DAILY WITNESS.

VOL. XII., No. 282. | Terms of "Daily Witness," delivered in City, $4 per annum, mailed, $3 per annum, $1.50 for six months; 50 cents for three months. | MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1873. | Terms for advertising in "Daily Witness," 10 cents per line, first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion. | PRICE ONE CENT.

Shops and Dwellings to be Let

TO LET,

Fine OFFICES and FLATS, Jacques Cartier Buildings, corner Hospital and St. John streets.
Apply to W. F. LEWIS & Co.

TO LET.

The three Sale over the "GAZETTE" Printing Establishment. It will be found very suitable for light manufacturing purposes, or for a sample warehouse, and will be rented low to a suitable tenant.
DAVID CRAWFORD, 113 St. James street.

Notices.

CITY BANK.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a dividend of THREE and ONE HALF 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 its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the SIXTEENTH to the THIRTIETH of NOVEMBER, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.
(Signed). J. S. RENNY,
CASHIER.

Montreal, 26th October, 1873.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a dividend of SIX per cent and a bonus equal to TWO per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year; and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
R. S. ANGUS,
General Manager.

Montreal, 24th Oct., 1873.

CITY BANK,
SHERBROOKE AGENCY.

A Savings Bank Department has been opened for deposits of $5 and upwards, on which Interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT PER ANNUM, is allowed.

BANK HOURS, 10 to 3.
SATURDAYS, 10 to 2.
On Friday and Saturday evenings the Bank will be open from six to eight to receive deposits.

WM. ADDIE, Agent.
Sherbrooke, August 14th, 1873.

MONTREAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act to incorporate the "Montreal Omnibus Company."
Montreal, Oct. 25th, 1873.

ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY WITNESS.—It has now a circulation of 10,200 among the most moral and thrifty people in Canada, and these figures are constantly on the increase.

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION Of the "Bible Woman's Mission" would inform those friends to whom they are indebted for the means of carrying on the "Effort," that their funds are exhausted. Any donations sent to Mrs. DAWSON, General Superintendent, McGill College, or Miss EVANS, Treasurer, 710 Sherbrooke street, will be thankfully received.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the passing of an Act to incorporate the "Western Hospital" of the city of Montreal, for the relief of the sick and the dispensing of medical aid; with power to purchase and hold real estate.

Dry Goods, &c.

WM. HENRY,
236 ST. JAMES STREET,
(3rd door east of Ottawa Hotel)
NEW FALL GOODS!

W. H. has just received and opened up a complete assortment of Cartwright & Warren's Merino and Scotch Lambs' Wool Underclothing and Socks.

Also, the latest styles in Scarfs and Ties.

A good assortment of Fall Overcoats.

THE LADIES OF MONTREAL are invited to call at THOMAS HARRISON'S, 99 Bleury street, and examine his stock, which comprises a complete assortment of Dress and other Dry-goods.

Special attention given to the Millinery department.

Miscellaneous.

FOR BEST VALUE IN GRAIN BAGS, GO TO ARMSTRONG BROS., BUN'S BUILDINGS, 47 St. Peter street.

SCRAP IRON.

Wanted, Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron in any quantity, delivered at our Rolling Mills, St. Joseph street Toll-gate, for which highest market rates will be paid. Country dealers please notice.

The Montreal Rolling Mills Co.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
500 barrels Extra Fresh Caraquettes.
100 do. Baie de Vin.
Superior quality. For sale at H. H. WILSON'S,
Corner St. Gabriel and St. Paul sts.

FOR SALE,
PATENT RIGHT OF HOT-AIR FURNACE.
First-class. Has 14 agents in Canada.
Will be sold cheap.
Apply Box 903¼, Montreal. F

$4.00 UNTIL $4.00.
AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.
The Genuine No. 1 Student Lamp for $4. Each lamp guaranteed or the money refunded. T. ROBINSON, Standard Oil Depot, 23 Bleury street. Pride of America Kerosene 60c by 5 gallons. F

TEAS!
4800 Packages Selected Green, Black, and Uncured Japan Teas, including new season's.
J. A. MATHEWSON,
F MCGILL ST.

LEECHES!
LEECHES!
Just received, a large lot of fine
SWEDISH LEECHES.
For sale cheap to the trade.
M. G. EDSON,
F. MOUNTAIN DRUG HALL.

Fuel, Stoves, Coal-Oil, &c.

CHARCOAL!
Best quality Hardwood Charcoal,
12 BUSHELS FOR 63.00,
Delivered free anywhere in the city.
F. BEAVER STAMPING COMPANY,
109 McGill street.

ALBION COAL.
The Halifax Company (Limited) are prepared to contract for the sale of Albion Mine Coal. For analysis, terms and other particulars, apply to
E. CUNARD, of Halifax,
HENRY DOBELL & Co., Montreal,
Agents.

For Sale or to Let.

FARM TO LET.
Within three miles from the city. In a good state of cultivation: suitable for a market garden.
Apply to
G. W. STEPHENS,
2 Exchange Court
Hospital street.

FOR SALE.
FOUR VILLA LOTS, above the residence of Mr. Urquhart, and between that of Mr. Foulds and Guy street; also one Villa Lot, immediately below the new Presbyterian College, and bounded by McGill College Park. These are all choice lots, amongst the few now remaining in town, suitable for first-class villa residences. Apply to
TAYLOR BROS., Union Buildings.

FARMS TO LET of any size to suit tenants, and villa lots for sale at Mount Royal Vale, opposite Monklands; terms extremely liberal. Apply to THOS. F. O'BRIEN, 252 St. Mary st., at 9 a.m. or 1 p.m.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

5 Stone Houses, being Nos. 365, 367, 369, 371 and 373 St. Antoine street (West) near the residences of Sir Francis Hincks, Judge Coursol and Mr. Judah.
The Cut Stone Houses, Nos. 1,193, 1,194 and 1,196 St. Catherine street (West) and No 62 McKay street, near St. James the Apostle's Church. Terms very reasonable, small amount down. Apply to
F. E. SILMAN,
199 St. James street.

F. S.—Also vacant lot, corner of St. Lawrence and Lennox streets, for sale cheap.
F.

TO LET, THE GLEN FARM at Cote St. Paul. Stone house and outbuildings thereon. Containing one hundred acres of land, seventy under cultivation. Well-watered and shaded. For further particulars apply to
WM. MCNAUGHTON 58 Common st.

Lumber, &c.

CHEAP LUMBER.
Pine Roofing, $12 per 1,000 feet.
Pine Flooring, $15 " "
Lath, $1.25 per 1,000 pieces.
Cedar, 7 to 9 cents per foot.
M. MULLIN & CO., Canal.

STEAM SAW MILLS
SOUTH DURHAM, P.Q.

The undersigned are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Lumber, and have special facilities for sawing large dimensions at short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. MILLER & MILLER.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

THE MISSES MICHAEL,
MILLINERS & DRESSMAKERS,
22 MANSFIELD STREET.

Machinery, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
One 15-horse power Engine.
One Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Machine.
One re-Sawing Machine.
One Moulding Machine.
M. MULLIN & CO.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
22 to 36 KING & QUEEN STREETS,
Near Canal Basin, Montreal,
GEORGE BRUSH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Marine, Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Marine, Locomotive and Multitubular Steam Boilers, Mill and Mining Machinery, Lights and Heavy Forgings, Castings in iron and brass, Steam Pumps, Hand Pumps, Circular Saw Mills, Power and Hand Elevators, Bark Mills, all varieties, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Water Wheels, &c., &c.
Also, Shafting and Patent Hangers, Pulleys, Gears, &c. Patterns furnished.
Charcoal and Sea Coal facings, Foundry Coke and Coal always on sale.

Business Cards.

THRASHING MACHINE.

We beg to inform intending purchasers that we can supply at our factory the Railway Powers or Common Improved Power Thrashing Machines, complete on one or two days' notice. Send in your orders, Wellington, Prince and Duke streets, Montreal.
E. & B. P. PAIGE.

JAPANNING.—Plain and Ornamental Japanning, Lettering, Dialling and Sign-writing, done neatly and with dispatch. Charges moderate.
BEAVER STAMPING COMPANY,
F. 107 King street, or 109 McGill street.

FUNERALS! FUNERALS! !—F. X. CUSSON takes the liberty to inform the English citizens of Montreal that he is ready to undertake Funerals, having seven new Hearses, neatly finished. Also Coffins and Hearses to rent or for sale.
F. X. CUSSON, 115 St. Joseph street.

GUELPH MACHINE AND TOOL Manufacturers of Lathes and other Machinists' Tools. THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO. Agents, 9, 11 and 13 Chenneville st.
Prices on application. F.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES ! !

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY—Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General.
P. B. FERGUSON & CO., Proprietors.
29 ST. URBAIN ST., Montreal.

Particular attention paid to Lace Curtains, as we have a superior machine imported from Paris.
Great care taken with all Fancy Laces.
FAMILY WASHING called for and delivered free of charge.
LISTS OF PRICES can be had at the office. F.

PRINTING OFFICE Proprietors will find a nice assortment of JOB TYPE for sale by the undersigned at the office of the MONTREAL WITNESS.
A JOB LOT, last received, will be sold cheap for cash, by
J. BEATTY,
Dominion Agent for Farmer, Little & Co.'s New York Type Foundry, and the
Baxter Engine and Boiler Co., of Hartford, Conn.

10 PER CENT. FOR CASH!
To all purchasers of Stoves during the month of November we will allow 10 per cent. off for PROMPT CASH. BEAVER STAMPING COMPANY.
F. 109 McGill street.

RIDDELL & EVANS,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
ASSIGNEES & AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,
NORTH BRITISH CHAMBERS,
11 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.
JAMES RIDDELL, Official Assignee, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Province of Ontario.
EDWARD EVANS, Assignee, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Province of Quebec.

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
9, 11 & 13 CHENNEVILLE STREET
HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEATHER BELTING.
PATENT BELT FASTENERS.
MACHINE STRAIGHTENED SHAFTING IRON.
BOILER & SMOKE STACK RIVETS.
BOWLING, SWEDISH & STAFFORDSHIRE BEST BOILER PLATES.
THOMPSON'S PATENT TUBE EXPANDERS.
SHEET IRON, BRASS & COPPER. F.

OWENS & GOODWIN,
PLAIN & DECORATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS,
GRAINERS & MARBLERS.
Wall Painting, Tinting, Whitewashing, Glazing &c., &c.
F. 45 BLEURY STREET.

CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE,
CADBURY'S MEXICAN CHOCOLATE.
Also, a full assortment of other specialities, together with fresh importations of delicacies for Confectioner's trade.
NIVIN & CO.,
100 Foundling st., Sole Agents for the Dominion. F.

R. & J. BRODIE'S
CELEBRATED
SELF-RAISING XXX PASTRY FLOUR.

The originators and proprietors of this beautiful preparation wish to caution the public against any prepared flour, got up in imitation of theirs, and not bearing their trade mark on a RED label on each end of the package.

FLOUR for Bread, Rolls, Cakes, and Pastry, in all sized packages for family use,—quality guaranteed,—promptly delivered free of charge.

BRODIE'S FLOUR DEPOT,
F. CORNER CRAIG & BLEURY STREETS.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for HELP WANTED inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

WANTED, a practical Mill wright—one acquainted with the erection of paper machinery. Address Box 441w Post Office, Montreal.

WANTED, a strong and active Housemaid. Apply at 1221 Dorchester st.

WANTED, a Man to bundle hay. Apply to WM. BURNS, Mr Sheldon Stephens' Farm, 2nd Milestone, Lower Lachine Road.

CLOTH Cap Makers wanted; also Operators on Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machines. 431 St. Paul street.

WANTED, a respectable young Man as Waiter. Apply at CARLTON CLUB, 625 Notre Dame st., between 3 and 5 p.m.

WANTED, a Tablemaid. Apply MRS. SELBY, 992 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a good General Servant, good wages and comfortable home to a steady, industrious girl. Apply to 9 Belmoral st.

WANTED a Thorough Servant (French or English) at 735 Sherbrooke street.

CLERK wanted for an insurance office; must write a good hand, be a good bookkeeper, and be able to give city references. Address in own handwriting, and giving proper name, to Drawer 315 Post-Office.

WANTED, a Male Teacher, for No. 6 District, in No. 1 School, Municipality of Chatham, County of Argenteuil, Que., to commence immediately. Must hold a first-class elementary diploma. A liberal salary will be given. Address, with references, to JOHN CRYMBLE, sec. Board of School Commissioners, Cushing, P.Q.

WANTED, an experienced Barber, at No. 119 St. Joseph st

WANTED, a Youth, for a wholesale grocer's office. Must be a good writer, and accurate at figures. Address Drawer 276 P.O.

WANTED, a stout, active Boy, of 15 or 16, to take care of a horse. Must be recommended. Apply to DR. GARDNER, 125 St. Joseph st., between 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, two Apprentice Boys for blacksmith shop and one for machine shop. Apply to J. MCINTOSH & SON, corner Brunswn and Nazareth sts.

WANTED, immediately, 12 Canvassers in the city to sell the "Webster" Sewing Machine. Apply at 315 Notre Dame st.

WANTED, Thorough servant; no washing. Apply 62 Ontario st.

WANTED, an active young woman as Nurse. 318 Upper Bleury st.

WANTED, a Housemaid, at 772 St. Catherine st.: must be good at the needle.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE—Wanted (by 1st January next), a Traveller having considerable experience and a good connection West. Address in confidence "Hardware," WITNESS Office.

WANTED, for lithograph trade, a Traveller on commission. Apply C.B., WITNESS Office.

WANTED, good Weavers on Crompton looms. Address No. 11 St. Lambert st., or at woollen factory at St. Bruno.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SITUATIONS and EMPLOYMENT WANTED inserted under this head at the rate of HALF CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

WANTED, a situation as Cook; no washing; best of city reference. Apply No. 564 Bonaventure street.

A Protestant young Girl who understands sewing and mending, would like to obtain a few families' sewing. Address "D. M." this office.

WANTED, a situation as Salesman or Traveller, by a young Man, of eight years' experience in the hardware trade. Satisfactory references given. Address P.C. International Hotel, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED by a respectable young Man, to tend a Furnace, or any indoor situation. Address "William," WITNESS Office.

WANTED, a situation as Lady's Maid or Sewing Girl; very good dressmaker and machinist; Musical; speaks French and English; good references. Address M.Y.R., WITNESS Office.

WANTED, by a steady, sober and industrious young Man, a situation as Storeman, Messenger or Collector; not afraid of work; can come well recommended. G.H.W., WITNESS Office.

WANTED, a situation as Clerk, by a respectable young Man, lately arrived from England. Address W. B., WITNESS Office.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS of BOARD and ROOMS inserted under this head at the rate of HALF CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

YOUNG gentlemen can have comfortable lodgings and partial board if required; references exchanged. Address "R.R." WITNESS office.

VACANCIES for a few gentlemen; two minutes' walk from Post Office. 672 Craig st., nearly opposite Cote.

VACANCIES, for one Gentleman, single room. 51 Aylmer st.

VACANCIES, 554 Dorchester street.

FURNISHED ROOM to rent. 137 St. Constant st.

THREE or four gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, with or without board, by applying at 367 Ontario st.

TO LET, a furnished bedroom, 26 Union Avenue; references exchanged.

FOR Rent to one or two gentlemen, a comfortably furnished room in a strictly private family in St. Catherine street, a short distance west of Beaver Hall. Address "W. L." WITNESS Office.

BOARD.—To let handsomely furnished rooms with board. 74 Victoria st.

A Gentleman of quiet habits can obtain a nicely furnished room with or without board near St. George's Church. Apply to "J. B. L." Box 284.

TO LET, comfortably furnished rooms with board, at No. 14 Union Avenue.

ROOMS, with board. 181 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms—family private—at 94½ St. Constant st.

VACANCIES for two gentlemen, at 519 Lagauchetiere street.

BOARDERS Wanted. 144 Elizabeth street.

TO LET, a large handsomely-furnished Bedroom for one or two single gentlemen. Apply 6 Victoria street.

VACANCIES for three or four young gentlemen. 45 Bleury st.

BOARD.—Vacancies at 673 Dorchester st., near St. James Club.

2 FURNISHED or Unfurnished Rooms, to let. Apply 795 Craig st.

VACANCIES for two gentlemen. 63 Cathcart st.

COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED Apartments for gentlemen, at 850 St. Catherine st.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of BOARD and ROOMS WANTED inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

WANTED, Board in an American family. Address, with terms G W J, this office.

WANTED, Furnished Apartments, with board—two bedrooms and sitting-room. Address stating terms. E.B., 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.

LOST, on the 27th inst., either on Juror or Bleury streets, a Red Glass Ball with ring attached, the top of a lady's umbrella. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office.

LOST, between Mrs. Walton's, St. James st., and Dangerfield's, Notre Dame st., a Gold Locket, with two photographs inside. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at 301 Notre Dame st.

LOST, a small Grey Terrier; answers to the name of "Jack." The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 43 Drummond, or 27 St. John st.

LOST, a Masonic Charm and half sovereign attached. The finder, on returning same to 15 Hanover street, will be rewarded.

THE gentleman who changed his cap (Otter and Seal skin) on Monday, will please return it to 15 Common street, and receive his own.

FOUND, last Friday, a Dog; owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply 14 St. Louis st.

