

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XVII., No. 304.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1878.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

—Notice of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.
KITSON.—On the 21st inst., at 168 Cadieux street, the wife of G. R. W. Kitson, N.P., of a daughter.
MURRAY.—At 634 St. Catherine street, on the 24th inst., the wife of James Murray, of a son.

NOVILL.—At Point St. Charles, on the 25th inst., the wife of W. Novill, G. T. Railway, of a daughter.
ORR.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. J. J. Orr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
MINSTER-WARREN.—On the 25th inst., at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. J. S. Black, Mr. Henry P. Minsterman to Isabella Brown, daughter of Robert Woods, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.
LEWIS-TRIGG.—In this city, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Canon Evans, George Lee, to Augusta Eugenie, third daughter of Wm. Trigg, Esq.
KEAN-WRIGHT.—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. H. Johnston, Frank B. Kean, of Detroit, to Emmaline, daughter of the late John Wright, of this city.

COLE-EDWARDS.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. P. H. McKean, Mr. Edwin A. Cole, of Arlmer, Quebec, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Wm. Edwards, Esq., of Clarence, Ont.

DIED.
DONALDSON.—On the 25th inst., James Donaldson, aged 32 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from his brother's residence, 614 Lacassette street, at 2 p.m., on Friday, the 27th inst.

McNICE.—On the 25th inst., Ann Crossin Boyd, aged 74 years, beloved wife of James McNice, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Friday next, at 2 o'clock p.m., from the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. John Watson), No. 55 St. Paul street, to place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES.—In this city on the 26th inst., Dwight P. James, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 454 Guy street, at 2, and at the American Presbyterian Church, Dorchester street, at 2:30 p.m., on Saturday, the 28th inst.

McLEAN.—On December 25th, Anne Georgina McLean, aged 16 months and 10 days.

Funeral will leave her grandmother's residence, 49 St. Antoine street, at two p.m. Saturday, 28th inst. Friends will please attend.

WYLLIE.—On the morning of the 26th inst., of consumption, James David, second son of Mr. James Wyllie, aged 25 years and 2 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday afternoon, 28th inst., at half-past two o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 230 Bleury street, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

GRANT.—In this city, on the 26th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Frederick Duncan, infant son of G. R. Grant, aged 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral will leave his father's residence, 366 Upper Bleury street, on Sunday, 29th December, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SELECTIONS.

OUT OF HIS DEPTHS.—"Some things," said an excited politician, "can be foreseen and foretold; and I now foresee, and I will now foretell, that the day will soon come when our liberties will be no more. This is as certain, my fellow-citizens, and it is as sure as that Rome founded Rome."

MAHLE and wood top centre tables from \$3 to \$16. Grecian chairs in perforated seatings, 95c. Whatnots, solid walnut, at \$1. Music stands and ottomans at reduced prices this month. Wm. King, 514 Craig street (near St. Lawrence Main).

A TRAMWAY CRACK.—1st Worthy—"There must be a heap of 'Glasgow' folk in Spain this winter." 2nd do—"Ay, they'll be going to 'do' the country, as the tourist say." 1st do—"Verra likely. They've done Glasgow geyan weel first, I'm thinkin'."

THE LAST WEEK of the great clearing sale of cheap overcoats and ulsters is now going on at Huston's, 38 St. Lawrence Main st. Beaver overcoats reduced to \$4, worth \$10. Scotch and Canadian tweed ulsters, all wool, lined, at \$6, worth \$12. The balance of the immense stock will be cleared out this week at Huston's, 38 St. Lawrence Main street.

TURNING IT OFF.—Sprightly young lady: "I am afraid I have a very large foot!" Polite shopman: "Large, miss! Oh, dear, no, miss! We have lots of gent—that is, customers with much larger, miss!"

UNRESERVED SALE OF

WHOLESALE BANKRUPT CROCKERY STOCK

AT RETAIL.

The balance of the Wholesale Crockery stock of the late insolvent firm of

SENTENCE, HOWISON & MASSIE

has been removed to

204 1/2 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

opposite St. Lawrence Market, and 376 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Where it is being sold at great sacrifice. 1-8

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

DRESS GOODS.

Our 20c and 25c Dress Goods have been reduced to 15c per yard.

Our 30c and 37 1/2c Dress Goods have been reduced to 20c per yard.

A splendid line of Camel's Hair Dress Goods reduced to 20c per yard.

A good line of Winey for 6c per yard.

A few Tartan Dress Goods left—Stuart and Macduff only. These are splendid Goods, and are now reduced to 20c per yard.

JAMES A. OGILVY,

199 St. Antoine st.

BECK'S CHEAP CROCKERY

STORE.

213 McGill Street, first door below Notre Dame st.

JUST RECEIVED,

China Tea Sets.

China Breakfast Sets.

China Dessert Sets.

Great variety to choose from.

UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

QUALITY HAS MADE THE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

To be sought after by Dealers and Consumers from

HALIFAX TO WINNIPEG.

For sale only by **W. D. McLAREN,**

55 College street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

In reply to the question: "Which of the Agencies is the worst?" we would say that the one that is considered the most respectable and carries the highest head in Montreal is decidedly the worst. It has done most in helping swindlers into business. Years ago it commenced Davis with a large, fictitious capital. We hold their book to prove this statement. What makes this concern so contemptible is that its leaders are religion as a cloak, and work vigorously at Sunday school work. City clerjymen tolerate them, and some even advertise them.

THE RUB IS!

The rub is who will be the Agency dupes next year.

RARE TIDES!

Judging from the crowded state of our store on Monday and Tuesday last, times could not be better.

ALL HANDS.

Office hands and all available men had to be called to serve customers, or help to pack parcels.

THE BEAUTY.

The beauty of the whole thing is that we were busy selling Dry Goods, not Fancy Goods, such as Toys, &c., but do not belong to our business.

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.

We believe in every man keeping to his own business and let every business have a chance.

GRAND SALE.

Our Grand Cheap Sale of Winter Dress Goods will be continued until they are all sold.

USEFUL GOODS.

Knitting Silk in the new shades.
Cushion Tassels and Cord, new colors.
Buffalo Horn Buttons, all sizes.
Ladies' and Children's Gaiters and Overstockings, all sizes.

USEFUL GOODS.

Gents' White Shirts, 90c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.
Gents' Mufflers, 30c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1.
Gents' Wool and Silk Hat Mitts, all sizes.
Children's Wool Mitts and Boots.

USEFUL GOODS.

Ladies' Wool Hose, 20c, 30c, 45c, 65c, 85c, \$1.15.
Children's Wool Hose, 17c, 25c, 35c, 55c, 75c.
Ladies' Wool Vests, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3.50.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, 70c, 90c, \$1.25 to \$4.50.
Small Children's Vests, 15c each.

USEFUL GOODS!

Men's Linen Collars, 10c, 15c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 25c.
Men's Linen Cuffs, 23c, 25c, 30c, 35c pair.
Men's Braces, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 2.50.

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies' Frillings from 3c to \$1.50 yard.
Frills by the dozen, 10c, 13c, 15c, 19c, 30c.
Ladies' Belts, Silver-plated, 6c each.
Leather Belts from 22c to 65c.

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies' Fancy Silk Scarfs, from 13c to 55c.
Ladies' Embossed Silk Scarfs, 20c to 95c.
Ladies' Embroidered Scarfs, 60c to \$1.50.
Ladies' Chenille Scarfs, 75c to \$2.25.

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies' Linen Sets, all prices.
Ladies' Embroidered Sets, from 55c to \$1.30.
Ladies' Sets, in boxes, from 45c to \$3.50.
Fancy Wood Boxes, filled with Spools and a Game, for 50c.

USEFUL GOODS!

Ladies' Kid Gloves, 33c, 45c, 50c, 65c.
First quality Kid Gloves, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Four-button Kid Gloves, 75c, \$1.10.
Good assortment Ladies' lined Kid.

USEFUL GOODS.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 18c to \$1.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c to \$2.
Gents' Silk Scarfs, from 20c to \$1.

USEFUL GOODS.

Ladies' Corsets, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c to \$4.50.
Ladies' and Children's Knitted Underwear.

USEFUL GOODS.

Men's Wool Socks, from 18c to 85c.
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, from 75c to \$2.
Children's Lined Kid Gloves, 80c to \$1.50.
Men's Underwear, from 85c to \$4.90.
Children's Underwear, all sizes and prices.

S. CARSLY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

NO. 219 ST. JAMES STREET.

Have in stock an assortment of

WALTHAM WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, GIRLS, BOYS, AND WORKINGMEN.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Observe the number.

219 ST. JAMES STREET.

THOMPSON'S GREAT FUR SALE STILL GOING ON.

THE MOST POPULAR FUR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DAY.

BEAUTIFUL STOCK TO SELECT YOUR

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

PRICES LOW.

PERSIAN LAMB CAPS, \$5, \$6, and \$7.

SEAL CAPS, \$8, \$10, \$12.

CHILDREN'S GREY LAMB, \$3.

Sales made for cash.

Open each evening until 9 o'clock.

All goods purchased if not as represented money refunded.

JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,

Manufacturers—Established 1835.

416, 418 AND 420 NOTRE DAME ST.,

Opposite Bond's Shirt Store. 1-8

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

FINE ART ROOMS.

363 NOTRE DAME STREET, 363

EVERY NOVELTY IN ART MANUFACTURES.

Porcelain, Majolica, Faience, Glass, &c.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Wall and Floor Cabinets, Brackets, &c.

Every thing of the best quality and at very moderate prices.

UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PRESENTS.

Ten per cent off for cash, except on Art Furniture and Picture Frames.

SCOTT & FRASER.

Open Monday and Tuesday evenings until 10 o'clock.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Can be assured in advance by replacing the worn Carpets and Glacé with new ones selected from the large assortment at the Carpet Warehouse. A New Stair Carpet and Rods would certainly work wonders. A handsome set of Mats and Rugs or a new Piano Cover would greatly assist; while a beautiful new set of Lace, Silk or Woolen Curtains hung with handsome Poles or Cornices and Fringes complete, would place the matter beyond a doubt. Try it. All of these and many more of the best New Year Investments may be found in great variety, and at prices that will meet the views of all at

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON.

4 FIRST PRIZES AND THE

GOLD MEDAL

Awarded to GEO. B. STOCK'S Machinery Oils, at Provincial Exhibition competition open to the world, held at Toronto, Sept., 1878.

STOCK'S EXTRA, XX AND XXX OILS

Will supersede either lard or olive oil for any kind of machinery. It will not thicken with cold, neither will it gum.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Send for Price List to

GEO. B. STOCK,

No. 14 Church st., Toronto.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

NO. 507 GUY STREET, near Sherbrooke st.

This fine property contains about 43,000 superficial feet of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, with comfortable residence, Conservatory, &c.

The whole property can be most advantageously divided into Eighteen Building Lots, or, if desired, the purchaser can retain the dwelling with a small garden, and subdivide the balance of the land into fourteen lots.

