

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XVI., No. 281.

LAST EDITION.

MONTR EAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1877.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MONTREAL ALMANAC	
Sun Rises..... 7 12	New Moon..... 4 10
Sun Sets..... 4 28	Full Moon..... 20 57
Moon Rises..... 6 3	Last Q..... 27 15

ISSUED LAST WEEK.	
Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	24,500
DAILY	88,521
Total.....	113,021

One Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 3.

New York, Dec. 3, 12 noon. Gold, 102 3/4; Exchange, 8 1/2.

Greenbacks bought at 3 @ 00 dis. sold at 2 @ 00 00 American Silver bought at 8 @ 00 dis. British do. at 2 @ 00 dis. Small do. 10 @ 00 dis.

P. D. BROWNE & CO., Bankers, 124 St. James street.

MARINE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived "Nevada," from Liverpool, and "Plumier," from Antwerp.

FALMER POINT, Dec. 3.—Cloudy; light south-west wind; no ice; Ther. 22.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Clear, cold.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Clear, cool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—SS. "Circassian" arrived.

The "Peruvian" arrived at Halifax at 2 p.m. yesterday.

CABLE.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF RUSSIANS AT ORCHANIE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A despatch from Constantinople says the Russians have been repulsed near Orchanie with serious loss.

The Khedive has sent the Sultan 6,000 additional troops.

Moukhtar Pasha is fortifying Erzeroum.

EFFECT OF LORD DERBY'S SPEECH IN RUSSIA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says Lord Derby's speech regarding England's policy in the East has produced a good impression in Russia.

SERBIA READY FOR WAR.

BRISBANE, December 3.—All the militia have already gone to the frontier. Prince Milan, the War Minister, and the Metropolitan, leave for the headquarters Dec. 9th. The declaration of independence will be made on the 11th or the 12th and active steps will be taken. A large quantity of ammunition has been set to the frontier.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Northumberland colliery proprietors will to-day issue a fortnight's notice to miners of twelve and a half per cent. reduction in wages.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN DESPAIR—THE RUSSIANS SWARMING THE BALKANS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Constantinople special says a desponding view is taken here of the political and military situation. It is believed the Russians are entering the Balkans at various points in overwhelming numbers, and are in rear of Mehmet Ali's army, from which not much is expected. More is hoped from Suleiman Pasha's army, which is believed to be engaged in a strong effort near Osman Bazar. The rapid advance of the Russians has revived former apprehensions of serious disturbances in Constantinople from retreating and demoralized troops.

WITHDRAWAL OF TURKS FROM BALKAN PASSIES.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 3.—It is stated that the Turks are withdrawing from the western Balkan passes upon Sofia.

AMERICAN.

GREAT FIRE.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 3.—A fire originating in Robinson & Hewitt's furniture store yesterday spread until the whole business block was in flames. It is feared several persons are buried under the falling walls.

PURE OIL.

MILLERTON, Pa., Dec. 3.—A singular oil well has been struck in the Holder Run section. It spouts pure oil, needing no refining.

END OF CARPET-WEAVERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The carpet-weavers' strike ends to-day by the yielding of the larger manufacturers to the demand for non-reductions.

SITTING BULL AND THE COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald's Fort Walsh special says Major Walsh has just returned from Sitting Bull's camp. He believes Sitting Bull did not fully comprehend the brief address of the American Commissioners, and that the Indians should have been informed what their horses and arms would bring if sold, also what number of cattle a camp of three hundred lodges would be entitled to, their probable increase, &c. Major Walsh explained this matter to them during his visit, and was surprised at their responding they had not refused to go back, and that if they had understood just what was proposed they might have agreed with the Commission to return to the United States in a year or two. It is believed here that patient persuasion might yet induce Sitting Bull to recross the border on the identical terms already offered.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Washington special:

The Tribune says Senator Butler will make a personal explanation early in the regular session explaining his connection with the Hamburg affair.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior goes good faith towards the Indians in all transactions, and suggests that among the Indian agents there should be a system of grades and promotion for merit, to obtain a better and more honest management. The Secretary recommends the better education of Indian children, and in the English tongue, the settlement of all savages in Indian territories and upon two grand reservations, one each side of the Rocky Mountains, the diversion of Red men from hunting to agriculture, the instruction in farming, private ownership of land, and an Indian police. He also makes a suggestion for the prevention of the destruction of timber.

The World says the President has ordered two or three thousand cavalry to Ringgold Barracks on the Texas frontier. In a few weeks four additional regiments of cavalry, authorized by law, will reinforce the troops on the frontier.

By order of Cardinal McCloskey, all collections in Catholic churches yesterday were given to the new Cathedral. Over \$20,000 were collected in this arch diocese.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Receiver of the Claimant Savings Bank reports its officers guilty of systematic mismanagement, regarding them liable to civil and criminal prosecution.

A fortnight ago Richard Kimball, a Chicago

philanthropist, raised \$37,562 to pay the debt on the Presbyterian Memorial Church in this city. Yesterday he secured \$27,338 additional, which pays the entire debt.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Dec. 3.)

HON. MR. PELLETIER returned to the city on Saturday evening.

ILL.—Private despatches from Winnipeg represent Madame Cauchon as being very ill.

THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS are nearly all finished, and will be ready for presentation on the first day of the session.

THE COASTING TRADE.—The Government has given orders to enforce the coasting trade regulations with regard to American vessels.

A SPECIAL TRAIN on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on Wednesday will convey the Reform Reception Committee to meet Mr. Laurier.

THE SS. "NEWFIELD."—Dr. May left on Saturday night for Montreal and leaves this evening for Halifax to superintend the loading of the steamer "Newfield." Mr. Keefe leaves on Thursday for New York en route for Paris.

ATTEMPTED TO DROWN HERSELF.—A girl who refuses to give her name, attempted last night to throw herself over the suspension bridge near the Chaudiere Falls. She was stopped in time and taken to the Protestant Hospital. She still refuses to give her name.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R.—Mr. Duncan Macdonald, contractor on the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, accompanied by Mr. George A. Taylor, paymaster, and Mr. Chisholm, the contractor for the ballasting, left Montreal at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by special train, on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, there being two passenger cars attached.

The reason that Sunday was selected for the trip, Mr. Macdonald explains, was because on any other day the road is blocked with ballasting and construction locomotives, making a through trip impossible.

They arrived at Papineauville at three o'clock, having made this portion of the trip in two hours, or forty miles per hour. Only this way to Hull the worst spots have been ballasted.

They stopped at several places along the route in order to view the progress of the work and arrived in Hull shortly before seven o'clock, or a little less than six hours from the time of leaving Montreal.

When the road is completed, Mr. Macdonald says the distance will be made in four to four and a half hours. Regular passenger trains will not be running for a couple of weeks yet at least, and Mr. Macdonald says he is not able to name any definite date.

The water tanks are not finished yet, nor is the turn table at Hull. The depots will not be completed for some ten days yet, but if the tanks were ready Mr. Macdonald says they would run before the depots were finished.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Dec. 3.)

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH delivered a lecture last night in St. Michael's Cathedral on "Why Catholics do not make the Bible their rule of faith."

REV. DR. TOPP preached the annual sermon to St. Andrew's Society in Knox Church last night.

GAMBLER FINED.—Henry Rudd, a waiter, was fined \$20 and costs at the Police Court this morning for gambling.

DELIGHTFULLY CLEAR WEATHER has prevailed here yesterday and to-day.

QUEBEC.

(Special to the Witness, Dec. 3.)

WEST A LITTLE TOO FAR.—The Courier du Canada has got into serious trouble. On the occasion of Saturday's demonstration Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau and a host of other leading merchants in St. Roch and Lower Town displayed quantities of bunting in Mr. Laurier's honor.

The Courier, speaking of this circumstance, tells them that they hoisted their flags for a party whose anti-national policy brought upon them ruin and bankruptcy. These merchants are now going for Mr. Vallée and want him to explain what he means by trying to injure their business standing and by speaking of them as bankrupts.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A MAGISTRATE.—A week or two ago the two prisoners Beaudoin and Chabois, who assaulted the American gentleman, Mr. Collier, so severely the other night, were sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Recorder, without the option of a fine, for assaulting a policeman. It seems the Recorder, who was a prominent Conservative partisan before his appointment, ordered a delay in committing the prisoners to jail, and as they took an active part in the late election, in Quebec East, the reasons given for his Honor's unexpected conduct are anything but complimentary to him.

(Press Despatch, Dec. 3.)

BUILDING LOTS.—The Local Government are having a plan of the Jesuit Barracks property prepared, laying it out in building lots.

MR. KINE is expected in town this week and will commence his meetings under the auspices of the Y. M. C. Association, in the Victoria Hall, on Sunday evening next.

COMPLAINTS are made from Murray Bay that the houses of city people which were shut up for the winter are being broken into and robbed.

THE COLD SNAP which set in on Saturday morning still continues, but a fall of fine snow, which threatens to be heavy, commenced this morning and is still continuing.

COMPULSORY VOTING ADVOCATED.—The Chronicle in speaking of the wholesale bribery carried on in Quebec East to keep voters opposed to those practicing such corruption from the polls, recommends compulsory voting as the only successful prevention of this form of electoral dishonesty.

SOREL.

(Press Despatch, Dec. 3.)

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named Pierre Buteau, tanner, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon while under the influence of liquor. It appears he and a few more of his friends had been drinking rather freely together, and to whom he was relating his troubles. He expressed a desire to end his life, whereupon he took hold of a razor and cut a gash in his throat about four inches long, fortunately not very deep. Dr. Coyle was called and dressed the wound, which turned out to be not so severe as was at first anticipated.

SHANNONVILLE.

(By Telegraph, Dec. 3.)

FIRE.—Last night the stable of the ashery owned by Mr. Owen Roblin, of this place, was destroyed by fire. Five horses were burned in the building. Insured.

HALIFAX, N.S.

(Press Despatch, Dec. 3.)

COLLEGE BURNED.—Acadia College, at Wolfville, owned by the Baptist body, was totally de-

stroyed by fire last night. There are no particulars yet.

CAPELTON, QUE.

(Press Despatch, Dec. 3.)

KILLED BY RUM.—On Sunday morning, John Rankin, shoemaker, between sixty and seventy, was found dead a few feet from his door. Verdict, "Died from exposure in consequence of taking too much drink."

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 3rd, 10 a.m.—In the lower lake region the pressure has decreased with increasing southerly to south-westerly winds, clear to fair weather and rising temperature.

In the St. Lawrence, the pressure has decreased with moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and fair cold weather. In the Maritime Provinces, winds have shifted west and south west, with clear to fair and continued cold weather. This morning the pressure is highest over the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States, and low over the Upper lake region and North-West. Probabilities for the next 24 hours.—For the lower lake region, fresh to brisk south-westerly winds, clear to fair warmer weather. For the St. Lawrence, fresh to brisk southerly to westerly winds, and fair warmer weather. For the Maritime Provinces, fresh southerly to westerly winds, and fair warmer weather.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—J. B. Pryor, trainer for Am. Belmont, Esq., has used Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia on horses, and recommends it. Sold by Henry R. Gray, 144 St. Lawrence street.

—The Treasurer of the Hackett monument acknowledges, with thanks, the sum of \$4 from Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 379, Loughboro, Ontario. Subscriptions from other lodges are invited.

OVERCOATS from \$6 to \$25. Ulsters from \$7.50 to \$25, equal in every respect to custom made. Robert Seath & Sons, 441 Notre Dame street, between McGill street and St. Peter street.

REMOVAL.—We hope that Messrs. Brown & Claggett will not leave the Koccollet House. Their great sale advertised to-day no doubt is a good idea, so as to have few goods on hand when the time for moving comes. We admire the determination to cut prices down so as to make a successful clearance. The loss on their kid glove stock will be something heavy, judging by the reductions in their 1, 2, 3 and 4 button gloves.

—Eminent men of science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it can enter the circulation.

EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Ephs has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPHS & CO., Monocarpic Chemists, London, Eng."

—Sale by auction to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon of a small private library, together with about 150 volumes of medical works, at W. K. Shaw's stores, 155 St. James st.

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

BIRTHS.

MARIOTT.—On the 27th inst., at 43 St. Radegonde street, the wife of C. Mariott, sculptor, of a son.

HARRIS.—In this city, on the 2nd instant, the wife of A. W. Harris, of a son.

DEAKE.—On the 3rd inst., Mrs. T. C. Drake, of a daughter, still-born.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, 1st instant, at No. 12 Pine Street, 271 St. Lawrence street, wife of Guardian John Mitchell, of a son.

MARTON.—On the 3rd instant, at 27 Lorne Avenue, the wife of Wm. H. Marton, of a son.

MARRIED.

BRADFORD—DENMAN.—Nov. 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, 78 St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, Montreal, by the Rev. James Allen, R. J. Bradford, Esq., of Lacolle, P.Q., to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Denman.

London (Eng.) and New York papers please copy.

DIED.

BURNET.—On Sunday morning, the 2nd December, Barbara McGowan, relict of the late Samuel Burnet, aged 44 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 37 Grothe street, on Tuesday at 2 p.m., thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

WESTBY.—On the evening of December 1st, at her father's residence, 27 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mary C. A., eldest daughter of N. H. J. Westby and granddaughter of the late Edward Westby, Esq., of High Park, County Wicklow, Ireland.

Funeral will leave 89 Cathedral street, at 2:30 p.m., on Tuesday. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

DUBLIN and LIVERPOOL papers please copy.

McGAURAN.—On the 3rd inst., of group, James Charles McGauran, eldest son of James McGauran, aged 1 year 8 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, 47 St. George street, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

IRWIN.—At Lennoxville, P.Q., on Friday, Nov. 30th, 1877, Mr. William Irwin, aged 57 years.

He was a New Brunswick settler, on the 30th November, of aliphtheria. Rebecca Edith, daughter of John and Sarah Hoyle, aged 2 years 6 months and 9 days.

—Suffer little children to come unto Me.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 2nd instant, after a faithful discharge of 41 years' service to his country, Owen Smith, Medalist and Pensioner, aged 62 years. Served throughout the Crimean War in Her Majesty's Thirty-eighth (1st) Staffordshire, in which regiment he was 21 years, served in Canada in the Canadian Rifles for 4 years, and latterly in the Victoria Rifles for the past 16 years, by whom he was universally respected and regretted.

The deceased will be buried with military honors on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and retired members of the regiment are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Rouser lane, off Sanguinet street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANTS' BANK

OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada will be held at the Banking House in this city

ON THURSDAY, 13th DECEMBER NEXT,

at 12 o'clock noon,

to consider and determine the form of application which is to be made to Parliament, and the legislation to be asked for by such application comprising authority to reduce the shares of the Bank to \$75 per share.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE HAGUE,

General Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASCHER & CO.,

481 ST. PAUL STREET,

FANCY GOODS

AND

STAPLE MERCHANDISE.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

1 WHOLESALE ONLY.

SEWING MACHINES.

RARE CHANCE.

Very high class machine at much under regular price.

"THE WEEB," "F.E." AND "G.E."

for manufacturing and family use acknowledged to be unsurpassed.

The Subscribers having bought the insolvent estate of HENRY TENISON, Sewing Machine Dealer and Agent for the Wood Company, will sell the stock VERY LOW.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

Carpet Warehouse, 459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

FINNAN HADDIES!

WYER'S HADDIES!

THE BEST, UNEQUALLED!

SMOKE-DRIED, SALT, SHELLED AND DRIED FISH.

Canned Fish, Vegetables and Fruits.

NARROWS-SHELL OYSTERS AND MALPEQUES.

SADDLE ROCK OYSTERS, in bulk or cans.

BULK OYSTERS, the BEST MEATS, &c.

D. HATTON & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FISH, OYSTERS AND FRUIT,

18 Bonsecours street.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

Every form of disease is necessarily attended by impurity of blood, and attention should be paid to its restoration to a healthy condition through the use of a medicine like Phosfozone. As a remedial agent in the treatment of nervous affections, whether arising from nerve exhaustion or stomach derangement, Phosfozone has been found to exert remarkably rapid curative action; and Dyspepsia, even of chronic type, has, with equal rapidity, yielded to its powerfully incisive action.

POPE PIUS IX.

THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF POPE PIUS IX.

By T. ADOLPHUS TROLOPE.

PRICE. \$1.50.

FOR SALE BY

DAWSON BROTHERS,

ST. JAMES STREET.

SUCCESS.

Our efforts in offering to the public a superior class of Ready-made Overcoats, made just as well as if they were made to order, has been a complete success. On Saturday our store was crowded from eight in the morning till eleven at night, so much so, that it was with great difficulty that all got served. The Fur Beaver Overcoat and the Tweed (Tweed) was most in demand, and next to them was the Boys' Ulsters, and next to them again was the Moscow Beaver Overcoat, which we sell at the exceedingly low price of \$7.00. Our \$25.00 Ulster, lined all through with tweed, and quilted, has no equal; and our \$5.00 Pilot Overcoat, two-lined, is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city; and then, to meet the wants of the working class, we have strong, serviceable Pants from \$2.00, and an endless variety of all-wool Vests for \$1.00. We trust, then, that we may receive the same patronage this week that we had last week, and both parties will be benefited.

R. O'HARA & SON,

19 St. Lawrence Street.

NOTICE OF RETURN.

DR. GEORGE A. RAYNES,

having returned from Europe, is prepared to receive his patients, as usual, at his residence, No. 1253 St. Catharines street. Consulting hours—8 to 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., and after 7 at night.

PIG IRON.

"SUMMERLEE" and "EGLINTON."

BAR IRON—T.K. Crown and N.B. Crown.

FIRE BRICKS—"Ramsey" and other brands.

WHITE LEAD—Dry and in Oil.

OILS—Lined and Olive.

For Sale by COPLAND & McLAREN,

Corner Wellington and Grey Nuns streets.

JOSEPH WRAY, JR.,

Successor to the late Joseph Wray, Esq., Under-taker, 119 St. Dominique st., near St. Lawrence Market. Successor, with all the details, carefully attended to, Collins and Caskets of all sizes and most superb finish. Caskets, gloves and every requisite supplied. The best Hearse always ready.

SMALL FONTS OF

DISPLAY TYPE FOR SALE.

About 50 fonts of FANCY DISPLAY TYPE, ranging from Nonpareil to two-line English, on hand. For sale at prices from \$1.50 to \$3 per font.

These are real bargains, and are well suited to country Job Offices.

Send orders soon, as they are already going off.

SCRIPTS!

Twenty fonts of SCRIPTS, ranging from Pica to Two-line Great Primer, are offered at very low prices. The fonts are in good order, and have not been much used. Samples of face will be sent on application.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

It is announced in Vienna that the death sentence of De Tourville, the wife-murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE EXPELLED AMERICAN.

A Paris despatch says Minister Noyes has obtained the repeal of the order of expulsion of the American citizen Bedel, expelled to Belgium for language displeasing to the Government.

THE QUEEN THANKED BY THE POPE FOR ALLOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCOTCH HIERARCHY.

The Pope has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking her for permitting the establishment of the Scotch hierarchy.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET—A MINISTERIAL VICTORY.

A N.Y. Herald's Rome special says a long struggle in the Italian Parliament between the Opposition and Government resulted in a Ministerial triumph, the budget having been voted by a large majority.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

At the anniversary of the Royal Society on Saturday the President, Sir Joseph Hooker, paid a high tribute to recent scientific investigations in America, and asked what scientific literature can England and her Colonies show to compare with that of the United States.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

A Rome despatch to London says the Pope was insensible for three hours Sunday morning. This symptom is not new, but the fit was unusually prolonged. The inflammation of the legs is rising above the knees.

Later.—It is stated that the Pope's legs are altogether numb.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION.—MACMAHON'S PATRIOTISM APPEARED TO VATICAN INTERFERENCE NOT TO BE TOLERATED IN FRANCE'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The Budget Committee intend moving that the Chamber pass a vote on the direct taxation clause, enabling the Councils General to take the preliminary step of distributing, without, however, authorizing collections.

