO NUMEROUS in Great Britain that it is not easy to keep them in remembrance. There seem to be a good many strikes there now. One of cotton spinners at Bolton has lasted for two months, and has only now come to an end, after the men have lost nearly half a million in wages. The only way in which there can have been much gain from this is in the direction of reducing production, and bringing the manufacturers to a more healthy state. To the men out of employment the strike would mean much more injury than the loss of wages. There would be the loss of a habit of steady industry, a greater disposition to strike again, and perhaps a fall into evil ways, ending in utter ruin. Steady work at moderate wages is far better and more profitable than intermittent employment at higher rates. It is more equitable treatment for the body, better discipline for the mind, and much more satisfactory to those dependent on the laborer for support.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" publishes five and a half columns purporting to be a rambling interview of a stranger with Tweed at Ludlow street jail. Tweed is represented as saying he is not now on good terms with the other members of the "ring." Oakey Hall had been growing crazy for years. Connelly got off through Tweed with Mayor Havemeyer's aid. The published story of his (Tweed's) escape to Spain is essentially correct. Tweed put off everything, and became king by tiring people out. He was a railroad schemer, and if he wanted to capture railroad stock would figure it all out, so that no dividends would be paid, and then the stock could be purchased. His wealth carried his nomination at St. Louis; that is where he got his strength in the South. Tweed became connected with the Erie Railway because Vanderbilt wanted his help, and promised to add him in speculation, but didn't keep his word, so he accepted the offer from Fisk and Gould. Gould has not his equal in America as a financier. It is an error to suppose any United States senator was ever indebted to him (Tweed) for his election. As to unknown persons who had brought into public life, he referred bitterly to John Morrissey. Of his wife, Tweed said she is God's own workmanship. The only thing against her is that she had such a worthless husband. Tweed said New York politics were dishonest long before his time. The Irish make the best politicians, but the Germans are learning very fast to want office. The Italian vote will one day be notable in this city.

AN ELEMENT in New York Stock Broking is to be hereafter considered, is the chance of being suddenly removed from the quiet regions of Wall street by some belligerent speculator who, in revenge for real or imaginary grievances, determines to thin out the ranks of the bulls or bears, as the case may be. Members of the Stock Exchange are, says the *Herald*, becoming dangerous persons in their language and deportment to one another, and it would not be surprising to hear of a scrimmage on the street at any time. Jay Gould's brokers, for example, have been threatened with an irate operator who went on "Change armed with a pistol, and who there announced that "if any of Gould's friends "or brokers or thieves or assassins tried to knock "him on the head he would blow their heads off." However, as no wigs are reported to have been found on the floor by the caretaker, it is to be presumed that Jay Gould's satellites preserve their heads intact; yet it would be evidently unsafe for any of them to assail this operator in his present frame of mind, indeed, according to his own statement, by threats that he would be shot on account of his action at a railroad meeting. Stock brokers generally are the most amiable dispositions, and bear losses and crosses with a fortitude worthy of imitation, and as New York stock brokers are no exception to the general rule it is more than likely that, taking advantage of this incident, the situation has been somewhat exaggerated by our hyperbolic contemporary.

THE PRUSSIAN CABINET is apparently about to receive a lesson in strict constitutionalism. In consolidating the Empire, and watching other nations, France especially, constitutionalism has been somewhat lost sight of. With the internal dissensions in France, and the great loss of prestige by Russia, the Germans have time to turn their attention to other things. There has been a want of cohesion in the Cabinet. Certain ministers have been selected for certain functions, and have had apparently almost complete authority in their own departments. Bismarck has managed the foreign policy, and has given way in the direction of home affairs to others with whose policy he did not agree. Some time ago a movement was made in the direction of free trade, and this year there will be a deficit in the Budget. The iron manufacturers have been very loud in their complaints, for iron was placed on the free list. Their demands were disregarded at the last session of the German Parliament, there being a very decided majority against the continuance of the duty, ever for three years. The continued depression and the deficit in the Budget seem to be weakening the free trade principle, and it is believed that one wing of the Moderate Liberals is inclined to support Bismarck in securing a return to the old policy. The despatch is vague and non-committal, however, and the most definite idea to be obtained from it is that an advance is likely to be made in constitutionalism in Germany, and that the result of the present session of the German Parliament will be greater unity and cohesion in the German Cabinet in future, the Government being as a whole more responsible for every part of the policy pursued.