The property will be sold on the low rate of forty cents per sup. foot, Eng. Terms to suit purchasers. Perfect title.

ONE-HALF of the property will be sold if required.

H. H. GEDDES,

95 St. Francois Xavier street.

BOVEY & DAWSON,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

260 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

INFORMATION FOR THE TIMES.

Ladies' Silk and other Dresses Dyed in all the newest shades, Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Table and Piano Covers Damask and Rep Curtains, Shawls, &c., &c., beautifully Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed equal to new, at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, 708 Craig st., near Victoria Square.

OYSTERS!

The great oyster strike ended. Buy HUNT, BARNES & CO.'S Celebrated Baltimore Oysters—solid meats—only \$1.20 per gallon. Family orders promptly delivered.

L. W. SMITH, 665 Craig st.

NO MOONSHINE BUT FACTS

that ladies can get their Silk and Silk Velvet Dresses, Jackets, &c., Redyed at the BRITISH AMERICAN DYE WORKS better than any other place in the Dominion, and equal to the world. 16 and 521 St. Joseph street, and 903 St. Catherine st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the sale of English, American and Canadian illustrated and other papers, magazines, &c., for 1879 in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Saturday afternoon, at 4:30.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON DEC. 27.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

MEETINGS OF MASONIC LODGES.

To-day being St. John's Day, is fixed for the regular annual communications of the majority of the Masonic Lodges. The officers of the Prince Consort Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 52, G. R., which meet at the British Masonic Chambers this morning, are as follows:

W. Bro. John T. Gladstone, W. M.; Will H. Whyte, 1 P. M.; W. D. B. Jones, Jr. P. M.; Hugh Brodie, P. M.; Chas. Boon, P. M.; Geo. F. Durey, P. M.; Wm. Bowden, S. W.; Jas. Patterson, J. W.; Jas. Weirwood, Chaplain; Thos. Sonne, Treasurer; J. T. Wardley, Secretary; J. Hildons, S. D.; Ed. Morrison, J. D.; E. L. Chase, Organist; F. Brann, D. of C.; J. Morrison, I. G.; W. H. Riley, H. Douglass, J. G. Wilkins, Stewards; John Lawrence, Tyler. Permanent Committee: V. Wor Bro. G. F. Durey, H. Brodie, W. D. B. Jones, Jr.

The annual festival, strictly on teetotal principles, was held on Christmas eve, when there were present Grand Master Tait, D. D. G. M., McMinin, and Grand Secretary Isaacson. W. Bro. Wm. H. Whyte, I. P. M., was in the course of the evening presented with a handsome P. M. jewel. He returned thanks in adequate terms.

AT THE CANADIAN MASONIC CHAMBERS

this forenoon there was bustle and activity judging from the number arriving. At 10:30 a.m. several lodges met. The officers of the Victoria Lodge No. 26 G. R., Q., installed at that hour, are as follows:

Andrew Baile, W. Master; James Mitchell, J. P. M.; W. M. Le Mesurier, P. M.; Thomas G. G. S. W. S. C. F. A. T. J. W. Samuel Mathewson, Treasurer (re-elected); E. F. J. Rothwell, Secretary; B. J. Hickey, S. D.; Walter Reed, J. D.; Wm. H. Kerut, J. G.; Wm. Renshaw, Tyler (re-elected).

ZETLAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. NO. 12, G. R. Q.

The following list of officers of the above Lodge for the year 1883 are as follows:

W. Bro. Wm. Brewster, Master; Richard Tyler, Treas.; P. A. Crossly, Sen. W.; Jno. McE Taylor, Jun. W.; Robert Miller, Secretary; George Laiz, Chaplain; John Quinn, Sen. D.; E. G. Howell, Jun. D.; D. J. Laurie, Inscr. G.; John Seale, Organist; P. Griffland, D. of C.; Charles Parrish, Joe H. Stuart, Stewards; William Renshaw, Tyler. R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, P. M.; J. G. T. Cleghorn, P. M.; Wm. Johnston, P. M.; S. E. Moss, P. M.; John Hay, P. M.; Richard Tyler, P. M.; Thomas Goodwin, P. M.; Vm. Percival, I. P. M.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, A. F. & A. M., NO. 62, G. R. Q.

The officers of the above Lodge are as follows: W. Bro. Henry Dunne, W. M.; T. J. Howard, S. W.; Joseph Underwood, J. W.; Robert Miller, Secretary; H. W. MacIsaac, Treasurer; Martin Beck, Chaplain; Robt. Blackwood, S. D.; Wm. Arnott, J. D.; Wm. Lane, I. G.; James Strachan D. of C.; Geo. I. Richardson, Organist; Wm. Martin, T. W. Wilson, Stewards; I. A. Richardson, Tyler.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE.

The officers of this Lodge installed in the British Masonic Chambers this afternoon were as follows:—

W. Bro. James Glass, W. M.; James W. Hannah, I. P. M.; David Newton, P. M.; Thomas Allan, P. M.; Daniel Rose, P. M.; Archib. McCollum, P. M.; Bro. W. S. Evans, S. W.; George Nelson, J. W.; David Guthrie, Treasurer; Charles G. Glass, Jr., Secretary; John Anderson, Chaplain; Thomas Beckwith, S. D.; Charles Simons, J. D.; Robert Rankin, D. of C.; Alex. Milne, Organist; Jas. Bowles, Steward; H. J. Tanner, D. of C.; Aug. P. Boudin, D. of C.; Wm. Ainslie, I. G.; H. Bennalack, Tyler. Permanent Committee—Bro. John McLeod, Adolphe Girard, Hugh Vallance.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 20, G. R.

The officers installed in the above Lodge were as follows:—

W. Bro. W. R. Cathbert, W. M. (re-elected); W. Bro. W. Greig, S. W.; Bro. T. W. Foster, J. W.; F. Morgan, Treasurer; W. E. Cooper, Secretary; H. Vallance, Chaplain. The other officers are not yet appointed.

ANTIQUITY NO. 1, G. R.

The officers of the above lodge installed in the Canadian Masonic Chambers are as follows:

W. Bro. E. Powers, W. M.; C. M. Patney, I. P. M.; A. Schmidt, S. W.; T. O. Seebold, J. W.; A. Evans, Treas. (re-elected); J. T. Wright, Sec. (re-elected); J. Robb, Senior Deacon; K. Mackenzie, J. D.; J. J. Jensen, Director of Ceremonies; E. Riepert, Organist; J. N. McCallum and A. Hamilton, Stewards; B. Baker, Tyler.

LOGE DES COURS UNIS.

The officers installed for the above Lodge were:

J. Rodrig

THREE MONTHS' JAIL

THE NEW WATER PIPES were tested a few days ago by filling them with water, partly from the reservoir and partly from the wells in the oil refining district, and on Christmas Day it was found that the pipes at the eastern end of the city contained large quantities of oil refuse. There is considerable comment over the matter.

But the Court of Appeal quashed the injunction, on the ground, apparently, that the security was given too soon. The Act as thus interpreted prescribes the procedure to be: 1. The application for an order for a writ. 2. The issue of the order to the prothonotary. 3. The giving of good and sufficient security. 4. The issue of the writ by the prothonotary. But the security was *first* given to the satisfaction of the judge, instead of being the *third* step. The names of the gentlemen who became security were admitted to be unexceptionable. It does not appear to have been alleged that any vital error had been committed, and the act being new, no decisions had been given previous to the case. Yet upon so fine a point — a point so fine that the judges themselves differed widely in its interpretation — the petitioner has been fined \$421 in costs, besides the expense of getting at the merits. The days are not long gone by when in Britain it was the common complaint that a man might lose his estate if a lawyer's clerk forgot to do an error at. These clumsy technicalities are not now regarded there as of such consequence; so like other cast-off habits, they are being sported in the colonies. It is good to have judges with such acumen, but I must confess the only parallel I can see to them would be the case of the over-zealous opera box-keeper, who should prevent a gentleman entering that sacred roent of full dress, although he had complied with all the requirements of fashion and good taste. If a landress from over the water came to justice, and used too much blue with the starch, and the impaired brilliancy of what should have been a brilliant whiteness of one of the lower edges of his white

Douglas BREMER.

On the platform were Messrs. William Kippax, W.G.M. (in the chair); H. Hicks, D.G.M.; W. Benson, G.S.; Rev. G. Sutherland, G.C.; Rev. Drs. Barry, McGibbon, Steel; J. Davies, M.L.A.; J. Roseby, M.L.A.; Drs. Marshall and Hogg; Revs. D. Galloway, H. Macrae, P. H. Cornford, W. Allworth, McKinnon, W. Beg, D. Allen, T. J. Curtis, T. S. Forsyth, J. C. Howden, and R. Donald; and Messrs. J. J. Mackenzie, S. E. Lees, F. Abigail, R. McCoy, I. J. Josephson, and F. Lutton. The Rev. G. Sutherland gave out for singing the "Hundredth Psalm, after which the Rev. W. Kippax, D.G.M., gave a prayer. Alderman Kippax, W.G.M., then, in the name of the meeting and of all the Orange Lodges in the colony, gave to Father Chinsky the right hand of fellowship, welcoming him to New South Wales. He then said, that, although the meeting was open to the public, arrangements had been made for the removal of any person who might be disorderly, or in any way attempt to interrupt the proceedings. The Rev. G. Sutherland, after a few appropriate introductory remarks, then read the address, as follows: "The Rev. Pastor Chinsky, French-Canadian Reformer.—Rev. Sir and Brother,—We cordially welcome you to Australia, and to this city (the metropolis of all the Australias). Your valiant contests with the gigantic power of Papal Rome have long evoked our deepest sympathy; and the glorious Gospel liberty which God has given you, and through you to thousands of your fellow-countrymen, has called forth our fervent gratitude. In your efforts in these great colonies to arouse Protestants to a sense of their privileges and dangers, and to liberate them from the bonds of superstition and many other evils, your former co-religionists who have settled in these colonies, you may reckon upon our presence, protection and co-operation. (Cheers.) May the wisdom, power and grace of the Eternal Spirit attend you wherever you go, and render your addresses the power of God unto salvation to tens of thousands, and a blessing to unborn generations in this southern hemisphere.—W. Kippax, R. W. M.; Henry Hicks, D. G. M.; George Sutherland, G. C."

ONTARIO.