A meeting of 1,500 merchants and manufacturers in Paris on Sunday drew up an address appealing to the patriotism of President MacMahon to yield to the wishes of the majority in view of the threatened ruin of trade and the interests of the international exhibition. A letter from M. Kratz, chief commissioner of the exhibition, was read denying that the exhibition would be delayed a single day, whatever might happen.

It is stated that 120 members of the Republican Left decided to refuse to vote any part of the budget until the Government has returned to a parliamentary course.

A Paris despatch to London says the Marquis de Raonville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has confidentially informed the Vatican that his conduct will be guided by the strictest good will to the Holy See, but he will not tolerate direct interference in the internal affairs of France.

M. Laroche and De la Rochette, deputies, fought a duel on Sunday. The affair grew out of the publication by M. de la Rochette of a disparaging letter. M. de la Rochette was wounded in the thigh.

THE EASTERN WAR.

CONFIRMATION OF RUSSIAN REPULSE AT ETROPOL.—TURKS ABANDON HEIGHTS AT BATUM.—OSMAN PASHA DETERMINED TO MAKE A SORTIE UNLESS RELIEVED.

A Bogot despatch says after the fight at Metchka on November 26th, the Russians collected 2,500 Turkish corpses.

Intelligence has been received in Kars that the Turks have abandoned Khazabani Heights, near Batum, and the Russians have occupied them.

Recent deserters from Plevna in Bucharest assert that Osman Pasha declares his intention of making a sortie if not relieved within a fortnight.

Specials in Bucharest confirm the reports that the Russians on the 28th and 29th of November attempted to push on from Etropol, and seize the southern junction of roads from Orhanie and Etropol, but were repulsed with heavy loss. General Ignatieff and Prince Gortschakoff go to general headquarters on Tuesday. A Russian official despatch states: "After the capture of Pravat the Turks abandoned Novatchen, Skrivena and Orhanie, retreating to the Balkan defile near Wrethest. The country between the rivers Isker and Ogust is quite free from Turks. We have occupied Belahor and Litcheva, on the Ogust."

A Bogot special reports that Captain Greene, United States military attaché, has received the Russian Order of St. Andrew for coolness in battles at Shipka Pass and Plevna.

Gen. Armandean, Conservative, and Massatt, Republican, have been elected Senators for the departments of Vienne and Pyrenees Orientales.

A Rome special says the Vatican accepts the English Government's conditions, so as to be able to proclaim the hierarchy of Scotland immediately.

AMERICAN.

U. S. BONDS TO BE PAID IN GOLD.

Secretary Sherman, in reply to Colgate & Sons, New York, says: "I am authorized to issue the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds only at par for coin, and as gold coin only is authorized by law, I can only receive gold coin."

U. S. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.

The U. S. Secretary of the Navy's annual report states that the navy contains 142 vessels of all kinds; the officers on the active list number 1,672; enlisted men, 7,012. Estimates for the present fiscal year are \$16,233,234, exclusive of \$2,314,231 for new buildings, &c. The report says 18 vessels are unfit for repair or completion.

THE CHINESE GRIEVANCES IN CALIFORNIA.

Six Chinese companies of San Francisco have addressed a communication to Mr. Evans. They call attention to the fact that since the adoption of the treaty the United States has received from China nearly \$900,000 indemnity for outrages on American citizens and property in China; that for years the Chinese have been robbed and murdered in California, and not in one case in fifty have the perpetrators been brought to justice, and the punishment of the Chico murders is attributable to the influence and money of good citizens of San Francisco, the result being an exception to the rule.

RIOTERS PUNISHED.

Daniel Moran and Alexander McAllister, railroad rioters, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were fined \$500 and six months in the workhouse. J. M. Green, for diverting a switch, was fined \$1,500 and 18 months' penitentiary. Thos. McCall, for striking the assistant superintendent when the latter attempted to move the switch, was fined \$1,500 and a year's imprisonment. James Carter, making incendiary threats to burn the depot, was fined \$2,000 and 22 months' penitentiary. Matthew Marshall, firing cock cars, was fined \$5,000 and six years and 10 months' penitentiary. All were drunk at the time the offences were committed.

BITTER ATTACK ON PRESIDENT HAYES BY SENATOR CONKLING.

The World's Washington special says: "In executive session on Saturday, Senator Conkling made a very bitter speech against the President, in which he was sustained by Senator Edmonds. Even Senator Hoar went as far as to intimate the nomination of Fitzsimmons, which ex-Governor Tilden could have made with great propriety. Senators say the temper of the debate, if it had taken place in open session, would have started the country by its denunciations of the Administration, which met the approval of seven-eighths of the Republican Senators, and which indicated unmistakably open war soon to be declared in open session against the Administration."

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

SATISFACTORY.—The bridge over the Gatineau, on the line of the M. O. & O. Railway, was tested Saturday afternoon with five engines, and gave every satisfaction.

BAD ACCIDENT.—A man, in the employ of Bate & Co. attempted to drive across the St. Lawrence and Ottawa track whilst the train was approaching. The wagon was smashed into atoms, and the man thrown through the air a distance of thirty feet, falling on his head, and receiving probably fatal injuries.

A FORTUNE.—Mr. John Holmes, ex-M.P. for Carleton County, received information by the last New Zealand mail that through his brother's death he had become a millionaire; his brother bequeathed him \$500,000 in cash and property in the city of Melbourne valued at half a million dollars. The deceased gentleman's wife and son, who were also well provided for, are now on their way to Ottawa. Mr. Holmes received a telegram from them on Saturday stating that the son had been taken ill on the way.

TORONTO.

BURGLARY.—A few nights ago the residence of the Hon. William McMaster, Yorkville, was broken into by burglars, who carried away about \$2,000 worth of jewellery. An entrance was effected by removing a window pane.

A HANGMAN BRATES.—Henry England, a whiskey detective, the man who acted as executioner in the Williams hanging, was set upon Saturday night by two men and severely beaten. When he left the jail on Friday he met a crowd of roughs on the Don Bridge, who were waiting to throw him into the river. He ran back to the jail for protection, but the officials objected to his staying there, and let him go out the back way.

TEMPERANCE CLUB.—Messrs. W. H. Howland and G. M. Rose are about to open a temperance club house, having secured commodious premises on Albert street for that purpose.

FATAL JUMP.—On Saturday morning the dead body of Patrick Carney, who lived about a mile west of Weston, was found lying by the side of the Grand Trunk Railway track. His neck was broken, and he was otherwise badly injured. Deceased got on a train at the village the night before, and when nearing home must have jumped, and so met his death.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The new church of the Ascension was opened on Sunday. The Bishop of Toronto preached in the morning, Dean Grassett in the afternoon, and Rev. Arthur Baldwin, brother to the late Canon Baldwin, as a memorial to whom the church has been erected, in the evening. On each occasion the edifice was filled.

QUEBEC.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION COMMISSION.—Rev. Mr. Nantel, Rev. Mr. Fothergill, and Mr. Archambault, with Mr. G. Ouimet as chairman, have been appointed commissioners to superintend and prepare a school exhibition in connection with the approaching Paris exhibition.

HALIFAX.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—D. R. McInnes, of Ohio, Antigonish County, while riding on horseback, was thrown, shattering his limbs so badly that he died in a few days.

DIED.—Hon. P. Walker, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., died this week, and was buried on Saturday.

RETURNING HOME.—Mr. F. C. Ford, British agent, and J. H. G. Berne, Secretary of the Fishery Commission, took passage by the "Moravian" for Liverpool.

FIRES.

On Friday night, a fire took place at Cariboo gold mines, Musquodoboit, by which the engine house and crushers were destroyed; no insurance; loss about \$2,000.—Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a building occupied by H. E. MacIntyre as a tinshop, in Mill Point, Ont. the contents were mostly saved; the building was nearly totally destroyed; both losses are covered by insurance.

A BOY'S DEATH FROM ALCOHOLISM.—The Sunday following the big fire on Sneed and Second streets a number of children found a barrel of whiskey under the ruins. Accustomed to see their parents, all of whom live on and around the river front, drinking liquor with great relish, they imitated the example given them and did likewise. The bung was removed, and while one sucked, the others held the barrel in proper position for him or her, as the case might be. And so they drank themselves drunk, becoming ultimately so helpless that they rolled and wallowed on the debris, unconscious of everything and everybody. Among their number was Tommy Creed, a lad of eight years. The alcohol he consumed so soaked itself into the boy's body as to affect his brain and poison his entire system. He suffered horribly in consequence, Monday night he had convulsions, suffering more than half a hundred ere the coming of death relieved his agony. The boy's brother remained with him, and a physician attended him in his dying hour. When Coroner Moore called yesterday to hold the inquest he found the body in an old dirty basement on the river front near Second street. The surroundings indicated unmistakably the signs of poverty and the worst kind. The face of the dead, shrunk and shrivelled by the failure to receive proper nourishment while sickness existed, appeared doubly ghastly in the absence of life, the eyes from the depths of their shallow sockets showing the impress of agony in the extreme. The mother objected, with much demonstration, to the holding of the inquest, and after she had been induced to become quiet her husband came in full of drink and desired to clear out the room.—*Montreal Courier-Journal*.

The police department in Albany is successfully using the telephone in place of the telegraph. No battery is used, the current being generated by an electro-magnet revolving across the poles of a permanent magnet.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MACKENZIE BOWELL, M.P. AND G.M. OF THE LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION, AND THE WITNESS.

SIR.—As an example of the above gentleman's Orangism (?) when anything which would affect his politics is concerned, I will state, and dare him to contradict me, that the County Master of Montreal wrote him twice, and the Secretary of the Hackett monument fund, twice; asking his advice as Grand Master on a matter of great importance, and relating to our present position in Lower Canada; and—for good private and political reasons it is to be presumed—he did not think it worth his while to vouchsafe a reply in either case. Comment is unnecessary.

AN ORANGEMAN.

DANGER.

SIR.—I entirely agree with you that it would be most injurious to our interests should the South-Eastern Counties Railway fall into the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is one thing, however, to point out an evil, but another and quite different one to devise a remedy. It appears to me that the only way to secure this property from absorption by the octopus-like Grand Trunk Railway is by the intervention of the City Corporation. Assuming that the whole of the million dollar grant will not need to be paid to the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, the requisite funds could be furnished with little difficulty. This city granted \$50,000 to the Grand Trunk Railway for a city terminus, and we all know how it has been spent. It is probable that double that amount would secure an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, independent of the control of the Grand Trunk Railway, as a controlling interest might be acquired for that sum, and perhaps for a much smaller amount.

This matter should not be allowed to go by default. Our merchants have had reason to complain that goods were carried from British markets and laid down in Toronto, Hamilton and London at less rates than to this city, and the explanation was simply this, viz: that these were competing points, which Montreal was not. Upon remembrance the evil was so far remedied that our importers were put upon the same footing. The remedy indicated is very clear, and that is, make Montreal a competing point, and then we may hold our own in competition with our neighbors of Ontario, but which we cannot do if we shall continue to be handicapped by huge railway corporations.

FAIR PLAY.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The Ultramontane struggle in Canada for supremacy over the civil authority has found a historian in Mr. Charles Lindsay, of Toronto, a book entitled *Rome in Canada* covers 400 pages, and affords a very complete history of the movement. Mr. Lindsay, after pointing out the premonitions of the struggle in the episcopal assault upon the Institut Canadien, describes the rise of the new school of which Bishop Bourget boasted the formation in Quebec, which school find their duty and their pleasure in unlimited devotion to the Pope, approve of everything he approves, and condemn everything he condemns, and reject liberalism, philosophy, Casarism, rationalism, and other errors which glide like venomous serpents in all ranks of society. The devotees of this school belonging to good families are expected to make their way to important positions in the State.

In a few years, it is predicted, their number will increase, and they will be strong enough, by the aid of the Church, to force open the doors of the Legislature and to take possession of the judicial bench. When that day of triumph arrives the obnoxious *Code des Curés*, written by Judge Beaudry, will cease to be recognized as an authority in the courts; and another work of Bishop Bourget, and one which is dear to his heart, will have been gratified. The voice of Rome will find an echo within the walls of the Canadian Parliament, in the judicial tribunals, in the legal opinions of the bar, at the hustings, and in the lecture room, in school and college, everywhere. The Bishop has not explained how it will be possible to educate lawyers when Pothier shall have been banished from the University of Laval, and all the other text books of Gallican authors which have been honored with a place in the *Index* shall have been burnt. The Bishop of Bithynia, the right hand of the late Bishop of Montreal, who acted as administrator of the diocese in the absence of Mgr. Bourget, laments that it is a very rare thing to find an advocate *qui écrit à la lumière de la foi*. The light of dogma would prove a will-o-the-wisp to one destined to pursue the career of civil law.

Mr. Lindsay points out the way in which the periodical press is used to further the doctrines of the new school. The Fifth Council of Quebec made it the duty of the clergy to urge perpetual war upon the independent, non-clerical press. The instructions are to make the faithful avoid the danger of reading "bad journals," all journals being bad which do not unhesitatingly accept the Syllabus and the Encyclical for their guide. Armed with this authority, the priests take care that no newspaper which does not come up to the required standard shall find among their flocks countenance enough to ensure its continued existence. The confessional is used as a means of discovering the disobedient, and even the wives of the subscribers to the obnoxious journals are refused absolution if they fail to influence their husbands to obey the priest's command. Space will not permit us to give a full analysis of this book, which promises to do much to awaken the supine Protestant population of Canada to a sense of the danger of the present position, but an enumeration of the subject of the chapters will sufficiently point out the line of thought taken by Mr. Lindsay. He treats in turn of the "Liberties of the Gallican Church," "Gallicanism Transplanted to Canada," "The Jesuits and the Civil Power," "The Anglo Gallican Theory," "The Programme," "The Assault on the Old Liberties," "Catholic Liberalism," "The Apotheosis of Intolerance," "The Marriage Relation," "Appeals to Rome," "The Bishops Claiming Political Control," "Spiritual Terrorism at Elections," "The Claim of Clerical Immunity," "The Congregation of the Index and the Inquisition," "The Wealth of the Church," and "A Record at One Point of the Line." Of the "Wealth of the Church" Mr. Lindsay says:—

"One great source of wealth is the unparalleled power of absorption which the Church of Rome possesses. There is nothing which she cannot turn to account. She finds the means to enable her to pick up every bargain, and to utilize every species of substantial building which is no longer applied to its ori-

ginal destination, and which is passing through that transition stage in which it is waiting for a new employment. No pressure of bad times, no degree of commercial depression, seems to affect the purchasing power of that Church; she can command funds at all times, and for all the bargains in the way of improved real estate that offer. Her acquisitions are alarmingly great, not in Quebec alone, but in some of the other Canadian Provinces, including Ontario. It is now beginning to be understood that every piece of property which goes into mortmain increases the burdens of the laity. The present generation is spelling out a lesson which every layman could repeat but too easily in the middle ages."

Mr. Lindsay discusses his subject calmly, and gives his authorities for the statements which he makes, and we trust that his book will have a wide circulation, as it is of the greatest importance that the nature of this Ultramontane movement should be thoroughly understood. With regard to its progress our author says:—

"There seems to be but one hope, and that is, that the people on whom the weight of clerical domination falls with greatest force, finding the burden intolerable, will make a supreme effort to cast it off. But the time when that effort can be made has not yet come."

Mr. John Ritchie is the agent in Montreal for this work.

The *British Quarterly* for October has an interesting article on "The Social Question in Sicily." Owing to the state of society in that island no greater risk is incurred in using violence than in not using it. The members of the middle classes occupy themselves in highway robbery, letters of extortion, cattle-stealing and kidnapping, bringing to the exercise of their guilty calling all the qualities which in other countries make them prosper in peaceful and honored occupations, namely, order, foresight, circumspection and education. The writer of this article—an Italian—shows that the great want of Sicily is greater facilities of communication, for without better roads every other remedy is vain. He calls upon the people of Italy to unite with the government in studying out the problem of how Sicily is to be elevated to the same grade of civilization which Italy has herself attained. There are in this number interesting sketches of King René of Anjou, Jules Michelet, George Buchanan and Thomas De Quincey, and a paper on "The Sects of the Commonwealth," a period when "opinions, formed nobody knew where, spread by nobody knew whom, suddenly like a wave overflowed society, and before men recovered from their astonishment, either suddenly receded or merged into some more startling novelty, which shook men out of the convictions of a lifetime." In concluding the writer compares the present time to the period of the Commonwealth, and says:—

"Our age is evidently destined to see a great change in the fortunes of Anglicanism. The three sects which have never coalesced within its bosom seem destined, by their fierce dissensions, to effect the complete separation of Church and State. Religion must gain immensely by a change which will give the laity a real place in the government of the Church. Romanism likewise still troubles the peace of Englishmen, though it has undergone great changes in two centuries. We have reached an era which terminates an order of European society that has lasted for a thousand years, an era which has seen the severance of the Papacy from all European governments, while the moment of its deepest temporal humiliation has been employed to put forth, in the name of infallible wisdom, claims to authority from which the Gregorians and the Innocents would have shrunk. It is little more than two centuries since Protestantism took its place with a determining power in European politics. The Treaty of Westphalia closed the Thirty Years' War, by allowing the current of ecclesiastical history to run henceforth in two separate channels; and that Germany, which sacrificed its unity to its Protestantism in the sixteenth century, has recovered its unity by its Protestantism in the nineteenth; while the Papacy has not only lost its temporal power, but could not now bring seriously into peril the expanding Protestantism of the world. The greatest enemy of our times, however, is not Ultramontanism, but that scientific unbelief which threatens to destroy the very idea of Christianity out of the minds of men. But we have too much of the gallantry of a Christian hope to believe that the same Christianity which confronted English Deism, French Atheism, and German Pantheism, and fought its way, as has been said, through intellectual currents as subtle and as strong in other ages, will not be able to withstand the scientific atheism of the age before us."

The *North American Review* for November-December gives six short papers on the resumption of specie payments by as many different statesmen. The Hon. D. A. Wells concludes his paper on the subject as follows:—

"The apprehension of the country in respect to the effects of specie resumption suggests the story of the man who, walking one evening in a deserted mining region, fell into a pit. Grasping, however, as he fell, a projecting root, he hung suspended in the dark over what he regarded as a terrible abyss, until his strength failed him, when, saying his prayers, repenting of his sins, and commending his soul, he let go and fell—about six inches. His hair, nevertheless, is said to have turned white. If specie payments, by resolute, determined effort, were to be brought about to-morrow, everybody, the next day, would draw a long breath, and involuntarily exclaim, 'Is that all?' And the day after they would begin to ask, 'Wherein is the benefit?' The benefit would not be seen at once; national prosperity will not come back through resumption alone. But it would be in the case of a workman who exchanges a bad tool for a good one. He would recognize the benefit of the exchange when he began to work, and found he could do more and better work, and with less effort, with the new tool than he could with the old."

Mr. Parkman gives an interesting account of the Cavalier de la Salle; General McClellan reviews the war in the East, predicting under date of Oct. 20th the fall of Kars and Erzerum before winter set in; T. Adolphus Trollope contributes a paper on Michael Angelo and the Buonarroti Archives; Bishop Haven calls upon Americans to sympathize with the struggling republic of Liberia, and help "America in Africa for the sake of Africa in America;" a "Paris Resident" discusses the situation in France; Mr. Wells shows the folly of American Navigation Laws; while Mr. Charles Lindsay, of Toronto, the author of "Rome in Canada," mentioned above, has a paper entitled "The Ultramontane Movement in Canada." This number, which is, as we have shown, very rich in live reading matter, is to be the last issued by the present publishers, Osgood & Co., Boston. Hereafter the *Review* will be published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The *International Review* opens with Mr. Bryant's sonnet to the memory of Motley:

"Sleep, while, defiant of the slow decay
Of time, thy glorious writings speak for thee,
And in the answering heart of millions raise
The generous zeal for Right and Liberty."