FOUND, on Friday, 14th, a Purse containing money and trinkets. TEES BROS.

DOG Lost—small Scotch—red blanket and collar. Reward at 14 Lemoine st.

LOST, on Notre Dame st., near St. Gabriel, a Silver Hunting Watch, No. 141.53. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving with John Wood & Son, Watchmakers, 235 Notre Dame st.

LOST, on the 26th November, between Notre Dame street and the Quebec boat wharf, a Portmonnaie containing a trifle of money and receipts. The finder will oblige by leaving it at 624 Lagauchetiere st.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of MISCELLANEOUS WANTS inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD EACH INSERTION.

WANTED, Sittings in St. George's Church for two Young gentlemen; reference, kindly permit, to the Very Rev. the Dean. Address Box 481, P.O.

Professional.

OCULIST AND AURIST,
DR. L. O. THAYER,
of MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, L.C.P. & S.L.C
NO. 39 BEAVER HALL TERRACE.

Over 15 years' practical experience in all diseases of the Eye and Ear, in New York and different cities of the Dominion, renders any other notice unnecessary. Artificial Eyes inserted without previous operation. Squint or Cross-eye cured; Cataracts or Films removed instantaneously.

TELEGRAMS.

UNITED STATES.

THE "ISMAILIA'S" FATE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Anchor line steamship "Ismailia," which sailed from this port for Glasgow, has not yet been heard from. She has now been 55 days at sea, though the officers of the line still maintain that she may yet be afloat, and will "probably reach Glasgow in time." She was commanded by Capt. John Ovinston. Her first and second officers were Wilson and Gregg, and her engineer, James Dunn.

A JERSEY JURY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—There were four hundred applications for position on the Passaic County jury yesterday, all from unemployed men.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers.)

TORONTO.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—A man named Lee, who represented himself as the husband of one of the female shoplifters arrested some time ago, was arrested last night for the theft of the watches stolen the previous evening.

Clarence Moberly, late Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway, was yesterday presented by the employees of the road with an address, writing desk, and a cheque for a sum of money, made up of contributions from every employee on the road.

THE "BAVARIAN" INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the "Bavarian" disaster was continued to-day before Mr. Bisley, Steamboat Inspector.

J. R. Clare, aged 11 years, was examined. He was a passenger on the "Bavarian;" was sitting in the saloon with Mr. H. Weir and Mr. Parmenter when he heard a loud crash, three or four times repeated. He subsequently left from the purser that there was a fire on board. The gangway was thrown into the water by the chief engineer, and his son jumped upon it, but sank. He saw the pilot in a boat with about nine others; they rowed off from the "Bavarian." The second boat was then launched; and immediately after the third was got off, in which he escaped; the side of this boat was scorched. He saw the captain on the gangway when he left. He afterwards heard him crying out in the water. He was sure the ladies did not jump off the steamer. This concluded the evidence.

A heavy snow storm set in last night, and continues.

REFORM CANDIDATE.

Mr. Thomas Moss, at one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in Toronto, was to-night chosen as the Reform candidate for West Toronto, and the working committees were struck in order that no time may be lost in the beginning; it is expected that the writ will arrive to-morrow. The enthusiasm of the meeting was unbounded.

WHITBY.

WHITBY, Nov. 27.—A destructive fire broke out in the Mechanics' Institute of this town, about 5 o'clock this morning. The flames spread rapidly and communicated with the piano factory on the east, occupied by Mr. Gortizn, and both buildings were burned to the ground with all their contents; nothing was saved. The Mechanics' Hall was used for a lecture room, concerts, assemblies, public and library. The Foresters, Good Templars and Young Britons had their lodges also in the building. The library of fifteen hundred volumes, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, regalia and charters of the lodges, were all burned. Mr. Barsat's dwelling house to the south, was also burned at the same time. The Mechanics' Institute was insured for $2,200; the piano factory for $750; Mr. Barrat's for $250. Through the exertions of the fire brigade, Mr. Key's livery stables were saved.

SMITH'S FALLS.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

SMITH'S FALLS, Nov. 26.—A young boy named Johnson, about nine years of age, residing about a mile from this place, was killed by the upsetting of a sleigh load of cord-wood.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

For a few days past a coroner's jury has been investigating the cause of the death of Mrs. John Halliday, of the township of Montague. She was found at her residence dreadfully mangled and cut, and in a dying condition. Her husband claims that her wounds were received during a runaway, but there was evidence pointing very strongly to himself as the cause of her death. At the close of a tedious investigation, a verdict was returned that Mrs. Halliday had come to her death at the hands of her husband, and he was accordingly committed to Perth jail for trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

QUEBEC.

LOCAL ITEMS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—The brig "Protem" and cargo will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 1st proximo.

B Battery was out snow-shoeing this morning.

There is another snow-storm to-night; the thermometer fell to zero last night.

The police are actively looking up transient traders, quite a number have been brought before the Recorder's Court.

There is some talk of Mayor Garneau resigning the mayoralty; Alderman Owen Murphy is mentioned as being his probable successor; his election would give great satisfaction to all classes.

RE-ELECTED.

Hon. Mr. Fournier was yesterday returned by acclamation for Bellechasse.

KINGSTON.

BONUS.

KINGSTON, Nov. 27.—The City Council have passed the by-law to grant $5,000 bonus to the Locomotive Works here, and it will be submitted to the ratepayers after a month's public notice.

SHIPPING.

The steamers "Wren," "John A. Macdonald," "America," and the propellers "California," and "Dominion," arrived, to-day, from the frozen canals, having been released. They will be laid up here.

Another snow storm to-day; freezing hard.

HALIFAX.

CASUALTIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—John Stockall, laborer at the Richmond Depot, was run over by a shunting train this forenoon and killed.

A man named Schelac was killed on the Drummond Colliery Railway on Saturday night by the falling of a bridge on the road.

An accident occurred in the Vale Colliery, Pictou, on Friday night, by which Daniel McDonald was killed, and two other men seriously injured.

UNSUITABLE

The iron light-ship "Halifax," built in England at a cost of $40,000 and recently placed at the entrance to this harbor, proves unsuited for the service. The steamer "Lady Head," which went down yesterday with a party of carpenters to complete the lamp-house on the deck, was unable to board the light-ship on account of the heavy sea. She went near enough to converse with the commander, who reported that the light-ship labored much during the storm of Monday night, and received considerable damage. The decks had been swept by the seas, the lamp-house was washed off, the light carried away and the ship sprung a bad leak, which still continued. The crew wished to be relieved from their uncomfortable situation. The "Lady Head" went down again to-day to tow the light-ship into port.

ARRIVED.

The steamer "Caspian," from England, arrived at St John's, Newfoundland, this morning, and sailed at 10 o'clock for Halifax.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Peter Mailman, confined in Lunenburg jail under sentence of death for murdering his wife, attempted to escape the other day by sawing a piece out of his cell. He had almost accomplished the job when discovered.

FATAL ACCIDENT—COBURG, Nov. 25.—A fatal accident took place here some time last night, by which a man named Thomas McGuire lost his life. A freight train coming into the station must have caught him, as he was crossing on Division street, for he was dragged about 200 yards, and when found life was extinct, and he is supposed to have been lying on the ground two hours before he was found. The train passed over his body, completely cutting him in two. A coroner's jury is empannelled for this evening.

GLENGARRY ELECTION.

RETURN OF HON. D. A. MACDONALD.

The nomination took place at Alexandria on Tuesday morning, when the following gentlemen were nominated:—

Hon. D. A. Macdonald, moved by John Stewart, Charles Leclair, James Fraser, Alex. B. Macdonald, Robert McLennan, Robert Blackwood, David McDougall, and seconded by William Bathurst, Daniel Campbell, Owen Quigley, D McDermott, M.D., A. E. McCrae, Alexander R. Macdonald, Peter Kennedy, Duncan A. Macdonald, John D. Campbell and William B Stewart.

Mr. B. Devlin, of Montreal, by Duncan A. Macdonald and Robert Wilson.

Mr. Archibald McNab, by John Simpson and Cosmos Kerr.

Hon. D. A. Macdonald, on presenting himself, was greeted with cheers. He said he appeared before the electors at the close of the sixteenth year of his parliamentary career, as representative of the county of Glengarry, previous to which his late brother had represented them for seventeen years. He referred to his recent visit to Europe, and said that, having considered, so far as his limited opportunity enabled him to do, the different systems of government, he was more than ever convinced that the British constitution was the best in the world, and the one we should endeavor to perfect in Canada. He then went over the history of the last session, and the Pacific Scandal, and coming down to the accession of the new Government said it had been proclaimed through the country that they were against the construction of the Pacific and Intercolonial Railways and the deepening of the canals. He would say that he had once thought that our canals were quite sufficient; but the Washington Treaty stipulated that they should be enlarged, and that treaty having once been accepted, its terms must be carried out. With reference to the Pacific Railway, it must be built; but at the same time the Ministry would not run the country headlong into debt. He had said to them on a former occasion, that there was not a contractor on the Intercolonial who would not have to be subsidized, and that had unfortunately come true; and the late Administration had left to them a legacy involving troubles and difficulties in this matter. It had always been a principle of the Reform Party to retrench and reform, and he would take care that now he was in the Government, and if elected, he would retrench so far as that was possible, but he did not wish them to think he was going into cheese-paring. They intended also to do all they could to get more emigrants into the country, which would lessen the taxation of the people. They intended to improve the system of Emigration Agents in Britain and Europe; and that would engage their very early attention. In opening the country through to Manitoba and along the Pacific route, they desired to do all in their power to retain in their country the youth of the Dominion, and he hoped in this way to take away all temptation of running off into the United States, from whence many never returned. The question of settling the boundary of Ontario would come before them, and they were determined to get this arranged, as soon as possible, and to speedily survey the country along the boundary line with a view to open a settlement there, alike for emigrants and the natives of the country.

MR. B. DEVLIN

next spoke, and said he appeared before them in somewhat embarrassing circumstances. His friend, who had just addressed them, had the opportunity of knowing not only every man, but every woman in Glengarry. Had he had the advantages which Mr. Macdonald possessed he might have stood a better chance of obtaining a favorable hearing. [Laughter.] One of the pieces of policy to which Mr. Macdonald had alluded was the promotion of emigration. Now he agreed with his hon. friend and opponent on the propriety of promoting emigration; but he fancied that his methods would be different. If they should elect him, he would promise in the interests of the country to try to import a "good many English and Irishmen; for if some one did not do it for the Dominion, he feared, from the assembly he saw around them, that the population would soon be nothing but Macs. [Laughter.] On another point he feared his honorable opponent would not be found sufficiently progressive. He boasted of being Postmaster-General; but what would he promise to do for the County? Why if they would elect him, and he got to be Postmaster-General, every man who had a vote—and gave it the right way—should have a post-office of his own. [Cheers and laughter.] Besides that, he would give a place in the Government to the eldest son of every voter. Only they must elect him without cost. [Laughter.]

Mr. Devlin then turned round to Mr. Stewart and asked (in a loud aside) whether he had forgotten anything, which renewed the hilarity, except on the part of one enthusiastic supporter of the Postmaster-General, who loudly complained of Mr. Devlin's intrusion, declaring they did not want him in Glengarry, and that his place was to go back to Montreal.

Mr. Devlin then resumed, and with an air of enforced resignation said: Well, if they were not disposed to elect him to-day they might be at a future time. [Laughter.] He would now say a few words in reference to the policy of the hon. gentleman whom he was afraid they had made up their minds to elect before he (Mr. Devlin) had come before them and showed his willingness to serve them. [Cheers.] He agreed with them that an honor had been conferred on the County of Glengarry by choosing its representative as one of the new Government; and it ought to be a source of delight to them to be able to point to the residence of that gentleman and say there lives the head of the clan Macdonald, who is also the Postmaster-General of the Dominion. [Cheers.] He was not an Englishman nor yet a Scotchman, but as perhaps they had happened to hear an Irishman so he might be looked upon as impartial when he said that that gentleman would he was quite certain amply fulfil the confidence which they reposed in him to-day, a confidence which they had reposed in him for over sixteen years. He was also sure that when his time of office should expire Mr. Macdonald would be able to come back and say to them that he had endeavored to do his duty. If he failed in that then he believed their next and clearest duty would be to elect Barney Devlin in his place. [Laughter.] He, however, did most sincerely hope and believe that the men to whom had been entrusted the reins of Government would be equal to their promises, now that they were placed in a position which would enable them to fulfil them. Let them deal out justice to all men; and if they failed in that he was sure that Glengarry would be among the first to expel them. [Applause.] Notwithstanding that he had been nominated as a rival candidate he was a friend of the gentleman who was about to be elected by acclamation, and he felt it his duty to testify to his honor and integrity, and to the confidence he entertained in him that he would fully justify the trust that had been placed in him. He claimed that Irishmen had a right to a fair representation in the Cabinet, and felt sure that the Government would be prepared to do their duty in that respect. Reference had been made to Mr. Mackenzie having been a stonemason—he supposed that accounted for the manner in which he hammered the late Administration. [Laughter]. But the fact also showed that in Canada the field was open to all, and that every man might become a Minister of the Crown if he did but desire it, and worked honestly for it. Thank God, here all men stood on the same footing. In the Province of Quebec, and especially in the City of Montreal, he thought he could say that the present Administration would receive a hearty support. [Cheers]. He concluded by thanking them for their attention, and expressing his confidence in Mr. Macdonald, not only as a personal friend, but as a true patriot, in whose interest he now felt it his duty to resign. [Cheers].

Mr. McNab followed in a congratulatory vein, after which the Returning officer declared the Hon. D. A. Macdonald duly elected.

THE LAMBTON ELECTION.

HON. E. B. WOOD'S SPEECH—THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

At the close of Hon. Mr. McKenzie's speech at Sarnia on Tuesday, Hon. E. B. Wood gave an address in the course of which he compared the collapse of the Government to the submission of the Confederate army to the forces of the North, and proclaimed the policy of the new Government to be good and pure legislation, and a determination never to falsify their oaths of office, nor to wrench and violate the Constitution, as had been done by the party which preceded them in power. In this connection he might remark that a good deal had been spoken and written lately about the prerogative of the Crown, and whether the issue of a Royal Commission was within the power of that prerogative. He agreed at once that it was within the power of the prerogative. It would be perfectly lawful for Queen Victoria, for instance, out of her own private purse, to increase the pay of the army, on the ground that higher remuneration was necessary in the interests of the efficient working of the War Department and the good government of the country; but while it was lawful it was not constitutional. So he would say of the use of the prerogative, in issuing a Commission to enquire into a matter which had already been taken up, and was even then in the hands of Parliament. It was within the law, but it was a violation of the Constitution. (Hear, hear.) He warned the supporters of Sir John Macdonald not to crow too much over the results of that Commission's work, nor upon any of the matters connected with the Pacific Railway Scandal, or they might yet have to face the facts before Parliament and the country. (Cheers.)

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

With regard to the construction of the Pacific Railway, he did not pretend to know the policy of the new Government, but he was quite safe in asserting that they would do the utmost in their power to keep faith with British Columbia. But it would not do to expect too much of them—to expect that they could do impossible things. They must have an opportunity of looking into the various departments of the public service. Their policy would be one that would command the approval of a vast majority of the people of this country, and while he was in the House he should always be ready to help and support them. (Cheers.) They would be willing, he was perfectly sure, to submit without fear to the criticism of their opponents, as well as to the advice and counsel of their friends. In their mode of dealing with this whole matter of the Pacific Railway, the late Government made what was equal to a proposition that they should themselves govern this whole country without the advice or consent of Parliament—that the Governor-in-Council should do the whole work of the Legislature. The country knew the policy of the new Administration; it would be what they had advocated as a party in Opposition. (Cheers). They would keep faith with British Columbia, which was railway connection at the earliest possible moment with the North-West and the Province of the Pacific, and that the road should be constructed either

BY THE GOVERNMENT

themselves or under contracts let out and subject to Government superintendence. This was always the policy of the party. He pointed out that it would be necessary, in the first place, to make the connection complete between British Columbia and our lake and canal system by means of a railway; and that afterwards, as the country could afford, that portion of it which lay north of Lake Superior would be constructed. The new Government would not lock the lands along the line in the hands of a few. By the scheme proposed by the late Government, and embodied in the Royal charter, Sir Hugh Allan and Sir John Macdonald would have become virtually the owners of the whole North-West Territory. The policy of the new Government was to keep the land for the people, for they believed firmly in the doctrine that it was the people who made the country. (Cheers.) Bring one million of people to the North-West, and they would soon have millions more. Population was more than money; it was what would develop the resources of the country and decrease the *per capita* tax, while it at the same time increased the revenue. After the manner in which Parliament had vindicated the great wrong that was done to the country by the corruptionists, as it had done on the 23rd—the memorable 23rd—the world and the money market would have confidence in our integrity as a nation, and our credit would rise higher than it had ever been before.

NATIONAL VIRTUE.