WRESTLING WITH A BEAR.—Last week Mr. Winters, of North Harvey, killed two large bears near Squaw River, after a hard tussle with one of them. After the bear was wounded they had a regular wrestling match, Mr. Winters never leaving his hold of its throat till it became exhausted from loss of blood, when he despatched it.—*Victoria Warder*, Dec. 19.

about 800 head of horned cattle, 5,000 sheep, and 100 horses have been shipped by rail from Renfrew this fall. The cattle were for Montreal market, the sheep and horses for Boston, U.S. The horses were bought at an average of \$70 each. The cattle weighing from 400 to 600 lbs. weight averaged \$14 each, and sheep and lambs \$2 each.—*Pontiac Advance, Dec. 23.*

on the line of the H. & N. W. Railway. On Mr. Armstrong's farm, 6th con. of Nottawasaga, a large area of the land on which the track was located sank completely out of sight, giving place to a small lake. It is impossible to fill up the hole thus created, and which is apparently bottomless, and the route of the railway will have to be changed. —*Napanee Express*

That the aforesaid William Montgomery came to his death by a bullet fired from a pistol in the hands of R. N. Reddy, at the house of the latter, on the evening of the 14th December instant and from the evidence given at the inquest, we are of opinion that the aforesaid R. N. Reddy in doing so was acting in self defence. R. N. Reddy was remanded to jail, and after a preliminary investigation by the Police Magistrate was committed to stand his trial for manslaughter.

Mr. Alexander Burke, farmer, lot, on cou. 14, East Garafaxa, was at Little Toronto, on some business. Meeting in with acquaintances, he indulged in several treats, but was not considered to be much out of the way. Towards evening he started for home with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Warnock, who let him out of the vehicle, about fifty rods from his own dwelling, between six and seven o'clock. This was the last seen of Mr. Burke until about one o'clock next morning, when he was found lying dead within ten rods or so of where he got out of the wagon. Dr. Halstead, coroner, held an inquest at the scene, hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that death was caused by alcoholic liquor and exposure. The deceased was held in general esteem, and left a wife and six or seven children in fair circumstances. The *Fergus News Record* says that from later information it is learned that the family being dissatisfied with the finding of the coroner's jury, got a doctor to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased; and after doing so he announced that death was caused by heart disease, or the rupture of a blood vessel about the heart.

A STRANGE DEATH.—John Grace died under the following strange circumstances:—He had been complaining of a pain in his side for two or three days, but attended to his work as usual and went home on Monday night in apparently good health. About 9 o'clock he had a fit of vomiting, but in a short time appeared to be all right. About four o'clock Wednesday morning he had another attack of the same kind. Medical assistance was sent for, but he expired before the doctor arrived. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and five children.

While the Kiviereu du Loup train going West, was at Londonderry Station, a man under the influence of liquor went to the door of the first-class car, and when the train commenced moving he fell suddenly, and threw him off his balance. He was about halfway between the two cars when a lady sitting in the rear of the car sprang and seizing him by the neck, held him till help arrived and the man was rescued from his perilous position. Had it not been for the woman's presence of mind and pluck the man would in all probability have fallen between the cars and been killed. Her name, we believe, is Mrs. Shaffer, and she deserves honorable mention. —*Haltiefx Chronicle*, Dec. 18th.

then Sun, writing from Port Hastings, C.B., under date of the 14th inst., gives a harrowing account of the reception awarded a shoal of black fish—bottle-nosed whale—that visited the harbor of Hawkesbury the day previous. There was great excitement, and about three hundred people assembled on the banks of the shore to witness an impending massacre. Men, women, and children, armed with axes, pitch forks, boats-hooks, scythes, and casting knives, ran to their posts. The fish, which were as high as a man's head, were driven by the wind, as the harbor soon became purple with their scales. The large fish squirmed and spurted blood and water from thirty to forty feet in the air. Their groans and smothering of the fish was something terrific. About one hundred fish were captured, averaging from ten to twenty feet long. The value of the capture is set down at about one thousand dollars.—*Halifax Reporter*.

THE CRACK of the overseer's whip is once more heard in Congress, members from Pennsylvania and Maine being threatened with personal violence by members from Virginia. The latter introduced an enquiry into the conduct of a United States judge for taking the case for murder out of the State Court because there were no negroes on the jury, and the former objected. We presume the case must have been that of some negro who was on trial for the murder of a white, and the whites claimed the right to pack a jury to try him. The United States judge, if the case were connected with the Federal service, had doubtless the right to prevent injustice, and was duty bound to exercise that right. If he had not that right, Congress ought clearly to pass a law ensuring every citizen of the United States a fair trial by a jury of his peers.—N. Y. Witness.

petoun Carnegie, Earl of Northesk, at the
re of eight, four. He succeeded to the earl-
on the death of his father, in May, 1831.
d married, in 1843, Georgina Maria, eldest
ughter of the late Admiral Hon. Sir George
liott, K.C.B. He is succeeded by his only
n, George John, Lord Rosehill, late Captain
Lieutenant-Colonel Scots Fusilier Guards,
ho was born Dec. 1, 1843.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH

the walking match between O'Leary and Campana in New York states that at 5.52.34 p.m. Wednesday the former had completed 210 miles, with occasional intervals of rest, and was fifteen miles ahead of Campana. O'Leary's lamenesses had disappeared, while Campana showed signs of distress, being stiff and lame. At 6.23.40 a.m. the latter had made 195 miles. After supper he walked for an hour and a half, with vigor, and at eight p.m. the pace was very brisk. At 10.29.20 Campana had finished 225 miles, then he left the track for the night. O'Leary, as then sixteen miles ahead, and still walking. Campana yesterday left the track at 9.28.40, with 260 miles to his credit. O'Leary at 10 had completed 285 miles and was still on the track; that he leads by over 25 miles. O'Leary, although not working up to his London record, is readily gaining on his opponent.

This will be a lively rowing season in England, doubtless the principal event will be the race between Hawthorn and John Hawdon, of Elaval. John Bright, of the "Mushroom," offered to find a man to pull against Hawthorn, and he made known to James Percy, Hawthorn's manager, that he would bring forward neither Elliott, Boyd nor Higgins but Edward Hanley, the Canadian champion. A meeting was held at the office of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, where the race was fixed for the 5th of May. The articles of agreement specify that the race will be on the Mersey, from the point where the wall is built by the Mansion House to the suspension bridge, on Monday, the 5th of May, before high water. There has been a deposit of \$50 a side with the sporting editor of the *Chronicle*.

THE ABOUT THAT ST. LAMBERT LIQUOR CASE.

It will be remembered that in this case, which has been of very special interest to a great many, the witness Bernier for the prosecution swore that he had purchased liquor from a woman whom he described perfectly, and who was at once known to Madame Vigneux as wife of the defendant. After the revelations in the case of the prosecution, which was successful, it was decided to take proceedings for perjury against Lefebvre, one of the witnesses for the defence. His Honor Mr. Dugas, as a preliminary step, sent a subpoena to Madame Vigneux, who sent word that she was too ill to appear. Yesterday, however, she answered the summons, and being solemnly sworn under oath she swore on the day in question she was in bed being confined, and had never purchased liquor from the witness Bernier. For the present this is an end to the proceedings.

STRALING TURKEYS.
A boiler-maker residing in Ontario street nam James Connell, 22 years of age, and James Nelson, stonecutter, took it into their heads to give a dinner worthy of the festive season. So they sallied out and made a raid upon the butcher shop of James Black, on Dorchester street, and carried off two turkeys. Su's constable Lavoie, however, took the thieves into custody. Yesterday His Honor Mr. Dugas sent them to jail three months each.

At 6.39 Tuesday evening three pieces of wine were stolen from the door of Mr. Gilbert's shop by a young man named Henri Dubier, who for this rash act will have to lie in jail until the Christmas of 1879.

COTEMPORARY PRESS.

MR. RUSKIN IN THE COURT.

The trial of the action for alleged libel, brought by Mr. Whistler against Mr. Ruskin, was concluded yesterday before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury. The interest manifested in the case continued unabated, and the little court was densely crowded. The Attorney-General resuming his address on behalf of Mr. Ruskin, said he would ask the jurors to accompany him, in imagination, to the Grosvenor Gallery. They would, of course, be attracted by Mr. Whistler's pictures, and they would possibly find some difficulty in approaching, from the fact of their being surrounded by beautiful ladies discussing the merits of the works before them. They would hear one say to another possibly, "A 'Nocturne in blue and silver.' What does it mean? I should like to know what a nocturnal means. Where is Mr. Whistler?" Having seen Mr. Whistler and got the explanation given by Mr. Whistler when in the witness-box, he doubted whether they would be much wiser. Then the lady would say, "Oh, how beautiful it is! that is the only one I have discovered the affinity between the two arts. Only imagine 'A Moonlight in a Mirror.' Having inspected the 'Nocturne in blue and silver,' which it was said represented Battersea Bridge, they would no doubt come to the conclusion that it would have been better, perhaps, if a great deal of the color had not escaped from the picture and wandered over the frame. Then there was the structure. What was it? Was it a telescope, or fire-escape, or the great tubular bridge? Then, should they succeed in coming to the conclusion that the figures on the bridge were human beings, and horses and carts, they would naturally ask, "How in the name of fortune will they ever get off?" They must not speak up in the Grosvenor Gallery lest they might have an action brought against them. There was at present a mania in literature, in art, and in philosophy to worship the incomprehensible, and to say of something which could not be understood, "It is exquisite." So, too, the painting. But the mania was not one which ought to be encouraged, and this was certainly the view held by Mr. Ruskin. If the pictures were mere extravagances how could it redound to the credit of Mr. Whistler, who had done very good work, to send them to the Grosvenor Gallery to be exhibited? Some artistic gentlemen from Manchester, Leeds or Sheffield might, perhaps, be induced to buy one of the pictures because it was a Whistler, and what Mr. Ruskin meant was that he might better have remained in Manchester, Sheffield or Leeds with his money in his pocket. Mr. Ruskin had lived a long life without being attacked, and he did not retract one syllable of what he said in this criticism. He had criticized all his life from sincere love of the art to which he was devoted, and it would be an evil day when Mr. Ruskin ceased to exercise that vocation, and when all critics were reduced to a dead level and used nothing but fulsome adulation.

Mr. Edward Burne Jones was shown the "Nocturne in blue and silver," representing a scene on the river.

Q. What is your judgment of that picture as a work of art? A. I think it is a work of art—an admirable beginning; but very incomplete. It is a sketch, in short.

Q. It does not show the finish of a complete work of art? A. Not in any sense whatever. It is a beautiful sketch; but that is not alone sufficient to make it a good work of art. Form—quite as important as color—is deficient in the picture.

Q. Are composition and detail also of great importance in a picture? A. Yes.

Q. What is your opinion as to the composition of this picture? A. I think it has no composition whatever, but it has distinct and high merit so far as color goes.

(Shown the "Nocturne in blue and silver," representing a night scene at Battersea Bridge.)

Q. What do you say to this picture? A. It is similar to the last, only I think the color is still better. It is, however, bewildering in its form.

Q. And as to composition and detail? A. It has none whatever. A day or a day and a half seems a reasonable time within which to paint it.

Q. Does this picture show any finish as a work of art? A. No; I should call it a sketch; I do not think Mr. Whistler ever intended it to be a finished work; Mr. Whistler gave great promise at first, but I do not think he has followed it; the difficulties in painting increase daily as the work progresses, and that is the reason why so many of us fail; we are none of us perfect; the danger is this, that if unfinished pictures become common we shall arrive at a stage of mere manufacture, and the art of the country will be degraded.