Horace White treats of the currency question, and Dr. Wharton of judicial partitioning, discussing the actions of O'Connell, Lyndhurst, Brougham and others. General Wilson, in criticizing a recent book on the American war, says, "If the country would now select fifteen or twenty experienced officers of the various arms of service, and send them to Europe, paying all their expenses, and directing them as spectators of the great campaign in the Balkans, and at Kars to study the military art, it would do more than a thousand such books as the one before us to provide us with a great general for the next war, in which it may be our evil fortune to engage." In "Islam and the Ottoman Empire," Mr. Bengless says:—

"Seldom does a name so accurately and thoroughly express the genius of an institution to which it is applied as does the word 'Islam' that of the Mohammedan religion. Resigned is the nearest approach our language affords to an equivalent for this Arabic original. And yet this is not a full equivalent. As used by us, the word 'resigned' refers to a state of mind consequent upon the surrender of some object, purpose, or desire of which the resigned one has been or has hoped to become the possessor,—a state of mind consequent upon an unsuccessful and hopeless struggle. 'Islam,' on the other hand, as conceived and brought forth by Mohammed, is the child of a Fate so inexorable as to have allowed no ground for a struggle, no 'reasoning together' as to the propriety or necessity of its being. There is no 'why' in the Mohammedan catechism. Indeed, there is no catechism in the machinery of the Mohammedan religion. There is no intellectual process through which to pass in attaining it. There is one tremendous leap, which lands the man who makes it, breathless, crushed, and prostrate, upon the rack of Jehovah's eternal decrees, and leaves him forever there without the right or the ability to enquire into the processes or the reasons of his state, and without expectation or desire for change therein. 'Resignation' without regard to antecedent or consequent is the genius of 'Islam.'"

TARIFF OF FEES FOR ADVOCATES, clerks and bailiffs in the civil courts of the Province of Quebec; compiled by Mr. Adolphe Cherrier. This little volume is a very handy compendium, and must prove useful to all connected with the administration of the civil law. It also contains a list of names of all the provincial bailiffs.

Mr. Dugald McDonald has published his views on the motions of the solar system. The motions of the planets are produced by the currents of the circumbient ether, which is in turn set in motion by the sun, just as if a top was spun in a dish of water. The nearer water, the writer thinks, would spin faster and the more distant more slowly, carrying round at varying rates of speed the bodies that might be floating in it. The rotations of the planets are caused by currents of the same medium to and from the sun, acting as a belt upon a pulley. Mr. Robertson, late gardener Victoria Square, another Highlander, has shown us in manuscript his views of the origin of the world. The composition evinces a great deal of thought on the highest themes, and will, if he prints it, no doubt prove very interesting to his friends, as showing what ideas may be floating in the mind of a working gardener.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ROMAN CANADA. The Ultramontane Struggle for Supremacy over the Civil Authority. By Charles Lindsay. Toronto: Lovell Bros. Mr. John Ritchie, Agent. \$3.50 a year.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. A. S. Barnes & Co. New York: \$5 a year.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY. Leonard Scott Publishing Co. New York: \$4.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE REV. CANON BANCROFT.

Yesterday morning Trinity Church was crowded on the occasion of the sermon preached by Rev. Canon Baldwin in memory of the late Dr. Bancroft.

Interposed among the large audience would be seen many of the old members of the congregation who have through time become associated with other churches, but at one time were looked upon as the "pillars" of Trinity Church, particularly in the Gosford street edifice. It was a pleasing sight to the friends of the deceased to see so many familiar faces gathered together in this, one of the largest and most costly churches in the city, erected, as it was, under the prayerful guidance and all but superhuman efforts of the deceased pastor, who in trying to free it from debt almost sacrificed his life. Several of the old members who in the lapse of time moved to some of the outlying towns and villages were in attendance yesterday, and among them we noticed the kind and much respected superintendent of the Sabbath school, Mr. Cooper, who now resides at Longueville. The children belonging to this school were always great favorites with the deceased, and they evinced their respect for his memory yesterday by the attention shown during the solemn services, their sympathetic behavior being especially noticed when particular reference was made to their departed pastor, whose kindly face and words they will doubtless always cherish with fond remembrance.

The Rev. Canon took for his text the words: "There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God."—Hebrews, chap. 4, verse 9.

It seemed strange to see the church draped in mourning at the most joyous season—that of Advent—the season which spoke of the coming of Christ; of the joyous meeting when the Bridegroom came to take away the bride. One would have said, had they lived in pagan times, that the two were in direct opposition; that where the one was that there the other could not be, but by the revelation of the Son of God mourning was compatible with rejoicing. There could be deep, unexpressed sorrow and yet a real joy—the one blending with the other; because they did not sorrow as those having no hope, but as those who looked through their tears to the joyous resurrection beyond.

A great man had gone; he was not great in the annals of the country, but yet his record in life—written in the memories of those who knew him and his worth and deep love and true condescension—"There remaineth a rest for the people of God," and it was seen all around. Life was not joyless and purposeless. There was one grand object in life; they did not see the future, and perhaps imperfectly comprehended the past, but they were not placed here to labor and toil with body and brain forever. It was to become connected with God in Christ that they were placed here, and when they had done that, the immediately put off in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe. In the case of those who knew not Christ, when it was demonstrated that the love of Christ was so impotent to separate them from the world—when this was demonstrated, the Lord took them away also. The work of those that were his own was to bear testimony to

Him, and till this work was finished they remained on earth. St. Paul was a remarkable example of this; he escaped death, threatened in many different forms, because God protected him. They came and went as long as they had work to do; when it was done, they were taken away. One had been taken from them—one not old—not young, and who they might have thought would have had many more years given him. The speaker alluded to the many associations which had formed themselves in the past between him and the deceased, and gave a few of the reasons why they and he loved their departed friend. First, his loyalty to the Gospel of Christ. It was now just nineteen years since deceased came from St. Johns to take charge of that congregation. Things were then different to what they were now, but one thing was certain, that the trumpet gave forth no uncertain sound. Deceased had pointed them to the only source of eternal life, the Redeemer, Christ. He had ever displayed consistency and integrity of purpose. They could not tell results; there might have been men who did not like deceased, and chafed against him, but all would admit that he was true to Jesus Christ.

Second: Another feature in his character was sympathy. In many ways would they recall this, in scenes of death, where he had stood by the side of some dying person and spoke of God's love; and in the brighter scenes of marriage and happy moments; but whether at either or round the grave, or at the baptism, he was the same. Sympathy was his characteristic, and sympathy went further than anything else known of; could they not say this was his loving characteristic? Third: His Christian courtesy. It was real and deep. Deceased had many trials; he had tried to see light where there was none, and to find comfort where there seemed to be little. The deep anxiety he experienced seemed at last to have hastened his end. Some natures appeared capable of bearing greater storms than others; people there were who could bear the rude boisterous waves of adversity, and live on, whereas others of deeper thoughts and more sensitive natures got crushed. Remember him they would, and as those who had received benefit at his hands. Deceased welcomed the speaker when he came here from the West with the deepest affection and won his heart, and he (the speaker) had more sympathy than he could express.

In conclusion he dwelt upon a fact that concerned the deceased, and all who fell asleep in Jesus. "A rest there remaineth." This was deceased's first Sabbath in Heaven. He was "absent from the body but present with the Lord," which was far better. When the Christian died, the body went to decay, but the spirit passed immediately to the presence of God—where there is no darkness, nor gloom, nor sorrow. A rest remained for them, and there was nothing to disturb it; they would see him again; their poor bodies, weak and emaciated—scarce able to bear the weight of the soul chafing against its cage—animated by the spirit would shine as the sun, their suffering bodies would be as the sun, in the presence of their pure, spotless, blessed Redeemer. He advised them all to take their places at the foot of the cross, and say: "Lord I believe that Thy death has saved me from death, and that Thou art my life." If they had done so hope and joy and a long vista of unfolded pleasures were theirs. The blessed season of Advent was with them, but there was a better Advent when Christ should come and raise God's people at the first resurrection; might they all have a part in it.

The holy communion was administered at the close of the service, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played as the immense congregation was dispersing.

Hymn 231 was sung during morning service. The first two verses are as follows:

Christ will gather in his own
To the place where He is gone.
Where their heart and treasure lie,
Where our life is hid on high.

Had He asked us, well we know
We should cry, oh, spare this blow!
Yes, with streaming tears should pray,
Lord, we love him, let him stay.

Hymn 235 was likewise sung, of which the following is the first verse:

Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!
Even which none ever wake to weep!
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes.

THE TONGUE OF SLANDER.
A JUDGE'S REMARKS ON ITS CRUEL USE.

Some time ago a schoolmistress named Rheame sued two men named Daigneau and Trudel for damages in consequence of their accusing her of immoral conduct. In confirming judgment for plaintiff in the Court of Review, His Honor Judge Johnson said: "This case appears to me an extremely simple one. The defendants are sued in damages by a schoolmistress for having slandered her. I lay stress on the word because it is the direct consequence of the calumnies of which one of the defendants was the author, we have not before us the question of the propriety of that dismissal under the circumstances, but merely that of the responsibility of the original cause of it; and not only the original cause of the loss of office, but of the dissemination of it."

A FALSE AND CRUEL SCANDAL.
The judgment dismissed the case as against Trudeau, one of the defendants, but gave damages of \$150 against the other. In that judgment, as far as it goes, we concur; and speaking my own opinion merely, I would, if there had been an inscription by the plaintiff, have given much heavier damages against Daigneau, and would have maintained the action against Trudeau too. However, we have now only to deal with the former, as the plaintiff does not ask to have the judgment disturbed. The slander imputed to this person, it will be sufficient to say, was, in its nature, one which to the other sex is not only scandalous but fatal; one in which they receive scanty justice, perhaps, at the hands of society; less justice still at the hands of their own sex, and none at all from

that emasculated class of busybodies to which this defendant seems to have some claim to belong. These are of course only additional reasons for upright and manly natures to recoil at the very thought of the possible mischief that may be done in such cases, and as a rule, no man of honor ever speaks evil of a woman. The defendants were sued individually, and described as *cultivateurs*; but being School Commissioners they set that up in their plea, and justified not what was charged against them, but certain unguarded conduct and demeanor which was made the ground of a sort of enquiry by the Commissioners. Now the defendants, or rather the one of them now before us, has either spread this slander or he has not. His being a Commissioner might call upon him as such to act upon it after due enquiry. There was privilege to that extent no doubt, but there was nothing in his office requiring him to report these rumors elsewhere, much less to

ORIGINATE THE SLANDER, and then exaggerate it to criminal proportions, and that is the charge against him, and it is undoubtedly proved by the witness Demers. When once these calumnies got abroad, the Commissioners (and he among the rest) might act upon them; but before they could be acted upon, somebody had to substantiate them, or what is worse, perhaps, and nearer the truth, make something serious and criminal out of nothing but pastime and romping (for this is the head and front of this poor girl's offense).

if Mr. Daigneau's first account is true. Such, I am afraid, was the odious role which the defendant unfortunately took upon himself. First he saw, or says he saw, the plaintiff or her sister thrown down in play on a summer's evening. Instead of acting discreetly, as became a commissioner, he turned gossip and scandal monger; as a consequence, the plaintiff lost her place, and subsequently he tells Demers—which can leave no doubt of his mischievous intent, that she had not been re-engaged owing not to any mere indercorum, but for conduct which he emphasized in the coarsest language descriptive of criminal intercourse.

THE GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS in Ireland has, according to a telegram to the *London Times*, declared that it can no longer recognize as a Masonic body the Grand Orient of France. The latter is said to have departed from the foundations of ancient Freemasonry, and violated the first great principle of the Order in omitting from its Constitution the belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. All lodges, working under the Irish constitution, are therefore directed to decline receiving as Masons any person hailing from the Grand Orient of France, or from any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction.

CITY ITEMS.

LOUIS LABONTE was sworn in by the Police Magistrate Friday as Special Constable on the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway.

TAKING REST.—Mr. Rine is compelled to rest for a few days. His physical constitution shows the great strain through which it has passed at Gananogue. His labors were unusually successful. *—Kingston Whig, Nov. 30th.*

DRIVING OVER AN OLD WOMAN.—On Saturday, Alexander Malo, 18, driving a cart for Messrs. Schofield, & Co., ran down an old woman named Demerle Lebrun. She was rendered insensible and taken to the General Hospital, and the furious driver was arrested.

DRINKING MADE EASY.—(Editor Witness.)—SIR,—If there is a saloon near your office and you want a good crosswalk made, just blow up the city fathers, and you will not doubt get this made for your convenience, and that without delay. Just take those lately laid down in our young "Wall street" as patterns. Yours truly, G. N. P.S. Perhaps it would be well to raise a special tax on saloons for this good purpose. *—Montreal, 29 Nov. 1877. [We certainly want a crossing very badly. —ED. WIT.]*

THE OKA INDIAN TRIAL.—The *Vindicator* in alluding to the late Oka Indian trial at St. Scholastique, says: "The evidence shows by what means the judgment against the Indians was obtained, and what influences their friends have had to contend with. Their case was certainly a desperate one when it was necessary to forge the signature of an officer of the Court in order to get a judgment in their favor. On the other hand, the evidence is so strong that the force of a bare recital of the facts."

THE DISTURBING THE PEACE IN A CHURCH CASE.—(Editor Witness.)—SIR,—I noticed in a recent issue, a poor crazy woman was fined \$20 or 30 days for disturbing divine service at St. John's Chapel, in this city. If any one connected with the church took the trouble to have this poor woman brought up, they might employ their time more profitably. I was present and beyond a single exclamation which did not stop the service, and attracted but little notice, there was no disturbance. I know of several who come there occasionally, and are by no means insane, who cause much more irritation and annoyance by their behavior than this poor woman, and yet pass unnoticed. Who knows what sudden gleam of light may have induced this poor creature to enter God's House? If all those who forget themselves when in church were turned out, methinks there would be a serious shrinkage in our congregations. "SIR, JOHN'S."

THE WATER TARIFF.—Our editorial note of the 16th on the Water Works tariff, has induced a correspondent signing himself "Equity," to send a few observations on the subject. He believes that the revenue would be no increased by adopting the meter system that water might be supplied gratuitously to the very poor. He quotes from the last Water Works report showing the daily consumption for the year 1876 to be in round numbers 10,000,000 gallons, yielding a revenue of \$366,810.37, while the same consumption at the rate of 30c. per 1,000 gallons would give a revenue of \$1,095,000. The meter system would place heavy rates upon heavy consumers. He quotes as a sample of "the present guesswork" from the report alluded to, two of the items which make up the revenue—payments for horses \$272.00—private fountains \$190.00, and considers it absurd to suppose that these sums cover the fifth part of the water used (or wasted) by these means. He thinks that the meter system, with accounts rendered quarterly, deducting 10 per cent. for prompt payment, would give general satisfaction.

VENKOR is a prophet not without honor in his own country exactly. He predicted snow on Wednesday last, and it came. He also predicted a "cold snap" before the 1st of December, and we have it. Great is Vennor of the prophets. *—Belleville Ontario, Nov. 30th.*

ST. HENRI.—It is expected that the work of laying the water pipes to connect the large new tank on the hill at the Tanneries with the canal at Mossy & Ricker's factory, will be completed to-day and that on Monday next this enterprising suburban village will, by this additional means, be provided with an ample supply of water, for the present.

THE ST. LUKE'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION held their regular fortnightly meeting Friday evening, when the basement of the church was well filled, and an excellent programme was provided. Rev. Peter Wright, of Chalmers Church, gave a long and able temperance address. After speaking of the progress of temperance opinion from moderation to total abstinence, he urged his hearers to pledge themselves, not so much for their own sakes as for the sake of others, and to put a muzzle on their own mouths and see what an influence it would have on their weaker brethren.

PRINCE CONSORT LODGE.—At the Regular Communication of Prince Consort Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M. G. R. of Q. the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Bro. W. H. White, W. M.; Bro. Wm. Connolly, S. W.; Bro. J. McCleary, J. W.; Bro. R. Pearce, Sen., Chap.; Bro. T. Sonnet, Treasurer; Bro. W. Bowden, Secretary; Bro. W. Renshaw, Tyler; re-elected, W. Bro. B. on, Bro. W. Bro. B. on, Bro. J. Lawrence, Permanent Committee; W. Bro. B. on, Bro. J. McCleary, Bro. W. Connolly, Bro. J. T. Gladstone, Bro. W. Leslie, Bro. T. Sonnet, Bro. J. N. Enma, Committee on Charity.

RECORDED'S COURT.—Friday.—David Travers, 34, laborer, drunkenness, fifteen days. Thos. Gagnon, 55, laborer, disorderly, in a house, fifteen days. Jas. Cruth, 38, blacksmith, drunkenness \$5 or one month. Toussaint Benoit, butcher, 482 St. Mary street, exposing for sale fifteen pounds of tainted meat, \$2.50 and costs. Philomena Vezina, tavern keeper, wife of Napoleon Mayer, 875 St. Catherine street, and Jean B. Berthiaume, tavern keeper, 194 Lagache street, keeping their tavern open on Sunday, \$15 and costs each. Damase Archambault, 399 Mignonne street, keeping his tavern open after 11 p.m., \$20 and costs.

POLICE COURT.—Saturday.—Francis X. Gravel, 45, a Barrack street loafer, stole coal from the wharf, and got one month therefore. George Mahon, 19, driver, of Shannon street, stole a piece of cloth from Mr. Robert Seath, and was sent down for six months. Joseph Poirer, 19, moulder, and an old and incorrigible thief, accused of stealing a vest from Alfred Delorme, was remanded. This vest was found in the possession of a saloon-keeper corner of Fulford and Ontario streets named Charet, and it appears that other articles have been pledged with him for drink. This is a dangerous innovation. Elizabeth Morton, obtaining \$7 worth of meat under false pretences from Mr. H. Bennellack, was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The subject, "Is it of advantage to the religious and temperance causes to have new converts publicly advocate them?" was debated at the meeting of this Association on Thursday evening. Messrs. Salem Bland and John Norrie advocated the affirmative view of the question, and Messrs. John Dugdale and K. C. Smith the negative. The vote went to show that the weight of evidence was in favor of the affirmative. Besides the debate the programme consisted of two choruses by five little girls, whose singing, under the direction of Miss Irwin, gave very great pleasure to the audience. Misses McWaters and Watts contributed a vocal duet full of beauty, and Mr. J. P. Ross added in no slight measure to the interest of the programme by singing "Ben Bolt" while Mr. Bond's recitation was admirably received.

RECORDED'S COURT.—Saturday.—Henry Hewland, 40, gentleman, living drunk in Jurots street, \$1.50 or 10 days. Emile Pernaik, 26, keeping a house of ill-fame, \$25 and costs or three months; Josephine Becher, 18, Eliza Laront, 28, inmates of the same, \$5 each or one month; Sophie Gauthier, 38, Marie Gauthier, 19, Arthur White, 30, machinist, and Thomas Richardson, 31, fencing-master found in the same, \$5 each or one month. Emery Bonheur, 18, blacksmith, disturbing the peace in St. Peter's Church, during service last evening, by loud talking, &c., and selling tobacco juice on a person beside him, \$10 or one month. Joseph Boudlard, 18, plumber, and George Dagenais, 18, laborer, caused a disturbance last evening in Dorchester street, in coming along the sidewalk, kicking at the door of an infirmarian's den, and afterwards smashed a lamp in the said house; they were condemned to pay a fine of \$10 each, and \$1 damages, or two months imprisonment.

"A CUP OF TEA" IN ZION CHURCH.—A social hour was very enjoyably spent by quite a large number Friday evening in the lecture hall of Zion Church under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, after which Mr. S. J. Lyman delivered his very interesting and instructive lecture on "A Cup of Tea." He spoke of the universal and indispensable article of diet this stimulant had become throughout the world, and then dwelt in detail and at length upon the component parts of a cup of tea, namely, a considerable quantity of water, a little sugar, a little salt, and a few leaves of the tea plant—and upon their various properties. He stated, substantiating his statement by the declarations of eminent and experienced men, that the different qualities of tea were prepared from the same leaf according to the process employed in curing. In conclusion he gave some very wholesome advice, including a recipe for making a good cup of tea, to two classes of his hearers, those who were married and those who were not, urging the important offices and beneficial uses of the use of this beverage when taken in moderation. Subsequently, Prof. Chapman gave an address upon the subject of election, illustrated by the remission of some literary selections, preparatory to forming a class from among the young men, to whom he will give a course of instruction.