SILVER AS A LEGAL TENDER may be desirable in some ways, as it might lead people to take a wide interest in the affairs of the world. Its price has been advancing greatly because of the famine in India, which has necessitated the purchase of food in Siam, and the export from England of silver, which is the currency of these Eastern countries, to pay for it. What inducements there would be for the general acquisition of information, and what subjects

there might be for grave thought on the part of those responsible for the expenditure of a household, if silver were the current money with the merchant? How must the expenditure be regulated? Is silver likely to be cheap or dear? How far will it go in the purchase of the necessities and luxuries of life? Will the mines of Nevada yield well this year? Are silver operations in Mexico likely to be hindered by internal disturbances? Will there be a famine in India to make silver more valuable by causing it to be sent to people who will retain it? Will there be in India an unusually large production of articles needed in Europe, for which silver will have to be sent in exchange? What progress is the movement in favor of a single gold standard likely to make? All these and other considerations would affect the value of silver money, and therefore the purchasing power of those who received their income in it. England and Canada, as well as some other countries, have not and will not have this mental stimulus, the coinage of silver being only subsidiary and gold being the basis of exchange. If the silver men in the United States, however, are successful in securing the re-coinage of silver, almost every household will soon have the stimulus which we have pointed out for the acquisition of a great deal of general information.

THE WILL of the late Edward J. O'Connell, N.S., has been registered in the Probate Court. He bequeaths to the new Methodist Missions in Nova Scotia, \$8,000; to aid young men preparing for the ministry in the Methodist Church, \$8,000; in support of the Methodist City Missionary, \$4,000; widows and orphans of Methodist ministers, \$2,000; industrial School, \$2,000; Home for the Aged, \$400; the Barrack Street Mission House he leaves for city mission purposes. The remainder of the estate, with the exception of a few small legacies to relations, he leaves to his widow and son.

JUDGE WATKINS, in addressing the jury at the opening of the County Court, St. John, N.B., recently, was particularly severe on the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for being away on an excursion at the time of the fire. He referred to the matter of progress from public buildings, and demanded that the Building Inspector carry out the law in this respect to the very letter. He was also strong in denunciation of the practice of leaving recent walls standing, and referred to the late accident, by which three persons lost their lives, in severe terms, and said the Inspector's duty in this matter should be done fearlessly and without delay. His other remarks were pointed towards the Fire Department generally the water supply and the new building laws.

MR. C. BENTLEY, barrister, of Hull, had a claim of nearly \$600 against the corporation of that city for legal services. He had sent in his bill, but no action had been taken thereon. A few days ago the Secretary-Treasurer received a draft for \$3,500, being balance of debenture money, and not wishing to go to Ottawa at the time he endorsed the draft, he handed it to Mr. Bentley, requesting him to bank it. Mr. Bentley deducted the amount of his claim, and placed the balance at the credit of the Secretary-Treasurer, rendering in a receipted account, with an explanation of his action. The City Council have passed a resolution authorizing proceedings to recover the money retained by Mr. Bentley.

THE EXERCISES COMMITTEE of the Toronto City Council met last week, when it was at first proposed that an interview should be had with Attorney-General Mowat, but it was decided no good result could be derived from an interview until more facts and figures were forthcoming. It was then decided to forward to each municipality forms for signatures of a petition to be presented to the Legislature, praying for the abolition of exemptions. A letter will accompany the petitions, similar to one sent out last year, explaining why exemptions should be abolished, and requesting the various municipalities to furnish the committee with information as to the extent and nature of exemptions within their borders.

A CABLE TELEGRAM to the owner brings intelligence of a mutiny on board the ship "Westfield," of St. John, N.B. The ship was among the St. John vessels damaged by earthquake and tidal wave at Guano Island, on the South American coast, last May. She had to proceed to Callao for repairs, and sailed again for the islands about the 28th or 29th of September. No particulars are known, except that one of the mutineers was shot dead, and that the vessel had to put back to Callao, and that the British consul talks of sending the officers and crew to England. The only St. John men on board are Capt. Wm. H. Leavitt, the master, and a young man named Glasgow, who is second mate.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY in the safe horror at St. John, N. B., is that Spinlow, Day and Ellis came to their death by the falling of the brick and iron vault owned by Frederick Wiggins, and through the neglect of the Inspector of Buildings in allowing such a dangerous wall to stand when it was his duty to have it removed. The jury further recommend that every dangerous wall and chimney in the city should be taken down at once by order of the Inspector. The Inspector is indignant at this verdict, and also at Judge Waters' charge, which is to the same effect. He concludes a long letter to the papers thus: "It is no light matter to charge a man with the death of three persons by his neglect of duty, and I now call on Judge Waters and the Coroner's Jury to substantiate their charge by having me brought to trial and punishment, or withdraw it as ridiculous and absurd."