Mr. William Frith, author of "The Derby Day" was called.

Q. What is your opinion as to the merit of those pictures; are they works of art? A. I should say not. There is a beautiful tone of color in the picture of Old Battersea Bridge, but the color does not represent any more than you could get from a bit of wall paper or silk. I should say exactly the same in regard to the other picture.

Q. Are composition and detail important elements in the merit of a picture? A. Very, and without them a picture cannot be called a work of art.

By Mr. Sergeant Parry—I think Mr. Whistler has very great power as an artist; but in these things we do not see it displayed.

Q. We know that Turner is an idol of Mr. Ruskin? I think he should be an idol of all painters.

Q. Have you seen Turner's picture of the snow-storm? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that a critic described that picture as a mass of soap-suds and whitewash? A. Yes; and I think it very likely that I should call it so myself; when I say that Turner should be the idol of painters I refer to his earlier works, and not to the period when he was half crazy, and produced works about as insane as the people who admire them; I have heard Turner himself speak of some of his productions as nothing better than salad and mustard.

Mr. Tom Taylor—The names nocturnal, arrangements, &c., seem to me to indicate a connection between painting and music. I should not consider the "Nocturne in blue and gold" a good picture. All Mr. Whistler's works are wanting in the nature of sketching.

Q. Do you still retain your opinion that these pictures only come "one step nearer pictures than a delicately tinted wall paper"? A. Yes.

Mr. Bowen, in summing up the case for the defendant, said that the line which the law drew with regard to libel was clear and sharp. The critic must not descend into a man's private life; he must not rake up dirt to cast at his name. He must not, if he criticised a man's public performance, indulge in personal malice; but beyond that, whether the matter be literature, art or politics, the critic was not bound to speak with bated breath. He might say what he liked and what he chose, provided he did so honestly, without travelling out of the subject matter before him. Of this nature, he maintained, Mr. Ruskin's criticism was; and there was not a scintilla of evidence that that gentleman had done more than be convinced that he was doing his duty to the public or to the art which he loved. It was for the interests of artists themselves and for the general public that comments on art should be free, provided they were honest; and he hoped it would be long before an English jury consented to forge a single link which would chain free criticism, and thereby do irreparable damage to the future of the art in the country.

Mr. Sergeant Parry said Mr. Ruskin had placed himself in as lofty a position as a man could occupy in order to condemn or to praise art. Whatever might be the genius of Mr. Ruskin, there was no reason why he should exercise his great powers of criticism, and bring down all the influence he had gained, in order to crush and ruin a comparatively struggling man. Mr.

Ruskin had been represented as a very benevolent man who was wrapped up in art—in nothing else; but the fact was that he dealt with personalities, liked them and mingled them with his writing. In the "Fors Clavigera," Mr. Ruskin quoted the sentence, "A man who would give his labor for nothing would be a social monster," and described the author of that sentence as an utterly worthless and insignificant person. In the same publication he described Professor Goldwin Smith as a "goose," and spoke of the presidency of Sir Henry Cole at Kensington as having "corrupted the system of art-teaching all over England into a state of abortion and falsehood, from which it will take twenty years to recover." Mr. Ruskin's criticism upon Mr. Whistler's pictures was almost exclusively in the nature of a personal attack. Mr. Whistler had not shrank from any public investigation, but his detractor had. He did not suppose the plaintiff estimated himself as a man of genius; but he was a conscientious, hard-working and industrious artist, and was he to be expelled from the realm of art by the man who sat there as a despot?

Mr. Baron Huddleston, in summing up, said it was of the last importance that the critic, having mind enough to form the judgment, should have the strength to express it, and it had always been held that it was of the highest importance that a wide margin should be given to the critic to express the judgment which he had honestly formed, and for that purpose there was no reason why he should not use ridicule as a weapon. While the critic was allowed to use unparaphrasing censure he must be careful to confine himself to criticism, and not to make it the veil for personal censure, and not to allow his love for censure to lead him to use it for the purpose of showing his power. A criticism might be fair and *bona fide* though the language was strong. But if the jury thought that the defendant had used the words of his article not as fair and *bona fide* criticism, then the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages.

Mr. Baron Huddleston, considering the view the jury had taken of the matter, said that the judgment should be for one farthing for the plaintiff without costs.—*London Standard*, Nov. 27th.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

The *Casket*, of Nanpess, is to be the organ of the Independent Order of Foresters, one page of the paper to be given up to them. The *Casket*, of course, still remains the organ of the Good Templars.

A MOVEMENT is on foot, now that Lambton has decided not to vote for the Scott Act until next spring, to induce Essex, Kent and Middlesex to unite with Lambton, and agitate for the submission of the Act in the four counties at the same time. W. E. Silence has been engaged by the Lambton Association to go through the other counties and work up this question.—*Prohibitionist*.

Mr. RAPER, Parliamentary agent of the United Kingdom Alliance, and who visited Canada two or three years ago, was recently a candidate for Parliament for the town of Peterborough. He was the choice of a section of the Liberals and was opposed by another Liberal, named Fitzwilliam, and by a Conservative, Mr. Fitzwilliam was elected by a majority over the combined votes of Mr. Raper and the Conservative. The result was owing to the immense local influence of the Fitzwilliam family, but Mr. Raper's friends made a gallant fight and gave him a majority over the Conservative candidate.

THE GRAND LODGE of GOOD TEMPLARS of Canada, in its annual meeting at Nanpess, considered the subject of temperance legislation. A special committee was appointed to consider the advisability of suggesting some amendments to the new Temperance Act. The committee afterwards reported that, in their opinion, it would be injudicious to ask for amendments at so early a stage, though they did not consider the Act a perfect one in its present form. The report received the careful attention of the members, and a considerable discussion followed; but it was adopted as presented. It was urged by several members that some amendments were needed to give better defined authority for the enforcement of the Dunkin Act where it is now in force. The prevailing feeling was, however, that the main difficulty lies in the officers whose duty is to administer the law rather than in the law itself.

The *Observer*, of Toronto, organ of the Licensed Victuallers, thus relieves its mind after contemplating the progress of local prohibition:—We see by the *Christian Guardian* that the Puritans of Lambton, York and Northumberland are at work preparing to have the Act submitted in those counties. The friends of human liberty and all who do not desire to barely surrender their right of private judgment into the keeping of a pack of fanatics, should be on their guard, lest they be caught napping. The utter and complete failure of the Dunkin Act as a temperance measure, and the proved tendency to drive liquor-drinking from the respectable hotels into low dens, would have taught people of sense that these attempts at making men temperate by Act of Parliament must ever result in making things worse instead of better, but the teetotalers seem to be composed of only two classes, cunning knaves who thrive on the agitation, and blind, fanatical zealots who will not see that which lies plainly before them. On blinded, fanatical and unreasoning bigots like this, reason is thrown away, and the lessons of the past have no effect; yet it is such men we must fight, as Parliament, in its desire to please everyone, has declared that if a sufficient number of them can be found in any one unfortunate constituency, the Act shall be submitted.

OF THE DEATH OF BAYARD TAYLOR, his friend Mr. Clarence C. Steadman writes:—"The causes which led to his death at this time date back several years. When he returned from Europe then, he found his real estate and personal property largely depreciated and encumbered, and though near the age of fifty, he again found himself forced to tolerate hard work to support his family and position. It was this hard work coupled with his resolute purpose, however other work might engross him, to keep up his more serious contributions to permanent literature, that ultimately led to his death. He took great pride in his home and broad acres, at Kennett Square, Penn., his native place. He designed his own house, 'Oak-croft,' and spent a great deal of money in its erection, and that with the 200 acres of land which he owned and had greatly improved, was a source of expense rather than income to him. He had a handsome competence when he went abroad, all of which he earned as a journalist, author and lecturer, never having earned any money except by his pen. He desired to maintain his property in Kennett Square, and he set to work immediately to pay off the debt. During the last four years he has accomplished this, his income amounting to from \$12,000 to \$18,000 a year, but he obtained it by very hard work."

THE LITTLE PRINCE OF NAPLES has suffered much in health since the attempt to assassinate his royal father. His nights were disturbed by vivid dreams, in which the figure of the assassin appeared to him and all the incidents of the affair were rehearsed until he awoke with a cry of terror. It has been found necessary to give the boy a quieter life with his books and playmates, and less of State ceremonies.

THE INTERFERENCE of the Jesuits with matters concerning the government of the Church, especially in France and Belgium, has induced the Holy See to issue secret but very severe instructions, absolutely forbidding the Jesuits to meddle with diocesan affairs.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

BLACKLOCK'S
SUGAR-CURED HAM.
To be had at the old stand, and it is the spot to get a bit of choice butter for the Holidays. Don't forget the place, at
YOUNG & McCREGGOR'S,
181 St. Lawrence street (opposite the Market).

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
LONDON, ABERDEEN AND SEVILLE (Spain).

J. M. & S. Have secured from His Majesty the King of Spain, a convention for five years, permitting them alone to preserve

MARMALADE

In any part of Spain. Their Marmalade is prepared at SEVILLE, from oranges fresh gathered from the gardens. Awarded GOLD MEDAL, Paris Exhibition, 1878, being the highest award obtainable.

J. M. & S. would call attention to the superior quality of their

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE

Retail by all respectable Dealers, and wholesale by their Agent,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
28 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, Q.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for HELP WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, a Farmer, in April; married; must thoroughly understand management of laborers and care of cattle; references required. **JOHN L. GIBB,** Compton.

WANTED, a respectable Boy for office work; one with some knowledge of the stationery business preferred. Apply in the writing of applicant, with references, to P.O. Box 1,948.

WANTED, an experienced and efficient Cook (Protestant); none need apply who cannot produce references. Apply at No. 74 Dorchester street. Mrs. J. S. HUNTER.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply, after 12 o'clock, at 14 Osborne street.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SITUATIONS and EMPLOYMENT WANTED inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a practical Shirt, Collar and Bow-tie Cutter, an engagement as such; willing to make himself generally useful. Address A, this office.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, a situation as Governess in a school or family; best references. Apply to M. E. H., 21 University street, Montreal.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS for BOARD and ROOMS inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARD vacancies. 10 Jarnes street.

ROOMS, furnished, with Board. 45 Berthelot street.

ROOM Vacant. 14 Latour street.

ROOM, furnished. 133 Bleury street.

ROOM.—Comfortable furnished Room, with or without Board. 1,165 St. Catherine street.

ROOM, with or without Board. 71 Champ de Mars st.

ROOMS Furnished; also, Table Board. 45 Arluer st.

ROOMS.—Double and Single Rooms to let, furnished. 64 St. Antoine st.

ROOMS, furnished. 107 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, at 64 Cathcart street.

ROOM.—A well-furnished Front Bedroom to let, at No. 10 Victoria street.

ROOMS to let with use of kitchen, at 113 Craig street.

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms, 144 St. Monique street, corner Cathcart.

ROOMS. 5 St. Edward street.