He pointed to the trial and conviction of Tweed as a refreshing and reassuring sign of the real live purity which existed upon the whole continent, and additional proof of the existence of that purity in the neighboring Republic was the manner—the prompt and complete manner—in which they had disposed of the authors of the Pomeroy and Oakes Ames fraud. Virtue had not yet clean gone out of the human breast (loud cheers), and the people of this country were not going to be less virtuous than those of the United States. In this country we had democratic institutions, and with these were trying to work out government upon constitutional principles, and it was only very lately that our own system had been upon its most severe trial. The victory which was lately gained was a victory for Constitutional Government. [Cheers.] It resembled some of those great struggles from which England and her people had come out victorious; some of those battles for fre

bears date the 5th of October last, and appears the opportunity was the nomination to the vacant see of Fulda. Amongst other matters it pronounces that the chapter only is competent to elect a vicar capitular on the decease of a bishop, and that 'all presentations of emperors, kings or dukes or presidents who have usurbed such privileges are altogether null and void. It also inflicts the major excommunication *ipso facto* on the canons and dignitaries of the cathedrale if they venture to give up the administration of any church to such nominee of the civil power, and reserves absolution in such a case especially to the Roman Pontiff for the time being, and declares all acts of such intruders to be null and void.

CONDITION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Nov. 22nd, and the corresponding week of last year :—

Nov. 1873. DAILY.		Nov. 1872. DAILY.	
Monday	17 11,301	Monday	18 10,525
Tuesday	18 11,900	Tuesday	19 10,600
Wednesday	19 11,902	Wednesday	20 10,600
Thursday	20 12,176	Thursday	21 10,500
Friday	21 12,600	Friday	22 10,600
Saturday	22 12,000	Saturday	23 10,510
Total	71,158	Total	63,335
TRI-WEEKLY.		TRI-WEEKLY.	
Total per week	11,025	Total per week	10,939
WEEKLY.		WEEKLY.	
Total per week	10,900	Total per week	9,600
Total	21,925	Total	19,500

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1873.

MORNING SUMMARY.

HON. MR. FOURNIER has been elected for Bellechasse by acclamation.

CARTAGENA has suffered a heavy bombardment from its besiegers, who expect its surrender soon.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL has at length been bored through.

THE WHOLESALE POISONING.

The fearful consequences that wait upon a depraved appetite have received an all too tragic illustration in Montreal. A rapid and deadly poison has been drank by twelve human beings under the belief that it was a form of the slower though not less murderous poison alcohol; in 48 hours seven paid the forfeit of their lives, and the survivors are laid on the bed of sickness. The world looks on without much concern while alcohol yearly, in its insidious way, slays its thousands; but a catastrophe like the present, rapid and dramatic in its nature, causes a profound sensation. It may be safely inferred that it was the habituation of the unfortunate victims to intoxicating liquors that proved their ruin. Craving for drink alone led one man to steal the vessel containing the fatal potion, which was unselfishly distributed, carrying death among friends and neighbors and their innocent children destroyed by example. There have been many just such instances on record where this degrading appetite has similarly led its votaries to speedy and terrible destruction, for its cravings are so irresistible that anything resembling liquor is eagerly swallowed to gratify them. In this way it is a terrible and ever present source of danger. How sad it is to contemplate the life of the brilliant Greek professor, Porson, whose appetite for drink was such that when he could not obtain alcohol he swallowed the contents of inkbottles, physic phials, and even spirits of wine for use in lamps. No wonder he died at an early age. We are continually being told of the fearful adulteration practiced in the intoxicating liquors dispensed over bars and counters to buyers thereof, alcohol being mixed with other poisonous though cheaper drugs for the sake of profit. What a horrid trade! Why will people not let the accursed thing alone? Why should not alcohol, like its kindred poisons, Colchicum, &c., be relegated to the druggist's shelves?

BISHOP CUMMINS.

The recession of Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, from the American Protestant Episcopal Church has excited vastly more interest in ecclesiastical circles, and within the pale of that church, than would be at first suggested by the simple change of communion of a prominent clergyman. It is said to be the first secession of a bishop from the Anglican Communion for centuries, a fact which speaks much for the spirit of mutual forbearance which must rule within that body. Taken in connection with the Cheney movement in Chicago, and other similar signs of disquietude, it is regarded by many as one of the drops which come before a shower. The reasons given by Bishop Cummins for his course are, briefly, the prevalence of Ritualism and other errors in the Anglican Church; the hopelessness, in his opinion, of their eradication; and the belief that a sincere attachment to the principles of this Church operates as a bar against communion with Christians belonging to other Protestant denominations He looks forward to a union of Evangelical Christendom on the basis of a primitive episcopacy, with a pure scriptural liturgy, and fidelity to the doctrine of justification by faith only—a position to which the Old Catholics are rapidly tending and which has taken shape in the Church of Jesus in Mexico. To this work Bishop Cummins intimates he will devote the remaining years of his life.

Neither in Canada nor in the United States are movements within the Episcopal Church subject for criticism in the same way as in England, where that church is established. Except to sympathise with protests within the church against decidedly ritualistic movements our business is only to chronicle. Not the least significant of the expressions of opinion on the action of the Bishop of Kentucky is the complete endorsation it receives from an organ of the Evangelical party in the United States, the Philadelphia *Episcopalian*, whose article we publish in another column.

TYPHOID FEVER

It is unquestionable that this disease has become epidemic in Montreal, at least in the higher levels; and if we may take reports from the town of St. John's as a sample, its prevalence seems to be widespread in the surrounding country. We believe it is held by many doctors that typhoid fever is not infectious. However that may be, the type of the disease which is among us has laid whole families low, and that in cases where there would be the least suspicion of the ordinary causes, such as defective drains etc. Although seldom fatal its course is long and painful, sometimes prolonging the agony for months. Besides the immediate cause, namely, the presence of decaying organic matter, it is necessary to imagine some other reason as the occasion of the special prevalence of the disease at the present time. This reason is said to be an unusual absence of ozone in the atmosphere. If such be the case it cannot, we suppose, be altered; but as the sanitarians are proposing energetic measures for the limitation of the small-pox plague, that portion of the community which is least liable to the ravages of that horrible disease will be waked up by this lesser evil at their own doors to a sympathy with all sanitary movements and to active efforts to purify the surrounding of their own abodes.

— Mr. Bright having been asked, in a letter from a Mr. Sanders, what he meant by "free land," replied that he had often already explained it in his speeches, and proceeds to say that "it means the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the limitation of the system of entails and settlements, so that 'life interest' may be for the most part got rid of, and real ownership substituted for them. It means, also, that it shall be as easy to buy or sell land as to buy or sell a ship, or at least, as easy as it is in Australia and in many or in all the States of the American Union. It means that no legal encouragement shall be given to great estates and great farms, and that the natural forces of accumulation and dispersion shall have free play, as they have with regard to ships, and shares, and machinery, and stock; that the conveyancer, or the conveyancers, shall be well paid for their work, unnecessary work shall not be made for them, involving an enormous tax on all transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of lands and houses. A thorough reform in this matter would complete, with regard to land, the great work accomplished by the Anti-Corn Law League in 1846. It would give an endless renown to the Minister who made it, and would bless to an incalculable extent all classes connected with and dependent on honest industry."

THE WHOLESALE POISONING CASE.

TWELVE PERSONS DRINK THE DEATH POTION AND IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS SIX OF THEM ARE CORPSES.

Of all the tragedies which ever occurred in Montreal, it is safe to say none so shocking or unexpected have startled the public before, and the anomalous character of the present affair certainly adds to its horror. Through the evil deed of one debased man, both himself and eleven others have already paid or are likely to pay the penalty of death. As the ins and outs of the whole affair are intricate, and are connected with a great number of persons and several places, it will be advisable to give the narratives of both the detectives and physicians in the matter.

THE DETECTIVES' STORY.

About one o'clock yesterday a man named Tyre, living in one of the tenements in Tabb's yard, Hermine street, came to the Central Police Station, and told the officials that his son was dead; and that he believed the youth had died from the effects of a glass of wine which had been given him "in Hawkey's," next door. Detectives Lafon and Murphy immediately went down to the place, and found the dead body of the boy. They were told by the neighbors that a lot of people were sick in the adjoining tenement. Ascending the rickety stairs of the galleries, they went into the place and found in the first room, on an old bed, covered with rags, a man named William Drennan, who complained of being very sick. In the next room or kitchen, at the end of the hall, was a wretched old bunk laid open behind the stove; in this were Mary Jane Drennan and Michael Flaherty, both fatally sick and very far gone. In a bedroom off this apartment on a bed lay Edward Hawkey, a laborer, and a woman named Bettie Drennan, who it is said was not married to him. These people were vomiting and purging, complaining of great pain, and asking in piteous tones for medical aid as they were poisoned.

HELP CAME TOO LATE.

The detectives immediately communicated with Doctors Dugdale and Major, who promptly appeared, and after inspecting the large blue jar, in which the deadly liquor had been contained, proceeded to administer antidotes. The officers went around the gallery and saw Mrs. Dunn, a widow with five children of her own and three adopted ones beside, to support. She was dangerously ill, stating she had swallowed about a glassful of the supposed wine, thinking it was wine and bark. The detectives, knowing the man Flaherty to be an old offender, questioned him as to where the poisonous liquid came from. After much hesitation, he replied, "I found it in a store back in Alexander street." Hawkey now told the officers that his brother William, a married man, living in another yard off DeSalaberry street, in the Quebec Suburbs, had been up the evening before and obtained a flask of the stuff, drinking heartily of it at the same time. The officers and doctors accordingly started off to find him, while in the meantime the woman Mary Jane Drennan had died, and lay stretched a corpse by the side of Flaherty.

After searching through and through De Salaberry street, and hunting through all the taverns, they at last found out his residence in a wretched den on a yard off No. 55 St. Alphonse Lane. He was a man of iron constitution and great muscular power, and he fought hard with death, but his case was hopeless. His little girl, aged ten, and pale as death, was leaning against the stove vomiting, while a smaller boy only three years of age, who, as another brother said, had dipped his finger into the wine glass and "supped it off," was lying in his mother's arms terribly sick, his sickness being aggravated by the fact that he had the whooping cough. Prescribing antidotes for these poor creatures, and in addition for the wife, Mrs. Hawkey, who confessed she had drank about an ounce, the officers and doctors hurried on—for, terrible to say, they had received information of yet another victim, whom they found in a bad way, at No. 33 St. Hypolite Lane, in the house of his stepfather, George Biffin, laborer. He was named Andrew Lang, and said he drank a "horn" of the stuff down near the Hermine street den. The doctors and detectives were appalled, for here were

TWELVE VICTIMS ALL TOLD,

two of whom were dead and the others rapidly sinking. They accordingly hurried back to Tabb's yard, where the scene beggared description. The adjacent tenements had turned out their entire population of miserable, vice-hardened, poverty-stricken inmates, who crowded in and out of the yard, eagerly asking questions and pressing in on the police at the head of the stairs to see the sufferers. Mrs. Dunn's family, who occupied the least repulsive of the dens, were crowded about their mother weeping and sobbing, while she lay fast sinking, and in great pain. In the house opposite, which contained but little furniture, and the air of which was piercing cold and foul smelling, the five victims were also suffering agony both of body and mind, for strange to say the malignant poison, since found to be wine of Colchicum—*Vinum Colchici*—left the senses unimpaired to the very last, while it paralyzed slowly and surely the action of the heart. How eagerly the wretches obeyed the orders of the doctors to lie still or take regular doses of the nauseous stimulant, brandy and ammonia, and how their bright, unnatural-looking eyes followed the movements of those about them! It was a terrible scene and one never to be forgotten by those who saw it.

HOW THE POISON WAS OBTAINED.

Flaherty, hardened wretch that he was, firmly maintained to the last that he had found the blue jar of wine in a snow bank on Alexander st., but a crippled son of Hawkey told a different story. "I and Flaherty were bringing some wood on our backs down Alexander street, when we saw an express sleigh in the road; the driver being near, Flaherty threw down his wood, went over, seized the bottle which was in the sleigh, and we hurried home."

HOW THE WINE CAME TO BE IN THE SLEIGH.

Doctors Dugdale and Major made careful enquiries with regard to the ownership of the stuff. After visiting the shops of Kenneth Campbell & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., Kerry, Watson & Co., they succeeded in tracing the bottle to Evans, Mercer & Co., wholesale druggists, who it appears had sent it to Dr. Bourque, chemist, St. Antoine street; the latter finding he did not require it, had returned it. On examination of the delivery book of the driver of the sleigh, it was found marked "mislaid," thus bringing out the whole affair,

THE ORDER OF DEATH.

Benjamin Tyre, 15, a son of Tyre, a storeman, who bears a respectable character, though his wife does not, was taken sick while chopping wood in the yard at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. He went to bed, grew worse, and died at noon yesterday. Mary Jane Drennan, *alias* Canning, 27 or 28, a well-known character to the police, and who drank heartily of the mixture, also took very sick Wednesday evening, and died at about 2½ p.m. yesterday. The man Flaherty died alongside the corpse of the woman Drennan at 4 p.m. Both bodies were removed to the Dead House. The fourth victim to die was William Hawkey, 33, the laborer living in St. Alphonse Lane, who breathed his last at about 5½ p.m. He had swallowed about four gills of the poison, and the doctors were surprised that he lasted so long. The fifth death was that of Bettie Drennan, a middle-aged woman the so-called wife of Edward Hawkey, who died at seven o'clock. Sixth came Mrs. Dunn, who died at 9 p.m. Mr. Wald and others engaged in prayer by her bedside before her death, and did all in their power to lead her mind to heavenly things. She was the only one of the Protestant faith. The others were waited upon assiduously by priests, and towards evening some Sisters of Charity took charge of Hawkey and Wm. Drennan. The symptoms of the attack were excessive vomiting and purging, pulse from 120 to 130, weak and fast, sometimes imperceptible at the wrists for long periods, while bodily strength and consciousness remained to the last. Flaherty talked quite loudly one minute and the next lay over dead. A peculiarity in each case was that the victim desired to sit up, no doubt caused by the oppression on the heart, and in every instance, the patients sat up just as they were about to die. The most heart-rending feature of the whole affair is the poisoning of Wm. Hawkey's two little children, who unwittingly drank the liquid. One of them taking a large swallow.

THE SEVENTH DEATH.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning William Drennan died, dropping off quite suddenly

BETTER.

The daughter and son of William Hawkey, St. Alphonse Lane, are better this forenoon and hopes are entertained that they will recover.

THE POISON.

The deadly liquid which has caused these terrible results is made from the seeds and roots of a genus of plants called Colchicum of the natural order *Melanthaceæ*. It has but few species, and is very like the crocus in form and flower. One species is known in England as meadow saffron, or incorrectly Autumn Crocus; its pale purple flowers appearing at that season. The whole plant is very acrid and poisonous, owing to the presence of an acid called *Colchine* or *Colchicia*, and cattle are often injured by it in pastures where it abounds. The plant is used in medicine in small doses to give relief in gout and rheumatism, the parts made use of being the corm (or root) and seeds. The latter are round, brown, rather larger than mustard seeds, and fatal accidents have occurred from their poisonous nature.

THE "BAVARIAN" DISASTER.

ENQUIRY AT KINGSTON CONTINUED.

At the enquiry on Tuesday

Captain Thomas Howard, sworn, said—I am 46 years of age; reside at Montreal; have been connected with the steamers as mate, master, and general superintendent on the lake and river twenty-six years. My duties as superintendent of the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers are to superintend the building and rebuilding, and the repairs of all the company's steamers. I also engage engineers, stewards, pilots and mates. In selecting mates and pilots, the evidence I have of their fitness is my knowledge of them in such capacities for a number of years, and believing them to be competent and trustworthy men. There are no examinations made of these officers, either by myself or by the board. Dufour had no duties on the lake, as the "Bavarian" carried a first and second mate, and he was a river pilot. I consider him an officer of the steamer, subject to the orders of the captain and first mate on the lake. There are printed instructions to this effect. In the absence of the captain, the pilot should have obeyed the first mate. The duty of the captain on finding that the fire could not be extinguished would have been to have ordered the boats to be launched, take charge of one boat himself, placing the first and second mates in charge of the other two boats, and then seeing to the safety of his passengers and crew. He is supposed to know that duty from experience for a number of years in following the water for a livelihood, as purser, mate, or engineer. The duty of the first mate on this occasion was to take charge, in the absence of the captain. It was his duty to go to the captain for orders if practicable. The captain had full control over his officers and crew. I have always found this system of selecting captains to work well, and can quote the names of masters, the highest in the country, who have risen from pursers. The captain and mate always use their own discretion as to the stowage of cargo. The captain and mate engage the wheelsman and deck hands of the steamers, and sometimes I do at their request. They are limited only as to the highest wages going on the steamer. In my opinion the accident was caused by the beam breaking, and the forward portion of it being thrown some twenty-five feet forward of its centre which brought it immediately on the deck where the spirits were stowed, which smashed the casks and caused the spirits to run down into the fire hold, immediately causing the flames, upon the spirits getting down to the fire. The wreck as it now lies at the wharf here is as I first found it, with the exception that I have taken down the smoke stacks and the after end of the beams.

CITY ITEMS.

—This morning the Police Magistrate sentenced one John Shannon, 18, of Wellington street, to 3 months in jail, for stealing a sleigh rug from the shop door of Mr. Brown, merchant tailor, Chabolliez Square.

—On Wednesday morning John J. Arnton sold, at his rooms, the three-story cut stone front residence, No. 23 Mansfield street, heated with steam, for $8,000, to T. B. Christian, Esq., Bank of Montreal; also, the residence, No. 357 St. Antoine street, to Michael Stewart, Esq., for $4,500.