ACCOUNTS have been received in Quebec from Labrador Coast concerning the capture of a maelstrom which indicates the existence of unheard-of audacity on the part of the Indians of that region. It appears that Mr. Francis O'Brien, District Magistrate at Chicoutimi, despatched this fall by the Local Government to administer justice therein in a judicial capacity, stopped on his mission at a post near Seven Islands, where he tried and sentenced an Indian for some misdemeanor or other. As he was leaving the temporarily organized court his person was seized by about thirty of the savages, who bound him and dragged him off into the woods. About a week after this occurred a missionary passing by the spot heard of it, and communicated it to Mrs. O'Brien by letter to Chicoutimi, where the news created great excitement, many thinking that Mr. O'Brien's capture had been followed by his murder. In the meantime his distracted wife is taking every step possible to ascertain his whereabouts and recover his liberty.

MR. PERRAULT, Secretary of the Paris Exhibition Commission, will proceed to Paris next month. The Dominion Government has been informed that the buildings are now ready, the British Department being specially well advanced.

A photograph of the trophy was forwarded to England last Friday. The trophy is to be placed inside a tower on the right of the main entrance and at the junction of two of the principal wings. There will scarcely be a more prominent place in the whole exhibition. It will be eighty-five feet in height from the ground to the top of the roof, and will be constructed principally of walnut and pine. It will be four stories in height, and have three galleries, the base being 30 feet square. From the commencement of the roof to the top is 45 feet. At the top on the four sides is the word "Canada." There will be a circular staircase on the interior, so that visitors may pass out on each gallery. The cases will be octagonal in shape, each case containing eleven sections. The base will be decorated with Canadian wild flowers, and contain some of the finer descriptions of goods. On the second story will be geological and agricultural specimens; on the third, lumbermen's tools and agricultural instruments, and on the fourth, sporting materials of all kinds. A series of views of the Parliament Buildings and grounds are also being prepared for the Exhibition.

THE SEVERAL ACCIDENTS occurred on the night of the 25th ult., in Lister's boarding-house in St. John, N.B. Peter McIntyre and his two sons came from New York to St. John a few months ago and have been pursuing their occupation as carpenters from that time. A little while ago the eldest son received a letter from a woman which fell into the possession of some of the boarders, who soon learned its contents. The young man who had received the letter was taunted with expressions, and naturally felt annoyed at such treatment. This continued up to last night, when some of the boarders determined to be in wait for him. The father learned this and decided to watch them. Some time elapsed and the father was discovered. He was immediately attacked by the crowd of half a dozen. His son William went to his father's rescue, and the two fought the others, the father with a chisel and the son with a knife. The struggle lasted several minutes, and in that time Albert Gates was cut in the back by Peter McIntyre, the wound being both broad and deep, and as the chief was an inch and a half wide, and Wm. McIntyre, with his weapon, stabbed James McEffe in the cheek and shoulder, though he had himself been bitten in the cheek. James Birney hit the elder McIntyre's thumb, so that it swelled up to a great size. Gates is in a very low state, and it is impossible to say whether he will recover; McEffe's condition is not dangerous, though he will be kept in doors for some days.