AMIANTHUS, or flexible asbestos, is beginning to attract a good deal of attention in Europe. It is found in Italy, the Alps, and the Valley of Aosta. It is a composite of silicate of magnesia and is incombustible. The ancients understood how to weave the substance, and make lamp-wicks from it, and winding-sheets for the dead; and when the corpse was placed on the pyre the ashes were found inside. Napoleon the First had two shirts made from the material, which were bleached by fire. Lamp-wicks made of amianthus came much into vogue under the Restoration. An exhibition has just been opened in the Palace Simonetti, in Rome, in which the Marquis de Baiterra shows that we have attained the skill of the ancients in the manufacture of the material. The Marquis is working thirty or forty beds of asbestos, and has effected several improvements in its manufacture. He shows it worked into thread and cloth, writing and printing papers, colored and board papers. Writing paper can be made from it at the relatively low price of 4 francs per 100 grammes. This paper is manufactured at Tivoli, and is especially adapted for documents, &c. Two inventors have discovered a large mine in the Pyrenees, and are about to use the output for a variety of purposes and on a large scale.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED,
Three Good City Carriers to sell goods in the New Articles for Agents just received.

MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.,
243 St. James street,
Opposite Ottawa Hotel.

WANTED.—Cook and House-keeper, with good references, want situations. Mrs. GARDNER, 40 St. Antoine street, Registry Office.

WANTED, a young man of good abilities and character, to solicit orders in the city and to travel. Apply in person handwriting, giving references, to Mr. 46, P.O.

WANTED.—A smart young Protestant Girl as General Servant; references required. Apply between 11 and 2 at 48 Prince Arthur st.

WANTED, a Young Man for a Retail Hardware House in Ontario; must be well recommended, and have some experience. Address HARDWARE, Box 436, City.

WANTED, Good Fur Sewers and Finishers. 570 LaSalle 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
FOR
Young Married Man as Storeman or Assistant Book-keeper; willing to work at anything.
Young Man, well-educated in French and English, for lawyer's office.
Man to drive a horse and make himself useful.
Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman in Dry Goods, Engine Driver, Steam Fitter, Finisher, Gas Fitter.
Also, Young French Canadian of good family for Grocery; can keep books.
Also, Nurse Girl, willing to assist in Housework.
Two Good Cooks and Laundresses.
The above are all well recommended. Parties in need of help please apply at once to DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 1 Bloor street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Saleswoman in a confectionery or dry goods store; best of references. Address "Saleswoman," Witness Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Girl, sewing in private families. Address EDITH, Witness Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, who has a family to support through her own exertions, work by the day of any kind except washing. Address NEDDY ONES, WITNESS OFFICE.

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 Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst., on Mountain street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine street, a Lady's Riding Whip, with ivory handle and good band, marked "S.A. 5." Any person returning the same to 283 Mountain st., will be rewarded.

\$5.00 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, at Bonaventure Station, on Friday night, a Lady's Silver-mounted Satchel, containing Lady's dark blue dress, undersuiting marked E. & R. B. Above reward paid for the satchel or for information leading to its recovery. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, WITNESS OFFICE.

LOST, on St. James street, Friday night, a small Grey Sky Trotter. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 303 Peel street.

FOUND, a Purse containing a sum of money and marriage certificate. 126 Dorchester street.

Board and Rooms.

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

BOARD.—Comfortable and Warm
Well-furnished Front Rooms, with excellent Board; every attention and convenience can be obtained at 18 Victoria st. Terms moderate.

BOARD.—A Very Comfortable
Room, either as double or single, with Board, at 203 Bloor street.

BOARD.—Rooms with Board.
64 Cathcart street.

BOARD.—To Let, pleasant Rooms,
with full or partial Board. 241 Bloor st.

BOARD.—Nice Double Room, with
Board. 218 Bloor st., few doors above St. Catherine.

BOARD.—Comfortably Furnished
Front Rooms, with Board, at 159 Bloor st.

BOARD.—Comfortable, large
Front Room, double or single, with board; modern conveniences; terms moderate. 45 Berthelot st.

BOARD.—Double Room to let,
with Board. 83 Cathcart st.

ROOM to Let.—Private family;
first-class house; vicinity of Windsor Hotel. Address ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST, WITNESS OFFICE.

ROOM.—Neatly Furnished Bed
room to let. Apply 24 Mansfield st.

ROOMS.—To let, two furnished
Front Bedrooms, with B. and C. 404 Dorchester, corner Alexander street.

ROOMS.—Excellent Rooms, with
or without Board. 47 McGill College Avenue.

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms to
let. Apply at 32 Victoria st.

ROOMS.—6 Beaver Hall Square.
Furnished Rooms to let.

ROOM.—Furnished Bedroom to
let, in private family. Apply 40 Inspector st.

ROOM.—To Let. Parlor Bedroom,
with Piano; private family. 32 St. Hubert st.

ROOMS.—107 Union Avenue.
Furnished Rooms.

ROOMS.—Few Nice Rooms, suit-
able for housekeeping. 3 Desclercs st.

ROOMS.—Most Comfortable
Rooms, double and single; terms moderate. 82 University street.

Board and Rooms Wanted.
ADVERTISEMENTS OF BOARD and ROOMS WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED.—A gentleman of quiet
habits, wants first-class Board and Lodging in the West End; will pay liberally; would prefer a private family where there are 10 to 12 boarders. Address P.O. Box 45.

Wanted.
ADVERTISEMENTS OF MISCELLANEOUS WANTS, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, for a few years \$1,000
at a moderate rate of interest, on first-class City Property, worth many times the amount. A larger sum might be taken if the lender preferred it at a low rate. Address JOHN SMITH, WITNESS OFFICE.

MONEY WANTED, by an expe-
rienced person, to buy Farmers' Notes at short dates. Safety and high interest guaranteed. Highest references. IMPLEMENTS, Toronto Post-Office.

WANTED, a Farm, to purchase
or rent, from 60 to 100 acres, 4 or 6 miles from the city. Address A.K.Z., WITNESS OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted under this head are charged ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

MONEY TO LOAN.
\$20,000 to loan on first-class property (first mortgage) in sums from \$5,000 and upwards. For particulars apply to H. MURDO or G. K. W. KIPPSON, N.P., 60 St. James st.

PLAIN SEWING well and prompt-
ly done at the Home for Friendless Women, 97 Upper St. Catharine street. Apply to the Matron.

Clothing, &c.
OVERCOATS!
OVERCOATS
A large stock of Gents' and Boys' Overcoats, made in the latest styles, at
A. MACKENZIE'S,
94 St. Joseph street.

Notices.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the PROTESTANT INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE BLIND will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next Session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the said Institution by changing its name to that of "The Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes," and for other purposes.
Montreal, 5th November, 1877.
F. MACKENZIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
LUNN & DAVIDSON,
Solicitors for Applicant.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.
ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.
12 lbs. Bright Yellow Sugar for \$1.00.
10 lbs. White Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.
7 lbs. Best New Currants for 50c.
7 lbs. Best New Raisins for 50c.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
12 Phillips' Square.

Manufacturers.
R. HOE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Presses and Printing Machinery of Every Description; also Hydraulic Presses, Letter-Presses; also, Cast-Steel Saws.
504 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
Reduced Price List and Catalogue on application.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT
PATTERNS OF
Bronzed and Crystal Gasaliers,
SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS
FOR GARDENS. NEW YORK.
AT CHATELLOU'S.
Also, WATER METERS.

Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS.
One or two building lots N.E. side of St. Mary street, near Sherbrooke street; size of each lot 25 x 113 ft., with wide lane in rear. Apply to
D.W., P.O. Box 1409, Montreal.

FOR SALE.
The Cot Stone Front House, No. 1388 St. Catherine street. (Old number 1085.)
TAYLOR & LEBHER,
4 Hospital street.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Lot 24, in
the Sixth Range Township Kilmory, with 40 acres cleared, 60 in good arable land. Lot 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372,

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
OF MONTREAL.

The Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers and Members to compose the General Committee of the above-named Corporation will be held in the Long Room of this Institute on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1877, at 7 1/2 p.m.

ROBERT IRWIN,
Recording Secretary.

TRINITY

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting will be held in the Chapel of Trinity Church, on MONDAY NEXT, 3rd inst., at Eight p.m. Old members specially requested to attend.

P. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.



VICTORIA RIFLES

A special and important meeting of the Regiment will be held at the Arsenal, THIS EVENING, the 3rd December, at 7 1/2 sharp, at which every member is requested to be present.

N. J. HANDYSIDE,
Lieut.-Colonel.



THE REGULAR QUARTET. Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Leinster street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 3rd December, at 8 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present.

WM. G. WILSON,
Secretary.



MASONIC NOTICE.—The

Masters of all Lodges and the First Principals of all Chapters are requested to attend a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, December 3rd, 1877, in the British Masonic Chambers, to nominate a successor to the Trust of the Naxon Fund. By order.



IMPORTANT BUSINESS MEETING.

On MONDAY EVENING, December 3rd, every member of the L. F. B. Society in town is respectfully requested to attend.

WM. McMASTER, President.
W. G. WILSON, Secretary.

VICTORIA LODGE,
A.F. & A.M., No. 26 Q.R.

The Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING, the 3rd instant, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Election of Officers. Visiting Brethren welcome.

By command of the W.M.,
SAMUEL C. FATT,
Secretary.



UNITED PROTESTANT WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the above Society will be held in Union Hall, Craig street, on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.

By order,
W. ROBERTS,
Sec.-Sec.



1ST OR PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

The Regiment will parade at the City Hall on TUESDAY EVENING next, 4th instant, at 8 o'clock for Battalion drill. By order.

S. KINNEAR,
Lieutenant, Acting-Adjutant.



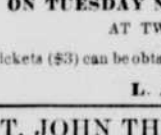
LUNCH

—TO THE—
HON. MR. LAURIER
AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.



ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S WINTER EVENING READINGS.

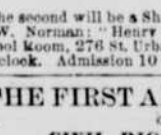
The second will be a Shakespearean Evening by the Rev. R. W. Norman: "Henry IV." Songs, music, Sunday-school room, 276 St. Urbain st., on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.



THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ALLIANCE.

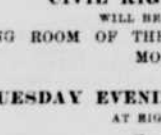
WILL BE HELD IN THE LONG ROOM OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE MONTREAL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, December the 4th, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

F. W. A. OSBORNE, Sec.



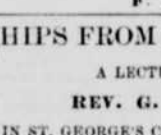
CHIPS FROM FLORENCE.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. G. H. WELLS, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SCHOOL-ROOM, Stanley street, on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, AT 8 O'CLOCK.



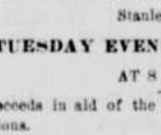
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Paul's Church will hold a BAZAAR IN AID OF VICTORIA MISSION (FORBES STREET), in the Mechanics' Hall, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 6th and 7th December.



THE LAST LECTURE

—OF THE—
COURSE IN AID OF THE HERVEY INSTITUTE will be delivered by the REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL, —IN— ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SCHOOLROOM (Stanley st.), On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.



THE LAST LECTURE

Subject—"The Times we Live In." Admission, 25 cents.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

HACKETT
NO SURRENDER LODGE,
O.Y.B., No. 133.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, No. 81 St. James street, on MONDAY, the 3rd of December, at eight o'clock sharp.

Every member must be present. Candidates for initiation please attend. Visiting brethren made cordially welcome. Election of Officers.

By order of the W.M.,
P. H. GIBSON, Secretary.

CALVARY UNION

302 Gay street,
Open every evening at 7.

SOCIAL AND LITERARY CLUB.

Open every evening at 7.

SPELLING MATCH THIS EVENING.

Admission, 5 cents a week.

MONTREAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.....GILBERT SCOTT, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....RUSSELL STEPHENSON, Esq.
CONDUCTOR.....DR. MACLAGAN.

COMMITTEE.

DR. BAZIN, MR. MILLAR, MR. BETHUNE, MR. PARQUHARSON, MR. HACKETT, MR. REDFERN, MR. HALL, MR. STRATTON, MR. A. M. PERKINS.

The First Concert will be given in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17th, 1877.

The following pieces will form part of the programme:—"As the Hart Pants" (42nd Psalm), Mendelssohn.

Preceded by the Grand March from the opera of "Tannhäuser".....Wagner (With full orchestra and chorus.)

AND SELECTIONS FROM OTHER STANDARD COMPOSERS.

Fräulein Helene Nievert, from Berlin, Prussia, has been engaged as principal soprano solo.

The choir and orchestra consist of upwards of 130 performers; and it is intended during the coming season to give three performances from the works of some of the great masters.

With a view of making the Society both complete and permanent, it has been decided to derive the income from SUBSCRIBERS, 200 being necessary at \$10 per annum, to whom will be given three tickets for each concert.

NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD except for the last concert of each season.

Intending subscribers will please send in their names to Mr. C. G. LeZouche's Music Store or to the undersigned.

Notice to the choir—Rehearsals will take place as follows (in Synod Hall):—

Tuesday, December 4th, at 8 o'clock.

Friday, December 7th, at 8 o'clock.

Tuesday, December 11th, at 7.45 o'clock—Full rehearsal, with orchestra.

Friday, December 14th, at 7.45 o'clock—Final rehearsal with solo and orchestra.

ARTHUR M. PERKINS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LADIES' SOCIETY IN

aid of the Building Fund of the new Church of St. John the Evangelist will have a

SALE OF WORK

IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM, 276 ST. URBAIN STREET, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 18th and 19th inst.

Admission, ten cents.

Contributions of Fancy Work, &c., may be sent to Mrs. Daniel, 279 St. Urbain street.

Open at 1 o'clock each day.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week

ending 1st Dec., and the corresponding week of last year:

Nov., 1877. Nov. 1876.

DAILY.

Monday.....26th 14,092 Monday.....27th 12,303

Tuesday.....27th 14,781 Tuesday.....28th 12,358

Wednesday.....28th 14,010 Wednesday.....29th 12,358

Thursday.....29th 14,783 Thursday.....30th 12,190

Friday.....30th 14,748 Friday.....1st 12,320

Saturday.....1st 14,904 Saturday.....2nd 12,378

Total.....88,521 Total.....74,129

WEEKLY.

Total per week.....24,500 Total per week.....20,900

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1877.

The GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY is stated to be waking up now to the inconveniences of travel between this city and Ottawa by its route. They propose constructing a long curve between their line and that of the Prescott and Ottawa Company, and running a train through direct in six hours. We fancy, however, that their efforts will be of little avail. Travellers to Ottawa from this city do not owe them anything, or feel any very lively sense of gratitude for the long waits at Prescott, often under very unpleasant circumstances, to which they were so regularly treated when they had occasion to journey to or from the capital. They will hardly undertake a two hours longer journey for the sake of giving their money to the Grand Trunk Railway, in preference to the Government road. If the accommodation extended hitherto had been better, perhaps they would have been willing to make a little sacrifice out of thankfulness for kindnesses in the past.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

An intelligent French-Canadian related to us recently that he remembered hearing his curé, some thirty years ago, while speaking to his people on education, use this language: "If you want your children to grow up good Catholics don't send them to school. People who get learning very often turn out bad. If you visit the jails you will find that nearly, if not quite, all those who are imprisoned for murder, forgery, or other great crimes, went to school more or less when they were young." At the present day the Roman Catholic clergy do not talk like that, except, perhaps, in a few places like Charlevoix or Bonaventure. Whether with or without the favor of the

Church, knowledge has begun to penetrate the masses. We are growing to believe that it is a mistake to say that illiteracy is more common now than it was thirty years ago. Some who remember the state of things then assure us that at the present day schools are far more numerous, and children are more generally being taught to read and write. This, however, is the reverse of what other competent observers have told us. The light that blue books shed on the question may perhaps be questioned. But such as it is it is favorable. In 1857 there were 2,537 schools in operation, while in 1876 there were 4,030. At the time of the last census in 1871 there were 185,306 children in the Province of Quebec returned as going to school, while in 1876, according to the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec, there were 245,360 pupils in educational institutions of all kinds, with an average attendance of 193,714. There can be no doubt that according to the statistics furnished by Mr. Superintendent Oulmet's annual reports, education is progressing in this province. It has often and justly been made a reproach to Quebec that French-Canadians are far behind the people of the other provinces in respect to education. Many French-Canadian gentlemen of intelligence and patriotism, recognizing this truth, have striven to remedy the evil in so far as the existing state of things will permit. The Hon. Mr. Oulmet and his corps of Inspectors would seem to be exerting themselves in a most praiseworthy manner to improve and extend educational facilities throughout the Province. In considering the actual result of their efforts one must take into account the great difficulties under which they labor, arising from the poverty of the people and their disinclination to co-operate in supporting schools, although the chief cause, of course, is the inefficiency of the system itself.

While believing that some progress is being made in public instruction in this Province, we none the less strongly condemn the present system. No friend of the French-Canadians should rest satisfied with it. In Ontario the percentage of population attending school is 28.44, in the United States, 20; in Quebec, 19.26; in Prussia, 16.48. The Hon. Mr. Angers, the Hon. Superintendent and other gentlemen, quote these statistics with those already given, and boast that education is flourishing in Quebec, and is almost as general as in the most enlightened countries. The pretension is absurd and groundless, and does great harm by leading people to rest satisfied with the existing state of things. In this, as in many other cases, statistics are misleading. In regard to the number of schools, for instance, organizations are returned as such which would not be dignified with the name in other countries. One of the inspectors, Mr. Tanguay, of the Kamouraska division, reports: "A great many districts have no 'school-houses. This want is supplied by having a room or two in private houses. Often there is a school-house, but the house is 'too small or uninhabitable in cold weather. Small or cold is nearly the general rule." In one parish of our acquaintance where five schools are returned the residents know of but three. In point of school attendance the figures are said to be in some cases based on similarly loose methods of counting. Even as they are given, the difference between Ontario and Quebec must be much greater than is indicated by the percentages above given. In 1876 Ontario returned 474,241 pupils attending school, almost double the number in Quebec reported for the same year. Quebec returns 5,849 teachers. Of this number 1,837 receive less than \$100 salary, and only 269 receive over \$400 salary. These figures are certainly astonishing, and prove that the standard of the qualification of teachers is not nearly as high as it ought to be. What can be thought of the quality of the instruction given by teachers whose attainments secure them scarcely a day laborer's wages. The Education Department is endeavoring to secure a higher grade of teachers, and it is satisfactory to be told that the Laval and Jacques Cartier Normal Schools are rapidly supplying the deficiency. Of the above number of teachers the religious communities furnish 536 male and 787 female teachers. What is called superior education is almost entirely in the hands of members of religious communities. But the most important consideration in respect to education in this province is the nature of the instruction furnished in the schools. In the primary schools, particularly, there is reason to believe that it is not what it ought to be. Less importance is given to secular instruction than to dogmatic religious teaching. Of those who learn to read, most leave school before they have learned anything else than the catechism. One Inspector states: "Catechism is everywhere taught, and I am convinced that more than two-thirds of the children at 'tending school learn it by rote, and receive explanations on the principal articles of faith." Another Inspector states that out of 3,685 pupils studying grammar in his division, at least 2,000 went no further than the pronoun. If pupils devoted more time to geography and arithmetic while in school, we are convinced that they would make more intelligent citizens and succeed better in life. The fundamental evil of the system reappears here, and that is that the Church makes use of the machinery of education provided by the State at the public expense to teach its special theology of submission, to the neglect of the mental culture of the child.

In all the statistics we have given the schools supported by the Protestant population are included. It is well known, however, that educational facilities are more complete among them than among the Roman Catholic population. Were their schools separately represented the general exhibit would be less favorable for the Roman Catholic schools. What is necessary for a more efficient working of the present system are higher salaries to teachers and a more rigorous collection of municipal assessments for school purposes. But in proportion to the amount of aid from government should be the control exercised by government over the conduct of the schools, and over the nature of the instruction afforded by them. In any case, it is certain that the present system will never bring the people of this province up to a level with those of other

provinces in point of education and general intelligence.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

THE CURRENCY.