—The Glasgow *Herald* states that a number of gentlemen, representing the iron trade of Scotland, recently entertained, at lunch, Mr. Charles Cassils, a member of the firm of James Watson & Co., iron merchants, Glasgow, and presented him with a magnificent service of solid silver plate, on the occasion of his leaving that city for Montreal, Mr. Charles Cassils joins the boot and shoe firm of Smith and Cochrane, from which Mr. John Cassils retires and enters the leather house of Messrs. Shaw Bros.

THE YALE PERJURY CASE.—This case was called in the Police Court yesterday, but on request of the prosecution was postponed until Monday next.

THE WEATHER.—The snow already on the ground received some addition during yesterday, and last night it drifted considerably before a rather high wind. This forenoon the weather is bright and serene, but the frost is more then usually severe.

THE CASE OF MR. BROWN.—This morning at ten o'clock Mr. Kerr, Q.C., appeared before Judge Ramsay, in Chambers, and presented a petition for *habeas corpus* in the matter of Mr. C. Brown, Mr. B. Devlin appeared on behalf of the Corporation. The writ was allowed to issue for the bringing up of Mr. Brown before the Judge at 2 p.m. to-day, when the case will be fully argued.

THE HOWARD DIVISION ENTERTAINMENT of last Friday evening was a complete success. The hall was crowded to overflowing. Dr. Webb occupied the chair, and opened the entertainment with an able temperance address. Miss Warren presided at the piano. Mr. Putman's comic songs were well received, and Messrs. Bain, Campbell, Beresford, and Miss Birket delighted their hearers with their "concord of sweet sounds;" while Mr. Lockhurst's humorous recitation and violin solos were greeted with applause. Professor Swift was most happy in his selections. Rev. Mr. Gales gave a short appropriate address. The proceeds are to go for the purchase of books to be added to the library. A series of similar entertainments are to be given by the Division during the winter, for the same purpose.

THE BLIND.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—As the education of the blind is a matter now under consideration, will you permit me to ask through your columns that the friends of our Protestant blind will communicate to my address, Preparatory High School, a statement of the names, ages, and addresses of any thus afflicted to whom the opening of means of instruction would be advantageous?

Yours, with respect, S. P. ROBINS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Nov. 27.

THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Comparative statement of number and tonnage of sea-going steamers entered at the Port of Montreal, during the years 1872 and 1873, showing the ports from whence they came :—

From	1872. No of Steamers.	Tons.	From	1873. No of Steamers.	Tons.
Liverpool	60	93,566	Liverpool	68	101,893
Glasgow	34	53,353	Glasgow	19	27,630
London	21	21,630	London	25	31,000
Lower Ports	61	69,177	Lower Ports	59	64,784
Barrow	9	7,567	Barrow	11	9,339
Cardiff	5	5,453	Cardiff	3	2,635
New York	—	—	New York	1	994
Newcastle	4	3,911	Newcastle	2	1,666
Leith	—	—	Leith	2	2,015
Newport	2	1,600	Newport	—	—
Swansea	—	—	Swansea	3	2,127
Aberdeen	—	—	Aberdeen	1	793
North Shields	—	—	Northshields	1	869
Adrossan	1	823	Adrossan	—	—
Sunderland	1	975	Sunderland	—	—
Dundee	—	—	Dundee	1	756
Antwerp	1	574	Antwerp	—	—
Emerick	—	—	Emerick	2	1,605
Londonderry	—	—	Londonderry	1	993
Malaga	1	1,452	Malaga	1	793
Queenstown	1	1,851	Queenstown	—	—
	244	316,757		227	345,171
				244	316,757
		Increase in 1873		33	28,414

—Comparative statement of number and tonnage of sea-going vessels at the Port of Montreal, during the years 1872 and 1873:—

	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.		
Year.	No. vessels.	Tons	Year.	No. vessels.	Tons.
1872	657	336,726	1872	678	344,636
1873	663	4 9,885	1873	668	400,365
Dec'e. 1873. 37			Dec'e. 1873. 6		
Increase in 1873, 13,159			Increase in 1873, 16,329		

LUMBER VESSELS.

Comparative statement of number and tonnage of vessels which cleared at the Port of Montreal with cargoes of lumber during the years 1872 and 1873, showing the ports for which they cleared.

Ports.	1872. No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Ports.	1873. No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Montevideo	1	256	Montevideo	1	1,100
Buenos Ayres	1	670	Buenos Ayres	1	1,100
Callao	1	633	Callao	—	—
River Plate	1	1271	River Plate	1	1,100
Iquique	1	619	Iquique	—	—
Matanzas, Cuba	1	675	Cuba	1	546
Cape Town	—	—	Capetown	1	297
London	—	—	London	1	297
	—	—		—	—
	75	39702		75	40125
				75	39702
		Increase in 1873			423

COAL.

Comparative statement of number and tonnage of Seagoing vessels entered at the Port of Montreal with cargoes of coal during the years 1872 and 1873:—

1872. From	Number of Vessels	Tons	1873. From	Number of vessels	Tons
Great Britain	11	3,773	Great Britain	39	14,647
United States	13	5,466	United States	2	546
Lower Ports	132	53,650	Lower Ports	181	76,346
	156	62,889		214	91,541
				156	62,889
		Increase in 1873		58	28,351

WEST INDIES.

Comparative statement of number and tonnage of vessels entered from and cleared for West India ports during the past four years.

Year	ARRIVED. No. of vessels	tons	Year	CLEARED. No. of vessels	tons
1869	29	5466	1869	6	2197
1871	13	2126	1871	2	295
1872	6	1267	1872	2	572
1873	8	1469	1873	3	510

FIRST AND LAST.

Statement showing dates of the first arrival from sea in the Montreal Harbor, and last clearance for sea during the past twenty years:—

Date of first arrival from sea			Date of last clearance for sea.	
1854	20th	May	1854	23 Nov.
1855	9	do	1855	28 do.
1856	30	April	1856	24 do
1857	1	May	1857	24 do
1858	28	April	1858	27 do
1859	2	May	1859	21 do
1860	20	April	1860	21 do
1861	21	do	1861	31 do
	[Barque "Niagara" wintered at Sorel.			1 Dec
1862	28	April	1862	27 Nov
1863	3	May	1863	25 do
1864	28	April	1864	7 Dec
1865.	"Alhambra," for Havana, got safe to sea.			
1865	2	May	1865	25 Nov
1866	2	do	1866	28 do
1867	4	May	1867	29 do
1868	4	do	1868	27 do
1869	29	April	1869	24 do
1870	22	do	1870	24 do
1871	29	do	1871	28 do
1872	5	May	1872	27 do
1873	4	May	1873	19 do
			[Left port Sist.	

LAST STEAMERS.

The following statement shows the dates of departure of the last steamer for winter quarters, each year since 1854, from which date navigation for the season was closed:—

Year	Date of last steamer to winter quarters	
1854	6	December.
1855	12	do
1856	3	do
1857	13	do
1858	18	do
1859	12	do
1860	11	do
1861	23	do
1862	7	do
1863	14	do
1864	11	do
1865	16	do
1866	15	do
1867	6	do
1868	9	do
1869	6	do
1870	15	do
1871	8	do
1872	6	do
1873	26	November.

—General wholesale trade has been very quiet during the week. On the Corn Exchange the business done in flour has been very light and the difficulty of getting freight east on the Grand Trunk Railway has added to the dulness. There were some transactions in wheat in the beginning of the week, but the market has now quieted down and there will be very little done here for some time. The regular winter business of selling lots of flour deliverable at points West has commenced, and most of the flour which is sold by Montreal merchants while the river is closed is sold in that way, as through rates of freight on the Grand Trunk Railway are thereby secured. The principal demand of course is for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been very quiet during the past week. There are now few travellers out, and a number of firms are engaged taking stock. The latter part of this season's trade has not been up to the expectations formed when it first became definitely ascertained that the crops in the country were good. Retail trade in the country is now generally pretty active, but the failures in the lumber markets is materially affecting business in the Ottawa district. Remittances are coming in freely. In clothing trade continues fair. Houses which have a specialty of Canadian Woollens are now preparing samples of spring tweeds, and some travellers will go out early next month.

WOOL.—The only sales reported are 5,000 lbs Greasy Cape at 21c, and 10,000 lbs Fulled Mestizs at 50c.

PETROLEUM.—The demand has fallen off since last week, and there is no change to note in prices.

RAW FURS.—There is no change to note in quotations.

Beaver, W.B.	$ 1 75	@	$2 00
Bear, Black, large each	5 00	@	10 00
Bear, Black, small	1 00	@	3 00
Fisher	6 00	@	7 50
Fox, Silver	25 00	@	50 00
Fox, Cross	00	@	5 00
Fox, Red	1 00	@	2 00
Lynx	1 00	@	1 50
Marten, Dark Labrador	7 00	@	8 00
Marten, Pale	1 75	@	2 00
Mink, Dark Prime	1 75	@	2 50
Mink, Dark Inds.	1 50	@	2 00
Otter, Real Sea	8 00	@	10 00
Muskrat, Fall	00	@	12
Muskrat, Winter	00	@	15
Muskrat, Spring	00	@	12
Racoon	25	@	40
Skunk	00	@	30

LUMBER.—Trade not so brisk as last week. Prices unchanged, except a slight reduction in Hemlock.

Shipping Cut boards $15 00	per M ft.		
3 in. cull Pine Deals	30 00	@ 35 00	per 100 pcs
Dead Pine Deals	25 00	@ 00 00	" "
1, 2, and 3 quar. Pine	25		per M ft
do do Spruce	10 00	@ 11 00	do do
do do Hemlock	12 50	@ 11 00	do do
3 in Spruce Deals	30 00	per 100 pcs	
Walnut	70 00	@ 80 00	per M ft.
Birch	00 00	@ 00 00	do do
Basswood	15 00	@ 16 00	do do
do Laths	1 50	1 00 pcs	
Scantling	8 00	11 00	@ 14 00 pr. 100 pcs
Shingles, sawn pine	2 50	per thousand	
do second quality	2 00	@ 2 00.	

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The close of navigation has tended to materially increase the dulness of business which has hitherto prevailed and holders are anxious to sell rather than winter their stocks, however tight they may be. There is no change to note in prices.

Iron—Pig, No 1 Nos			$	@	$
Clyde			35 00	@	35 50
Eglington			35 00	@	35 50
Dalhousie			34 50	@	34 00
Glengarnock			33 50	@	34 00
Summerlee			33 00	@	33 50
Carnbroe			32 50	@	33 00
Hematite			43 00	@	46 00
Bar, Staffordshire, do		@ 120	lbs.	@	2 25
Refined		do	do	@	2 75
Swedish		do	do	@	3 00
Swedes		do	do	@	3 00
Hoop and Bands		do	do	@	3 00
Sheets, best brands		do	do	@	3 25
Boiler Plate, best brands		do	do	@	3 00
do do 2nd quality		do	do	@	2 75
Cut Nails 13 lb to 7 lb		do	do	@	4 00
do 6 lb to 4 lb		do	do	@	4 00
do Shingle, 3½ lb to 3 lb		do	do	@	4 00
do Lath 3 lb		do	do	@	4 00
Frazed Bits		do	do	@	7 00
Potash Kettles		do	do	@	7 00
Anchors		do	do	@	10 00
Anvils		do	do	@	10 00
Zinc—Sheet		do	do	@	7 50
Spelter		do	do	@	6 50
Lead Bar		do	do	@	6 00
Sheet		do	do	@	7 00
Pipe		do	do	@	7 50
Shot		do	do	@	8 00
Steel—Spring		do	do	@	10 00
Cast		do	do	@	6 50
Canada Plates—Scotch,		9 box	£ 00	@	7 00
do do Swansea or squaddo			6 50	@	7 00
do do F & W Crown		do	7 50	@	7 75
Tin Plates—Charcoal, IC		do	11 00	@	11 50
do do Charcoal, IX		do	13 00	@	13 50
do do Charcoal, DC		do	10 00	@	10 50
do do Charcoal, DX		do	12 00	@	12 50
do do Cake, IC		do	10 00	@	11 00
Tin—Block		9 cwt	00	@	00
Copper—Sheet		do	0 26	@	0 30
do Ingot Tough Cake		do	00	@	00
do do Best Selected		do	00	@	00
Antimony		do	0 15	@	0 16
Rosette Shot		do	0 09	@	0 10
Powder—Blasting		9 keg	3 00	@	3 75
Sporting		do	4 00	@	4 00
Rope, Manilla		9 lb	0 12	@	0 13
Deer Seal Line				@	0 12
Horse Nails—Pointed, No 1		9 lb		@	Not.
do No 2		do		@	Not.

WOOD.—Trade has been brisk during the past two weeks. Transactions on the wharf are now closing up.

YARD PRICES.

LONG.			SHORT.		
Maple	$9.00	@ $10 00	Maple	$4 00	@ $8.00
Birch	8.50	@ 9.50	Birch	7.50	@ 8.50
Beech	8.00	@ 9.00	Beech	7.00	@ 8.00
Tamarac	7.00	@ 8.00	Tamarac	6.00	@ 7.00
Hemlock	6.00	@ 7.00	Hemlock	5 00	@ 6.00

LEATHER.—The demand from wholesale manufacturing trade is very dull, but retail dealers are doing a fair business. The week's transactions have been within the range of previous quotations.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No 1	B.A.	@	25—26
do do No 2	B.A.	@	23—24
No 1 Orinoco		@	22—23
No 2 do		@	20—21
Slaughter do	No 1	@	30—31
do do	No 2	@	26—27
Buffalo Sole	No 1	@	22—23
do do	No 2	@	20—21
Hemlock Slaughter	No 1	@	27—28
Waxed Upper, light and medium		@	30—33
do do	heavy	@	28—30
Grained do		@	26—28
Splits do	large	@	20—22
do do	small	@	18—20
Calf-Skin (27 to 36 lbs)		@	0 55—60
do (18 to 26 lbs)		@	0 45—50
Sheep-Skin Linings		@	30—35
Harness		@	25—30
Splendid Cow		@ from	35—40
Splendid Cow		" to	45—50
Pebbled Cow		"	18—20
Rough Leather		"	25—30

HIDES AND PELTS.—There has been a further reduction of $100 per 100 lbs in the price of Hides.

Salted Hides	$6 00	@	$ 50
No. 1 Green	5 00	@	5 50
No. 2 do	7 00	@	7 50
No. 1 Calf	6 00	@	6 50
Sheep Skins	0 90	@	1 00
	Calf Skins, No. 0	@	0

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is very little doing now, and manufacturers are turning their attention to spring styles.

Men's Thick Boots	$2 25	@	$ 75
do Kip do	2 50	@	3 00
do French Calf do	3 50	@	4 25
Boys' Thick Boots	1 60	@	2 00
do Kip do	2 00	@	2 25
Youths' Thick Boots	1 40	@	1 75
do Kip do	1 50	@	1 60
Men's Buff Boots	1 15	@	1 25
do Split do	1 00	@	1 10
do Pebbled Buff Bals	1 25	@	1 50
Misses' do do	1 00	@	1 20
do Buff Boots	0 90	@	1 00
do Split do	0 80	@	0 90
Child's do do	0 50	@	0 60
do Pebbled and Buff Bals	0 60	@	0 65
Beef Boots per dozen	11 00	@	13 00
Moose Moccasins do	13 00	@	15 00

NEW INSOLVENTS—ONTARIO.—Samuel H Matthews, London; Robt C Lockwood, Napanee; John Sharp, Hastings; Wesley A Brown, Toronto; Levi Boomer, Toronto; Theophile Beilemaire, Ottawa; Wm Coulter, Toronto; Joseph Bell, Pembroke; Thos L Clement, Sarnia; John P Murray, Simcoe; Burn and Baker, Toronto; J & W Grandy, Zurich; Jas Lunt, Uxbridge; John Middlington, Cobourg.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

BEEVES.—The receipts have continued liberal during the past week, but there has been a deficiency of prime cattle, and for such buyers were prepared to pay full prices. Medium and inferior, though in large supply, found ready buyers at the low prices now current, mostly for local use, but partly for shipment, some eight car-loads being sent forward. We quote first-class at $4 to $4.5; second-class $3.50, and third-class $2.50 to $3. The

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

	November 28, 1873.	
	P.M.	A.M.
Barometer corrected	29.561	29.453
Thermometer	14 9	8°5
	greatest cold	6°3
Wind	N E	N W
Miles per hours		30°11
Snow, depth in inches		7°47
Rain, depth in inches		0·000

MONTREAL ALMANAC.

Sun Rises	7·22	Moon's Phases for Oct.	
Sun Sets	4·14		A. M.
Moon Rises	6·42	Full Moon	6 9 56 morn
		Third Qr	11 5 54 even
Moon Sets		New Moon	19 10 6 even
		First Qr	27 3 19 morn

12 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 10 a.m.—Gold, 110½; Exchange, 9[illegible].

—Greenbacks bought at 9 @ 00 dis., and sold at 00 @ 00 dis. American silver bought at 6 @ 00 dis.; British do at 8 @ 00 dis.; Small do at 9 @ 00 dis.; 5-20 Bonds sold at 110 @ 111.

F. D. BROWNE, Banker and Broker, 124 St. James st.

UNITED STATES.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL PIERCED THROUGH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The famous Hoosac Tunnel, connecting the Eastern and Western railway systems, was opened through yesterday.