THE MANUFACTURERS, or some of them, have held a meeting at Toronto, to advocate protection. They are very liberal, and will protect everything, agriculture, milling and mining, as well as manufactures. The poor lumbermen and fishermen must go to the wall. From the names it appears that the millers were well represented, one being chosen for president, but it is a pity that these manufacturers would not permit the agriculturists to demand protection for themselves. The demand would come with much more force, and be very much more likely to be successful, if only the farmers would speak up, and say that they must have protection all round, for others first, and themselves afterwards. But some of the farmers are modest, and do not have a most decided opinion that protection for them is mere humbug. So they refuse to move in the matter, and the disinterested millers and manufacturers are under the painful necessity of representing them, while not at all certain as to what are their sentiments. To Ontario millers it would no doubt be very pleasant to monopolize the flour trade of the Maritime Provinces, by means of through freight rates, and a duty on American flour, but they are not likely to be successful in their patriotic endeavors. Vigorous efforts are to be made to present a united front at the coming elections. This is to be the last meeting for mere discussion of the question; the next is to be for organization. The formation of local associations is to be attended to, and other preparations are to be made. It is not probable that the Association will have much effect on the political future of Canada. With the approach of the contest, party associations and feelings will assert their ascendancy, and the number of those adhering to the Manufacturers' Association, and casting votes for those whom it favors will be remarkable. Mr. W. H. Howland, the President, was president of another association, which was meant to greatly influence public affairs in Canada, but, promising as it was beginning, it has since been crushed out between the two great political parties. Mr. Howland is able and affable, gets along well with all kinds of people, and is therefore well fitted to be president of various associations; but if the heart of the people is to be stirred, the movement will need a leader with much more earnestness and fire.

FATALITIES.—An elderly woman named Murphy was found dead in the cellar of her house in Quebec, on the 22nd ult.—Thomas G. McCormack, a Toronto merchant, died on the 24th ult. from the effects of wounds received by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a friend a few days previously.—Mrs. E. Cantin, aged 56, of Quebec, was found dead at her residence on the 23rd ult.—James Mc Bride, little ridge, N.B., fell from his wagon and broke his neck while driving home intoxicated recently.—Archie Fairbairn, of London, Ont., aged 14, while engaged uncoupling cars for a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, on the 24th ult., accidentally slipped and had his right leg severed below the knee and the other so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. He is not expected to recover.—Maggie Robb, a little girl, accidentally fell through a trap door at Wilson's sewing-machine factory at Hamilton, Ont., recently, and received injuries that caused her death a few days after.—Mrs. Curtis, a young woman and mother of a small family, living in Ashburnham, Ont., committed suicide by drowning, on the 24th ult.; cause said to be domestic troubles.—Lewis Murphy, aged 12, of St. John, N.B., was caught by the belt of the driving roller in Lewis' Mill at St. John, N.B., on the 24th ult., and thrown headlong through a hole, receiving such shocking injuries that he cannot recover.—Miss Frances Robinson, known as Millie Soule, travelling with Emerson's minstrel troupe, committed suicide at the Daly House at Ingersoll, Ont., on the 25th ult., by shooting herself through the heart; cause, mental depression.—A lad named Dery was thrown out of a cart on the 24th ult. in Quebec and killed.—An old man named Ellis, dropped dead on the 22nd ult., at Sheffield's Mills, Halifax.—A man named Menard, who had been drinking heavily, was found dead near Thurso, Ont., recently, having perished from exposure.—John Cox, a middle-aged widower,

died in St. John, N.B., jail on the 26th ult. from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.—Thomas McWilliams was found on the 25th ult. on the Grand Trunk Railway about a quarter of a mile west of Brantford Station, the body being nearly cut in two.—John Sharpe, a stone-cutter on the new canal at St. Catharines, Ont., was struck by a windlass on the 25th ult., receiving a fatal fracture of the skull.

FIRES.—A fire broke out on the 23rd ult., shortly before five o'clock, in some outbuildings connected with Mr. Pettigrew's residence on the farm known as the Fowler farm, about three miles from Cobourg. The barns and sheds, which were of brick, were burned, with over 1,000 bushels of wheat, besides a large quantity of other grain and property. The property was insured a few days before; loss over \$5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.—A fire broke out on the 25th ult., in the lamp room on the second floor of the Johnson House, Prescott. The inmates had barely time to escape, leaving all their personal effects. Before the steam engine could be got ready the flames had communicated to a building on the west side, occupied by J. Higgins as a saloon, bowling alley and billiard hall, and a barber shop kept by Miller. The steam engine succeeded in extinguishing the flames to these buildings, but broke some of its machinery. The hand engine was then brought out, but could not keep the flames from spreading until a steamer from Osgoodburg was got, which soon quenched it. M. Gray, owner of the Johnson House and bowling alley, loss \$10,000, insured for \$2,000 each in each of the following companies: The Prudential Insurance Company, the Ontario and Eastern Insurance Company of Halifax, and the Manhattan Insurance Company of New York. H. Ford, proprietor of the hotel, loss \$3,000; insured for \$1,500. J. Higgins loss \$2,500; insured for \$1,200. A. Miller loss about \$100.