ROOMS.—A Front Bedroom and Sitting-room at Mrs. MACDONNELL'S, 131 Mansfield street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for LOST, STRAYED, and FOUND, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, on Monday evening, be- tween 18 McGill College Avenue and St. Paul's Church, a pair of Gold Spectacles. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to this office.

LOST, the following notes made to our order and endorsed by ourselves have been lost: Camille Lamarre, note numbered 6,183, for \$900.00, dated Montreal, 13th December, 1878, payable at three months.

J. M. Richard, note numbered, 6,184, for \$343.29, dated Montreal, 1st November, 1878, payable at four months.

J. A. Robert, note numbered 6,191, for \$949.90, dated Montreal, 10th December, 1878, payable at two months.

Henri Julien, note numbered 6,194, for \$274.32, dated Montreal, 12th December, 1878, payable at three months. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate any of the above notes, as the payment of same has been stopped.

J. HUDON & CO.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for MEN, WOMEN, and BOYS, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, a Home for several Boys; ages from 15 to 18 years. Can be seen on application to D. McILLAN, Secretary Protestant House of Industry, 551 Dorchester street.

ELECTROTYPES

OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., supplied to proprietors of printing offices on short notice and of first-class workmanship.

LEADS and SLUGS also supplied at moderate prices. Address or apply at WITNESS OFFICE.



R. SHARPLEY & SONS

(ESTABLISHED, 1834)

HAVE NOW ON VIEW FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A complete assortment of all articles in

Fine Gold and Silver Jewellery,

Sterling Silver and Electro-platedware,

Clocks, Bronzes and Mantel Ornaments,

Papier-mache and Cabinet Ware,

Glass, China and Parian Ware.

In fact an endless variety of goods especially adapted for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

Including all the latest London, Vienna and Paris Novelties. We do not profess to offer our immense stock at

a GREAT REDUCTION, as NEW AND SALABLE GOODS will always sell at a FAIR

ADVANCE ON COST, but we do profess to give better value for the

money than any other house in the Dominion. We

are enabled to do this by

PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

Until 1st January we allow a

for cash off all purchases amounting to \$5.00 and over. Sterling Silverware will be not cash as usual.

282 AND 284 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PARTIES

Supplied with SUPPERS, &c., on moderate terms.

CONFECTIONERY

OF EVERY VARIETY.

ALEX. ROUGH,

162 Mountain st.

LAND O' CAKES,

301 Notre Dame St.—Established 1842.

Shortbread, Scotch Bun, Iced Cakes, all kinds Confectionery of the best and purest quality.

Fancy Biscuits and Confectionery in great variety.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. ALEXANDER,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioners.

DINNER, TEA AND BREAK-

FAST SERVICES, in China and White Granite

Ware, China Jarlinieres, Fancy Toilet Sets, Mountaineer

Notto Cups and Saucers, in great variety.

Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.

DOUGLASS & McNICIE,

181 & 183 MOUNTAIN STREET.

Opposite St. Maurice st.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Any person giving ad-

dress of John or James McNeen, natives of Ardee,

County Louth, Ireland, who are now heirs to a prop-

erty, will be compensated for sending same to WILLIAM

GREVES, Ardee, County Louth, Ireland.

NOTICE.

The claims of the poor for cast off clothing are becom-

ing so urgent on the Committee of the Protestant House

of Industry and Refuge, that they respectfully ask for

any supplies of the above, which may be left at the in-

stitution, 551 Dorchester street, or will be called for at

their dwelling if so desired.

D. McILLAN,

Secretary.

LAUNDRY WORK.

The Committee of the Home for Friendless Women

No. 97 Upper St. Urbain street, wish to inform the public

that they are now able to execute all Laundry work en-

trusted to them with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Apply to **M. A. SILVER, Matron.**

PROTESTANT HOME

FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

No. 97 Upper St. Urbain Street.

The Committee of Management of the Home of Friend-

less Women beg the use of your columns to make an ap-

peal to the public for aid, and in doing so they desire

to give some information with reference to the institu-

tion.

The object of the Institution is not to give temporary

relief, even to the worthy and deserving. The Home of

Industry and Refuge on Dorchester street is doing this

work in such a praiseworthy manner that it would not

be advisable that another Protestant institution as near

as hand should undertake the same duty. The especial

To Let.

TO LET, those handsome new

Stores—the Arts Association Building, St. Catherine

street, heated with hot water; the situation is unsur-

passed for carrying on a large lucrative retail business.

will be rented for a term of years to suitable tenants.

For particulars apply to H. MUNRO, 23 Brunswick street

or 60 St. James st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a B. W. Parlor Set—

Fair Cloth, Quite new; has not been used once.

Value \$65; will be sold for \$45. Address

PARLOR SET, this office.

Business Cards.

VIOLIN STRINGS

SOLD AT HALF-PRICE DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

—AT—

HECKER'S MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

10 Phillips Square.

KINDLING WOOD.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

THROUGH A NEEDLE'S EYE.

BY HESBA STRETTON, AUTHOR OF
"JESSICA'S FIRST PRAYER," ETC.

(Sunday Magazine.)

CHAPTER XX.

A FULL CONFESION.

Richard Herford hurried away to the stables, his own stables now, and ordered the groom to saddle Justin's horse for him. The man demurred, and said his master might want to ride himself, whereupon Richard struck him sharply across the shoulders, quite after the manner of old times. He felt himself the master again.

He did not spare the horse as he galloped along the highway to Lowborough, for he was impatient to see his uncle, and pour out the whole story, as far as he knew it, to him. He over-shot his mark in his eagerness, and missed his uncle, who had taken another road to Herford. By the time Richard had ridden to Lowborough and back, all thought of his father's curse, and his father's forgiveness, or of his own faint resolutions of reformation, had faded from his mind. He felt no anxiety except to enter speedily upon the inheritance so long withheld from him.

It was to a very unsympathetic, though not an unmoved audience, that Justin made his full and candid narration of the circumstances attending his stepfather's death. His mother and uncle set him down as a fool; and his brother as a knave. They sat looking at one another in silence when the avowal was ended, which none of them seemed inclined to break.

"This is a pretty kettle of fish," thought Mr. Watson; "why could he not come first to me, and let us talk it over quietly? We might have taken proper measures, without letting Dick know all about it. Now he will never rest without every inch of land, and every penny of money passing into his hands. I'll be hanged if I know how the law stands!"

"Well, Justin!" exclaimed his mother, when the silence grew too much for her to bear. "I never heard such an extraordinary story in my life. I can take my oath I burned the will my poor husband gave me with his own hands. 'Take this packet,' he said, 'and let me see it burn away to a cinder,' and so he did. He gave the other packet to Justin, and said, 'That's my last will; and you can testify I'm of sound mind.' If you believed it was the wrong one, why did you not speak up at once, before the other was destroyed?"

"Do not you all understand?" asked Justin. "I did not know of the fatal mistake till we opened the one that was kept, the day after my stepfather's death."

"Well, well!" murmured Mr. Watson, who was overwhelmed by the intricacies and the importance of the case. He was growing a little puzzle-headed in his old age, and was in the habit of handing over all out-of-the-way matters to his younger and shrewder partner, Mr. Frost. He threw himself back in his chair, and pushed his spectacles high up on his bald forehead, staring at Justin with unassisted vision. Mrs. Herford tossed back her cap-strings, and smoothed her dress upon her lap, and gazed from one to the other of her sons.

"I always said right was right," she said, in her most oracular tone, "and I must say I always thought poor Dick was the rightful heir to his own father. It is a true saying, 'Murder will out.' Conscience is too much for us all, you see, Justin. I never suspected you were carrying such a burden on your conscience; and you a clergyman, and a magistrate. I hope you won't be brought to a public trial; for that would be a great trouble to me, as you are my own son. I wonder what your poor dear father, Mr. Webb, would have felt, if he had lived till now! But I'm sure my dear Dick will not prosecute, for my sake."

"Don't be silly, Susan," growled Mr. Watson angrily. "What is Justin to be prosecuted for? It was the old man's own blunder, not Justin's; and Dick never gave a sign of being alive till nine or ten days ago. I can testify how Justin did his utmost to find him. And now he gives it all up nobly. He is not standing out for any terms for himself, as he might have done, and as I should have advised him. I suppose the law would give the estate to Dick, for the dishonour of an heir must be beyond question the intent of the parent; and in this case the old man plainly intended Dick to inherit. But remember you have not a tittle of evidence but what Justin says."

"I am quite ready to say all I have now said in any court of law," remarked Justin.

"Oh! go to law, go to law!" cried the old attorney, "and beggar the estate to enrich the lawyers. What I advise is: let Dick have the inheritance of course, as his father meant him to have it, and let him allow you a younger brother's share; £300 a year or so out of it!"

"What?" exclaimed Richard, interrupting him.

"I say," continued his uncle doggedly, "you ought to be so grateful to Justin for giving you an estate, that you should allow him a fair income out of it. Why, man alive! nothing on earth could have shaken him out of it! There was no flaw in the will; not a doubt about it. We drew it up, and have the instructions still in your father's own hand. Everybody said you richly deserved to be disinherited, and you would be a disgrace to the name of Herford; whilst he was worthy of taking the name and the lands. If you don't give him a share, you are a mean scoundrel."

"Then I am a mean scoundrel," replied Richard, with a sneer. "I should call it mean to keep a brother out of his own for ten years or more. He ought to be thankful if I do not sue him for the income he has spent, of my money. Could you reckon how much would be coming to me if he had put it into trust ten years ago? By George, I've borne enough loss, without charging myself with any more."

"I wish for nothing from you," said Justin, "and I need hardly say it is out of my power to restore anything to you, of the spent income of the estate. If you had come back when you saw the advertisements begging of you to come, you would have entered into possession then, and I should have remained vicar of Herford."

"There should be a law that all wandering heirs put in an appearance once in seven years," said Mr. Watson, "or forfeit their claims and rights. Of course Dick must have the estate; but what is to become of you? You've fallen out of the ranks of the clergy almost, and there's small chance of a preferment for you. Besides, this strange story will run through the country like wild-fire, and nobody will understand it rightly. I'll be whipped if I quite understand it myself. I think you might have kept quiet with a pretty clear conscience. If every man is to point out the flaw in his title, property would always be changing hands. I'll go home and consult Frost; he's as keen as a hawk. But

we must make some terms, you know. You cannot be turned out like a beggar on the world, at your age; and with our pretty little blossom into the bargain. What shall you do with Pansy?"

"Oh! Pansy need not turn out," said Richard; "let her stay with her grandmother. There's plenty of room in the old place, and I like to see pretty girls about it."

"Pansy can stay with me, of course," interposed Mrs. Herford, "though she has been a little too much petted to be of any real use. This will be a sad blow to her, but it will do her good, I hope; poor, spoiled child! She won't be quite so flighty and high-spirited; not made so much of. If she was a little more humble, and kept herself more in the background, she would be really a nice girl; though I am her grandmother. She looks much too big to be my grandchild," added the vain old woman, glancing at herself in the mirror, and lifting her shapely hands to the braids of hair upon her forehead.