SIEGE OF CARTAGENA.

Cartagena was bombarded 8 hours on Thursday by the land batteries. The town and the Mary-of-war "Mendez Nunez" replied with spirit. The outlying fort, Saint Julian, was silenced by the fire of the besiegers. It is reported that the commandant and several others were killed. It is believed that propositions for the surrender of the city will soon be made.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Rothschilds announce a Russian five per cent. loan of $75,000,000.

REORGANIZED FRENCH MINISTRY.

The following is the official list of French Ministers announced yesterday: Minister of the Interior, Duke De Broglie; Foreign, Duke de Cazes; War, Gen. Dubarail; Finances, Pierre Magne; Justice, De Peyre; Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, Fourtier; Agriculture and Commerce, De Zelligny; Public Works, De Larcy; Marine, Admiral De Pornoy; MM Beule, Ernoul and Balbie are the members of the previous Ministry who have retired.

SS. ASHORE.

SS. "Koenig Wilhelm," from New York, has gone ashore near Nieuwe-diep, on the coast of Holland; passengers all safe; it is expected that it will be necessary to unload her before she can be got afloat.

U. S. NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Work was vigorously kept up at Brooklyn Navy Yard all day yesterday.

OBIT.

Ex U.S. Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois, died on Wednesday at St. Louis.

POLICE COURT — THURSDAY.—The action against Zoel Forest, for selling liquor without a license, was dismissed.

The action taken against Victor Gagnier, shoemaker, for aggravated assault on Henri Hogue, was discontinued.

Elmins Gouptile in a quarrel with Marie Robert, damaged the latter's property to the extent of $1, for which offence she was fined 50c and costs or 15 days in jail.

An action of assault and battery taken by Gouptile against Robert was dismissed.

—A company is being formed for the purpose of establishing in London a Roman Catholic daily newspaper, to be called the *Monitor*.

LABORERS' UNIONS.—Arrangements have now been made, under the auspices of the London Trades Council, for the formation of a National Federation of all the agricultural laborers' unions throughout the country, the basis of it having been accepted by the councils of the various unions. A private conference of delegates is to be held with the view of adopting rules, and will be followed by a public meeting, to which workmen of all classes are to be invited.

COOT.—The murderer Sharkey, who is now at large, perpetrated a joke when taking his surreptitious departure from New York Tombs. He left a note for the Warden, which reads as follows:—

"My dear Johnson: Send those old prison clothes of mine to the Commissioners of Charities. I hear this will be a hard winter for the poor."

The coolness of this epistle is decidedly refreshing, but it is to be hoped that the garments will be neither worn out nor motheaten before they again adorn the body of the villain to whom they belong.

THE AMERICAN FLAG HIGHEST IN AMERICA.—The dedication of a Roman Catholic Church at Green Springs, Ohio, threatened to be the occasion of a riot, the national flag being placed beneath the papal ensign. The indignation of the Protestants was aroused to such an extent that the Mayor wrote a firm, but sensible, letter to the Bishop, stating that the flags were not rightly placed, and saying: 'Please raise the American flag as high or higher than any other, and place the same on proper ground, paying due respect for the flag of your country, or take it down, wholly discarding the same." The Bishop promptly complied with the request, and peace was secured. It is not probable that any offence was intended in the placing of the flags, but it was well for the lesson to be taught that in this country the national flag must float over all others. —*Am. Paper.*

ALLAN LINER CHARTERED FOR CAPE COAST.—The Allan Line steamer "Manitoban," Captain Hugh Wylie, junior, left Mavilanak Quay, on Monday evening, for Kingstown (Ireland), *en route* to the West Indies. The "Manitoban" has been chartered by the Government as a troop transport (for which she is admirably adapted), and takes out, from Dublin to Jamaica and Barbadoes, a wing of the 97th Regiment, and other drafts, who will relieve colored soldiers, to be conveyed by the "Manitoban" from these islands to Cape Coast Castle, for service on the Gold Coast, in the Ashantee war. The "Manitoban" will carry 30 officers and nearly 500 rank and file. She has been specially fitted out for the peculiar service in which she is to be engaged by the Messrs. Allan, of this city, under the direction of Captain Brownlow, R.N., Surveyor of Transports to the Admiralty. Nothing has been overlooked in fittings or stores that will be conducive to the comfort or health of the troops to be carried, and we have good reason to believe that the reputation the "Manitoban" has already earned as a favorite emigrant steamer will be maintained by her as a troopship. Capt. Hugh Wylie, jun., who has commanded the "Manitoban" during last year, remains in charge, and the Government are represented by Lieut. Shuckburgh, R.N., as transport officer.—*Glasgow Mail, Nov. 8.*

[It would seem from late telegraphic advices that the "Sarmatian" of the same line has also been engaged for the same purpose as the 'Manitoban."]

—At Evans & Co., 221 McGill street, a full and complete stock of seasonable boots and shoes of the best makes on hand. Custom work and custom-made goods a specialty. *Advt.*

For good Fitting Clothing go to J. G. Kennedy & Co's, 31 St. Lawrence st.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, 27th NOV.—The United Board of Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of ten dollars from "M."

—The Manager of the Ladies' Benevolent Society acknowledges with many thanks a donation of a piece of White Flannel from Messrs. Lewis Black & Co.; a Parcel of Clothing from Mr. Ogilvie, and 109 Copy-books from Mr. Dawson.

—The Treasurer of the Church Home acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $16, being proceeds of the collection in the Church of St. James the Apostle, after sermon by the Rev. R. W. Norman, M.A., on Sunday, the 16th inst.

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

DIED.

BELL.—In this city, on the 27th Nov., John Bell, aged 57 years, late of Paisley, Scotland.

The funeral will take place from his sister's (Mrs. Harper's) residence, No. 34 Craig st., on Saturday, at half past two. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

BARNETT.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Thomas Barnett, aged 46 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 198 Metcalfe street, on Sunday, Nov. 30th, at half-past two p.m., to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

BROWNING.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Hannah Ann Wamsley, aged 40 years, beloved wife of Thomas Browning.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, November 30th, at half-past two p.m. from her late husband's residence, No. 16 Wood-land Lane, to the place of interment.

Toronto, Chicago, Ill., and Manchester, Eng., papers please copy.

WALTERS.—On Thursday, 27th instant, Maurice Patrick, youngest son of Chas. H. Walters, Esq., aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, No. 33 St. Denis street, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MACKENZIE.—In this city, on the 26th instant, at Belvedere Cottage, John Mackenzie, Esq., (formerly of Rentor, Hassel & Co.), at the age of 85.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Bedalle. Friends will please accept this intimation.

2 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, noon.—Gold, 110¾.—Exchange, 9[illegible].

FROM TORONTO.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

WEST TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—The prospects of the Reform Party in West Toronto are looking up. Thomas Moss, Q.C., who was nominated last evening at a meeting of the party, is universally admitted to be a strong man and will make a splendid run. No Tory has taken the field yet. E. O. Bickford is talked of and will probably be nominated in the Conservative interest. The delay in bringing out their candidate has undoubtedly weakened their chances.

HOME RULE.

A meeting was held on Dummer street last evening for the purpose of forming an Irish Home Rule Association. The attendance was very meagre, but the organization was proceeded with.

Sleighing is good, and business rather more lively in consequence.

FROM QUEBEC.

(*Press Despatch.*)

LOCAL ITEMS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 28.—The *Canadien* denies the rumor that Hon. Mr. Langevin has assumed the editorship of that paper.

A man named Murphy, who interfered in a quarrel between two others, was stabbed by one of them, named Bradley. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Messrs. Robitaille and Fortin have been working quietly for the relief of the Gaspé sailors, and yesterday started some of them for their homes with a supply of provisions.

The nomination for Bellechasse took place yesterday. Hon. Mr. Fournier was elected by acclamation.

CLARKE'S ELEPHANT THREAD.—Ladies, we advise you to use this superior spool cotton, it gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. The sewing machine agents throughout the city recommend it as the best for machines sewing. You will avoid a great deal of trouble and annoyance in working your machine by using this popular spool cotton.—*See Adv't.*

—Irish Frieze Overcoats in great variety at J. G. Kennedy & Co's, 31 St. Lawrence st.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, Nov. 28, 1873.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, $6 20 to $6 35; Extra, $6 10 to $6 20; Strong Bakers', $6 00 to $6 20; Spring Extra, $5 95 to $6 00; Superfine, $5 40; Fine, $5 05; Middlings $4 55 to $4 60; Pollards $3 70; City Bags $3 00 to $3 05). Market dull and unchanged, quotations mostly nominal. Sales—30 Extra $6 20; 100 Strong Bakers' $6 05; 25 do $6 20; 20 Spring Extra $5 70; 200 do $5 80; 100 Bright $5 85; 7,000 West and Canal for May delivery, terms not stated at $5 [illegible]; 150 Extra $5 65; 300 City Bags $3 02½, and 150 Oatmeal f.o.c. $5 10.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS nominal.

PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

ASHES.—Pots $5 05 to $5 00; Pearls 7 33 to $7 35.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28, 10 45 a.m.—Wheat firm: No 1 $1 12½; No. 2, $1 03 cash; $1 07½ Dec; $1 10½ Jan; Rots 220,000 bush; shipments 187,000 bush.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 10 45 a.m.—Wheat strong, higher, active: $1 08 to $1 08¾ Dec; $1 10 to $1 10¾ Jan.

10 30 a.m.—Corn excited: 45¾c Dec; 46¾c to 46¾c Jany; 35c May; rots flour, 11,583 barrels; shipments 14,564 brls; rots wheat, 80,000 bush; shpts 78,000 bush; rots corn 25,000 bush; shipments 13,000 bush; rots oats, 70,000 bush; shipts 41,000 bush; rots barley, 15,000 bush; shipments 36,000 bushels.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported exclusively for the "Witness," by the Board of Brokers.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28.

STOCKS	Sellers.	Buyers.	Transactions.
Bank of Montreal ex. d	176¾	176	....
Ontario Bank	102	101½	....
Bank of B.N.A.	....	....	....
City Bank	93	91	91½
Banque du Peuple	104½	104	....
Molson's Bank	108	104	....
Bank of Toronto	165	160	165½
Bank of Toronto Certs	....	....	....
Merchants' Bank	121	119½	....
B. Townships Bank	....	....	....
Quebec Bank	55	C	....
Banque Nationale	110	105	....
Union Bank	102	101	....
Mechanics' Bank	84	82	....
Royal Canadian Bank	98½	95½	....
Can. Bank of Commerce	121½	120½	....
Metropolitan	103	100½	....
Dominion Bank	....	....	....
Bank of Hamilton	85	C	....
Maritime Bank	88	83	....
Exchange Bank	103	101½	....
Huron Copper Bay	40	30	....
International Nav. Co	60	50	....
G T R 1 p.c. Bonds	100	....	....
Champ & St. L R'd 8 p.c. Bonds	....	....	....
Do. Sterling 6 p.c.	114	....	....
Mont. Telegraph Co.	114½	....	....
Dominion Telegraph Co	100	....	....
Richelieu Nav. Co.	100	100	....
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....	....
City Passenger R. R'd	130	125	....
City Gas Co.	ex d 123½	122½	....
Merchants' Manufg Co	100	100	....
Mont. Dr. For Bld Soc.	....	....	....
Hamilton G. L. &	....	....	....
Can. Rolling Stock Co.	94	93	....
Can. Colored Cot. Co.	65	55	....
Canada Sugar Refining Co.	60	50	....
Quebec Fire Insurance	....	....	....
Mont. Investment Asso.	....	....	....
Canada Rubber Manufg Co	102	101	....
Do Cotton Manufg Co	....	....	....
Mont. Warehousing Co.	90	....	....
Caledonia Rolling Mills	....	....	....
Quebec Gulf Ports S S Co	....	....	....
Graphic Printing Co.	....	....	....
Dominion Bonds	105	104	....
Dominion Bonds	....	105	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. cur	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. sig	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. sig	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor 7 p.c. cy Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor p.c. Bonds	....	....	....
Do 7 p. c. Bonds due 88	100	97	....
Mont. Harbor 6 p.c.	99½	97	....
Quebec Corp Stock 7 p.c.	....	....	....
Quebec Bonds, 6 p. c.	....	....	....
Montreal 7 p. c. Stock	110	108	....
Montreal 6 p. c. Stock	98	96	....
Montreal Corp. Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal W. W. Bond 8	96	....	....
H. S. & O. C.	....	....	....
Do 6 per cent	Do 99	98	....

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	107¼ @ 108½
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	@ ....
Bank on demand on New York	@ ....
Merchants' Bills	@ ....
Bank Gold Drafts on New York	¼ Prm.
Gold rate at noon in New York	111

FRANK BOND, Secretary,
7 St. Sacrament street.

—Mechanics' Working and best Clothing at J. G. Kennedy & Co.'s, 31 St. Lawrence st.

New Advertisements this Afternoon.

SLEIGHS, ROBES, &c., Superior Family Sleigh, Dog Cart, and one and two seated Sleighs, Carioles, Cutters and Covered Sleighs, Bear skin, Buffalo and other Robes, new and second-hand. Auction at 364 Notre Dame street, THURSDAY, 4th prox., at 2 o'clock.

DAVID FRASER, Auctioneer,
364 Notre Dame street.

ALL GENTLEMEN

Should wear

PRATT'S SHOULDER BRACE & SUSPENDER.

As a chest expander there is nothing to surpass it.

To be had at

FRANK S. STREET'S,
185 ST. JAMES STREET,
(NEXT TO WESLEYAN CHURCH)

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS,
17 to 29 MILL STREET,

Marine Engines and Boilers, High and Low Pressure Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Casting of all kinds in Iron or Brass, Heavy Forgings, &c., &c.

SPECIALITIES.

Shafting, Palleys, and Hangers, Pumping Apparatus for supplying cities, towns, &c., manufacturers of the Cole Samson Turbine, and other first-class Water Wheels. Bartley's Patent Compound Beam Engine.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO

HER FACE WAS HER FORTUNE.

JUST RECEIVED.

"Her Face was Her Fortune," by F. W. Robinson, Author of "Little Kate Kirby."—50c.

—ALSO—

Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.—$2 25.

Memoir and Letters of Sara Coleridge, edited by her daughter.—$2 50.

Hints and Helps in Pastoral Theology, by William S. Plumer, D.D., LL.D.—$2 00.

For sale by

DAWSON BROS.

OATS FOR SALE,

In lots to suit purchasers.

LAFRENIERE & ST. ONGE,
Corner St. Sulpice and Commissioner sts.

HARNESS Stitchers, good hands wanted at room 27, up-stairs. 259 St. James st.

WANTED, a good wheel and waggon maker steady employment for the winter. Apply at 326 McGill street, and 38 St. Peter street.

HUSTON'S
Brown Overcoats, at $8.

HUSTON'S BLACK OVERCOATS, at $6.50.
HUSTON'S BLUE BLANKET OVERCOATS, at $7.
HUSTON'S PEA COATS, at $6.
HUSTON'S WINTER SUITS, at $10.
HUSTON'S ALL-WOOL PANTS, at $2.

16 Main st., and
173 St. Joseph st.

New Advertisements this Afternoon.

THE LAST CHANCE!

To-morrow will be the last chance for this winter the public will have of contributing to the Newsboys' Winter Cap Fund. We have four different qualities of Caps to order from. On Monday morning we shall give the order for the caps to be made, and it greatly depends upon to-morrow's (Saturday's) trade as to which quality we order. We are sorry to say the week has not been what we expected in this department; however, if the public will give us a first-class day to-morrow, we will give the best caps.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST

FOR TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NOVEMBER 29TH:—

A Capital Quality of Men's Lambs' Wool Undershirts and Drawers reduced to 75c., guaranteed equal to regular $1 goods.

Extra Fine and Heavy Lambs' Wool Undershirts and Drawers, $1.

First-class Lambs' Wool Double-Breasted Undershirts, only $1.15.

—ALSO—

A Full Stock of the very best Scotch Lambs' Wool Underclothing in White or Shetland Grey, from $1.50 to $2.50 per garment.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

To-morrow, only, we will sell

Our $2 White Dress Shirts at $1.50.
Our $1.75 White Dress Shirts at $1.38.
Our $1 50 White Dress Shirts at $1.25.
Our $1.25 White Dress Shirts $1.
An 10 White Dress Shirts at 85c.
Our $1.75 Oxford Shirts, with two collars to match, at $1.38.
Our Flannel Shirts at specially low prices.
Our Handkerchiefs and Collars low.
Our Cashmere Mufflers low.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

A special reduction of all Boys' Underclothing and Shirts.

Our Centre Tables will be laid out with choice Silk Scarfs, Ties, and Bows, all of the newest designs.

One case Gents' Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts.
Boys' Lined Kid Gauntlet Mitts.
Boys' Lined Kid Mitts.
Boys' Lined Kid Gloves.
A first-class quality of Men's Lined Kid Gauntlet Mitts $1 25.
Our Gents' Fleece Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts at $1 are excellent value.
Gents' Lined Cloth Gloves and Mitts from 35c.
See our Gents' Double Cuffed Lined Cloth Gloves at 72c.

It is acknowledged by judges of this class of goods that we can save purchasers at least 15c in the dollar compared with other retail stores.