The excited debates concerning the currency are necessarily suspended till the regular session, which commences in a few days. Judging from the vote that was taken in the House of Representatives on the repeal of the Resumption Act, the North would be sound on that question. There was a majority in the votes of the former Free States and new States of forty-three against repealing the Resumption Act, but it was overcome by a majority of sixty-six in the former slave States in favor of repeal. This majority was nearly all rolled up by the seceding States. The policy of the ex-Confederacy appears to be to diminish as far as they can the obligation to pay the debt that was piled up in the war against them. They constitute two-thirds of the Democratic party, and when that party returns to power strange tricks may be played with the currency and the public debt.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

The apparent near approach of a Democratic majority in the Senate, which would give both Houses of Congress to that party, has occasioned a startling rumor to the effect that both Houses will then vote Tilden into the Presidential chair, for which he would be quite ready, as he took the oath of office in New York at the time specified in the constitution as if he had been legally elected. Such a vote is not, I think, at all likely on account of the crisis, amounting perhaps to another civil war, to which it would lead. The politicians are, however, very hungry for offices, and there is no saying to what lengths they might go to obtain them. The Republicans are said to be greatly exercised over this rumor.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

seems to be contending with adverse fate. They lost two votes on a division in the Senate by the death of Morton and the appointment of Voorhees, and Senator Blaine is detained at home on account of illness. Senator Sharon is too busy mining silver in Nevada to pay any attention to his duties in Washington. Thus two more Republican votes are lost, and recently two so-called Republican carpet-bag Senators from South Carolina and Florida voted with the Democrats, thus making four more votes against the party on a division, and giving the Democrats the majority. These two Senators, however, have since showed symptoms of returning to their allegiance to the Republican party, the fact being, probably, that whichever party pays them best will get their votes on each question that comes up.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

We had rain all day, which was much against many of the joyous amusements planned by the young folks, and also against the public services in the churches which held day.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

The efforts to get up a united and vigorous national or patriotic spirit in Canada are, in view of its very varied population, highly laudable, but for the same reason very difficult. Perseverance and mutual forbearance may, however, accomplish much. Certainly when French and English, Protestant and Roman Catholic, free trader and protectionist have to live together, at any rate they should try to make their joint occupancy of the same country as pleasant as they can. While conscientiously opposed to each other in many respects, and retaining their full liberty to say so, they might find a great deal of common ground on which to meet in harmony as fellow-citizens.

J. D.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF HON. W. LAURIER.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

ARHABASKA, December 1st, 1877.

This morning at an early hour all Quebec was astir to witness the triumphal departure of the Hon. Minister of Inland Revenue for his home at Arhabaskaville. Shortly after nine o'clock the procession commenced to form on St. Ours street, and at half-past nine it started, accompanied by two bands of music, Mr. Laurier and his friends being in the carriage of the Hon. Mr. Thibault.

PERFECT OVATION.

The streets all along the route being hung with flags and evergreens, and lined with people, the ladies being especially conspicuous. On arriving opposite the store or office of any prominent Liberal, the procession came to a halt and cheered lustily, while opposite the office of Messrs. Langellier & Langellier the ladies in the window showered down a large number of bouquets into the carriage. On the departure of the ferry boat the immense crowd which lined the edge of the wharf cheered lustily, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs till the boat reached the other side, where Mr. Laurier was received by a deputation of electors from Point Levis, headed by Mr. Paquet, M.P.P., who read the

FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

To the Honorable Wilfrid Laurier, Minister of Inland Revenue:

Hon. Sir.—In the name of the electors of the town and County of Levis, we take the opportunity of your passing through our midst to offer you our warmest congratulations upon the brilliant victory you have won. We join with our whole heart the generous population of Quebec in proclaiming you as the worthy representative of the people, the valiant champion of our Parliamentary struggles, the most brilliant figure in our political galaxy, and perhaps the rising sun of our future destiny. It has often been said that one day the town of Levis would become the rival of Quebec. You go far, to take the place the people have assigned you in the direction of our public affairs; we are persuaded you will fill it with honor to yourself and to the satisfaction of the country. Allow us to hope that when you will fight for the interests of the great city, you will not forget her faithful neighbors, who unite with great pleasure its rejoicings with those that resound at the present time throughout the whole country, and our hope is that is the better founded that our representatives in the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature will be always counted, we have no doubt, among those to second you in the efforts you will make to promote the interests of the country in general, and of our district in particular.

E. W. NEWELL,
E. L. PAQUET, M. P. P., JOHN RICHIE, P. M., And others.

Mr. PAQUET also apologized for the unavoidable absence of Mr. Frechette, M.P. for Point Levis.

Hon. Mr. LAURIER in reply said he would always take great pleasure in doing his utmost for the benefit of Levis as well as for Quebec. He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Mackenzie, the chief, to whom he felt he was bringing a greater triumph than he had ever known. There never had been in the Province of Quebec a greater victory than that of the Province of Quebec East—not even the great Papineau, Morin, or Dorion had ever achieved such a victory. He felt the Liberal flag was then floating on the citadel, and embracing in its folds Point Levis, Quebec County, and all the divisions of the city of Quebec. He had been defeated at Drummond and Arhabaska, but he thanked the electors for that defeat, as it was the means of bringing him to the triumph he enjoyed that day. He could not but remark that the ladies of Quebec had turned out en masse that day to welcome him, and to prove their confidence in him notwithstanding the calumnies that had been disseminated concerning him. He was sure that so long as the ladies of Quebec took such an interest in politics, then so long would Quebec remain true to the Liberal party. (Applause.)

The first train for Arhabaska, composed of eleven cars, all crowded, started from Point Levis at 11.30 with Mr. Laurier on board, and was followed shortly after by the second of thirteen cars equally crowded, and yet there were hundreds who

WERE LEFT BEHIND.

On the way to Arhabaska stoppages were made at Leicester, Somerset and Stanford, where addresses of congratulation were read and presented to Mr. Laurier, who replied in brief but suitable terms. At Somerset, besides the one from that place, addresses were presented on the part of the ladies of Plessisville, St. Sophie d'Arhabaska and Lyster. On arriving at Arhabaska the place was found to be en fête. Forget's Hotel was decorated from top to bottom, and a temporary platform was erected at the front entrance, to which Mr. Laurier was conducted, and where Mr. Laliberté read with considerable emphasis the following address:

To the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Minister of Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, member for Quebec East.

DEAR SIR.—It is with feelings of joy, it is with hearts filled with enthusiasm that we have the honor to greet you and to ask you to accept our warmest congratulations upon the great and noble contest that you have fought in Quebec East, and which has terminated by the most satisfactory and crowning triumph to the Liberal cause, to the cause of the day, at the head of which you stood so bravely and so valiantly. Honor to the honest and intelligent electors of Quebec East! Honor to his friends, brave and patriotic, who have avenged in so distinguished a fashion the defeat of the friend of Drummond and Arhabaska! After that fatal day, 27th October last, we for a time hung our heads before you, and in your country, who reproached us with our want of patriotism in refusing the services of the man whom the country delights to honor. But to-day we lift up our heads and we trust the country parts as is when the revenge is so perfect. The electoral division of Drummond and Arhabaska lost you it is true; but thanks to the devotion of our friends of Quebec East you remain at the head of affairs. We have followed you throughout this struggle, and we glory in your victory. We have followed you with anxiety and pleasure throughout your brilliant public career, and who knows but one day, forgetting the ingratitude of your former constituents, you will come to do them the honor of so graciously placing your suffrages! Oh, then they will be happy to prove to you that their mistake has been but passing, and that they knew how to repair their fault. You ought to be proud of the demonstration which to-day has been made in your honor, you deserve it, and more so, as it is but a homage to the position that you through your talents and unwearied labor have brought yourself. You have climbed the ladder of fame, step by step, and have reached its summit at an early age. All honor to you, and homage to your talent, is the wish in which we all unite.

The address also referred to Mr. Laurier's defeat being due to corruption and calumny on the part of the Conservative party, and concluded by wishing long life and honor to Mr. Laurier.

As soon as the cheering had finished, the band played "Pas de Thibault," and the address was handed to Mr. Laurier, who pressed it against his lips while his hand trembled with emotion.

Hon. Mr. LAURIER, who was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, said he could scarcely find words to utter the thanks which filled his heart. After being rejected by Drummond and Arhabaska, and returning the elected of the first division in the country, he felt deeply the warm welcome they had extended to him. The 27th of October was the day that he met with defeat, a defeat that was the severest humiliation to him. He submitted to that defeat, for which he did not blame the electors so much as his opponents, who spared no means, whether legal or illegal, to defeat him. What a fall, said he, for the chief of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec, after formerly being elected by large majorities, after achieving triumph after triumph till he had reached the position of Cabinet Minister he had been defeated in his own county, his old friends and electors had

TURNED THEIR BACKS

on him. Why in Victoriaville, where he then spoke, he had always obtained a large majority without the slightest effort, and yet they gave his opponent a majority of eighty over him.

At this point a large circle covered with red cloth, and bedecked with bouquets or flowers above and below, was brought forward by several of Mr. Laurier's Quebec friends, and raised over his head, forming a kind of triumphal halo of flowers, amidst the most tremendous cheering.

Hon. Mr. LAURIER, continuing, said he had no reproach to make against the electors of Drummond and Arhabaska as a whole, but against those who turned their backs on him at the late election, who were led astray by Conservative corruption, and who were the means of driving him from his county, which it had always been his pride to represent, where they had grown up together, whose interests were his, and just as he had reached that point when it would lay in his power to help his country, they had been the means of his rejection, of his defeat, a defeat he should never forget it was so bitterly humiliating. In Quebec East the Conservatives had tried the same corrupt means, and had even tried to make out that he had insulted the ladies, but notwithstanding all they had done he had yet been elected by a large majority, and that day enjoyed the

GREATEST TRIUMPH

CASUALTIES.

A MAN FALLS DOWN THE ELEVATOR IN THE "GAZETTE" BUILDING AND IS KILLED—LACK OF PROTECTION TO THE HOIST—A SUGGESTION TO MANUFACTURERS.

On Saturday afternoon, about half-past four, an employee in the Gazette printing house endeavored to descend to the basement in the steam elevator in use by the different proprietors in the building, but finding that the elevator would not descend into the "well," or place at the bottom of the shaft, he caused it to rise, when he discovered that the dead body of a man lay in the hole and prevented the elevator from descending. He gave the alarm, and Dr. Finlay was called in, who pronounced life to be extinct. He proved to be one Jean Baptiste Deslongchamps, a carpenter employed by Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, who occupy the second, third and fourth floors of the building. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the remains of deceased at No. 97 Maple Avenue, his late residence. The evidence of witnesses went to show that deceased had been employed that afternoon in repairing their front doors on Craig street, and went to the wash-room on the first flat to get a can of oil to oil the bolts on the doors. On returning to replace the can he walked into the hoistway (which had been temporarily opened to ship some goods) instead of the wash-room, as when found the can was lying beside him. The fall was about 20 feet, and had he not struck on his head he would probably not have been killed. The deceased was a very sober, steady, industrious man, and much respected by his employers. He had nothing whatever to do with the hoist, as a man is specially employed to run it for the benefit of the several occupants of the building. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, and not otherwise."

The Herald, in reporting the sad occurrence says:—"During a visit to the offices of the DAILY WITNESS, on St. Bonaventure street, a day or two ago, we had the pleasure of ascending and descending by the steam lift of that establishment, which, by an ingenious invention of the manager, Mr. Beatty, raises either an iron wire or wooden cable at each flat as the lift approaches, and lowers the gate and keeps it fastened directly the elevator leaves the flat, so that it is impossible for any accident to occur while the machinery is kept in order. By another contrivance a gong is made to sound directly the elevator leaves or arrives at the top or the bottom of the building, thus notifying the employees. Mr. Beatty was prompted to exercise his ingenuity from the number of young people employed in the establishment, and it is hoped that the invention will be as widely patronized as it deserves. The invention is well deserving of inspection by all firms having occasion to use elevators in the prosecution of their business."

We might add that a model of the invention is now ready, and a patent is being applied for both in Canada and the United States.

All those interested are invited to call during business hours, and see the patent elevator in operation.

In connection with the above a gentleman who frequently visits the Custom House on business says he recently narrowly escaped falling through the opening to the hoist in use there, and he suggests that the sooner such dangerous places are guarded, not only there but in other public and private establishments, the better.

ANOTHER SERIOUS FALL.

On Saturday evening, Joseph Murphy, 48 years of age, of Dalhousie Square, fell into Colborne Avenue tunnel and broke his collar bone. He was attended to at the Montreal General Hospital, and subsequently sent home.

COMMERCIAL.

—Custom House receipts Saturday, \$4,295.67.
—The liabilities of Messrs. W. S. Wood & Co. will, it is now thought, amount to \$200,000: \$30,000 direct and \$170,000 indirect.

—An agency for the White Cross line of steamers has been established in Halifax, and it is announced that the "Herman Ludwig" will be despatched in March from Antwerp to Halifax via London. Halifax has hitherto sold sailing vessels in importing from Antwerp.

—The Grand Trunk receipts for the week ending Nov. 24th, 1877, were \$201,244, as against \$180,963 the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$20,281. Traffic receipts of Great Western Railway for the week ending November 23rd were \$87,070, an increase of \$13,712 over the corresponding period last year.

—At a meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade the following matters were suggested for submission at the coming meeting of the Dominion Board: On the use of railway lines in the Dominion by any one Telegraph Company, to the exclusion of other Telegraph Companies. On further amendments to the Weights and Measure Act. On the issue by the Government of stamped paper for notes of hand and drafts.

LONDON MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness from A. M. Hamilton, Produce and Commission Merchant.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.—Wheat, per cental, \$2.05 to \$2.10; Treadwell, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Red Fall, \$1.95 to \$2.00; Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.90. Oats, 90c to 95c; Peas, 95c to \$1.05; Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.18; Rye, 90c; Buckwheat, 90c to \$1.10; Butter, 16c to 18c; Cheese, 10c to 12c; Lard, 11c; Bacon, 8c; Hams, 10c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness from Messrs. Taylor, Richards & Co., Proprietors Flouring Mills, &c.)
CHATHAM, Dec. 3.—Fall Wheat, white, \$1.10 to \$1.15; do Red, \$1.08 to \$1.12; do Sorgho, \$1.05 to \$1.10; Oats, 26c to 27c; Barley per 100 lbs., 75c to \$1.10; Beans, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton fair; business unchanged.

Money, Stocks and Grain.

FRANK BOND & CO.,

BROKERS,
No. 7 St. Lawrence St.
STOCKS bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Noon Advertisements.

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

To fit all kinds of Lamps.
FRED. R. COLE, Lamp Depot,
98 St. Francois Xavier st.

J. R. LAMOUREUX, Teacher of

French. Please address WITNESS Office.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 30th Nov., 1877.
Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice, 3 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

ANNUALS FOR 1878.

Every Boy's Annual, Chamberlain's, Pop-Show, Little Folks, Child's Companion, Children's Friend, Infant's Magazine, Advertiser, &c. Toy Books in great variety.
For sale at the Depository of the Canada & U.S. Union, Bible House, Victoria Square.

THE NEW

PARLOR HOOP GAME
Is a nice Christmas Present.

Noon Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED

(POST FREE.)

Dyspepsia and the Severe

Forms of Indigestion,

A Small Pamphlet on these Distressing Complaints and the Complete Cures, by
RICHARD KING, Surgeon,
Royal Navy, Rugby,
England.

Apply to WILLIAM FINLAY, Esq., Simcoe,
Ontario, Sole Agent for the Dominion of
Canada and the United States of America,
or to TATE & COVERTON, Druggists,
Sub-Agents, Montreal.

FRUIT! FRUIT!

NEW FILBERTS.
SHELLED ALMONDS in boxes.
NEW SULTANA RAISINS. NEW FIG.
TURKEY in cases of small boxes and in large 40 lbs. and
MALAGA in mats.
CANDIED PEEL, ORANGE and LEMON, NEW DATES,
in mats.

GEORGE CHILDS & CO.,

22 St. Francois Xavier st.

TO OWNERS OF

GAS MACHINES.

We keep constantly in stock a full supply of the
BEST AMERICAN GASOLINE (80°).

COAL OIL.

Live Star, Atlantic, Headlight and other well-known
brands; Benzene, Alaska Lubricating Oil, Black Oil,
Paraffine Oil, Crude Oil, Tar, Wax Candles, &c.

DRAIN PIPES AND CONNECTIONS.

Fire Bricks, Vent Linings, Cements, &c.

MURRAY, BRENNER & CO.,

50 ST. HENRY STREET.

TO THE TRADE.

WINCEYS, Checked, Striped and Plain,
some special values.

DRESS GOODS in great variety,
all bought low.

Tweeds, Cloths, Worsted Coatings,
Clenkings, &c., some lines extra low to clear.

Shirts and Drawers and Knitted Woollens
of all kinds, both imported and Canadian manu-

facture.

FULL LINES in General Dry Goods.

SMALL WARES in immense variety.

As usual, a large stock in all leading lines.

FANCY GOODS, Holiday Goods, &c., &c.

A large and varied stock at low prices. Fresh
Goods always arriving.

FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HODGSON, MURPHY & SUMNER,

NUNS' BLOCK, 347 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

196 & 198 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

EXTENSIVE CLEARING TRADE SALE

CHRISTMAS GOODS, TOYS, FANCY

GOODS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEW-

ELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE,

PERFUMERY, &c.

The subscriber, purposing to make extensive warehouse

alterations at Toronto, has called an Auction Trade Sale
to effect a clearance of his entire stock. He has also de-

ferred to

OFFER HIS ENTIRE STOCK IN MONTREAL, DURING

THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

AUCTION PRICES.

Dealers are, therefore, invited to come in from all quar-

ters and make their selection, as prices will be offered
that must effect a clearance.

Terms, 3 to 6 months, according to amounts.
Parties visiting the city from East or West and making
considerable purchases, shall be furnished with Return
Tickets from Montreal at HALF FARE.

A similar opportunity may not occur for years to secure
bargains of new, valuable and salable goods.

ROBERT WILKES,

Wholesale Merchant.

OIL CABINET AND NOVELTY

COMPANY.

Manufactory, Mullin st., Point St. Charles.

Office and Salesroom, 483 and 485 St. Paul st.

Manufacturers of the extensively used "Sharp's" Patent
Safety OIL CABINET, "Wilson's" Auto-
Clothes Winger, "Blancett's" No. 1
Extension Step Ladder.

Meat Safes, Carts, Express Wagons,
Ice Chests, Framed Bilet Webs,
Hand Screws, Sloughs,
Bench Screws, Painters,
Mallets, Rocking Horses,
Pulley Blocks, Hoops,
Butter Prints, Skipping Ropes,
Saw Horses, Indian Clubs,
Children's Toys, Parlor Stairs.

And all kinds of Wooden Household Utensils.

SPLINT GOODS.

Card Boards, Sewing Rims,
Fruit Stands, Assorted Brackets,
Slipper Cases, Carved Picture Frames,
Butter Boxes, Hat Boxes,
&c., &c.

Orders for specialties solicited.
Planning and jobbing work done. Mouldings of all pat-

terns and Lumber, dressed and undressed, for sale.

CHAS. DRAKE, GEO. J. SHEPPARD,

Manager Secy. Treas.

PURE STARCH.

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH COMPANY

is now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of
WHITE and BLUE STARCH.

—ALSO—

THE CELEBRATED CANADA PREPARED CORN,
so much prized as an article of food, particularly for Pudd-

ings, Custards, Biscuits, &c., and for Infants' Food.
All Products guaranteed Pure.

WM. RUTHERFORD,

LUMBER MERCHANT,
MONTREAL AND DORION FALLS, K.T.,
has opened an office and retail yard at 418 St. Joseph
street where he will keep on hand a general assort-

ment of Lumber suitable for Builders, Cabinet-makers
and Wagon-makers.
Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., always on hand.
Orders taken for special sizes.