ON THE MORNING of the 29th ult., flames were discovered issuing from the kitchen in rear of James Cullane's hotel, on the south side of Main street. The alarm was given, and the firemen from the company nearest the scene were sent to the hotel, which was doomed to total destruction, the fire having full control of the building and the heat intense, fanned by a strong south wind, carrying the burning contents of the building, and setting fire to everything combustible. The excitement became intense, and the whole eastern end of the town seemed to be doomed to destruction. The firemen from the company nearest the scene, and the citizens did all in their power in putting out the fire, which was breaking out in numerous places, and by the greatest efforts it was kept under. Mr. Cullane saved nearly anything from the burning, but even the clothes, insured for \$2,000 on the building, and \$500 on furniture in the Citizens' and National. Jno. Blenett's store front was damaged badly by the fire, and the contents of the building lost \$2,800, insured for \$1,200 and British American for \$2,800 on building and stock. W. H. Sailer, grocer, suffered damages to the extent of \$100; insured in the P.E.I. Commercial. The cause of the fire is unknown.—A fire in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 25th ult., destroyed three tenement houses and a large stable owned by Thos. Campbell; two tenement houses and a warehouse owned by Mr. Coyle; also a quantity of trunks, coats, &c., owned by Chas. Full. Loss about \$3,000.—A fire in Amherst, N.B., on the 28th ult., destroyed three buildings, including a shoe factory and carpenter's shop.

MISSING.—A MONTREAL LOST IN THE WOODS OF MUSKOKA. About six weeks since, a young man of this city, named John Hickin, left in company with his little boy, about six years, his wife's brother, his own brother George (who is also married), and several other men, to go and take up some free ground, and in doing so, to acquire some land in the Muskoka District. On Saturday last, Mrs. Hickin, of Point St. Charles, mother of the young man, received a letter from George, dated the 15th inst., and posted at the village of Elmsdale, which stated that he was from where the party settled. The letter conveyed the sad news that John had been lost since the last of October; that on that day he went out to build a log house on the shore of a lake, in company with some other men, in order to establish his claim to the grant. George left at the same time and went to the village to buy provisions; his brother not returning to the house that night, as he was expected to send some money home, and he was following day to search for him, blowing horns and firing pistols to attract his attention if he was within hearing distance, but all to no purpose. Some fourteen men were then brought to the lodge to assist in the search, and the woods were searched for several days, but in vain. The only trace that could be discovered of the missing man was one spot where he had evidently lain down to rest. Up to the time of writing, George had no tidings, and it is feared that the unfortunate man has met with foul play of some sort; he was armed with no other weapon but an axe. His mother and young wife are anxiously awaiting further news, and the trouble does not seem to come to any unfavorable family, for since the departure of the men the two young children of George have died suddenly. Mrs. Hickin expressed her grief to the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Bell, who was present, but was told at the Post-Office here that there was no such post-office as Elmsdale in Muskoka District. A number of letters have been addressed to the absent man, but it is not known whether they have received any of them. John Hickin was a respected member of a Foresters' lodge, and also of the Oddfellows' Order of this city, who have been informed of his being lost. George, in his letter, appeared to express no hope of his brother being found alive.

THE ORANGEMEN.—IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. On the 24th an unusually largely-attended meeting of Orangemen, Orange Young Britons, True Blues and Prentice Boys, was held in the Hall, District Master Mackey presided, and with others, strongly criticized the late action of the Grand Jury. The following resolutions were afterwards unanimously adopted: "Whereas, the Grand Jury, during the present term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in open violation of the ancient laws of the Province, have not only refused to do their imperative duty in bringing in a true and correct verdict in the case of McMillen and Ryan met the same fate." "Resolved, That the Orangemen of Montreal, in the Lodge assembly do most solemnly protest against the present state of the jury law, as evidenced by the low status of grand jurors, and their gross neglect of duty, and that they will, as and when their number could not even sign their names, and were therefore pitifully unable to arrive at an independent verdict, and that the same law, which is evidently under the control of a small minority, and that such a failure of justice cannot but encourage the grossest crimes on the part of the community, and that the Orangemen, ever ready to take any step on the smallest pretext. We therefore call on the Protestantism of Canada, on lovers of constitutional freedom, to rise as one man, and demand such a change in the law as will place all classes and creeds on an equally safe footing, and thus inspire all with the confidence that murderers and thieves will meet with swift and certain punishment without such confidence and feeling of acquiescence in the law, as to be avoided by all peaceable men." "Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec." "Resolved, That the above resolutions be inserted in the city and other newspapers willing to insert them."