S. CARSLEY,
395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Mr. Hannan begs to announce to his customers and the public that he has just opened a most beautiful assortment of Silk Scarfs, Silk Mufflers, Silk Pocket-kiefs, &c., &c., consisting of the very newest Patterns, Styles and Colors, &c., at

J. J. HANNAN'S,
201 NOTRE DAME ST.

W. WILSON,
CABLE-TELEGRAPH AGENCY,
62 FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

Parties doing cable business will find it to their advantage to call at my office.

CHILDREN'S CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS, WHOLESALE.

H. WHITESIDE & CO., College st.

DRAIN PIPES!

FOR SALE BY

COPLAND & McLAREN,
Corner Wellington and Grey Nun sts.

DOMINION LINE.

This Line is composed of the following first-class, full-powered Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal in summer, and Liverpool and Portland in winter:—

DOMINION	3220	Tons....(Building)
ONTARIO	3000	Tons....(Building)
TEXAS	3300	Tons....Capt. Bouchette
LORD CLIVE	3407	Tons....Capt. Urquhart
MEMPHIS	3000	Tons....Capt. Mallon
MISSISSIPPI	3200	Tons....Capt. Roberts
VICKSBURG	3000	Tons....Capt. Scott
ST. LOUIS	3034	Tons....Capt. Edmonson

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.

Rates of Passage:—

CABIN.....$60.
STEERAGE.....$26.

Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

Through Tickets can be had at the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Havre, to H. Genestal, or Washington Finlay in Paris, to H.W. Gilbert, 5 Rue Scribe; in Hamburg, to August Behrens; in Bordeaux, to M. M. Faure Frères; in Christiana, to R. Rafell, 4 Store Strandgate; in Copenhagen, to P. M. Kolle, 18 Sanctannaeplads; in Bergen, to Michael Krohn, Consul; in London, to Bowring & Jemieson, Langhorn Chambers, 17 Fenchurch st.; in Belfast, to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Lancelot's key; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.

BULK OYSTERS,
CAN OYSTERS,
FRESH LOBSTERS,
AT
COVENT GARDEN.

IF YOU WANT

A reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout Neuralgia, Lumbago, Wandering Pains, Stiffness of Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Swellings, &c., &c., use

"DR. SIRNBAUM'S RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY,"

which is highly recommended by leading Physicians of Europe and this Continent, including fifteen Physicians of high standing in the City of Montreal.

Certificates rent on application to the undersigned or any Drug list throughout the Dominion.

CHARLES MARTIN.
43 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Sole agent for Canada and the U.S.

4 O'CLOCK EDITION.

FROM OTTAWA.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

POLITICAL ITEMS.

OTTAWA, NOV. 28.—*Le Courier d'Ouataouais* of last evening contains a letter from D. E. Lamothe, contradicting the statement concerning his relations with the Minister of Agriculture, telegraphed to the *Gazette* and *Mail* from this city.

Mr. De Cazes has been appointed immigration agent for Alsace and Lorraine by the Dominion Government.

Now that the late political excitement has calmed down satisfaction is expressed by all classes, and the change of government acknowledged to be beneficial to the country.

The Postmaster-General returned to town yesterday.

Mr. Robin, editor of the *Free Press*, has tendered his resignation in anticipation of that paper changing from Independent to Conservative. Mr. Robin declines to write against his convictions as a Reformer.

LECTURE.

Rev. Mr. Mulvany lectured before the Literary and Scientific Society last night on "Penitentiaries."

Excellent sleighing and large markets.

HON. Mr. McKenzie returns to town to-day.

WEATHER REPORT—Nov. 28.

Father Point—Cloudy and cold; light air from South; little thin ice on the river. River du Loup—Cloudy and snowing; strong West wind. Quebec, 8 a.m.—Barometer 29·94; thermometer 7° above; light west wind, fair. Ottawa—Weather clear, bright and cold. New York—Wind N. W., thermometer 29°. Toronto—Clear, wind, north. Fox River—Raining and mild; light west wind; no shipping.

THE POISONING HOLOCAUST.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS.

This forenoon, Mr. Coroner Jones empanelled and swore in the following gentlemen to act as jurors at the inquest upon Flaherty and the other victims of the Colchicum poison case: Bernard Tansey, foreman; Prof. W. Richardson, T. J. Johnston, Samuel Vaughan, H. Clarke, G. W. Weaver, John Rhynas, A. Blair Savigny, Fred Fletcher, Albert Page, Olivier Fauche, T. Webb and N. Cairns.

Dr. Smallwood, sworn.—Was called shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning to see a little boy named Tyre who was lying ill; found him very sick, with a quick pulse, and he had been vomiting; could not account for the symptoms. Told the mother there was no hope for the boy. Knew nothing of the poisoning till I read the account in the newspaper. The child was sinking rapidly when he visited him. The symptoms of poisoning did not appear well marked.

By a Juror—The father was not there during my visit; was told nothing about the wine being taken; only made one visit to the deceased.

Dr. Major was next sworn—He had been called to see several parties in Hermine street about 1½ p.m. yesterday. I saw there, very ill, Mary Jane Dronnan, the man Flaherty, Wm. Drennan, Edward Hawker, Betty Drennan, Mr. [illegible] Dunn, and several of her children who had taken the poison in small doses; was informed that a bottle of wine had been brought on the premises and that they were suffering from the effects of drinking its contents; otherwise he would have been in doubt as to the cause of their sickness. The symptoms might have been taken for cholera, and this would have been rendered more probable as so many were ill. He administered such remedies as he thought were required, applying mustard plasters, and giving emetics. He did all he could, sending for carbonate of ammonia and brandy, as they required a powerful stimulant; eight or ten other doctors who came in coincided with his treatment. The bottle which had contained the poison had been shown him. He identified the Winchester flask produced as the one he had seen. The smell from it resembled rectified spirits. He questioned the sufferers closely as to where it came from; Flaherty declared he had found it in Alexander street. Others that had drank it, told him it was a dark liquid, and looked to them like port wine, and that it left a bitter taste in the mouth like wine and bark. He questioned each sufferer as to the amount swallowed. Those dead acknowledged having drank of it. Flaherty persisted in stating that he found the bottle on Alexander street, in the second gateway on the left hand side going up, between Vitre and Lagauchetiere streets. Young Hawker, a cripple, told witness that he was carrying a basket of chips along the street in company with Flaherty, when they saw a horse attached to an express van going up the street with no driver. Flaherty dropped the wood he was carrying, ran up to the sleigh and took out the bottle. Flaherty protested to the last that he did not steal it. The doctor likewise attended William Hawker in St. Alphonse Lane, and these saw a mixture in a small bottle which smelt strongly of sherry wine. The doctor also detailed his successful endeavors to get the name on the label which surrounded the bottle—it reading "Vin Colchici."

By the jurors—Edward Hawkey, now dying, drank between 2 and 3 gills; Mrs. Dunn took the greater part of a gill, which had been handed her in a tin cup. Heard that she was sick before taking the poison. He described the symptoms attendant on the attack; violent vomiting and purging came on generally two hours after imbibing the liquid, the pulse was high, flickering and weak; the heart's action would at times almost cease. The patients were, however, muscularly strong, and retained their senses, and died of syncope.

Dr. Lussier, of St. Mary street, deposed to being called to attend on W. Hawkey in Alphonse Lane. After describing the symptoms of the patient's illness, said he was told Hawkey came home on Monday, drunk and sick; told his wife he believed he had taken poisoned wine; he then went out and got the flask containing it, which he had dropped outside the door in coming in. She tasted it, next morning took another drop, the two children also tasting it. His patient died about 6 p.m. yesterday.

Richard Strong, clerk, in the employ of Evans, Mercer & Co., deposed that, on the 14th inst., a bottle of wine of colchicum was sent to the Montreal General Hospital, sent by mistake was left at Bourque's drug store. He did not hear of it till the 24th, when a note was received from Bourque saying he returned it by the carter as he had never ordered it. The carter came back without it on Tuesday morning; he could not tell how it had got mislaid, and after enquiries stated to witness that he must have lost or delivered it elsewhere.

Charles Beaupré, Mr. Bourque's clerk, deposed to sending a bottle of Colchicum wine back to Evans, Mercer & Co. by Cameron, the express driver, on Monday evening.

Wm. Hawkey, son of Edward Hawkey, aged 17 (expressions of surprise from the jury at his appearance), and a cripple, was next sworn. After preliminary statements he said: Flaherty fetched me up to some buildings for wood on Monday night. We went straight along past Beaver Hall, and then up a lane to a building, where we took two pieces of wood; one was a piece of beam. I took none; Flaherty carried the two pieces. We were coming home along Alexander street, and a horse was going up it by himself, when Flaherty threw down the two planks, and going up stopped the horse; it was one of the express horses. I think he then took out the bottle from the sleigh. He came running down the street and said he had a bottle. He left me on Juror street, and followed the horse up, while I minded the wood. Am sure he told me he got the bottle out of the sleigh. This was between 7 and 8 on Monday evening. On taking it out of the sleigh, he left it in a gateway and afterward went back and got it, on coming to the house, they tasted it, but did not drink any that night, as they did not know what it was. Saw them tasting it. Witness was away at his aunt's when liquor was drank.

Archibald Cameron, express driver for Messrs. Bancroft & Sharpe, deposed that when delivering drugs he put nothing else in the vehicle but them. Delivered a bottle similar to the one shown, on the 14th at Mr. Bourque's, also had some goods to deliver at the Montreal General Hospital. The goods are marked in the book and he delivered them accordingly. On the 24th instant received a bottle from Mr. Bourque's about 8½ p. m., to deliver at Evans & Mercer's. There were no other goods in his sleigh. He went to the stable in Alexander street, and turned into the gateway with his sleigh. Did not know whether the bottle was in the sleigh or not, as he did not look. He was certain it was there when he started from Bourque's store. After putting the horse in the stable, he came back to take the things out of the sleigh and the bottle was gone; was positive he did not get out of the sleigh from leaving Mr. Bourque's till he got to the stables. Probably a person could have gone behind the sleigh when he was walking the horse up the hill and taken anything out without his knowledge. It had been done several times before; was perfectly sober that night.

By the foreman—Was driving the horse all the way from Mr. Bourque's to the stables.

Detectives Murphy and Lafon gave evidence as to the discovery and working up of the case, and their getting Dr. Major and, afterwards Drs. Dugdale and LaRocque to attend on the patients.

Mr. Mercer explained the manufacture of the wine of Colchicum. It was prepared by digesting the Colchicum root or seeds in sherry for 14 days, the wine was then filtered and bottled, perfectly pure and bright. No one could detect any poison in it by the smell. It also came out that young Hawkey was told by Flaherty to stick to the story about their finding the bottle in a gateway, as deceased, thinking he would get better, would otherwise be arrested for its theft. Hawkey consequently told two stories, and when on oath, acknowledged what Flaherty had said to him was a lie. In answer to the query why the bottle had not been labelled "poison," Mr. Mercer stated it was not the rule to give more than the name when sending to retail dealers. If retailing to the public the word "poison" was always written on the label of such mixtures. Five of the corpses are now lying at the Dead House.

THE VERDICT.

At 1½ p.m. the jury brought the following verdict:—"That the seven persons now deceased came to their deaths by drinking and swallowing an excessive quantity of sherry wine mixed with a poisonous drug, Colchicum, commonly called and known as wine of Colchicum, taken and drank in total ignorance of its poisonous nature and character."

CITY ITEMS.

—Ed. Hawkey, the only survivor of the eight who drank the poison in Tabb's yard, is at present, 3 p.m., showing some symptoms of recovery.

—This morning a young man named Hilaire Cote, 20, laborer, was fined by the Recorder $5 or 1 month, for, while drunk, assaulting his mother, by throwing missiles at her and kicking her in the face.

A HOT PLACE.—This morning the police arrested one Archibald Campbell, 28, laborer, and William Scott, 12, carter, in a limekiln, the former drunk, and both asleep. On lying down, probably, the heat was not intense, but when arrested at 1.30 it was so suffocating that it was with difficulty the policemen could pull them out of their dangerous position. Campbell was fined this forenoon by the Recorder $2 or 15 days, while the youth was discharged.

ANOTHER PITIFUL CASE.—This morning a woman, named Jane Clarke, carrying in her arms a child which two years ago had been born in jail, presented herself at the Recorder's Court, and asked to be committed to that refuge for protection. She stated that she had been at service, and had received $8 per month, three-quarters of which she paid for the child's board, that she now was ill and had no place to stay, and therefore prayed for the commitment. Both mother and child were comfortably and respectably dressed. She was committed for two months, and will probably be employed as cook or servant, and made comfortable for that length of time.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 28.

The early close of navigation has detained and now diverted to the railway a considerable quantity of merchandise. Not a little interruption occurs because of the insufficiency of our one railway to do all the business, and the time to at hand when an additional railway, at least to Toronto, is demanded, the pressure for which would be partially averted, however, by the prompt laying of a second track on the present railroad. Another point of grave moment to business interests as well as to the real permanent advantage of the Grand Trunk Railway is the keeping winter rates at a figure so moderate that business will not be diverted from the city, and consequently from the railroad, by a continuation of too high winter tariff of last year. The injury done by the short-sighted policy of the past cannot well be estimated.

ASHES.—Market steady, with operations in medium Yellows partly speculative, and which probably is owing partly to the Chinese difficulty; prices are 5s to 8c. White Pearls steady at an advance reported.

SUGAR.—Trade is getting into a healthier condition, and more buying on demand and supply than formerly. Little change to notice. Japans keep firm at last rate of growth. At auction in New York on Tuesday some Japans sold at 9¾c to 9¾c net cash. Barbadoes are up to 8¾c and Young Hyson 32c to 81c. Imperial and Gunpowder 36c to 56c. Japans 32c to 40c. Direct Teas without much business to report.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—A steady market, and a good demand for the better sorts of syrups, at former prices.

COFFEE.—A good deal of Coffee has arrived in the U. S., but the effort to keep the market up continues with most Coffees. Current values in chief markets might be considered not too safe to rely upon. Java is 29c to 30c; Singapore 26½c to 28½c; Maracaibo 21c to 22c; Mocha 31c to 32c.

RICE.—Held rather more firmly, at $4 15 to $4 25. English market higher.

CHEMICALS.—Bi Carb. Soda $3 75 to $3 90; Sal Soda $1c to 2½c; other goods quiet and unchanged.

PETTS.—Oil very raising he: at $2 15 @ 2 20, firm. Varnishes decidedly higher; sales in quantity were made about 65c; now held, 70c to 75c. English and New York markets advanced. Supplies less than expected. Benzines, 60c to 90c; Pultons Turpentine: 115c for new. Figs in good supply; Malaga 45c to 60c for finds and boxes; raisins and other fine kinds little to 15c. Currants are reported higher abroad, though the market is about as before; 9½c to 6c for new; almonds higher; sales in quantity at over last; filberts not plenty; 12c to 16c for new crop; Walnuts from 7c upwards.

SPICES.—Pepper firm, at 20c to 20½c. Pimento 8c to 8½c; Bicarbonate soda 3c to 3½c; Ginger firm. Cassia dull. Cloves higher; 36c, and reported quiet; advanced in England.

FISH.—The inspection law has certainly not facilitated trade in Labrador Herrings, and it is a pity that this fact at least the company's chairman have been attempted to be enforced. In no country are these enforced. A good inspection, not expensive nor of Draconian severity, would do good. The fishers are blamed for not opposing the bitter enactment; but the fact is fully clear that the vote was not circulated for discussion to get an expert before passing law. It is just a question whether a fine and confiscation may not be levied on every box or sardines sold without inspection, as it is stated that Smoked Herrings must be so in

WHAT ELLA FOUND TO DO.

BY ETHEL LYNN BEERS.

CHAPTER I.

Ella Lane looked up in her teacher's face as she listened to the story of a missionary life which she was reading after Sunday-school lessons were over, until Miss Stewart, attracted by the big blue eyes lifted so enquiringly to her own, laid down her book and said as though answering a question:

"Well, Ella, what is it?"

Ella bl ssed and hung her head in a little girl's shy fashion as she came close to Miss Stewart and whispered.

"I'm going to be a missionary as soon as I am big," and then she looked scared.

Miss Stewart smiled at the earnest child and her impulsive words, but she only said,

"It is a blessed work, dear Ella, and by-and by we will see if that is the work to which God calls you. But then there are little things that you can do every day, now, while you are waiting for that. There was a sweet English writer who says that we can make even the sweeping of a room a fine action, if we do it with a loving motive, and even a little girl can be doing God's work in being kind and thoughtful and earnest in her home."

Ella Lane did not forget the wise and tender words, and, by-and by, they brought forth fruit.

CHAPTER II

"Charlie! Charlie Lane! Charlie! Why can't you wait for a feller?"

"Oh! I'm in a big hurry, Rufe, going for the cow," and Charlie ran on whistling.

"I say, Charlie Lane, you're gettin' mighty stuck up it 'pears to me!"

"Stuck up! what do you mean? I must drive my cow home in time for breakfast, that's all. I can't poke along as you do."

"Go 'long, then. You're no better than I am. My daddy don't get tight as yours does, anyway."

Charlie was at his side in an instant.

"Now, Rufe Grey, don't you ever dare to tell that lie again," and his brown fist was held pretty close to Rufe's face.

"It's true, anyhow, everybody knows he was tight as a brick last night."

There was a struggle, from which Charlie rose with a blackened eye, and Rufe ran off with bloody nose.