WANTED, a Good General Ser-

vant, with city references (Protestant). Apply
from 2 to 4, 29 St. Lawrence st.

WANTED, a young Girl to assist
at housework; Protestant, with references. Apply
from 2 to 4, 29 St. Lawrence st.

FOUND, last evening, in the vicinity
of the American Presbyterian Church, a Lady's
Pur Case. Owner can have it on applying at WITNESS
Office.

Noon Advertisements.

CHRISTMAS

AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

ONE OF THE FINEST ASSORTMENTS IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Companions, Perfume Cases, Statuary,
Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums,
Scrap Albums, Velvet Frames, Parian
Busts, Bohemian Vases, Toilet Sets, Caskets,
Puzzles, Dolls (in great variety), Furniture
Sets, Tea Sets, Tool Chests, Painters,
Horses and Carts, Toys, &c., and numerous
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NEW COATINGS.

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An excellent stock of Fall Goods in the latest styles. In
Gentlemen's Outfitting their stock is full and well assort-

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Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order.

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Have been advertised on all hands by exhibitors of goods
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have been more fairly earned than those obtained by

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CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MAKER.

His last honors were taken at the Sydney Exhibition,
and men who make goods with care and skill, the quality
as well as at home, well deserve the highest rank as
good workmen. The fact that Montreal's handsome
vehicles have gained the admiration of nearly every visitor
to the city, and that there is hardly a written account
of the city which fails to mention them, gives Mr. Ledoux
the very highest manner of credit for his workmanship,
which has in no general a manner impressed itself, even
upon the character of the city. His new designs for sleighs
are more attractive than ever before.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

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HART & SON'S,

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OVER ALL COMPETITORS!

THE CANADIAN ORGANS!

(Smith Organ Company, Brome, P.Q.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the leading organ makers
of Canada were largely and specially represented at the
recent Australian Exhibition in Sydney, a couple of ordi-

nary instruments of the above manufacture, chosen at
random from the subscribers' warehouses, have taken the
FIRST PRIZE OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

Mr. James Brown, Assistant Commissioner, writes from
Sydney, under date of 2nd May:—

"I have much pleasure in informing you that your
organs took the first prize at this Exhibition. Certificate,
&c., will be sent you by next mail."

It will be seen by this that the subscriber's opinion of
these instruments, as being by far the best manufactured
in the Dominion, is fully sustained by the impartial judges
at the Sydney Exhibition.

JOSEPH GOULD,

211 St. James street.

Montreal, Jan. 11, 1877.

LAST CLEARING SALE

OF THE SEASON

AT

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 and 33 St. Lawrence st.

We are now making a further REDUCTION of prices
on the whole of our immense stock of Men's, Boys' and
Youths' Clothing. The tremendous cash attracted by our
low prices during the past six weeks has somewhat reduced
our stock. However, we have still a comparatively large
and varied assortment, which we have determined to clear
out at a sacrifice and regardless of cost.

We quote a few lines to give an idea of the immense
BARGAINS—a proportionate REDUCTION made on every
line in stock.

Former Reduced
Price. to

430 Hudson Bay Overcoats, \$6.75 \$4.50
875 Men's Black Cotton
Beaver Overcoats, 7.50 5.00
500 Men's Blue Pilot Over
coats, 9.00 6.50
420 Men's Brown Peterham
lin Overcoats, 13.00 8.00
850 Men's Nap Overcoats, 11.50 7.25
1100 Men's Fancy and Check
Pattern Overcoats, 14.00 9.75
400 Men's All-wool Moscow
Beaver Overcoats, out in
latest style, 17.00 11.50
650 Men's Blue Castor
Beaver Overcoats, 16.00 10.50

UNUSUAL BARGAINS will be offered in BOYS' and
YOUTHS' CLOTHING, having an immense and varied as-

sortment which must be cleared out.
REMARK: This is our last cheap sale this season, and
will conclude on Saturday, 1st Dec., 1877.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 and 33 St. Lawrence st.

—ALSO—

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Scottish vocalists and orators should guard against all
the dangers of the throat and lungs by using the popular
COUGH REMEDY.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.
Sold by every respectable druggist.

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THE ARGAND HALL STOVE,

with the Oshawa Co's improvement, is the only one
not liable to give gas. For sale at
652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY STREET.
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Auction Sales.

John J. Arnton.

THE STEAM BARGE

"WESTPORT."

now lying at "St. Onge's Wharf." Machine, will be sold
"for account of whom it may concern," at my rooms, 79
St. James street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, 5th
December. Sale at half-past Ten o'clock.

JOHN J. ARNTON,

Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS,
CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, HAND-
SOME GILT FRAME MIRRORS,
SEWING-MACHINES, &c.

The Subscriber is instructed by
Mr. A. J. PELL,
to sell at his store, No. 345 Notre Dame street.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 4th December,
At TEN o'clock,

a splendid assortment of Custom-made BRITISH PLATE
MIRRORS, all sizes, singly and in pairs, in Rich Gilt
Frames, new and beautiful designs; also, Walnut Framed
do, Plain Gilt do, Carved Gilt Wall and Corner Brackets,
Glass Back; Walnut do, Music Racks, &c., quantity of
Paint Brackets; likewise, finest Wheeler & Wilson, Wau-
ser, and other SEWING-MACHINES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th Dec.,
At THREE o'clock,

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLOURS,
by eminent Artists, including a splendid collection of
"Jacob" and "Edson's Works," framed and mounted. Also,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 6th Dec.,
At THREE o'clock,

Choice English, French, and other Chromos, and Fine
Miniature Engravings, framed and unframed.

Mr. Pell, who has not held a public sale for several years
past, now desires to close out the whole of his stock as above,
and a rare opportunity is afforded those wishing to adorn
or furnish their residences, or make holiday presents.

JOHN J. ARNTON,

Auctioneer.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AND

WATER COLOURS.

ROSE TURQUAND.

BY ELLICE HOPKINS.

(CHAPTER IV.—Continued.)

Rose had cast one imploring look at her not to tell, and now stood with bowed head and burning cheek, and a sense of despair which made her small cup overflow. Was every one who spoke kindly to her to be turned against her? Would no one be kind to her for evermore?

To her surprise, however, Dr. Latham did not seem to contemplate her as the disgraced malefactor she felt mademoiselle had denuded her as being. He drew her a little closer to him, and tenderly lifting the little down-cast face to a level with his vision, he merely ejaculated in an abstracted tone, "Lessons, is it? Oh, Rosey?"

"Mais, oui, monsieur," mademoiselle continued, thankful to have an auditor to whom to confide her grievances. "If monsieur le docteur can believe it, she has been two hours and a half over that one lesson, and has had the book given back three times. Sans doute, elle est très faible, but I believe she sits and thinks of other things, and doesn't try to learn as she might."

"Well, mademoiselle," the old doctor replied, "we are all troubled at times with wandering thoughts when we least wish it. It is a monstrous odd thing," he continued, leaning back and placing his hands meditatively on his knees, while he still eyed the child before him; "I don't know whether you have noticed it, mademoiselle, the horrid, nasty, little odds and ends that come into one's mind at one's most solemn times, when one most wants to keep one's thoughts on one thing; at church for instance. Why, it is just as if the devil stirred up all the pig-wash in one!"

Mademoiselle looked unutterable disgust. "But come now, little one, what about this lesson? Let me have a look at it," he said, fixing his gold eye-glasses on his nose and peering down at the book; "how much is it?"

Rose pointed out the place. "All that!" he exclaimed, as the little finger swept slowly down two pages; "Pon my word, I doubt whether I could do it myself. Come now, let me see how you do it," he went on, putting his arm round the child's waist, in tender, fatherly fashion; "now then, I have got the place—off with you!"

The child nestled a little closer to his side, fixed her great eyes on what was to a casual observer rather stern and impassable, though handsome face, but in which she seemed to find a store of comfort, and then said her lesson off without missing a word. Singular child that she was, her intellectual powers seemed to live, like a parasite, on her heart, and draw their life and power from her affections. Numb these, as of late they had been numbed and chilled, and you reduced her to a state of idiocy.

"Good!" said Dr. Latham, when she had finished. "Go back to your place, child, and never fancy you can't learn your lessons again. I'll tell you what, mademoiselle, if you will listen to the experience of seventy years," he went on, turning round and facing her, "that child has got a very fine mind, if you know how to manage it, and with kindness you can do anything with her; but you have got hold of a delicate crystal vase, which requires tender handling; and if you go planting your learned potatoes in it, you'll shatter it, that's all," he continued emphatically, with an unconscious plagiarism on Goethe. "If you go on giving her long lessons, and long scoldings because she can't learn them, you'll make an idiot of her, and it will lie at your door, mademoiselle. Short lessons, much kindness, and plenty of fresh air, that's my advice; so good-morning to you. Good-bye, little friend," he said, with a kindly nod to Rose as he left the room.

His intentions were of the best, but he little knew the cause Rose had to rue his visit. Mademoiselle was furious. The tip of her nose worked like a telegraphic-needle in a storm. If there was one thing she could not stand, it was being interfered with; and Dr. Latham had both interfered with and blamed her. "That docteur, with his pig-wash! Que ces Anglais sont grossiers! But you, Miss Rose, at any rate he has shown me what you are. Ce n'est pas que tu ne sois pas, mais que tu ne veux pas, apprendre tes leçons. When you want to look interesting and carry favor with some beau monsieur, you can say them well enough. Tu n'est pas faible, mais méchante; so now, petite menteuse, we will see which has the strongest will, you or I!"

And so poor Rose's tasks and punishments were both doubled. To the little pathetic, white, weary face, and pleading murmur, "Indeed, mademoiselle, I do try very hard; but I can't do it. Je suis trop faible," there was one unflinching answer: "Ce n'est pas que tu ne sois pas, mais que tu ne veux pas. Tu me l'as montré."

The stairs between the school-room and the little attic bedroom which she now occupied became a perfect treadmill, up which she climbed perpetually, sentenced to solitary confinement with her lesson-book in her own room. The very patterns on the wall became supernaturally quickened with the waste of her own life, as she sat forever learning, learning, and formed themselves into fantastic faces, that grinned and jibed at her; while little bits of "Mangnall's Questions," or "Useful Information," came back upon her with dull reverberations from every corner of the room. And the worst of it was, that the state of nervous terror and depression she was in made her aggravatingly awkward. If an ink-bottle could be upset into mademoiselle's lap, she was sure to accomplish it with a precision of aim which suggested malice prepense. Her hands, her little brown-holland apron, were spotted all over with ink, like the blight of a spore-mo-leaf. Her small elbows were perfectly communistic in their persistent efforts to overturn everything that came in their way, till mademoiselle would sit rocking herself backward and forward like a Chinese mandarin, in a perfect frenzy of irritation, exclaiming, "Comme tu es gauche! comme tu es gauche! comme tu es gauche!"

So that, one way or the other, the child was always in disgrace. Her uncle scarcely ever saw her now; whenever he asked for her at meals, it was always to receive the same answer—that she was in punishment for not learning her lessons, or for carelessness, or for general méchanceté. Perhaps it was with a half feeling of relief that he missed the little white face from the table; anyhow, his self-accusation had tired itself out in the one supreme effort of insisting on her having a home, and had collapsed into the normal state of "anything for a quiet life," which could only be purchased by not interfering. After all, the child must be taught to learn her lessons, and she had probably been very much spoiled. Besides, he was on a committee in the House of Commons for investigating the sufferings of some factory children, and was far too busy

to give much thought to the weary, patient little feet that trod his own stairs, the tired, aching little brain that worked long over-hours under his own roof. Once or twice Mrs. Adair did interfere: "It's no use, mademoiselle; I told you from the first the child is deficient. All we can do is to put her to plain needle-work, which she does very fairly, or any little odd jobs about the house."

"I assure madame she is quite mistaken; elle a des grands talents, ce n'est pas qu'elle est faible, elle est méchante. I am sorry for the child," she would add, thoughtfully, rubbing the movable tip of her nose; "it is very unpleasant to be always, always punishing her; mais il faut la dompter; I can not be beaten; I must teach her to obey, and to apply herself, so that she may not be always a burden to madame." To do mademoiselle justice, she did not in the least realize the misery she was inflicting.

As for her cousins, they both pitied and despised her. To be sure, they took part with her against mademoiselle, as much from the war they always waged against their governess as from that sure hatred of tyranny and oppression which belongs to children; but their pity for her was largely mingled with contempt at her want of spirit.

(To be Continued.)

SCIENTIFIC & SANITARY.

DIPHTHERIA—DEATH.

Diphtheria is spreading. We hear of its ravages in the Carolinas, throughout the West and over the East. We need protection against this fatal foe. Skill and common sense have enabled us to keep cholera from our borders, or extirpate it when it gains entrance among us. The same thing is possible with diphtheria. God in His kindness gives us protection against our physical foes, as well as safety from our spiritual enemies. To Him be all the glory that the world is being lighted up with knowledge which overcomes evil things.

The other day an eloquent clergyman of Brooklyn was carried out to his narrow house stricken down by diphtheria. His son was carried out two days previously; a day or two after two little girls followed their father to the grave. After the funerals it is found that the house occupied by the family was built on made ground, and on the edge of what was known years ago as Alligator creek. Now these who have studied this very important subject know well that no human habitation should be built on earth composed of garbage, dead animals, and like dangerous substances, which generation after generation continue to send their deadly gases into our dwellings. The reverend gentleman in question perished in early life, because for the time being he occupied a house which should never have been built.

We have already mentioned in these columns another sad case which happened in New York not long ago, and which is now in the medical books. This is it. A family hired a furnished house at a rental of seven thousand dollars. They were in possession but a few months when the three promising sons of the family were destroyed by diphtheria.

The Board of Health of the city have often emphasized that, so far as the faculty know, diphtheria is produced by dirt and foul air. An examination into the condition of the new house disclosed the horrible fact that the thick heavy woollen carpets had not been lifted for years. These fine boys died of filthy carpets.

We send these statements forth as a warning to the seventy thousand families who read this paper, whose well-being we have at heart. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Our blessed Redeemer, when dwelling among men, was accustomed to care for their bodies. He cured the deaf. He gave sight to the blind. He commanded the lame to rise up and walk. We sometimes think that He first put the bodies of His followers into good condition before dealing with their souls. It strikes us that that is a good way for God's people to work. We can do a great deal in securing to our fellow-creatures a large measure of physical health. What we have said, if heeded, may avert from many homes not only the dreaded disease of diphtheria, but many other ills which affect and enfeeble our bodies and minds.

The last week there was a temperance lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where dirty carpets and foul air caused ladies on this side and that to faint. If we cannot clean the carpets of our homes and churches twice a year, we had better burn them, and live and worship on bare floors. The family doctor will have no hesitation in saying that health will be better without them. Saving the expense of carpets will enable us to give more to the missionary cause. Dark rooms are always musty. Is it any wonder that our children die of croup and diphtheria?

Look at this residence, shades and curtains inside and blinds outside, with a sepulchral smell in the house, especially in the fashionable parlors which are decorated for show and not for enjoyment. Surely this is the result of inexcusable vanity and ignorance. We follow fashion and pride instead of obeying God and common sense. Why should it ever be so? Let all look well to cellars and foundations. Let the light of the sun into your dwellings. Familiarize your house with soap and scrubbing brushes. There is a chapter in Leviticus—it is the 14th—which tells us how to keep house. Every minister in the land should read and enforce it. And then we might expect that the race would be head and shoulders higher than this or any past generation. The cry comes to us from Heaven, Why will ye die in ignorance and dirt?—N. Y. Witness.

DAILY TEXT.

DECEMBER 3.

Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. John 1: 29.

1. The character of the Victim.—2. The effect of his sacrifice.

In every state, and time, and place,
Sought plead but Jesus' blood;
However stretched be your case,
Behold the Lamb of God.

The eternal God is thy refuge,
and underneath are the everlasting arms.

DEUT. 33: 27.

AGRICULTURE.

CARE OF FARM STOCK.

To follow the business of farming without properly caring for the various kinds of stock, is sure to result in a loss that no farmer can bear without greatly injuring his interests. Indeed, so unprofitable has it proved, that multitudes of farmers—honest men—might easily trace their present poor condition to this very cause more than to anything else. Live stock is an important part of a farmer's capital, and all capital is invested with a view of realizing a profit over the first cost of whatever is purchased when it is sold. If this is not true, then why do people buy anything that is their intention to again offer for sale?

If money invested in live stock fails to return any profit to the purchaser after keeping it a year or eighteen months, supposing prices remain firm and unchanged, the investment proves a bad one. Even considering that it brings back the purchase money, when it is sold, a great many seem to think that no money is lost; but in our estimation there is a big loss. There is the interest on the money for the time, the value of the food consumed, and then the time and trouble of taking care of the stock, for which nothing would be received. Taken all together there could be no small loss. But how a loss could be sustained is what is wanted to be found out, as it is supposed that during the time the stock was held and up to the date that it is sold, there is no visible change in prices. There can be no other conclusion arrived at but that there was bad management in the care of stock and it did not improve, and therefore could not increase in value.

It is an absurd idea for any farmer in this enlightened age, to think that farm stock can be carelessly handled, half fed, and allowed to run all winter without shelter from storms of snow, or cold rains, and yet make a satisfactory growth. Stock of any kind requires an abundance of food, if it is expected to make a rapid growth, and the more care there is taken in rendering it comfortable in all that pertains to its health and thriftiness, the faster will be its growth.

When farm stock dies in consequence of insufficient food and for want of shelter, as it sometimes does during winter, those who are the losers are too much inclined to attribute the loss to "bad luck," but in such cases it is bad management that is the cause of the loss; for if the necessary care that is required to keep it healthy and growing had been taken, there would have been no loss, as is easy to be seen. Just here it is proper to say that bad luck is charged with much more than it is really guilty of.

No man can expect to thrive as a farmer unless he gives strict attention to the care of his stock, and at the same time treats it kindly and gently. Animals soon learn who are their friends and who are not. Let an ill-tempered man who whips and fights his horses upon the slightest ground, and perhaps when there is no necessity for it, enter the stable, and there is a general uneasiness manifested among them for fear of receiving blows, or kicks, or other rough treatment from him. They are timid and shy, and retreat to the farthest end of the building upon his entrance. This is not the case with the good horse master. Instead of fearing and trying to keep as far away from him as possible, they welcome him by signs and looks, and even approach him when he enters the stable. The same thing is noticeable in the cow stables when the milkers enter, and among all kinds of domestic animals good treatment is duly appreciated, as every one has certainly noticed who has had the care and feeding of farm stock.

Seeing, then, that it is the particular care that a farmer should take of his stock, that helps more than anything else to assist in securing him a fair profit for his outlay and trouble, it behooves every one interested in the business, and who wishes to make money in his operations as a stock raiser and feeder, to see that he does it, and that too, in a manner well worthy of pattern.—Indiana Farmer.

WINDOW GARDENING.

To begin, then, we will remind you that indoor plants require far more care than those grown in the garden, for nature supplies nearly all the wants of plants grown in the open air.

Get healthy plants to begin with. Plants that have blossomed through the summer, or for several months previous, will not do. There is, perhaps, no one thing that has caused more disappointments and failures than want of attention to the thing here named. Many persons seem to think that if a plant is large and full of blossoms, it is, therefore desirable. But such plants have, in most cases, reached maturity, and if they are annuals, are just ready to perish; and in any case are less fitted to endure the change to which they are subjected in bringing them from the garden or greenhouse to the close, dry parlor. Be sure to select small but thrifty growing plants.

In the next place, give your plants plenty of light during the day (not in all cases the noon day sun) and darkness and a cooler atmosphere at night. Plants will no more endure late hours or a stifling heat at night than human beings. One reason, and it is a great reason, why plants drop their leaves on being brought into the house is the dry, suffocating heat by night as well as by day.