"Pansy will go when I go," said Justin shortly. "I can make a home for her. I am ready to transfer the estates to you as soon as the necessary documents are ready. Of course it will be burdened by a dower of £300 a year to our mother bequeathed to her in the last will."

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER.

(Continued.)

A word may be said about the progress of the printing press towards perfection. The changes have all been from direct or reciprocating to rotary or revolving motion. At first the type was inked by "ink balls," and the paper was pressed on it by a flat platen brought down upon it with pressure by means of a spring or screw. Inking is now invariably done by rollers, but the direct action of a flat platen pressing against a flat bed is still preserved, not only in all the smaller and simpler presses, but in those which do

papers requires very ingenious machinery. There are further improvements still in the future. We can imagine lithography completely supplanting type or stereotype printing, as it has begun to do, the impression of the type being transferred to stone, or some other lithographic surface. If lithographic surfaces could be made cylindrical they could, being smooth, work against each other, and so print both sides of the paper at the same time. The whole press would thus consist of two impression rollers and two more to ink them going round just as fast as the chemical character of the ink would permit. The WITNESS has had to purchase a new machine about every five years to keep up with the times, and it is not probable that it will be otherwise in the future.

As the sheets are printed they are gathered from each of the eight receiving tables and carried off to the folding machines, of which there are four on the same flat. These are unable to do all the work as quickly as required, so that some are sent up to the bindery above, and folded by hand.

Let us, for a moment, consider the amount of paper which goes through the presses on this floor in a year. There are, devoted to papers, an eight-cylinder rotary for the DAILY, a two-cylinder for the WEEKLY WITNESS, and a single-feeder for the MESSENGER. There are also several presses for job work, one of which, however, prints L'AURORE, and another the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, which need not now be referred to in detail. Some fourteen thousand five hundred copies of the DAILY WITNESS are printed daily, or 4,509,500 a year, excluding from the calculation Sundays and legal holidays. The circulation of the WEEKLY WITNESS averages twenty-six thousand copies, or 1,112,000 in a year. Some fifty thousand copies of the NORTHERN MESSENGER are issued semi-monthly, or 1,200,000 sheets a year. Thus the total mounts up to more than seven million papers which are printed on these premises during a year. A few statistics with this number as a basis would prove interesting. Piled in reams these papers would form a column 3,560 feet high, or more than two-thirds of a mile. Stretched out and pasted together they would



THE NEWSBOY'S FESTIVAL.

the very finest work. The first great step towards increased speed was made when the paper was pressed against the type by a cylinder or drum. This is the character of most newspaper presses, and of a good number in the WITNESS press-room. In these presses the types still travel backwards and forwards

reach four thousand four hundred and twenty-one miles. But such figures as these simply dazzle one, and we will leave them and follow the papers a little farther.

These take two courses. Some go upstairs to the mailing room, while others are counted out to the newsboys for street sale and to the dealers throughout the city. The newsboys are a most unruly lot, and to be kept under control are compelled to wait in a room, built on purpose for them, until the papers are ready. This time they occupy in quarrelling, cutting their names on the sides of the deal partitions, and calling out to "Miss Gray," the traditional name given to every young lady who has had charge of that department for the last ten years or more. Should a gentleman take her place for the nonce, he is called Mr. Gray. As soon as the papers are ready they are counted out to the newsboys, each of whom has his particular beat or stand in the city. Some, with more enterprise or capital than others, buy by wholesale, and sell to others with less capital. A few, standing on the street corners, have regular customers who pay or not, as the case may be, each night; and as the business men pass, one after another, the papers are handed to them almost as rapidly as tickets at a crowded concert-room. Often they are snatched from under the boy's arm; but no matter, without any system of book-keeping, or even a book of original entry, each customer will be told the exact amount he owes at any time, and without a moment's hesitation. These newsboys sell from one to twenty dozen copies daily. They pay for the WITNESS eight cents a dozen, and sell them at a cent each. Thus the newsboy's income will average from four cents to eighty cents per day—the latter no inconsiderable sum in these hard times.

Although unkept-looking, rough in manner, boisterous and unmannerly in speech, there is often much that is good in the newsboy, and Mr. Beatty, of the WITNESS Office, keeps a sharp eye after their character and interests. About once a year the office gives them a dinner, or something of the sort, which they attend as one man, or, more properly, as one boy or girl, for some of the "newsboys" are girls. It is one of these occasions which is shown in the picture. The boy standing with his arms full and legs crossed has just been informed that he could "pocket," and now wants to have his picture taken.

Much of the business done by the newsboys has been taken away by the fruit-dealers, grocers, confectioners throughout the city, most of whom have regular customers to supply. To these the papers are sent by four carts built for the purpose. They are shown in the picture of the building, some of them in process of being laden and others departing with their loads. During the day the number of papers to be sent to each dealer is plainly marked on prepared labels, on which are printed the name and address. These are arranged in order according to the route they are to be taken. As soon as the papers are printed, they are rapidly and securely tied up in bundles, with the label exposed, for the carrier; and in a few minutes after the paper is sent to the press the four carts are swiftly carrying them to all corners of the city. Each driver has a shrill and peculiarly sounding whistle, which is blown immediately before each dealer's door is reached; the bundle is thrown on the sidewalk as the horse dashes by unchecked, and the contents distributed amongst

the crowd of customers sure to be waiting for their WITNESS.

Again, some of the parcels have to be made up for towns, to which they are sent by railway, through the agency of the Express office. Almost every town in Canada on the railway receives its bundle of papers, and as each new railroad is opened the demand for the DAILY WITNESS to be sent in this manner increases. A large number also go by mail to the remote parts of the country, and in glancing over the mailing lists the person most conversant with the geography of Canada would be obliged to confess that a very large percentage of the names he would there meet was entirely unfamiliar to him.



ADDRESSING MACHINE.

The manner of addressing papers adopted in the WITNESS Office is to print the names and addresses, with the date when the subscriptions expire, directly on the papers themselves, in red ink. This method has several disadvantages, but these are counterbalanced by the fact that when once the name is printed it can never come off, as is the case when addresses are printed on little slips of colored paper, and then pasted on. In either method the subscribers' names are first set up in columns, under their respective post-offices, these offices being arranged alphabetically for facility of reference. It will be noticed that the post-office is only printed once, and then in large heavy type, the subscribers' names following it in the column. Five of these columns, containing on an average two hundred names, are placed in a "chase" and locked up. There are altogether in the office some three hundred and fifty of these chases constantly in use. They have to be continually revised, at which from two to ten men are constantly engaged. When the mailing time comes the chase which is to be used is inked and placed in the mailing machine, which is shown in the engraving. The machine is worked by the operator's foot. A paper is put under the hammer, as shown, and the treadle being pressed the name in the chase beneath is plainly stamped on the paper. Only the first paper of each parcel has the name of the post-office as well as that of the subscriber. When all the papers going to one post-office have been stamped, they are tied in one parcel, and that with the name of the post-office being uppermost, the general address of the whole is known. When the parcel arrives there it is opened, and the postmaster makes the further distribution.

Those who read this account will understand how it is that sometimes papers go astray. It would be wonderful if, out of nearly a hundred thousand names always in type at the WITNESS Office, while changes are constantly being made in the lists, there were not some mistakes, and it is creditable to the system adopted by newspaper publishers that the number is comparatively so small.



ANSWERING AN ADVERTISEMENT.

As will have been observed, the type from which the WITNESS is printed when in the type case assumes a rounded shape. Readers of that paper know that on many occasions it is embellished with wood cuts, and that wood engravings are ordinarily cut on a flat surface. They may have wondered how the difficulty is got over. In the WITNESS all the engravings are electrotyped. To perform this operation an impression of the engraving is first made in a sheet of wax by means of a powerful press. The wax is so fine and the pressure so great that the finest lines are reproduced. The wax is then blackened with graphite, made especially fine for the purpose, and the waxen plate is inserted in a battery in which is a strong solution of copper, the exact counterpart of the engraving is formed. This is laid on its face in a hot iron pan, and over the back a covering of tin foil is placed to give it consistency, the heat causing it to melt and fill all the finer interstices of the engraving. Over this again is poured a "backing" of lead or type metal, which is shaved down to the exact thickness required. This is again backed with wood, to raise it to the height necessary for printing. This wood has been curved to the shape of the press, and the electrotype is bent to correspond. Some papers stereotype the whole form—a shorter process, but one impracticable for an afternoon paper in editions, as, in the latter case, even fifteen minutes' delay would be more than could be spared.

Thus having disposed of the mechanical branch of printing, we will next resort to another matter of the greatest importance to a daily newspaper—that of advertising. The DAILY WITNESS is sold at a cent a number, a sum which hardly pays the cost of paper alone; so that out of the advertisements inserted must be met the expenses for printing, publishing, editing, etc. If an ordinary newspaper, published in a small city such as Montreal practically was twenty years ago, be examined, it will be found that nine-tenths of the advertisements, measured by the space occupied, come under one of the following

categories: advertisements of liquors and tobacco, of groceries including liquors and tobacco, or of places selling liquors; advertisements of theatres and other questionable amusements; advertisements of questionable medicines; advertisements of questionable reading matter; advertisements of other quackeries. To avoid all such was the firm determination of the WITNESS from the beginning, so that it had, as it were, to create its own advertising business. Another custom against which it set its face was that of using large and varied type in advertisements, seeing that when all do this they neutralize each other in point of prominence, and get much less value out of their space, besides making a very ugly and very vulgar looking paper. It was held that among advertisements printed in uniform type, a small number printed prominently would be worth a great deal to those who chose to pay for them, and more in proportion to the fewness of them. This end was gained by charging double to all who thought the prominence worth the price. Instead of putting difficulties in the way of making changes in advertisements, the WITNESS does its best to get the advertisers to put in new advertisements every day, believing that were this to become universal the advertising columns would be as much studied as the reading columns. Here are one or two points not understood by all advertisers: one, that it is of no advantage to draw attention to commodities that are not worth the money they are sold for. If purchasers are disappointed, the more attention drawn to the goods the worse for the business,—those swindling concerns that live on first transactions always excepted. Another thing is that it is better to have an advertisement where it will be looked for by those wanting the article than to have to draw the attention of everybody to it. To get people into the habit of looking into certain quarters for certain things should be the primary object of all advertisers and advertising mediums. Some Montreal men are proving adepts in the art of advertising and making it very profitable, while, on the other hand, there is no way of throwing away money faster than by unwise advertising.

Some idea of the amount of business which is done in advertising may be obtained from the fact that in 1877-78, one of the full years, twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety advertisements were received in the WITNESS Office, a daily average of seventy-nine. This was obtained almost without any canvassing. A business that depends largely on canvassing must necessarily adopt prices that will cover canvassers' commission.