ROBBERY OF CIGARS FROM A BONDED WAREHOUSE.—THEY ARE FOUND IN QUEBEC. In July 10,000 cigars, valued at \$26 per 1,000, were left in the bonded warehouse of Hoyd, Egan & Co, 13 Common street. A few days ago on opening the packing cases in an upper flat where they had been left, it was discovered that they had been abstracted. The theft could only be accounted for on the supposition that

the robber entered by the hole for ventilation in the roof, which was generally left open. On Friday last the firm obtained information to the effect that some of the cigars had been sold in Quebec. Mr. Egan went to Quebec, Mr. Thomas Mason occupied the case, and Mr. C. G. Jones acted as secretary pro tem. Mr. MASOS, as chairman of a committee appointed at a former meeting to engage a place for public worship, reported that the National History Society's Hall had been secured for three months at \$7 per week.

THE SECRETARY read a letter from Bishop Fallows, stating that he will be in Montreal on the 17th of November, and would preach on the following Sabbath; also in which the witness of the people here with regard to the services he should hold. A reply to this letter had been sent to His Lordship, stating that the brethren were desirous of his distinct services in accordance with the Reformed Episcopal Church, and to lecture one evening following.

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WEEKLY WITNESS.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with advertising rates: Births, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c; Deaths, 25c; Contract 1 year, \$3.50 per line; Rates: 6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.25.

CUTS or LARGE TYPE double the above rates. Fire is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is taken.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When receiving the particular to give the correct Post-Office address with the Province, and not the name of your residence, county, or township, as it frequently does, which prevents the receiving of the publication until the correct address has been obtained.

ISSUED LAST WEEK. Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS: 25,500 DAILY; 85,920. Total: 109,420.

CAMPAIGN NOTES. THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN is progressing briskly. Some six hundred girls and boys and grown people have entered into the canvass heartily, and are working to get the skates and prizes.

THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY" should not be forgotten by our workers for skates and prizes. When the additional thirty-two pages are added to it, making it a magazine of 128 pages, it will be not only the cheapest but the best family magazine in Canada, and the best in America for the price.

THE SPREAD OF HEALTHY LITERATURE is attracting more attention than it has ever done. Publishing houses of influence and standing are bringing out cheaper and cheaper editions of useful standard works.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS during the past week have signed their names to requests for sample copies, &c., without giving their post-office address. They will readily understand that it is impossible to communicate with them.

The Witness.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

BEFORE ALL THINGS I AM A CANADIAN.

We had very much pleasure in announcing some days since that a movement was in progress for the formation of a Canadian society, and that a declaration of desire to co-operate in such a society had been signed by a large number of the leading citizens of Montreal of every race, creed and politics.

glad to think that there are a very large proportion of our Roman Catholic brethren who have most gladly hailed this temporary withdrawal from political interference, and a vast number belonging to both faiths who would vigorously and indignantly repudiate any desire to secure by any means other than conviction the domination of one religion over another.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The DeBrogie Ministry has very different programmes sketched out for it, and cabled across the ocean. It is not surprising that this should be the case. It would probably puzzle them very much as to what their future course will be.

ROMANISM IN NEW ENGLAND.

According to an astounding statement submitted at a gathering of Protestant clergymen in Boston, the Roman Catholics throughout New England, from Maine to Connecticut, are one in four of the whole population, that is one Roman Catholic to three Protestants.

WAR IN HEAVEN—AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS OF THE BISHOPS.

A day or two ago we placed before our readers the new pastoral letter, signed by all the bishops of the Province, commanding their clergy to abstain from interference in elections, and asserting the right of laymen to judge for themselves for whom they shall vote.

present emanation. It will be remembered that Mr. Langevin's return and the means by which it was secured, created throughout the Province considerable commotion and excitement. Equally unscrupulous means had been resorted to, it is true, to secure the return of Mr. De Boucherville's friends in the local house, but for some reason or other people take very little interest in what regards that assembly.

HAVE WE TOO MANY CHURCHES? Montreal is singularly supplied with church accommodations. Some people say too well supplied, seeing that there are accommodations for many more than attend, and there are expenses beyond what those who do attend feel themselves able to meet.

PROTECTION AMONGST OUR READERS.