"The reason," says a practical florist, "of so many window plants showing long, white, leafless stalks, with a tuft of leaves on the end, is too great heat and too little light. Proportion the two and you obtain a short, stocky, healthy growth. In rooms this proportion is always unequal. In winter there are eight hours of sun to sixteen of darkness; we keep the plants at a temperature of seventy to eighty degrees all the twenty-four hours. In the greenhouse, on the contrary, the temperature falls to forty degrees at night, rising by the heat of the sun by day to a maximum of seventy." The mode of heating the rooms in which plants are kept cannot be controlled altogether by the needs of the plants, but must be controlled, to a great extent, by the appliances in use for warming the rooms. Still, whatever be the appliance in use for heating the rooms, it should be connected with some method of throwing moisture into the air, as by the constant evaporation of moisture.

A furnace is injurious to plants, by reason of its dry heat only; the little gas escaping from a good furnace is not sufficient to affect plants injuriously. But, if possible, avoid the use of illuminating gas in the room where plants are kept. The products of its combustion, especially if the gas contains sulphur compounds, is very injurious to all plants, fatal, indeed, to the more delicate.

Again, cleanliness is essential to the health of plants. Mr. Vick, of Rochester, somewhere tells us that one of the greatest enemies of house plants is dust. We endorse this statement. The leaves of plants are covered on both sides with little mouths, called "stoma-

ta," through which they breathe. These apertures are extremely minute, and, therefore, easily stopped. These stomata differ in number in the leaves of different plants, from several hundred to more than one hundred and fifty thousand to the square inch of a leaf. We are careful to bathe ourselves frequently, lest, as we say, the pores of the skin become obstructed, yet we allow our plants to go unwashed for a whole winter when their pores are much smaller, more delicate and numerous than those of the body. It is well to wash both the upper and under side of the leaves with tepid water once a week, using a sponge or soft cloth. However, when plants have hairy leaves, a syringe is best. This latter class of plants are somewhat impatient of water upon their leaves.—Christian Advocate.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PAUL IN MELITA.

December 9.—ACTS 28: 1—10.

"The name of the island was Melita." Malta was then a thinly-peopled place, and its inhabitants were of Phœnician origin. The bay where they landed was a few miles to the north of the present capital, Valetta, and is screened on the north by the rocky island of Salomonetta. It is remarkable that the soundings at the eastern entrance of the bay at this day exactly correspond with those given in the Acts. A number of the islanders, who had witnessed the laboring of the Alexandrian corn ship, now crowded down to the creek where the faint and weary crew were huddled together, drawing breath, after so long a period of terrible torture. They are called "barbarians," but their natural kindness got the better of any baser passions. They sympathized with the shivering sufferers; and in some sheltered hollow they lighted a fire to restore warmth. We may imagine how grateful this would be, when we remember that most of them must have been soaked and dripping with sea-water. Some had no clothes at all; the rain was pelting from above; and all this under the chill and wintry winds of November. The Apostle himself had been assisting in collecting sticks to kindle the blaze, and was casting these into the flames, when a viper came "out of the heat," and fastened on his hand. The natives, when they beheld this, immediately drew the conclusion that Paul must be a murderer,—that, though he had escaped the sea, vengeance still pursued him, and would not suffer him to live. How remarkable that, even among barbarians, there is a conviction of the certainty of vengeance overtaking the sinner,—nature confirming the Bible truth, that, "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not escape unpunished." The Apostle shook the reptile into the flames. They expected every moment to see his body swelling with the poisonous sting, and falling lifeless to the ground; but when they saw that he remained unharmed, they gazed with wonder, and pronounced him to be a god. An objection has been raised by some to the accuracy of the incident here recorded, that no poisonous vipers or snakes are now found in Malta. The answer, however, is quite satisfactory. At the time of St. Luke, Malta was an uncultivated, unpeopled island; whereas, now, it is, without exception, for its size, the most densely crowded spot in Europe; and population and civilization always tend to rid an insular country of dangerous tribes of animals. We have seen the Highlanders on a Scottish loch point with pride to the hill on which the last wolf in Britain was killed. We cannot, at all events, receive the silly and superstitious explanation which tradition gives us, and which is believed in by some of the islanders to this day. They think that the same kind of vipers still exist, but that they ceased to be poisonous reptiles ever since the Apostle flung the one which fastened on him into the fire. They tell a story of an islander, from curiosity, carrying one of these vipers into Sicily, and that it immediately became poisonous, but on coming back again to the charmed land of Malta, its venom left it!

But to return to the narrative. We are not told what further effect this miracle had upon the minds of the people. It was not the only exertion of miraculous power on the part of the Apostle. Near the spot where the vessel was wrecked, Publius, the governor of the island, had his residence and possessions. He received kindly the shipwrecked crew, and entertained them for three days. His humanity and pity did not go unrewarded. His aged father was, at the time, lying dangerously ill of fever. St. Paul went and laid his hands on him, and prayed, and his recovery ensued. Others who had diseases heard of the marvellous cure, and came themselves to be healed. Before the strangers departed, they were laden with proofs of the gratitude of the islanders.

We cannot resist mentioning, in passing, that there is a name we have often had occasion to refer to, which possesses some interest in connection with Paul's voyage and shipwreck,—it is that of the Jewish historian Josephus, whose writings tend to throw so much valuable light on that period. There seems, at least, a probability that he formed one of the crew in the Alexandrian corn-ship; and, if so, that he met the Apostle, and was witness of the prisoner's noble bearing throughout the storm. Without offering any opinion on the subject, I shall quote to you the words of the young historian himself, who, at the age of twenty-five, made a voyage to Rome, and gives the following account of it:—"At the time when Felix was procurator of Judea, there were certain priests of my acquaintance, good and worthy persons, whom, on a small and trifling occasion, he had put into bonds and sent to Rome to plead their cause before Caesar. For these I was desirous to procure deliverance, and that especially because I was informed that they were not unmindful of piety towards God even under their affliction, but supported themselves with figs and nuts. Accordingly, I came to Rome, though it was often through great hazards by sea; for our ship being wrecked in the midst of the Adriatic Sea, we that were in it swam for our lives all the night, when, upon the first appearance of the day, a ship of Cyrene appearing to us by the providence of God, we were taken up into the ship. And when I had thus escaped and came to Puteoli, I became acquainted with Aliturus, an actor of plays, a Jew by birth, and much beloved by Nero, and through his interest, became known as possible, to entreat him to procure that the priests might be set at liberty." We shall immediately find this was the same direction Paul and his friends followed from Malta.

Three months had been spent on the hospitable shores of that island home, the Apostle doubtless taking every opportunity, in exchange for their temporal, to give its people of "spiritual things." It is unlikely that he would not pass a night in a dungeon without preaching the gospel, could not continue twelve weeks with his lips silent regarding the truth.

Tradition even says that Publius himself not only became a Christian, but died Bishop of Malta. We know that, ever since the shipwreck of Paul, the religion of Christ has had a footing in that island.—Footsteps of St. Paul.

DOMESTIC.

BREAD.

The old way of raising bread but once makes much sweeter bread, retaining the true sweetness of the wheat, than when sponged or raised twice or three times before baking.

Scald one pint of milk, then cool it either with one pint of cold milk or cold water. Pour it, when milk-warm, on two quarts of sifted flour, into which stir one even tablespoonful of salt. Mix the milk and flour well together, and add one gill of lively yeast, or one yeast-cake that has been thoroughly softened in two tablespoonfuls of water and beaten smooth; add water when smooth till there is one gill of yeast. Beat the dough hard for five minutes, then stir in one more quart of flour. Flour the bread-board, place the dough on it, and knead faithfully fifteen minutes. Use only just enough flour while kneading to keep the dough from sticking to the board—not quite a pint of flour should be sufficient. Sift only a very small coating of flour on the board, or on the hands while kneading. After kneading fifteen minutes, mould into loaves and put at once into well-buttered pans, only filling the pans half full. Let it rise till the dough is even with the top of the pan. It will take five or six hours in a room or by the fire where the thermometer stands at eighty degrees. In a colder atmosphere the dough may rise in the pans all night, baking as soon as the oven is hot enough in the morning. When light, prick over the top and bake.

BATTER BREAD.

Soak half a cup of bread crumbs in a pint of milk, add two cups of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of lard or butter, a teaspoonful salt, two eggs beaten very light; add eggs last and then beat the whole together thoroughly and bake in shallow tins quickly. Some bread crumbs and some corn-meal absorb more moisture than others. If this quantity of milk does not make it thin enough for a light, smooth batter, when well beaten add a little more milk.

This is a good way to use up all bits of bread.

GRAHAM CRACKER CAKES.

Three teacups brown flour, one cup of white flour, three cups of buttermilk or sour milk, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in warm water (never dissolve soda in hot water), one teaspoonful salt, a heaping teaspoonful of butter, or lard if butter is dear, but butter is much nicer—three eggs beaten to a froth; mix all faithfully by quick beating and bake as soon as well mixed. If obliged to use sweet milk sift two teaspoonfuls cream tartar with the flour.

BARLEY OR CORN COFFEE.

Wash the barley, dry it, then brown carefully without scorching; grind it and mix with an egg and pour over it boiling water. Let it boil gently a few minutes and strain clear. Season with cream and sugar, or as is most agreeable.

This is an excellent drink for persons troubled with bowel complaint, and is very palatable and nourishing. Corn coffee, prepared the same way, is excellent to settle the stomach.—Christian Union.

To CLEAN CARPETS.—Get from the butcher a beef's gall, and put two tablespoonfuls of the gall to one pail of warm water, with a little hard soap. After the carpet has been thoroughly shaken and tacked down, go over it with the warm water and gall, washing it with a flannel cloth and rub it dry before going on to a new place; in this way go over the whole carpet. If it is soiled on both sides it may be best to clean it out on the grass where it can be turned. The gall sets the colors, and is so better that it is a preventive of moths. Brussels carpets need not be taken up but once in four or five years if cleaned in this way once a year. Use as little water as possible, rub dry quickly, and the carpet will look like new. Beef's gall is also excellent to use in the same way to set the colors of calicoes when washing them.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

BULLETIN.

On compte entre deux et trois mille ouvriers en coton qui, en Angleterre, se sont mis en grève.

Le Pont de fer sur le St-Maurice est terminé et les trains entrent maintenant dans la ville des Trois-Rivières.

LES DISSENSIONS entre les mineurs et les propriétaires de la mine Keels, aux Black Hills, commencent à assumer une grande gravité qui cause des craintes sérieuses le long du "Deadwood Gulch."

M. HUBERT TETREAU, ancien curé, mais qui était protestant depuis une trentaine d'années, est décédé samedi dernier. Ses funérailles auront lieu aujourd'hui à 2 heures de l'après-midi, 155 rue St-Dominique.

Le MARQUIS de Bonneville, ministre français des affaires étrangères a notifié le Vatican qu'il avait les meilleures dispositions envers le Saint-Siège, mais qu'il ne permettrait pas la moindre intervention directe dans les affaires de France. UNE LARMEN DU Nouveau Monde.—Il dit que "le Herald of the Morning," qui a voulu se donner comme l'organe des institutions, montre peu à peu ses couleurs, et se constitue l'humble serviteur du ministère." On sait que ce nouveau journal est l'organe des Irlandais catholiques.

On croit à Paris que Mac-Mahon veut essayer la chance d'une nouvelle dissolution et qu'il n'a aucune idée de se démettre.—Le Président s'oppose à la condition d'entente posée par Gambetta, que le droit de dissolution soit aboli ou qu'il ne soit exercé qu'avec l'approbation des deux tiers des voix.

LES DÉSERTEURS de Plevna auèrent qu'Osman Pacha déclare son intention d'en sortir s'il n'est pas secouru avant quinze jours.—Les Turcs ont abandonné les hauteurs de Khatubani près de Batoum et les Russes s'en sont emparés.—Il se confirme que les 28 et 29 novembre, les Russes d'Étropol ont essayé de saisir la jonction des routes d'Orchanie et d'Étropol, mais qu'ils ont été repoussés en subissant de grandes pertes.

DEPUIS quelques années, l'agent d'une maison importante de Toronto, qui faisait le commerce des vins et de toute espèce de spiritueux, arrivait de cette ville, habillé magnifiquement et faisait de grandes affaires au nom de la maison. Aujourd'hui il traite nosmes; il est tout déguenillé; ses hardes ne valent pas dix sous. Il est de toute manière ruiné, et c'est le rhum qui a fait cela.

On annonce la mort, arrivée le 29 novembre, de J.-B. Beaudry, après une maladie de huit jours, venant de Ste-Anne-des-Plaines en 1811, il vient de bonne heure se fixer à Montréal, où il entra en société avec son frère, M. Jean Louis Beaudry, et grâce à des talents et à des aptitudes remarquables, il réussit à amasser une fortune considérable.

LAST EDITION.
N.W. YORK, Nov. 3, 3 p.m.—Gold, 102 1/2; Exchange, 8 1/2.
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.
AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT QUESTION.

WHO OWNED THE HAMS AND BACON?—SOMETHING ABOUT THE NOTORIOUS PARKER'S AFFAIRS.
This morning, in the Superior Court, the case of the Merchants' Bank vs. Michael P. McCrill—Louis J. Lajoie intervening—had a hearing before Mr. Justice Mackay. Plaintiff sues to recover the value of a lot of hams and bacon shipped early in the present year by Messrs. Scott, York & Co., from Aylmer, Ont., to the Merchants' Bank, Montreal, by the order of Henry Parker. The shippers drew on Parker from the Merchants' Bank the sum of \$2,414, the invoice price of the goods. Parker accepted the draft, and the goods were delivered by the Grand Trunk Railway to him without ever going into the actual, physical possession of the plaintiff. Parker absconded, and his estate was found bankrupt. The plaintiff has never received any part of the debt from Parker on account of this draft, but after his sudden departure put a seizure upon that portion of the goods in question remaining in his store, and they were conveyed to the store of defendant, who was appointed guardian of them. Subsequently, Mr. L. J. Lajoie, assignee for the estate of Parker, put another seizure upon the goods, and in turn the plaintiff seized the goods a second time and had them conveyed to the store of Messrs. Ayer & Co., where they were placed under the guardianship of Mr. George Hodge. The case is a complicated one, and there are some important questions to be decided in it. The assignee takes a sort of cross-action against Hodge, the Merchants' Bank intervening. Messrs. Abbott & Co. for the Bank, Messrs. Archambault & Co. for the assignee and creditors of the Parker estate generally.

LOOKOUT, WITNESSES.
Thirty-six cases were called in the Superior Court, First Division, to-day, and only one was ready. Judge Mackay said witnesses displayed very little respect for subpoenas and the orders of the Court. It was not so in Ontario. Mr. Tate said delinquent witnesses should be sent to jail and be fined \$100 each.

FOUND AFTER MANY DAYS.
WHAT BECAME OF \$1,500 WORTH OF STOLEN JEWELLERY—THE ROBBER DIES IN THE PENITENTIARY.

On the 1st September, 1876, Mr. Richard Warrington, a retired gentleman living at Cote St. Antoine, lost a lot of jewellery, valued by him at \$1,500, which was stolen from his house, which he reported to the detectives. Suspicious fell upon one Con. Brophy, a notorious thief, who was arrested in Brockville for some other crime on the 18th of the same month, and was sentenced to the penitentiary, where he died last spring. After his arrest and conviction, and finding out the whereabouts of his wife, the detectives discovered the proceeds of several robberies, all of which pointed to Brophy as the perpetrator of the robbery of jewellery. However, none of that property could ever be found, although Brophy's plunderers were followed up for a long time, until last week information reached here to the effect that some of the jewellery had been disposed of at Ogdensburg, whither Mr. Warrington and Detective Cullen immediately proceeded. The most valuable portion of the lost jewels were there found and recovered, the possessors of them promptly giving them up, and Brophy's photograph being shown to the parties who purchased the jewellery, it was at once recognized as that of the man from whom they bought the articles.
It is believed that Brophy had two "pals," who may yet be captured, and Mr. Warrington hopes that by the diligence of the detectives the remainder of his property may be recovered, and Brophy's accomplices be brought to justice.

CITY COUNCIL.
At the special meeting this afternoon, the Mayor in the chair,

PETITIONS
were received from Messrs. MacDougall Bros., to the effect that they represent a number of capitalists who were prepared to compete for the privileges asked for by the City Passenger Railway Company and to pay an annual subsidy to the city based upon the receipts; also to buy the present company out and pay them the actual value of plant, track and real estate.
From the Board of Directors of the Montreal General Hospital, for the payment of \$539.10 for the care of the firemen injured at the St. Urbain street fire.

CITY ITEMS.

FALLEN.—A lady that once adorned a high station in society was detected in pilfering a valuable jewel in a house where she had called to solicit charity. Drink has brought her so low.
THE LATE MR. B. J. BEAUDRY'S funeral was largely attended to-day. Among those present were his brothers, the Mayor and Mr. P. Beaudry, of California; Aids, Nelson, Holland, Grenier, ex-Ald. Garth, Mayor Rolland, of Hochelaga; Sheriff Chauveau, Messrs. A. M. Delisle, Hubert, F. Cassidy, &c.
LACONICS.—Court Allan's Private Order of Foresters is organizing a life and drum corps; success to it.—A Bohemian journeyman furrier named Crochiera is missing with several hundred dollars worth of furs belonging to customers.—Sickness is fearfully prevalent, especially among children, at Point St. Charles just now.—Hon. Mr. Laurier has accepted the invitation to lunch to-morrow afternoon.
ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT FRANKS.—On St. Andrew's night, three hilarious young men prowled about St. James street, and bent on some mischief, pulled down Wethay's barber pole and drove it through the glass of his front door. The policeman said he could not catch the rascals, but Mr. Wethay says that they will do well to call and settle damages, as they are known.
THE CRY raised by a True Witness correspondent that an attempt is being made to substitute Protestants on the police force is unfounded. Since the 12th July nine Protestants and eight Catholics have been put on the force solely on their merits as men, irrespective of creed, nationality or feeling. Enquiries are required (by law) to be made as to age, state in life, character, nationality or creed.
COLLISION.—This morning at the Tanneries, a freight train of 21 cars from the West collided with pilot engine No. 86, which was going toward Lacine with six empty passenger cars. Both locomotives were thrown off, and the cow-catchers, head-lights, and iron work badly smashed. Both engine-drivers tried to stop when it was too late. The loss is light, and the track was soon cleared for traffic. The freight engine is No. 152. No one hurt.

NAVIGATION.—The canal presents a deserted appearance, but few boats and barges remaining in the basin. It is possible that the water may be let out this evening, but, at the latest, it will be cleared to-morrow evening. In most places the water is coated with a sheet of ice about an inch thick. In the harbor the "Cultivateur" and "Chamilly" are loading. The latter goes down to lay up. The "Berthier" makes another trip, and the "Terrebonne" and "Trois Rivières" lay up. Very little ice is to be seen in the basin yet, and the ferries are running on time.
Editor Witness—DEAR SIR.—With reference to the Bennett forgery case, the notices of which

in the newspapers make mention of the prosecutor as Mr. Ford the builder, and as many of my fellow-citizens are repeatedly asking me about the affair from day to day, I beg to state that I am not the prosecutor. I have had considerable dealings with Bennett, have found him square in all respects, nor has the present action for forgery impaired in the slightest degree my confidence in the honesty and integrity of the man.—THOMAS FORD, of the firm of Kent & Ford, carpenters and builders 573 Lagacière street, Montreal, Dec. 1, 1877.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—Three fires have occurred within a week at the Blue Bonnets, and are supposed to be the work of incendiaries. On the 24th ult., between eleven and twelve p.m., Mr. McGee's barn was damaged to the extent of \$300. On 28th ult. the stables in rear of a house belonging to Mr. T. Aussen, N.P., occupied by Mr. Sheehan, were burned, damage amounting to \$500 was covered by insurance. On the 30th ult. Mr. J. Decarie's barn and stables were destroyed. Suspensions seem to have been aroused in connection with each fire, and footprints were traced from McGee's barn over the bridge across the river St. Pierre.