There are many traditions in the WITNESS Office in regard to remarkable answers to advertisements. A gentleman, one bright summer's day, lost a favorite canary, and hurried to the WITNESS Office to make his loss known. His advertisement was immediately sent up to the compositor's room to be set up, and while this was being done the bird flew in through the window and perched himself on the case immediately in front of the young man who was putting the advertisement into type. Birdie was caught, and soon the owner was happy again. It is well that all lost articles do not, in a similar manner, find their way into printing offices, as the character of the profession might then be subject to suspicion.

(To be Continued.)

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From the "Little Pilgrim Question Book," by Mrs. W. Barrows, Congregational Publishing Society, Boston.)

LESSON XIII.—DEC. 29.

REVIEW.

1. Tell the story of our Saviour's birth at Bethlehem.
2. What kind of a child was he while he lay with his parents at Nazareth?
3. Who was John the Baptist?
4. How was Jesus treated by the people of his own city?
5. What three disciples "forsook all, and followed him"?
6. How can we follow Jesus, now that we cannot see him?
7. What can you tell of the centurion's faith?
8. What kind of a sin is it to doubt God's word?
9. What did Jesus do for the widow of Nain?
10. Who is the friend of sinners?
11. Meaning of disciple?
12. How many disciples of Christ are there in your Sabbath-school class?
13. How can you be like the Good Samaritan?
14. What kind of prayers will God hear and answer?
15. Why is it hard for a rich man to be a good man?
16. What is the most important question that any one can ask?
17. What excuses do people make for not coming to Christ?
18. Tell the story of the Parable of the Son.
19. When Jesus healed ten lepers, how did they treat him?
20. How did Zacchaeus show that he was truly converted?
21. What does Jesus wish his friends to do to memory of him?
22. For whom did he pray when on the cross?
23. After he rose from the dead, how long did he stay on earth?
24. What was his last command to his disciples?
25. If you cannot be a missionary or a minister, what can you do to show your love for Christ?

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT DO HIS COMMANDMENTS."

Business Cards.

FRENCH COFFEE!

FRENCH COFFEE

30 CENTS PER POUND.

As the French Coffee combines exquisite flavor, with excessive strength, it commands itself to all lovers of good coffee.

STROUD BROS.,

87 St. Lawrence street

465 St. Mary street,

623 St. Catherine street, and

342 St. Joseph street

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BILL HEADS, PLACARDS, CIRCULARS AND CARDS, done according to order, with despatch, at the WITNESS OFFICE.

LAST EDITION.

THE PATTON INQUEST.

JURORS GIVE VERDICT TO THEIR FEELINGS—WHY WAS DR. O'LEARY APPOINTED?—A STONY DEED—ANOTHER WITNESS.

This morning the inquest on the late Mr. Richard Patton, which was adjourned from last Friday, opened in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Institute. The representatives of the evening press were somewhat surprised when ordered to leave the room, a guard being placed at the door. However, after a short time the door was opened and a lively session began.

A. A. MURPHY was the first to speak—I wish to know why the evidence of Dr. O'Leary was not presented to this jury? Dr. O'Leary is the pathologist who made the examination, and he is not brought up. I object to have the evidence of Dr. O'Leary presented, as he is employed by the "Etna Life Insurance Company," which has a risk of \$3,000 on the life of the deceased.

A. W. O'GILVIE—I will tell you one thing, and I have no hesitation in saying it before the reporters, that it does seem to me that the appointment of a man like Dr. O'Leary to make an analysis in an important case like this, when we have other well-known men, is the greatest piece of absurdity that I know of.

A. A. MURPHY—Dr. O'Leary is notoriously incapable to make an analysis like this.

A. C. HUTCHINSON, foreman—I was very much surprised when I heard of the appointment, as I had never heard his name in such a connection before.

A. W. O'GILVIE—Appointed simply because he was a strong Grit.

The telegrams which the Coroner received concerning the appointment speak for themselves: "Dec. 20th Employ Dr. O'Leary on the usual terms. Signed, D. A. Ross," and later: "Let him have an associate. Signed, D. A. Ross."

The witnesses had not yet arrived.

A. W. O'GILVIE to Coroner—You said that we were all bound in \$100 to be present. Now Mr. Coroner, what have you to say about keeping thirteen gentlemen here for fifty minutes to no effect?

SOME ONE—His absence is another proof of his incapacity.

Dr. Girdwood and O'Leary now arrived and were placed under oath.

Mr. O'GILVIE now demanded an apology from the witnesses for their absence.

The witnesses explained that they had been up till four o'clock this morning to complete the analysis, and that otherwise the jurors would have had to assemble another day. And that they thought the preliminaries would have occupied some time.

After an explanation the report of Dr. O'Leary and Girdwood was presented as follows:

Patrick O'Leary and Gilbert P. Girdwood of the city of Montreal, Doctors in medicine, having been duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say—

I, P. O'Leary, recovered from the Coroner's office, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning on the 21st inst., a parcel or bottle wrapped up in a newspaper and tied with strings; the Coroner stating at the same time that said bottle contained a human stomach with contents, being that of the late Richard Patton. Said bottle I kept under key up to Monday morning, 23rd inst., when I associated with Dr. G. P. Girdwood, the well-known chemical analyst, for the purpose of proceeding to make the analysis of said stomach and contents.

Having previously invited Drs. Reddy and O'Leary to be present in order that they might have an opportunity to examine the internal surface of the stomach, we proceeded, in Dr. Reddy's presence, to open the parcel. We found it to consist of a closely covered glass bottle containing a human stomach and its contents, the stomach being tied at both extremities. On opening it, it was found to contain about an ounce of dark-colored viscid fluid. The stomach presented nothing abnormal, and nothing in any way to account for death from natural causes; nor were there any appearances of the stomach having suffered from the effects of any acid or irritating poisons during life.

In examining and testing the stomach and its contents for the presence of prussic acid or a cyanide, a negative result was obtained. But on testing the contents for vegetable poisons the presence of morphia was detected by the appropriate tests, and by obtaining crystals of morphia recognizable under the microscope. And no other vegetable poison was found.

PATRICK O'LEARY, M.D., McGill.
GILBERT P. GIRDWOOD, M.D., Edinburgh.

Question by CORONER to Dr. Girdwood—Are you prepared to swear whether the amount of morphia was sufficient to cause death or not? A. The quantity found was not sufficient, because it was not absorbed, but it may have been the surplus of that which was absorbed.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON—Do you suppose that the deceased took enough morphia to cause death? A. I think that had the deceased died from morphia we should have found as strong evidences of the presence of morphia in the body. I did not see the post-mortem appearances, and therefore from the chemical analysis alone I could not give an opinion as to the cause of death.

Q. If deceased had taken enough morphia to cause death would traces of morphia be found in the intestines? A. Traces of morphia would be found in all the tissues of the body supplied with blood, and within the cavity of the stomach would be found that which is not absorbed.

Q. After reading the report of the post-mortem examination, can you form an opinion as to whether death was caused by morphia? A. The post-mortem appearances are all consistent with the conclusion that death resulted from morphia, and its presence in the stomach also indicates that it had been swallowed during life. I am, therefore, of the opinion that death resulted from morphia.

By Mr. O'GILVIE—Dr. Girdwood, are you prepared to swear that the deceased died from the effect of morphia? A. No, but—

Mr. O'GILVIE—Stop there; that's an answer to my question.

Dr. GIRDWOOD—I swear it is my opinion.

Mr. O'GILVIE (raising)—I ask you a straightforward question, and demand a straightforward answer. I ask an answer; I don't want your opinion.

Dr. GIRDWOOD (with emphasis on the table)—I am here sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, so help me God, and I'll do it.

Mr. O'GILVIE—Dr. Girdwood, you answered "no" to my question. I want a simple answer, and no opinion about it.

Dr. GIRDWOOD—I am prepared to swear that no man can swear positively of what the late Richard Patton died, but only to form an opinion as to the cause of death from the facts as detailed.

Mr. O'GILVIE—I am very much surprised at that reply. Dr. Girdwood answered "no" to my question.

Dr. GIRDWOOD—I said "no," but I am of opinion that he died from morphia, and I insist on that being taken down as evidence.

Mr. O'GILVIE—Mr. Coroner, am I to understand that a man can come up there and give his evidence as he likes, even if he is an M.D.?

By Mr. FULTON—In your opinion or theory of the death of Richard Patton, do you base it on the fact of having found the unabsorbed morphia in his stomach? You concluded from that a much larger quantity was absorbed? A. My opinion as to the cause of death was not formed until reading the result of the post-mortem examination. I read that in every respect the body is healthy, and no cause of death appears from natural causes. I then find morphia unabsorbed in the stomach, and naturally form the opinion that it was the cause of death.

Q. Does absorption cease with death? A. Yes.

By Mr. A. A. MURPHY to Dr. O'Leary—Q. Was the bottle containing the stomach of the deceased received by you under seal, according to the requirements of medical jurisprudence? A. It was received in a large mouthed glass bottle, closed up but not sealed.

Q. Can you identify the stomach? A. Not from personal knowledge.

To Dr. Girdwood—Q. I want you to state whether under any circumstances a post-mortem

examination would reveal the fact, not the opinion, that death resulted from poison? A. Not post-mortem appearances alone, but with a chemical analysis there are special cases in which you would have positive proof of death from poison; but this is not one of these cases.

Q. Is there any suspicion from the fact of the morphia not being absorbed that any part of it was placed in the stomach after death? A. As I opened the stomach, which was tied at both ends and which I took from the bottle in which it was brought, and as the bottle was one of those self-sealing four lb. glass jars, and it was in the same state as received from the Coroner, it would be impossible.

Q. Is it lawful, prudent and according to the requirements of medical jurisprudence to expose the stomach of a deceased person without being properly sealed, and without retaining positive evidence for identification, for a period of four or five days? A. I don't know the law—that's for the jury to decide.

Mr. MURPHY—That's enough; you don't know the law.

By Mr. PROWSE—Q. Is not morphia the active agent of a number of different drugs? A. It is the active agent of the different varieties of poppy.

Q. Is not morphia frequently taken in small quantities to tranquillize the mind? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. How much morphia would cause death? A. That would depend on the state of the stomach, and whether the person was accustomed to drugs. Half a grain has caused the death of an adult, and one man took thirty grains and recovered.

THE VERDICT.

After a short deliberation the following verdict was returned:

We the jurors of the inquisition holden and taken on view of the body of Richard Patton, do say and declare that as the late Richard Patton, for some time prior to his death, been in a weak condition of body and in a desponding state of mind, the jurors aforesaid are of opinion that the death of said Richard Patton was caused by exhaustion and grief, and that though morphia was found in his stomach there is not sufficient evidence to prove death from that cause.

SIGNED BY THE JURORS.