"Here's trouble!" muttered Charlie. "I told mother I would not fight any more; but when a feller lies so—" he stopped a moment, "it must be a lie—yes, it must be;" but he looked very rueful all the while. "And then Ella will see it, and ask 'What's the matter?' Won't she be mad to think anybody should say such things about father? I'll have to go back home Fido believe. No, I won't; I'll drive Brindle home first, anyway. Go 'long, Brindle." He walked homeward full of pain and indignation; but half way up the path he was met by Ella with her finger on her lips. She led him around to the garden and sat down in their little summer-house, opening the gate for Brindle to walk in to her corner of the yard.

"Oh Charlie, what is the matter?"

"Matter enough! Rufe Gray said my father was tight last night; I punished him and got this back-hander. I don't care, I would do it again."

Ella said, "Wait a minute and be quiet, Charlie," and stepping around to the kitchen door she presently appeared with a bowl of warm water, bidding him wet his handkerchief and hold that to his eye; but above all, to make no noise to worry mother.

"Charlie, something was the matter last night. I couldn't sleep very well, and I got up two or three times, and mother hadn't gone to bed yet though it was two o'clock. I asked her if father had come home from the meeting; and she said, 'Not yet,' every time. I could see that she had been crying, and she had her Bible open to that place that she always reads when she is in trouble, about the 'waves shall not overflow,' and 'going through the deep waters.' I wanted to stay up with her, but she said she would rather have me try to go to sleep. I did try, and lay quite still, and it was beginning to be daylight when I heard father come stumbling in. He didn't speak like himself, and his hair was all rough. He seemed to scold her, too, about being up, and then she didn't make any answer. By-and-by he lay down on the bed with his clothes on, and through the crack of the door I saw her pull away at his great muddy boots to get them off, and then lay a blanket over his shoulders. He talked to himself awhile, and then he began to snore, and I heard mother crying a little pitiful cry. She hasn't slept any all night, and there she is in the kitchen getting breakfast as if nothing had happened, and I am trying to help her. Father is up stairs sound asleep yet. Isn't it dreadful, Charlie?" and the little girl stood looking in Charlie's face.

"I think we won't let mother know that we see this thing, Charlie. I s'pose it's true though, don't you?"

"I'm afraid so, Ella. Never mind—I'll see if I can't be somebody, anyway. I am growing taller every day, and I'll give up going to school, and try to learn to do something in Mr. Daybook's store. He said he would take me; and I'll ask mother if I may to-day."

The brother and sister went into the house. Ella, with a fresh rose, gathered from her own bush which she put in a glass by her mother's plate, and Charlie with a rueful visage and voice as cheerful as he could make it.

Mrs. Lane glanced at his bruised cheek as he came in with alarm. He did not wait for her to question him.

"Been fighting, mother, with Rufe Gray. I could'nt help it. I wont do so any more. Now don't shake your head so dolefully mother. You don't know how aggravating chaps will be, sometimes, and they keep hectoring a fellow until you have to pitch into 'em. Forgive me this time, mother, I'll try to forgive and be good like you next time. Never mind my cheek. It don't hurt much."

Mrs. Lane shook her head sadly, but did not say anything more. She kissed Ella when she placed the fresh rose in a glass by her plate, and handed the milk-pail to Charlie, who stopped before he went out, came up to the table where she was cutting bread, and said, "Kiss me, mother."

Mother stooped and kissed the bright, honest face, and laid her hand on his head, "Ah, Charlie, you and I must ask help about this hot temper, must'nt we?" Then she smiled a little bit of a smile, just enough to let the boy know that she did not mean to say any more about it.

Ella busied herself setting plates, and then went to the garden for some fresh radishes which she washed, and placed on a white saucer by her mother's place at table, and felt quite happy when she said cheerfully.

"What a useful little daughter I have, now a-days."

Ella blushed bright enough at this praise, you may be sure. At last the cow was milked, the toast made, and breakfast was ready. The children did not ask for their father. Mrs. Lane said, "Father is not quite ready to get up yet," and set some breakfast down by the fire for him. They did not eat very heartily, it is true, and Mrs. Lane seemed to force the small amount of food she took down her throat for appearance' sake.

About noon as Ella was dusting the furniture in the little parlor, she heard her father call her name, and going up half-fearfully she stepped to his bedside and said,

"What is it, father?"

He raised his head and looked at her with haggard and blood-shot eyes. "Won't you bring me a glass of water, child?"

Her willing feet soon brought a goblet of fresh cold water and he drank it eagerly. Then he put his hand to his head, he looked at the sleeve of his coat, then at his clothes which had not been taken off all night, with a sort of stupid surprise. He covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud.

"Shall I get your breakfast, father, or tell mother you are ready?"

"Don't trouble her, poor thing, never mind about any breakfast."

Ella did not wait longer, but stole down to the kitchen, and as Mrs. Lane was quite at the bottom of the garden hanging up some starched clothes, she did not call her, but arranged the little tray as invitingly as possible, pouring a cup of strong coffee for him, and laying the crisp slices of toast beside the cool fresh radishes.

Her father said, "That's a good girl," and drank the coffee eagerly. While he was eating breakfast Ella took her little Bible and sat down by the window.

(To be Continued.)

— Embalming and petrifying dead bodies is carried to a nicety in Europe. At the Vienna Exposition a large round table was shown, made of muscles, sinews, etc, with a handsome polish. The process was invented by Dr. Mariol of Naples. Among his other exploits he petrified the body of Thalberg, the pianist, and the widow is said to keep the corpse in her drawing-room. He also embalmed Mazzini, and so well that some of the economical admirers of the statesman urged that the body should be set up in Rome as a statue.

MISCELLANY.

JESSIE'S MISSION.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

Jessie had finished the last page of her book, and sat gazing thoughtfully at the blank leaf opposite, as if she were trying to study out some sort of a continuation.

"What's the matter?" demanded Fred, who had been watching her. "Didn't it end right? or did it forget to tell what happened to all the nice Sallys and Nancys at last?"

"There are no Sallys or Nancys about it," responded Jessie, arousing rather indignantly from her reverie. "Why, Fred, you know, it's 'Ministering Children;' and it's just splendid."

"Well, yes," answered Fred, hesitating a little and then growing confidential. "Of course, it's real good, and all that; but there's too much 'Yes ma'am,' and 'Your great goodness, sir,' and 'Blessings on the sweet angel' in that kind of book for me. I should think a fellow'd feel rather simple to have grown-up people talking to him that way. It may do well enough for the English," continued Fred condescendingly. "But, you see folks over here don't get so desperately thankful over little things."

"I think these children helped a great deal and did ever so much good," retorted Jessie, somewhat annoyed at this lack of sympathy. A real desire to assist others on the book had awakened in her; but under it lurked a complacent fancy that she was exactly the one to carry on a work of visiting and comforting and a secret thought that being greeted as "sweetness" and "dear young lady" would form an agreeable contrast to the unappreciative "Sis" and "Jess" of home life.

"Oh! yes," assented Fred, indifferently. "If you're through with it, come out and play croquet. I can beat you in less than no time."

"There doesn't seem to be much use that," Jessie began, reflectively.

"Isn't any use of it, if you'd only play better, and not always strike your ball in such a hurry," interposed Fred.

"I don't want to play," responded Jessie, growing very dignified at having her meaning so mistaken.

Fred coaxed a little, then turned disconsolately away and walked out into the yard without her. It was a holiday, and he didn't know exactly what to do with himself when Jessie refused to be companionable. But she forgot all about him in a minute or two, and sat gazing dreamily out of the window, laying a host of brilliant, beautiful, impossible plans, by which she should make everybody about her happy and become a universal blessing.

"Jessie," said mamma, looking in at the door and breaking the long silence, "I think I hear baby crying. Won't you run up stairs and see? I'm so busy."

Jessie abandoned her post reluctantly. She scarcely knew how long she had been there, and her own thoughts were a pleasanter occupation than taking care of baby. The wailing voice reached her distinctly the instant she entered the hall; but she mounted the stairs slowly, and when she lifted the little one in her arms it was with a face whose gravity he did not find at all cheering.

Why don't you talk to him or somefin"; not rock him just nohow?" suggested little Lily, from the midst of her block houses on the floor.

Jessie began to sing, very monotonously, "Husb, my dear, lie still and slumber"; and, as Baby soon preferred slumbering to listening to it, she deposited him in his crib, and hurried away, for fear he might waken again. She had decided that it would be nice to tell some of the girls her new plans, and have company in her work: so she could not stop to comply with Lily's petition for a "church with a high steeple," but donned her hat, and speedily presented herself at Kitty Ware's.

Kitty was enveloped in a large apron washing up the dinner dishes, with a solemn deliberation very unlike her usual sunshiny air; and to Jessie's proposal that they should get Nell and Ada and go down to the old oak in the meadow she answered, disconsolately:

"It's no use talking about it till I get these dishes washed. I've got to do them before I go anywhere, and there's oceans of 'em!"

Jessie hesitated a minute. She particularly disliked dish-washing, and rarely did it at home; but she was very anxious for Kitty's release, and, besides, wouldn't it be a little bit of "ministering" to help her? So she drew off her gloves and armed herself with a towel. It didn't take long to reduce Kitty's "ocean" after that; and in less than an hour, with Nell and Ada in company, they were cosily located under the old oak. A favorite spot was that great shadowy tree, by the brookside, in the meadow. The girls often carried their sewing there, or some book to be read aloud; and it was a charming place in which to do nothing in particular except have a good time. Fred had long ago dubbed it the "Council Chamber," because of the long girlish chats held there. The swaying shadows of the leaves fell on Jessie's hair and face as she talked, and danced in and out among Ada's yellow curls. Kitty's attention was divided about equally between Jessie's eloquence and watching those same shifting lights and shades. Still she contrived to hear about half that was said, and that was really as much as she ever cared to know on any subject. Not having much mind to make up, it didn't take her long, and her comment was prompt the instant Jessie paused.

"Oh! yer, it'll be lots of fun. Let's do folks good and be ministering children."

"Kit says that just exactly as she would say 'Let's stick feathers in our hair and be Indians,'" remarked Nell, rather scornfully.

"What's the odds?" questioned Kitty, good-naturedly.

"'Between Indians and ministering children. Considerable, I should hope," responded Ada, with the superior air she was fond of assuming, by virtue of her being a trifle the eldest. You see, girls, we ought to be regular—that is, systematic, I mean; and make plans of what it is best to do and get up a society."

"And have committees and things," interposed Kitty, brightly.

"Appoint Kitty on war-paint and tomahawks," suggested Nell.

"I expect a good many at school would join; and we could wear badges, and may be get up a fair, or something, after awhile. It would be real nice," continued Ada, warming into animation. "I'm willing to be president; though, of course, it will be a great deal of trouble," she added, self-sacrificingly.

Jessie's sparkling eyes suddenly clouded.

"I should think the society better vote about that," she said, with some dignity.

"'The lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown,'" laughed Nell.

Two faces flushed swiftly at this mischievous unveiling of motives; but Ada remarked, reprovingly:

"You're getting so you laugh at everything, Nell."

"Everything's so funny" giggled Kitty.

A hush fell over the party after that, and was becoming embarrassing, when Nell broke it by asking, in a conciliatory tone:

"What shall we call the society? We'll have to have a name."

"Aid Society. Benevolent Ring," proposed Kitty, as glibly as though she had done nothing but ponder names for the last half-hour.

Ada didn't like anything common. She thought "Sympathizing Sisters," or "Golden Rule Society" might answer very well.

Jessie said nothing. In the brief silence her thoughts had wandered back to her book, where the children went at once to work at what they found to do. She liked the idea of a society, with rules and badges; it quite took her fancy. But then she didn't want the whole matter postponed indefinitely, until they could start some grand enterprise. She wanted to begin her "ministering" at once. So, when the others appealed to her with "What do you want it called, Jessie?" she answered: "Whatever the rest of you choose. Any of those names are pretty enough. But, girls, don't let's wait to tell everybody about it. We can just start a society by ourselves, right now; and others can join afterward, if they want to."

This proposition was assented to; and Nell, who lived nearest, ran home and procured a sheet of foolscap, under the vague impression that it would require considerable writing to form a society. Ada, quite mollified at having her chosen name adopted, bent over the paper, penciling the words with painstaking care; while the three other heads—brown, black, and auburn—clustered near, watching each stroke with intense interest.

"SYMPATHIZING SISTERS.

"*Resolved*, That we will do all we can to help everybody."

Ada paused there. It looked very short, but none of them could think of anything else that would sound at all appropriate or business-like; so, finally, they signed their names to it and folded it up.

"Now what shall we do first?" questioned Jessie, starting to her feet.

That was not easily answered. There were suffering and want enough in the world; but they did not appear in the meadow nor directly in sight of the old tree.

"Old Mrs. Jones's front yard is dreadful weedy and the walk all litter and dirt. It looks like—like—fury," suggested Kitty, rather timidly for her. She had some doubts whether Mrs. Jones' field would be viewed as a missionary one.

"Why don't she clear it up?" demanded Nell.

"Can't. She's got the rheumatism," explained Kitty, succinctly.

"Let's walk over by there and see," said Jessie. The yard looked forlorn enough, certainly. The party agreed upon that, as they passed and repassed it several times; but still it did not seem a very pressing case of distress. However, they had been getting matters somewhat turned about since their starting-point, and just now were less concerned that any suffering should be relieved than that they should do some good; so, as no other opening presented itself, they seized upon this, and ventured up to the doorway, where Mrs. Jones sat in the sunshine. She did not eye their approach very kindly. Life had been hard, and she had grown irritable and ungracious in growing old and infirm.

"Your yard looks—Wouldn't you like your yard fixed up better?" asked Jessie, as the others dropped back a little and left her to make known their errand.

"What if I would?" answered the old woman, snappishly. "I'd like to have a decent house to live in, too, an' to be rid of my aches and miseries, an' not to be bothered with a pack of children; but I s'pose I can't have everything I want."

"We thought maybe it troubled you to see your yard out of order, when you're not well enough to fix it. We could do it for you, if you'd like. We have time enough to spare this afternoon," said Jessie, with ready tact.

"Twont hurt it none. I s'pose ye can. If ye're a mind to," responded Mrs. Jones, after a silence, in which she had surveyed the group wonderingly.

The girls accepted the permission, unamiable as it was. Jessie found an old broom and Nell a rake, and they were soon busily at work; even the dainty Ada descending, presently, to brushing up leaves and tying refractory bushes.

The old woman watched them with a curious half-suspicious look on her face.

"S'pose its some new fashion, like stringin' buttons or frizzlin' their hair and hitchin' on streamers," she muttered to herself, swaying to and fro in the old rocker. Then, as a sudden thought struck her, she called out:

"Say, you gals, you needn't think I'm goin' to pay ye nothin'; for I ain't."

"Oh! we don't want anything," answered Jessie.

Nell and Kity laughed; but Ada felt inclined to desert in disgust.

"The idea of our coming here to clean her old yard for wages," she murmured indignantly.

It struck Jessie as being altogether different from the grateful thanks she had expected; but she said nothing, and, as the others paid no attention to it, Ada soon took up her task again. There was some fun in the work, since they could all be together and the undertaking was so novel a one. Moreover, there was a real pleasure in seeing the dreary neglected place improve so rapidly under their hands. The few bushes were straightened up, the narrow walks cleanly swept, and the sticks and litter gathered off the grass; so that the small inclosure looked quite tidy and respectable by the time they were through.

"Looks tollable well, considerin'," the old woman acknowledged, when they appealed to her for admiration. "Don't see what possessed ye to do it. Children's generally so useless. My Jim won't do nothin'."

That was all the commendation she would bestow; but they compensated themselves by looking over the fence and heartily appreciating their own success, when they reached the road.

"Well, the society has made a beginning, anyhow," said Nell. "But the afternoon has gone, and it's time we were gone, too. Farewell, Sympathizing Sisters."

Jessie was well satisfied, as she reviewed the afternoon, in her homeward walk. The things she had done and the things she intended to do mingled so beautifully together that they presented quite an imposing array; and it was with a feeling of elation that she sought her mother's room. Mamma was there, looking somewhat tired, as she rocked slowly to and fro, with baby in her arms. Fred stood by the window, with a wounded forehead, bound up in paper and vinegar.

"Here's Jes, home from her travels," he announced.

"Yes. I've been trying to be useful, mamma," said Jessie, unfastening her hat.

"Have you?" asked mamma.

"Humph!" said Fred.

"It was the 'Ministering Children' made me think of it," pursued Jessie, brimful of her subject and talking rapidly. "You know how nice they were, and they did so much good; and, of course, folks always need helping, everywhere, don't they? And so I told the girls, and we're going to; and we've incarcerated a society already—"

"What?" interrupted Fred.

"Started a society," explained Jessie coloring, and prudently avoiding the long word: "And we've done some—just a little—ministering right away. You can't think how Mrs. Jones' yard looked! And we fixed it up real nice this afternoon."

"Pulled up weeds and tied bushes for that lazy Jim Jones, while he was off fishing? That was good of you!" commented Fred.

"We didn't do it for him. We did it for his grandmother, and she's sick," persisted Jessie, annoyed at that way of stating the case.

Fred laughed, and sauntered out of the room.

"Ada says maybe we can get some other girls to join us, and sew for some of the poor people that need it, and such things. Don't you think we may do a great deal of good, mamma?" asked Jessie, more slowly, when they were alone together.