A GENTLEMAN informs us that having learned from Roman Catholic sermons that the Roman Catholic Bible was the word of God, and the Protestant Bible the work of the devil, that, moreover, the Roman Catholic religion was always and everywhere the same, he went to a Roman Catholic book store in this city and asked for a Catholic Testament. He was shown no less than three, which he proceeded to compare with the help of the young man at the counter. Opening one at Galatians, he asked the young man to find the same passage in another, but was surprised to find that he could not. He found the three translations all different, and, in fact, to differ as much between themselves as they did from the Protestant translation. The differences, however, are trifling. They all agree on everything essential to Christianity.

GAMBLING DEN.
MORE OF THEM—AN ANTI-CRATIC ONE IN ST. DENIS STREET.

We last week alluded to another notorious gambling den on Craig street. This was visited by the police, and the proprietor introduced them to the parlors, where all was quiet; no sign of gambling. He may be caught yet though.
There is also an unlicensed liquor bar, and where gambling is carried on day and night—Sunday and week day—under the patronage of more than one city father, the habitues of which are principally French-Canadians. Some poor people have been sent to prison lately for indulging in a game of draughts in taverns in St. Paul street. Why not apply the law impartially? No one has a right to lease a house and dispense liquor paid for, without a license, nor permit gambling. Calling it a private house is no protection. Let some of the aldermen enquire at the next Council meeting if there is not such a place in St. Denis street and if it is allowed because of the respectability (?) and position in the city of its patrons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRUE BILLS.
The following additional true bills were brought into Court by the Grand Jury on Saturday afternoon: Oscar Lafortune, obtaining goods by false pretences, four indictments.

NO BILLS.
George Wadsworth, robbery; J. T. Peebles embezzlement.
Jean Soucisse was then tried on a charge of stealing two tins of butter, and some other provisions from Mr. Christin Levas, of St. Telesphore, in October last. He was defended by Mr. Corle.
Soucisse was eventually found guilty.
Jacques Couture was then tried on a charge of stabbing Leon Vezeau at St. Gabriel Village.

MYSTERIOUS.

Early this morning, some of the men employed on the few remaining barges in the canal basin, opposite the Montreal Warehousing Company's building, found a black felt hat on the ice, a short distance below Wellington Bridge. Constable Bastien was communicated with, and after reporting the matter at the river police station, commenced in company with Sergeant Nourie, to drag the canal. The ice was broken for several yards near where the hat was found, apparently as though a man had fallen in and struggled to float himself. A large nail was in the wharf, nearly opposite the hole, and it is believed that some unfortunate man tripped over it and fell into the canal. The hat is quite respectable, and would appear to have been lost by some one in good circumstances. Strange to say, no one heard any noise, or saw any persons passing during the night, and as yet no person has been reported missing. So far the efforts to drag the canal have been unsuccessful.

PROBABLY THE CORPORATION may see fit to repair the hole in the footpath on Aylmer street before some person "puts his foot in it."

POLICE COURT—MONDAY.—David Dronin, 40, stealing a coat and pair of gloves from Mr. R. Kane, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—This church was draped in mourning for the late Rev. Dr. Bancroft, and an address was given by the Rev. R. Lindsay, appropriate to the occasion.

SERGEANT OWEN SMITH, caretaker for the armory of the Victoria Rifles, died yesterday morning, after having held his position for 17 years. He had also served in the 35th Regiment and the Royal Canadian Rifles. He was much respected.

A WIFE BEATER.—This morning, Richard Escroff, 40, laborer, residing in Forfar street, was sent down by the Recorder for two months for brutal treatment of his wife, Harriet Simpson. The prisoner is an experienced hand at this infamous work, and is known as a very bad character. It is said that the other day he pulled his sick wife out of bed and tried to make him go for whiskey.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. TETREAU, formerly a priest in the Church of Rome, took place this afternoon. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Theodore Lafleur, in the St. Catherine street Baptist Church. Among those present at the service were the Rev. Messieurs Doudier, Chéniquy, Provost, Munro and Rol. The pall-bearers were Messieurs Rollin, Venne, Montreal, Jaccoux, Vanburen and Lalumière.

RAD WHISKY AND FURIOUS DRIVING.—At four o'clock yesterday morning, three young carmen named Michael McLaughlin, 20, Charles O'Reilly, 21, and James Ryan, 20, were arrested for fast driving in St. Denis street. This morning they were condemned by the Recorder to pay a fine of \$5 each, with the alternative of one month in jail. It appears they had filled themselves with bad whiskey, and then went driving recklessly about the streets.—Joseph Tessier, 17, was also fined \$2.50, with the alternative of fifteen days, for fast driving in Ontario street. This dangerous practice is becoming far too common.

RECORDED COURT—MONDAY.—The following fines and alternatives were imposed for drunkenness: Robert Logan, 51; Denis Dwyer, 34, laborers \$1 each or eight days. Raoul Lussignan, 25, laborer \$1.50 or ten days. Charles Turner, 22, coal-man \$2.50 or fifteen days. Ignace Ducloux, 39, carter, loitering \$1 or eight days. Chas. McLaughlin, 25, foreman, drunk, disorderly and resisting the police, and Narcisse Laurier, 44, driving without a number \$1.50 each or ten days. Jas. Alding, 24, laborer, and Alfred Laberge, 40, stone-cutter, drunk, disturbing the peace and breaking windows in a tavern, the former \$1.50 or ten days, the latter \$2.50 or fifteen days. Edmond Lafamme, 24, driver, driving with a false number, and Alexis Dumas, 17, sliding in Faldout street, \$2.50 each or 15 days. Paul Tremblay, 35, carter, drunk in his carriage (third offence) \$3.50 or one month's imprisonment, and deprived of his license. Edmond Girard, 18, bricklayer, assaulting George Lamoureux, 45, or one month. Louis Naud, 19, laborer, 19, clear-maker, and Edmond Lafleur, 19, in the house of Madame Dufresne, Jacques Cartier street, where, during their drunken antics, they broke a chair and lamp chimney before the judge, judgment—\$10 fine and \$2 damage each, or two months in jail.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—The Treasurer, H. Lyman, Esq., acknowledges with thanks the following sums, being one-third of their subscriptions to the Country House Building Fund—John McLeannan, Esq., \$266.66; Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill, \$166.66; Robt. Benny, Esq., \$93.33; Jas. Benny, Esq., \$33.33; Messrs. John McArthur & Sons, \$33.33.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL FINANCIAL OFFICE.
Monday, December 3.

The month opens with a very quiet money market; rates are nominally unchanged. Sterling Exchange here is dull, at 108 1/4 for round amounts of sixty-day bills between banks, and at from 108 1/4 to 108 3/4 counter rate. There is little if any Documentary Sterling offering. Gold drafts on New York are worth about 1-16th premium; Gold, 102 1/4; Sterling Exchange, \$4.81.

The Stock market this forenoon was weak. It apparently under a cloud which will not be dispelled until more confidence is restored in business circles—the recent heavy failures having had a very depressing effect. The only sales reported at the Forenoon Board Regular Stock Exchange were: 16 Montreal at 161 1/2; 30 do at 161 1/4; 3 Consolidated at 80; 34 do at 80 1/4; 2 Townships at 107 1/2; 75 Merchants at 66; 50 do at 66 1/4; 75 Commerce at 120; 25 do at 119 1/4; 25 Richelieu Navigation at 67 1/4.
Sales at the Forenoon Board of the Open Stock Exchange: 50 Montreal at 161 1/4; 10 do at 160 1/4; 25 Merchants at 66 1/4; 25 do at 66 1/4; 2 do at 66; 25 Telegraph at 129 1/4.

Sales at the Afternoon Board of the Regular Stock Exchange: 10 Montreal at 160 1/2; 20 do at 160 1/4; 25 Jacques Cartier at 53 1/4; 62 Merchants at 66; 20 Consolidated at 79 1/4; 25 Commerce at 119 1/4; 25 Telegraph at 120 1/4; 25 Richelieu Navigation Company at 67 1/4; 100 do at 67 1/4; 6 Gas at 149 1/4; 15 Loan & Mortgage at 124 1/4.

—To-day, Mr. Robert Graham took out a writ of attachment against Mr. Jas. Payton, wood dealer, for \$681. E. Evans, assn. sec.

—We have received several letters from correspondents asking for information in relation to the litigation between the Ontario Receiver of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company and stockholders, from whom the full payment of premium notes is claimed. The cases have not as yet come before the courts, but the recent change in the Receiver may lead to greater activity in pushing the claims.

MR. GEORGE HAGUE, Manager of the Merchants' Bank, who returned to the city on Friday, successfully accomplished the objects of his trip to England—the Board to whom he reported on Saturday considering his report in the highest degree satisfactory. He disposed of the remainder of the Provincial debentures purchased by the Bank on favorable terms, we learn, and the figures at which they were sold have not been made known. Mr. Hague has also succeeded in making advantageous arrangements with a Scottish bank for the winding up of the Merchants' Bank's business in London.

THE DEBILITIES OF INSOLVENCY.—Abraham Code, of Alvinston, became an insolvent some months ago, and his estate has just been wound up by a Proton assignee. The total amount of claims was \$3,286.95, and the assets realized \$657.91. But deducting the costs of winding up the estate—assignee's, sheriff's and solicitor's fees, travelling, advertising, taking stock, &c.—there was just left for the purposes of a dividend the meagre sum of \$13.66! And so it came to pass that Code's creditors got paid off at the rate of seven-sixteenths of a cent on the dollar. Richard Taylor, for a claim of \$800, gets \$3.50; John C. Ross, for \$285.76 gets \$1.69; the estate of Horsemann & Horsemann for \$298.39 gets \$1.30, and Muirhead & Co. for \$122.85 get 53c.—St. Thomas Journal.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

There was no business in the flour market to-day; quotations are without change. The provision market is inactive. Butter is difficult to sell even at decent quotations. From 10c to 19c is the nominal range for common to choice. Cheese, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; buttermilk, 10c to 11c; lard, \$5.50 to \$5.75; pork, \$15.75 to \$16.50; thin mess, \$15 to \$15.25. No change in other respects.

RECEIPTS.—Barley, 600 bushels; Flour, 2,300 bushels; Ashes, 42 bbls.; Butter, 118 pkgs.; Cheese, 141 pkgs.; Tallow, 12 pkgs.
CHICAGO, December 3, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat, lower, \$1.07 1/2; 10.20 a.m.—Wheat, receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 27,000 bushels. Corn, steady; 41 1/2c Dec.; 40c to 40 1/2c Jan.; receipts, 157,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bush. Oats, sales, 24c to 24 1/2c Jan.; receipts, 45,000 bushels; shipments, 13,000 bush. Barley, receipts, 17,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Potatoes, steady; \$1.15 Jan.; Lard firm; \$7.57 1/2 Jan.
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3, 10.50 a.m.—Wheat, weak; \$1.07 1/2 Dec.; \$1.07 1/2 Jan. Receipts, 50,000 bush.; shipments, 39,000 bush.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET—Dec. 3.

The arrivals of live stock by rail at Point St. Charles last week were eighteen carloads of cattle three hundred and seventeen hogs and a mixed lot of cattle and sheep. To-day three additional carloads of cattle and one hundred and fourteen hogs arrived. The supply of cattle on the market to-day was small and a brisk demand raised prices; the quality of some of the cattle was also better than for the past fortnight. Prices of cattle ranged from \$3 to \$5, per 100 lbs.; of live hogs, from \$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs. The following drovers had cattle on the market to-day: Robert Barber, from Ailsa Craig, and James Eakins, from Point Hope, two carloads of cattle; J. A. Dore, of Beign, 13c; of H. Beign, of Toronto, and Jas. Dempster, of Gananoque, one carload of cattle each; R. J. Hopper had also a carload of cattle sent from Toronto; G. Webber, of Peterborough, had a part of a carload of cattle and hogs held over from last week. R. Barber sold two steers weighing 2,210 lbs. at 5c per lb.; six steers weighing 7,500 lbs. from Mr. Dow, and two steers weighing 2,480 lbs. to N. Beauchamp at \$4.75 per 100 lbs.; four steers weighing 4,500 lbs. to St. Price at 4 1/2c per lb. and two steers to J. Beauchamp for \$145; Jas. Eakins sold sixteen small cattle at \$18 to \$20 each; P. Shields sold a carload of cattle to R. J. Hopper at \$33 each; Jas. Dempster sold a carload of cattle to N. Trifler, who took them to Viger Market, where they were resold at from \$18 to \$32 each. R. J. Hopper sold to Isaac Giroux a very fine steer for \$75, and six other cattle for \$320. Mr. Hopper also sold ten steers to H. Benalick at \$57.50 each; three to A. Contry for \$163, and thirty other cattle at an average of \$34.63. G. Webber sold nine small cattle at \$22 each. E. Snell, of Galt, sold 60 hogs to Wm. Morgan, at \$4.80 per 100 lbs; Wm. Macnamara bought 114 hogs from G. H. Hopper, at \$4.75 per 100 lbs; D. Craig sold 36 hogs to Wm. Head, at the same rate; a few small lots of choice hogs were sold at from \$4.90 to \$5 per 100 lbs; G. Webber sold 25 store hogs to Wm. Morgan, for \$103; the market is again pretty bare of hogs. There have been no sales of dressed hogs this week; they are worth from \$5.50 to \$5.75 in small lots.
The prices of hides are lower; No. 1, inspected is \$8 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$7.50, and No. 3, \$6 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs; calveskins, 12c per lb; sheepskins, 75c to \$1.05 each; tallow, rough, 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.

LIVERPOOL.....	Dec. 1		Dec. 2		Dec. 3	
	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Flour.....	26 6 10	32 0 28 6	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Red Wheat.....	10 4 10	11 0 10 10	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
Red Winter.....	10 4 10	11 0 10 10	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0	10 11 0
White Wheat.....	12 6 12	12 12 12 7	12 7 12 12	12 7 12 12	12 7 12 12	12 7 12 12
Corn.....	12 9 10	13 3 12 9	13 3 12 9	13 3 12 9	13 3 12 9	13 3 12 9
New Corn.....	20 0 20	20 0 20 0	20 0 20 0	20 0 20 0	20 0 20 0	20 0 20 0
Barley.....	3 6 0	0 0 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
Oats.....	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Peas.....	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pots, New.....	5 0 0	0 0 5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Lard.....	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Best.....	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
New Bacon.....	39 0 0	0 0 40 0 39 0	40 0 39 0	40 0 39 0	40 0 39 0	40 0 39 0
Tallow.....	40 3 0	0 0 40 3 0	40 3 0	40 3 0	40 3 0	40 3 0
New Cane.....	64 0 0	0 0 64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0	64 0 0
LONDON, Dec. 3, 5 p.m.—Consols, 97 1/8 for money; 97 3/8 for account; four and a half, 104 1/4; five, 107; Erie, 10 1/4; do pd., 23; N.Y.C., 107 1/2; 7 1/2c.						
CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1.05 p.m.—Wheat firm; \$1.08 1/2 Feb.; \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.07 Dec.; \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2 Jan. Corn, steady; 41 1/2c to 41 1/2c cash; 42 1/2c Dec.; 43 1/2c Jan. Hops, quiet; 24 1/2c cash and Jan. Pork quiet; \$11.95 to \$11.97 1/2 Jan.; \$12.10 to \$12.12 1/2 Feb. Lard, quiet; \$7.87 1/2 to 7.90 Jan.						
CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 2.10 p.m.—Wheat, sales; \$1.06 1/2 Dec.; \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2 Jan.						
—Ernest Kiler and L. Gaedinger, Esqs., are the Visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge this week.						

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE,
No. 610 E.R. of A.P. & A.M.
The Regular Monthly Communication of the above Lodge will be held in the British Masonic Chambers, No. 359 Notre Dame street, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4th, at 7.30 o'clock p.m.
By command of the W.M.
JOS. BEST, Secretary.

THE REASON WHY

our Velvets are bought so freely is because they are found to be the best value in the city. Ladies do not always want to pay Credit Stores \$4.25 for 27 inch Black Silk Mantle Velvet, when they can buy the same width and quality at our store for \$3.25 cash.

THE SAME APPLIES

to our Fancy Dress Goods. We offer precisely the same quality and design Dress Goods at ten and fifteen cents less than Credit Stores. The cash system is found to succeed, for it enables us to offer goods at much lower prices than Credit Stores, whose cash customers help to pay other people's bad debts.
Good Checked Homespun Winneys at only 8c. per yard.
Good Dress Serges in all the leading colors of the season at only 13c. per yard.
A large lot of Mixed Fancy Dress Goods at only 18c. per yard.
A splendid lot of good Dress Serges at only 17c. per yard.
A good line of Snow-Flake Twilled Material for Dresses at only 25c. per yard.

THE HOMESPIN

White Flannels are selling very well. These are specially recommended for strong wear. The lower qualities do not look as well as other makes (some being in their rough state,) but will, doubtless, give the wearer satisfaction.
Beautiful White Homespun Flannel in the rough at only 25c. per yard, equally as wide as regular 50c. flannels.
Good Useful White Homespun Flannels at only 28c. per yard.
Good White Homespun Flannel at only 33c. per yard.
Very Good White Homespun Flannel at only 38c. per yard.
Beautiful quality White Homespun Flannels at only 40c. per yard.
Really splendid quality fine White Homespun Flannels at only 45c. and 50c. per yard.

FANCY SHIRTINGS.

A large lot of strong Union Fancy Flannel Shirting at only 18c. per yard.
All-wool Fancy Flannel Shirting at only 19c. per yard.
A large lot of Fancy Flannel Shirtings at only 25c. per yard.
A good lot of beautiful quality Fancy Flannel Shirting at only 37c. per yard.

OTHER FLANNELS.

Four cases of good Canton Flannels to be sold at once. Prices commence at 8c. per yard.
Six cases of All-wool Scarlet Flannels to be sold at low prices. The first number for All-wool Scarlet Flannel is only 19c. per yard.
A splendid range of all qualities to select from.

S. CARSLY,
393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

See our four special advertisements in to-day's Witness and Star.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
5TH INSTANT.

LARGE SALE OF ROBES, FUR COATS, JACKETS, SMALL FURS, ETC.

We are instructed to sell at our Rooms, 77 St. James street, on
WEDNESDAY Afternoon, 5th inst.,
A large and select stock of Lined and Unlined Buffalo Bear, Wolf, and other Robes, Shetland Seal, Lambskin, Beaver and Astracans Coats and Jackets, Gent's Outer, Seal and Lamb Caps, Ladies' and Children's Sets, &c., &c.
Sale at TWO o'clock.

DEVANY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BAGSTER POCKET BIBLES.
Got up in the best style. The largest, with Cruden's complete Concordance, \$8.50; the Medium size, with Cruden, \$7.00; the same, without Cruden, \$6.50; the smallest size, \$4.75. The Bagsters are unquestionably the best Bibles published. Nothing more suitable for a Christmas present.
C. W. COATES, Montreal.

CONSOLIDATED BANK
OF CANADA.

DIVIDED No. 3.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF (3 1/2) per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on SATURDAY, the First Day of December Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth of the Month of November, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.

J. B. RENVY,
General Manager.

Monday, 29th Oct., 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE
Burland-Desbarats
LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
5 & 7 BLEURY STREET,

Beg to inform the Bankers, Merchants and Business Men of the Dominion that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of
ENGRAVING,
ELECTROTYPING,
STEREOTYPING,
LITHOGRAPHING and
TYPE PRINTING,
PHOTO-ELECTROTYPING
and WOOD ENGRAVING
In the best style and at low prices.
Special attention given to the reproduction by
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY

MAPS, OF
PLANS,
PICTURES or
BOOKS of any kind,

From the facilities at their command and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders.
G. B. BURLAND,
Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUNCH

HON. MR. LAURIER.
The Committee will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock at the St. Lawrence Hall.
L. A. BOYER, Secretary.
DRIED APPLES, BUTTER, &c.,
ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE.
200 bbls. Prime Dried Apples.
Choice Eastern Townships Dairy Butter.
Wyer's Finest Haddies,
Bloaters, Labrador Herrings,
Maple Sugar, &c., &c.
DESOULA BROS. & COLLINS,
(Young's Builders), 82 and 84 McGill st.
(West side), below St. Ann's Market.

LABRADOR HERRINGS.

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