DR. O'LEARY NOT EMPLOYED BY THE ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have received for publication from the management of the "Etna Life Insurance Company" here, the following letter addressed to Mr. A. A. Murphy, one of the jurors, in regard to a statement made by him at the inquest this forenoon:

A. A. Murphy, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—We wish it distinctly understood that Dr. O'Leary has never had anything to do with the "Etna Life Insurance Company," either directly or indirectly, and that the "Etna Life Insurance Company" had nothing to do with the appointment of Dr. O'Leary in any way whatever.

In justice to the Company and also to the public, we think you should publicly correct the statement as reported in the "Witness" and "Star," as Dr. J. J. Dugdale is the only physician employed by the "Etna Life Insurance Company" in the city of Montreal.

We remain, truly yours,
MANAGERS ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
J. R. ALEXANDER, M.D.,
Manager Montreal District Branch,
Montreal, Dec. 27, 1878.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. A. A. Murphy, in reply, stated that the gentleman introduced to him on a former occasion was not the gentleman who gave his evidence before the jury this morning. Hence the error.

A LETTER FROM DR. O'LEARY.
(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR—I see in your noon edition that at the meeting of the jury in the Patton case Messrs. O'Leary and A. A. Murphy, well-known Conservative politicians, were rather in bad humor on account of our delaying them for some minutes, which time they employed the best way they could; one, Mr. O'Leary, making an attack against the Quebec Government on account of my being named to analyze the late Mr. Patton's stomach, on the ground that I am not a competent chemical analyst. Is Mr. O'Leary a judge in such matters? The other, Mr. Murphy, making a most absurd and false statement, and all that in my absence, which absence was caused by our working, Dr. Girdwood and myself, up to four a.m. this morning to complete our analysis and save those gentlemen the annoyance of a subsequent meeting. Is that British fair play? Our report—a report as should be presented before a jury composed of non-medical men—is now before the public, and I am willing to be judged by it. As to the allusion of my being connected with the "Etna Life Insurance Company," I have only to state that I never was employed by the said Company either in the past or at present, not even knowing the officers of said Company.

Yours truly,
P. O'LEARY, M.D.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

GROCERY SHOP BROKEN INTO.

Octave Guilbault at an early hour this morning broke into the grocery shop of Mr. Wm. Scroggie, St. Denis street, and stole three coats, sardines, lobsters, &c. Mr. Justice Dugas at the Special Sessions condemned the culprit to three years in the penitentiary. Guilbault graduated in the Reformatory School, where after three months confinement he was allowed to depart without finishing his sentence. What a shame! "Had I not been disturbed, what a haul I would have made!"

THE SEMMELHACK BURGLARY.

Owen Phillips, a young boy, was arrested at about three o'clock this morning between the iron outside door and the inside door of Mr. Wm. Semmelhack's shop, No. 363 Notre Dame street. The door window was broken. The proprietor, who lives above, heard the noise of glass breaking, and coming down stairs caught the prisoner in the position described. Although nothing was found in the possession of Phillips, yet a gold plated chain, which the complainant identifies as his property, was picked up on the sidewalk in front of the shop door. The accused is remanded.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Owen Phillips was to-day fully committed to stand his trial for breaking into Mr. Semmelhack's jewellery shop. Henry McNeil, printer, was admitted to bail to answer a charge of having stolen good, (handkerchief) in his possession. Mr. E. Roy appeared for the accused, Mr. Bentley, with whom McNeil worked, was one of the bondsmen, and started to the magistrate, Mr. Dugas, that the would continue to employ the young man as formerly.

THE KINGSEY FALLS DISASTER.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following are the names of the victims of the disastrous pulp boiler explosion in the paper mills at Kingsy Falls, near Danville, P.Q., on Tuesday night last, namely:—J. Thompson and J. Armstrong, killed outright; Rely, Parent, Johnson, Lemieux, Deroche, Robidoux and Ouellette, wounded. It was found necessary on Wednesday to amputate one of the legs of the unfortunate man Ouellette, who is not likely to recover.

The other injured men are doing well. An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner of Arthabaska District, the result of which was a verdict of accidental death, and blame attaching to any person connected with the mills. The fire insurance inspectors are on their way to the place of the accident being, as far as is known here, a mystery.

FAILURE OF AN EX-ALDERMAN.

BROUGHT ABOUT BY GIVING ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

To-day the Banque Nationale took out a writ of attachment against the firm of Laberge & Co., contractors, composed of August Laberge, ex-alderman, and A. Laberge, Esq., for \$1,000. Mr. B. Beausoleil assigned. The liabilities, it is thought, will not much exceed \$25,000. The failure was immediately brought about by the difficulties of Mr. C. J. Courcel, Q.C., to whom Mr. Laberge had given between eight and ten thousand dollars of accommodation paper.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

On Christmas Eve the men of No. 9 Grand Trunk freight train when a little west of Vandreuil station observed the mangled body of a man across the track, he having evidently been run over by a train. Although well dressed and respectable-looking, he was not known in the neighborhood. Colonel Harwood, the Coroner of the district, held an inquest and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned. A gold ring and a dollar bill were found on his person. The facts of the case are wrapped in mystery.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A COMPROMISE IN BEAUMARQUAIS.—WHIT ISSUED.

The writ for the election in Beaumarchais has been issued, and the nomination of candidates will take place on January 2nd. There is probability now of a Liberal candidate offering for the constituency, the Liberals having joined the Conservatives to elect Mr. Bergeron, the friends of the latter promising to aid in the return of the Liberal candidate at the next local election. The extreme Conservatives support Mr. Sters and condemn the compromise. Bergeron's return appears pretty certain.

COMING CABINET CHANGES.

The impression among the friends of the Local Government here is that Mr. Langlier, Minister of Crown Lands, will shortly be sworn in Provincial Treasurer.

A LARGE CAPTAS CASE.

To-day, at the instance of Mr. Jesse Joseph, a capias was served upon Mr. Michael Donovan, at his residence, for \$7,000. Mr. Donovan was formerly of the firm of Donovan, Williams & Shannon, who held a lease of the premises from Mr. Joseph. The firm went into insolvency, and Mr. Joseph took the capias for the amount of rent for the four unexpired years of the lease.

CITY ITEMS.

GEORGE J. CARTER, Esq., of Danville, P.Q., has been appointed a Queen's Councillor by the Provincial Government.

MURDERER CAPTURED.—It is learned that Bowen, the alleged murderer of Frank Daly, near Catouche, and who escaped from Sherbrooke jail about two months ago, has been traced to and arrested at Galveston, Texas, by an American detective.

RE-ARRESTED.—The notorious Kearney and Tigh were re-arrested about 11 o'clock by the High Constable and Detective Lafon, on a charge of having stolen goods in their possession. Two watches were found secreted in the collar.

THE RIVER.—The weather having moderated there is no appearance of the formation of an ice-bridge below this city to-day. There is considerable floating ice in the centre, which passes down freely. The shore ice extends far out into the river on both sides, and it appears to be very strong, but the channel where the water runs swiftly is all open yet.

NEWSBOYS' FESTIVAL.—The members of the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association have proposed giving the new boys a festival, on the evening of Tuesday, New Year's Day, in their building. The boys will be admitted by ticket. A full dinner will be served at five o'clock, to be followed by a select entertainment. The friends who desire to aid in this can do so by sending donations of provisions, fruit, &c., to the Secretary at the Rooms before noon on the 31st.

GONE WEST.—It is said that the produce commission firm, No. 32 Victoria Square, which left this city rather suddenly some weeks ago, has turned up in Colborne street, Toronto, under another firm name. This firm had a peculiar way of doing business. It distributed circulars all over the country asking for consignments of produce, which were sent under the impression that high prices would be realized as represented. The shippers were, of course, deceived, but the swindlers managed to just keep within the law.

AN UNNECESSARY LUXURY.—Some surprise was created in the Police Committee yesterday upon the presentation of an account for \$48 for a morning daily paper for the different police stations, with the explanations by the chairman that the account had already been paid, probably in advance, that he had been totally unaware of this expense of the department, and that he did not know by whose order the papers were supplied. He expressed the opinion that it was a useless expenditure, and said that to obtain the news no one would think of purchasing the morning papers, as it was well-known that there were three times these only cost one cent per copy. Nearly all the other members of the Committee concurred in the views of the Chairman. With reference to the remark in the Gazette this morning in connection with this subject, taking exception to the department receiving the National Police Gazette, a copy of which happened to be on the Committee's table yesterday, it may be stated that there is, doubtless, information in this paper useful to chiefs of city police forces, all of whom, it is believed, receive it, although it is, admittedly, unfit for general perusal.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 27, 10 a.m.—Since yesterday the pressure has remained nearly stationary throughout Canada, and the highest pressure still covers the Western and North-Western States. Some flurries have been reported from nearly all Canadian stations with stationary temperature. The weather has become clear and considerably colder in the West and North-West, most stations reporting the temperature below zero this morning. Probable for the next 24 hours—Lower Lake region, fresh to brisk south-westerly to north-westerly winds, and cloudy to partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow, colder towards morning. St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh winds, and cloudy to partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow. Maritime Provinces, moderate to fresh winds, and partly cloudy to cloudy weather with snow flurries.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, Dec. 27, 1878.

New York, Dec. 27, 12 noon—Gold, 100¹/₂; Exchange \$4.83¹/₂.

Greenbacks bought at $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 00; sold at 00 @ 00; Silver 6 to 8.

P. D. BROWNE & Co., Brokers,
124 St. James st.

FINANCIAL.

The Money Market continues dull and prices remain unchanged. Buyers at 8¹/₂; sellers at 8¹/₂; counter-
8¹/₂ to 8¹/₂. Gold Drafts nominal at 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ premium, nothing doing. Sterling Exchange is \$4.83, demand \$4.88¹/₂. Gold in New York par bid, with $\frac{1}{8}$ asked.

The dealings in Montreal Telegraph stocks formed the chief feature of to-day's Stock Market. About 1,300 shares were sold at 110¹/₂ to 111¹/₂. Bank stocks were steady, without any important change from yesterday's prices.

The following are the transactions this morning:
31 Montreal at 130; 2 do. at 138¹/₂; 118 Ontario at 68; 55 do. at 67¹/₂; 25 Consolidated at 58; 24 Merchants' at 78¹/₂; 26 do. at 79; 50 do. at 79¹/₂; 50 do. at 111¹/₂; 50 Richelieu at 43.

The transactions of this afternoon were: 9 Montreal at 139; 43 Ontario at 65; 10 Consolidated at 58; 5 do. at 57¹/₂; 100 People's at 60; 6 Merchants' at 79¹/₂; 61 do. at 79¹/₂; 325 Montreal Telegraph at 111¹/₂; 228 do. at 111¹/₂; 150 do. at 111; 250 do. at 110¹/₂.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—Dec. 27.

(Published by C. J. Meeker.)

Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3 p.m.:

Gold Market: 100... 130... 138¹/₂... 118 Ontario at 68; 55 do. at 67¹/₂; 25 Consolidated at 58; 24 Merchants' at 78¹/₂; 26 do. at 79; 50 do. at 79¹/₂; 50 do. at 111¹/₂; 50 Richelieu at 43.

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