"I hope so, dear," answered mamma, kindly. "I wish I were in your field," she added, a moment later. "Because," she continued, in reply to the astonished questioning glance, "if there had only been some ministering child here this afternoon, to have looked after baby now and then, when he fretted, I could have worked faster and needn't have been so anxious about him. And, if there had been some one with Lily, I shouldn't have started so suddenly when she screamed, and have spilled the hot jelly over my hand. Besides, if Fred had had a companion at home, he would hardly have tried exploring the old coal-mine, and have ended with bruising his head against the rough wall."

Jessie looked straight into the smiling, tender eyes; but she did not say a word, only lifted baby from mamma's tired arms into her own. She had learned something, though swiftly, as if a lightning's flash had revealed it. She understood it better still when, in her evening reading, she paused thoughtfully over the verse:

"Whether-ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all for the glory of God."

That had not been the motive in her doing. How could she build aright when she had left the corner-stone out of her foundation? She grew very grave and thoughtful as she studied about it. A little of the society's mania for putting things in writing lingered still, and she drew an old neglected journal toward her and began: "Resolved to—" Then she paused. She could not frame the thought in fitting words. But, after all, it did not matter. God and Jessie knew what it meant.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES ANSWERED IN THE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE.

(Arranged by G. Washington Moon, Member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature.)

NOVEMBER 28.

Whence camest thou?—Gen. xvi. 8.

The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life. I am Thine save me.—Job xxxiii. 4. Psa. cxix. 94.

I am with thee to save thee and to deliver thee, saith the Lord.—Jer. xv. 20.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

FORESTRY.

The New York *Tribune*, answering an unspoken but real demand of the time, wisely publishes an eight-page report of the debates of the Sanhedrim of high priests and elders of Science, lately convened at Portland. Certain essays of a technical sesquipedality of phrase seem to the lay mind to belong to the class of "regular scarers in print," so deprecated by the excellent Mr. Boffin. But, for the most part, these discussions appeal to the common intelligence, and concern the common welfare. And among them all we find none of more vital importance than the paper of Professor Franklin Hough, of Albany, on "Forest Culture."

It is a matter of general knowledge that vast reaches of land once luxuriantly fertile are, to-day, waste deserts. Great tracts of Persia, Syria, and Greece, for example, the gardens of antiquity, now lie arid and desolate under kindless skies. But if a curse have fallen on these regions, as superstition holds, it is the curse of man's stupidity and greed, not of God's anger. They are deserts because great droughts take and calcine them. And these droughts befall because the whole land is disforested.

When the mountains of the East were clothed with trees from base to summit, and groves of oak and willow sheltered the little streams, grain fields and orchards, olive and fig abounded, and hillside vineyards ripened almost on the topmost rock. Husbandmen prospered. Cities grew and multiplied. Day and night the trees exhaled fertility, sheltered the little vines and rootlets at their feet that held the soil together, and hid innumerable tiny reservoirs of water; shading the brooks from the fierceness of the southern sun; drawing the moisture for their own roots through natural aqueducts from far-off springs; tossing into the heated air from every lifting leaf a vaporous coolness to be re-distilled into life-giving rain.

Dead to their usefulness, however, and careless of their beauty, greedy men took council together how soonest to clear away those stately cumberers of the ground. For the little money that they brought, and the little area that they covered, those wisecres cut off their splendid forests. "As man destroyed his shelter," says Mr. Hough, "the desert crept on him step by step, and destroyed his works." Without the protection of the trees all the luxuriant undergrowth perished. Then, when the rains fell, they soaked through the powdery soil to swell the rushing streams, making an instant deluge to be followed by a hopeless drought. Crops died. Husbandmen starved or begged. Cities crumbled into ruin. As the rainfall dwindled more and more, famines came that consumed whole tribes of innocent men. And fever and pestilence, following after famine, gleaned what human harvest that evil reaper left.

Terrible as is this retribution, however, those ancient barbarians were not much guiltier than are we modern Goths. The average American holds that the providential destiny of a tree is to be cut down. The pioneer's axe would almost find its way alone to the woods, there, automatically, to hew and hack till the most innocent sapling fell, so used is its brute strength to that destruction. Every summer tourist shudders to recall the endless miles of parched road blistering in the sun, the staring schoolhouse at the cross-road seeming to crackle with heat, the bare farmhouses white-hot in their unsheltered yards, which everywhere distinguish his dear, his native land. And if some late relenting woodman spare his tree, or if the forest of half-barren wastes escape the axe, is there not the rushing locomotive ever ready to drop its fatal spark into the tindery under-brush?

While this destruction sweeps on, swift-paced, under the name of land improvement or of accident, almost no reparation is made. Our temperate climate and rich territory will long defy the famine and pestilence which we ignorantly invited. But they cannot postpone the sterility which even now threatens vast sections. Mr. Hough recommends, therefore, that the various States should take legislative action on this matter of forest culture, avoiding all invasion of private rights. He proposes:

I. The withholding from sale of lands returning to the State for non-payment of taxes, as well as of lands chiefly valuable for timber, establishing laws by which the State might receive the profit of necessary thinning out.

II. The exemption of timber lands from taxation for a limited time, and the offering of premiums for lands enclosed for the culture of forest trees.

III. The offering of premiums to counties, towns, and individuals for the greatest number of trees successfully planted.

IV. The requiring of railways and highways to plant trees along their route.

V. The imposition of a tree-tax, payable in tree-planting, or in money to be expended in tree-planting.

VI. The protection of wayside trees by adequate penalties.

VII. The requiring of the teaching of the elements, at least, of forest culture in our public schools.

These measures are so simple and so reasonable that an enlightened public opinion ought to insist on their enforcement. For, however little posterity may have done for us, we take it that this generation would hardly consent to bequeath to posterity a country whose bare hills shall crumble away, whose brooks run dry, whose grain parch, and whose young grass shrivel into worthlessness. Not without reason did the old heathen place a protecting spirit in the trees, and set the Naiad and her fountain under them. We level-headed Yankees have long outgrown the tender myth. But if our larger knowledge has made Vandals of us, we must set a certain loss against our gain. On the whole, perhaps, however much we may despise really the Greek fables, we might profitably emulate the early Greek manners, and cut no tree wantonly, having respect to a higher life than the tree's.

FISH CULTURE IN THE STATES.—The people of the United States are devoting great attention to fish culture, which promises shortly to become one of the staple industries of the country. The Fish Commissioner of the United States and the Commissioners of a number of the States have of late been operating with no little energy and success for the multiplication of shad. Over 1,000,000 of young fish have been placed in the waters of Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Vermont and Maine. 5,000 fish have also been placed in Jordan River, in Utah, and 35,000 in the Sacramento, in California. Many millions of fish have been hatched out by the Connecticut Commissioners and placed in the Connecticut River. An extensive work has also been carried onin the Merrimac and Hudson Rivers by the Fish Commissioners of New York. At the salmon-hatching establishment maintained by the Government at Buckport, Me., 600 large salmon are now penned up waiting for the time for fertilising the spawn. In the Sacramento River there is another salmon farm, from which 1,000,000 eggs are expected for shipment east. There is no reason why the same branch of industry should not be far more extensively prosecuted in Canada than at present. Fish is a cheap and nutritious article of diet, and as the supplies obtainable from these coasts decrease, our inland waters may be made to increase their yield wonderfully by the application of the same principles which have proved successful among our neighbors.—*Exchange Paper.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS FOR 1874.

The circulation of the DAILY averages at present about 11,500, or 1,000 a day more than last year,—a circulation claimed to be more than equal to that of all the other English dailies in the city put together.

The circulation of the TRI-WEEKLY, formerly Semi-Weekly, has continued steady at 3,600, and that of the WEEKLY has increased from 9,000 to 10,750.

It is evident from these figures that the WEEKLY WITNESS meets with the greatest favor, and to it we would this year call special attention. From our subscribers we have always got more assistance in extending our circulation than from all other means. We therefore request all of them who approve of the general course of the WITNESS to call to it the attention of those in whose families they think it would exert a healthful influence. Those who do not preserve the WITNESS for future reference might serve its interests more than they think by simply forwarding a copy now and again to some friend at a distance, or by "placing it where it will do most good" among their neighbors. Our subscribers will learn with satisfaction that it is intended to enlarge the WEEKLY WITNESS at the New Year to an extent sufficient to cover the existing and prospective increase in space occupied by advertising. This will be the second enlargement within two years. Should the advertising business grow still further, a still further increase in size is contemplated. These changes are rendered possible by the increase in circulation and advertising. Every reader has thus a direct interest in developing the business of the paper. Among our best friends are the storekeepers and postmasters, who have, through good will towards the paper and a desire for the good of their neighbors, gone to both trouble and expense in forwarding the subscriptions of their customers. Those most successful in recommending the paper are often young ladies, and to them, without limit as to age, and to boys under twenty-one, we have determined to try the experiment of promising a paper for three months to any address they may choose, to every one who sends us before the first of January the name of one new subscriber to the WEEKLY WITNESS, with one dollar. Thus any young friend may obtain a paper for himself or parents by sending us within the next three months the names of four new subscribers with the money.

The TRI-WEEKLY edition is obtainable by ministers actually in charge of congregations, and by teachers actually teaching in schools at half-price. This, however, invariably means cash. The TRI-WEEKLY edition is held to be two dollars worth when given as a commission for subscriptions obtained. Ministers and teachers are looked upon as friends of the paper who will do their best to promote its interests.

The DAILY WITNESS is unquestionably the leading paper in the Province, and has only one rival in the Dominion for circulation and influence.

Of the character of the WITNESS we need only say it is well known. It aims at maintaining a complete independence of all political, denominational, and social influences, and to use its whole power on the side of Righteousness, Temperance and Evangelical Religion. The need for a disinterested advocacy of truth and righteousness in public life, and temperance and economy in social life, never appeared so great as it does to-day when prosperity and luxury have bred corruption and dissipation to an alarming extent before unknown. That this duty may be faithfully and competently fulfilled, we ask for the support and prayers of Christians throughout the land.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY WITNESS	$3.00 per an.
TRI-WEEKLY	2.00 "
WEEKLY	1.00 "

The DAILY WITNESS is also obtainable from newsmen in almost all towns and villages at 6c. per week, thus saving postage. The WEEKLY may be had through dealers as cheap as through the Post-Office.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertising in each edition is charged at 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents for each continuance. Special rates for annual contracts according to position in the paper.

These rates both of subscription and advertising, are, probably, as low as can be found anywhere in proportion to value.

Prospectus of the Canadian Messenger for 1874.

This paper, for the money it costs, has more reading in it, and that of the highest class, than any of our other publications. It contains no news, but is a perfect treasure-house of instructive and attractive reading, as gathered from the abundant resources which contemporary literature affords. It is a pioneer, finding its way to the utmost limits of civilization, and to every remote post-office in the Dominion, from Michipicoton to Matnadieu Circulation 14,000. It should double its circulation through Sabbath-schools.

CANADIAN MESSENGER, 36 cents per annum, in advance, postage prepaid by publishers. Club of seven to one address for $2; 100 to one address $25. Advertising 10 cents per line, each insertion.

Prospectus of the New Dominion Monthly for 1874.

This magazine is the oldest and has the largest circulation of any literary magazine in Canada. It aims at being Canadian both in the character of its matter and in opening the way to Canadian writers to whom such remuneration is given as the income of the magazine will warrant, preference being always given to those who have formerly contributed without recompense. We do not think our Canadian homes can find elsewhere a publication at once so wholesome, so interesting, or so Canadian, and we ask all Canadians to sustain it. Its circulation is 3,200.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, $1 50 Per an. in advance, postage prepaid by publishers. Old subscribers sending the name of a new subscriber with their own will get the two directed separately, for $2. Advertising, per page, $8.00.

CLUBS.

In all our publications where one person remits for one year in advance for eight persons, he will be entitled to one copy additional for himself; or any person remitting $8 for our publications will be entitled to one dollar's worth additional. Any subscriber to the WITNESS or MESSENGER may have the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY to his own address, or to that of a new subscriber thereto, for $1—if he remits it direct to this office along with his other subscriptions. The reading in the MONTHLY is entirely different from that in the other publications.

The terms for all our publications are CASH IN ADVANCE, and the paper stops when the time paid for expires, unless subscription is previously renewed.

All remittances to be addressed, in registered letters, to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

IN WAREHOUSE AND FOR SALE!!

1000 Half-chests Fine Green Teas.
2000 do Natural Leaf Japan.
1000 do Souchong and Gongon.
—All of the new crop.
1000 Bags Arracan Rice.
250 Barrels Currants.
100 Tierces } Scotch Refined Sugar.
45 Barrels }

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

Insolvent Notices.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, and Amendments thereto.—In the matter of HENRY G. SEWELL, of the city of Montreal, Commission Merchant and Trader, an Insolvent. I, the undersigned THOMAS S. BROWN, of the city of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 7 Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier street, in the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the Twenty-Ninth Day of December, 1873, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of his Estate generally. T. S. BROWN, Ass'gnee.
Montreal, 25, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, and Amendments Thereto.—In the matter of Thomas Cummings, of the City of Montreal, boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer, individually, and carrying on trade as such as co-partner with Patrick J. Gallagher, under the name of "Gallagher & Cummings," Insolvent—I, the undersigned James Clement Holden, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month; and are hereby notified to meet at the Office of T. S. Brown, No. 7 Union Buildings, St. Francois Xavier st., in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the twenty-second day of December, 1873, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the insolvent, and the ordering of the affairs of his estate generally.

JAMES CLEMENT HOLDEN, Assignee.
Montreal, 15th November, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of AMABA MACFARLAND, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper and Trader, an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignments of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 37 Graford street, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the Ninth Day of December, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an assignee. T. S. BROWN, Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 11th Nov., 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Patrick Fergus Ferguson, of the City of Montreal, Trader, an Insolvent.—Notice is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has executed in my office a deed of composition and discharge, purporting to be signed by a majority in number of the creditors of the said Insolvent, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be completed, according to such proportion, and if no opposition to said deed of composition and discharge be made to me in writing by a creditor or creditors within three juridical days next after the last publication of this notice, which will be the twenty-ninth day of November, 1873, the Official Assignee shall act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to its terms.

T. S. BROWN, Official Assignee.
Montreal, 15th November, 1873.

Educational.

MISS PORTER has vacancies for a few Music Pupils at her residence, 195 Mansfield st. Her new system lessens the knowledge of reading music, in a very short period, with application.

EDUCATIONAL.

Five vacancies at Xmas, in the French Protestant Institute, St. Hyacinthe.
Rev. H. P. DUCLOS, St. Hyacinthe.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
42 FORT STREET.
MRS. RADFORD being disengaged after three p.m. is prepared to receive pupils for Music. Pupils are entered at any time, and are charged from the date of admission. Mrs. Radford has vacancies for a few daily pupils.

MRS. JOHNSON, Teacher of ELOCUTION AND VOICE CULTURE
Instruction Private or in Classes. Particular attention given to fitting pupils for Special Readings.
201 Bleury street.

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

Mr. CAULFIELD, Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Solo Organist at the late Boston Jubilee and Steinway Hall, New York, is prepared to resume his tuition on Pianoforte, Organ and Singing. He also purposes forming classes for Piano and Singing similar to those of the Conservatories of Boston and New York. Terms $8 and $10 per quarter of ten weeks, payable in advance 56 Victoria st.

For Sale.

TO AMATEUR ELECTRICIANS.

For sale a Rubenkorff Coil, giving ½ in. spark and five cell Bunsen Battery. Apply to 564 Wellington street.

FOR SALE, a Morning Star Hall Stove, No. 13, in excellent order. Apply to Box 614, P.O.

Boots and Shoes.

5,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Bankrupt Stock, selling off at cost for one month only. Boots and Shoes of every description selling at 20 per cent. less than any other house in the Dominion. Now is the time to get good bargains, at W. DOUGLAS' New Store, First Prize Boot Maker, 29 St. Lawrence street.
Custom work made to order

Clothing, &c.

S. GOLTMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
212 ST. JAMES STREET.
Solicits an inspection of his Fall Stock, which is of the very best importation. Workmanship warranted. Fit guaranteed.

C. BOON,
MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
No. 19 ST. LAWRENCE ST.,
Begs to announce to his numerous friends and the public that his stock is now complete for the fall trade, and includes the latest novelties. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

C. BOON,
19 St. Lawrence st.,
Montreal.

FALL CLOTHING!

WOODWORTH & BELCHER,
MERCHANT CLOTHIERS,
3 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,
Beg to announce that they have just completed their FALL STOCK OF CLOTHS, to which they invite inspection.
A 1 STYLE AND SURE FIT GUARANTEED.
No. 3 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
(Two doors from Craig street)

McMILLAN & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
252 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Next door west Ottawa Hotel),
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A very complete stock of Fall and Winter Overcoatings, Vestings, Trouserings and suitings, all from the most celebrated West of England and Scotch Manufacturers.
All orders receive prompt personal attention.
Prices positively moderate. Fixed prices strictly adhered to.

Publishers' Notices.

THE AGENCIES
FOR THE SALE OF THE
DAILY and WEEKLY WITNESS
are as follows:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Acton Vale	Rev. R. C. Wurtele
Bedford Station	Henry Beck.
Brigham Station	Rufus Godd