We have published quite a number of letters from our readers on the Protection question. Some of these have been from business men, those actually engaged in the struggle, and knowing what the results and probabilities are.

countries that they are bound to submit to him, and to make others do so. The very triumph would infallibly bring the question, What good is gained? The answer to this will sooner or later be the demand of the soul of man to approach God for himself, without help from a foreigner who is at war with progress in every shape.

MR. LAURIER'S DEFEAT.

The Arthabaska election has taken place, and the Conservatives have been successful, their candidate, Mr. Bourbeau, having been elected by a majority of about thirty. We had not expected such a result, although Conservative journals had been making great boasts of what would be done.

THE CONFERENCE AT FORT WALSH.

With each detailed report of the Conference which took place at Fort Walsh between Gen. Terry and Sitting Bull, and what preceded it, the utter hopelessness of any success in the negotiations becomes more evident. Sitting Bull so thoroughly distrusted the Americans that it was difficult for the British officers to convince him that there was no danger of their arranging a surprise and massacre of his warriors.

although the price of stoves might be higher for a time, it would be lower than ever after the new industry was well established, and that in this way the consumer would not be injured in the end. Some protectionists might go so far as to assert that even in the beginning the consumer would be more benefited by the new industry than the extra price of his stove.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The war news has had two main features of late, the investment of Kars and of Plevna. The former is stated to have been already completely surrounded and isolated. Its reduction through the failure of the provisions of the besieged will probably be most feasible, and this plan may be the one which will be adopted.

something like what it was alleged that he had said. At the same time we have never been able to attach any value to the statements themselves from the fact that the leading Conservative organs always appealed the West Durham News as their authority, and declined to make their statements on their own responsibility.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

On Saturday evening, at Grace Church, New York, the Hon. L. S. Huntington was married to Mrs. Marsh, widow of the late Mr. Charles Marsh, Civil Engineer. Among those who were present by invitation was Sir William R. Richards, Chief Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court. Hon. Mr. Huntington intends returning to Ottawa this week.

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Company have been awarded the contract for conveying the mails between New York and Quebec, and the first steamer will be dispatched from New York under this contract about the middle of December.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Origin tells a story of a certain Roman slave of the time of Nero, to the effect that when his master put him in the torture he quietly remarked, "You will break my leg, and when this presently happens, he added in the same tone, "Did I not tell you so?" This slave afterwards became free, and living in a house whose furniture consisted of a bed, a cooking vessel and an earthen lamp, he gathered disciples around him, to whom he discoursed philosophy.

entitled "Spring Song," a mazurka called "Fairy of the Fountain," and three songs, two of which are "colored," "De bad Bob Lee," and "Children, don't get weary," a plantation song; the third is Scotch—"Ika blade of Grass."

LANDOR'S IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS. Fifth Series. Miscellaneous Dialogues. Roberts Bros. Complete in five volumes. Boston: Estet & Lauriat; 50 cents.

THE JEW AND THREE PERSECUTORS; by Eugene Lawrence. Harper's Half-Hour Series. 30 cents.

ANOTHER FIRE IN FREDERICTON. The fire broke out at 12.30 this morning, and the fire department was called out at 1.15. The fire was extinguished at 2.15. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

AS UNFETTERED TOWN. It appears that the fire which destroyed the old wooden building at No. 121, St. Lawrence Street, was not a fire engine, no hose, no buckets, and not even a pail of water to be obtained to arrest the progress of the flames.

MARK CONROY, of this city, was arrested about 3.30 this morning by Police Magistrate J. H. Burden, on suspicion of receiving stolen goods.

ARTHABASKA AND DRUMMOND ELECTION. The results of the election in the Arthabaska and Drummond counties are as follows: Arthabaska: Laurier 13, Bourbeau 0, North 0, St. Helene 127, East Wilmot 1, Riverview 13, Blanford 0, St. Albans 0, Victoriaville 0, St. Albert 0, West Wilmot 0, Warwick 0, Kingsey Falls 0, West Wilmot 0.

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WHY MR. LAURIER WAS DEFEATED. Arthabaska, Oct. 23. Mr. Laurier is defeated by twenty-six (26) votes. Never yet has the Conservative party fought an adversary with such a large margin of defeat.

THE PASTORAL LETTER EXPLAINED. We have always been accused of mixing religion with politics; were we wrong? A proverb says, "Tell me who you haunt and I will tell you who you are."

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