

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

BIRTHS. MCSULTY.—On the 14th inst., at 61 St. Ignace street, the wife of Thomas McNulty, of triplets, two boys and a girl. All doing well. WOODLEY.—On the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Chas. E. Woodley, of a son. McLACHLAN.—On the 16th inst., at 643 Sherbrooke street, the wife of Wm. McLachlan, of a daughter. FRING.—At 43 Tupper street, on the 14th inst., Mrs. J. J. Fring, of a son. STORY.—At 253 Upper St. Urbain street, on the 16th inst., the wife of G. L. U. Story, of a son. McCONNELL.—In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of Dr. J. B. McConnell, of a son. FEATHERSTON.—On the 17th inst., at 39 City Council street, Mrs. A. M. Featherston, of a son.

DIED. TUNNING.—At Lachine, on the 14th of December, Jeanne Marthe Tunning, the eldest and dearest daughter of Joseph and Jane Tunning, aged 17 years 2 months and 22 days. The funeral will leave her father's residence on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice.

OF we have mingled together, Sometimes in prayer and in song; Now when we meet this one we greet Never again in our throng.

MCGREGOR.—At his residence, near St. Raphael's, Glasgow, Ont., on the 2nd Dec., James McGregor, aged 91 years.

LAMB.—In this city, on the 17th inst., at 95 Duke street, Andrew William Alexander Lamb, aged 2 months and 14 days, only child of Andrew H. Lamb. Funeral will leave his aunt's residence, 95 Duke street, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. New York and Glasgow papers please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SELECTIONS.

THERE is never a time when a man realizes so fully that his early education was sadly neglected as when he has to skip over a savory dish in the bill of fare because it is expressed in French.

WM. KING is selling Brace Arm Cane seats chairs at 95 cents, the best value in the city—something new. The prices of his side-boards have all been reduced in order to clear them out before stocktaking. Call and see them at 514 Craig street.

SETTING THINGS STRAIGHT.—It may please Lord Selbourne and Lord Rosebery to be content with being Lord Rectors, Lord Beaconsfield flies at higher game. He aspires to be Lord Rectifier.—Punch.

GENTLEMEN requiring first-class overcoats are invited to examine our stock of custom-made overcoats. Robert Smith & Sons, 441 Notre Dame street, opposite St. Helen street.

PRECISELY.—Why does a photographer in the exercise of his business always use a black cloth?—Why, of course, to make his camera obscurer.—Judy.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHOICE STOCK AT WILLIAMSON'S LONDON HOUSE. INSPECTION INVITED. MISSING! RICHARD PATTON, Of Montreal, Plumber and Gas-fitter. Last seen about 8 a.m., on Saturday, 14th inst., near corner of Stanley and Osborne streets; height about 5 1/2 feet, spare built, light, thin mustache, dark eyes, heavy brows, had on a rough freize coat, of brownish color, velvet collar and fur hat. Any information will be thankfully received by his anxious friends at 745 Craig street, or 112 Stanley street, and rewarded.

FINE ART ROOMS, 363 NOTRE DAME STREET. We are in receipt of the following letter from our lithographer: 320 High Holborn, London, W.C., Dec. 5, 1878. MESSRS. SCOTT & FRASER, GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have had the honor of submitting to HER MAJESTY at Windsor the LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL and H. R. H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, and Her Majesty considers them "EXCEEDINGLY GOOD," and that Gen. Penoyser instructed me to forward to Buckingham Palace the six pairs of proofs I have remaining. I remain, Yours very truly, ROBT. DUNTHORNE.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER. BLACK DRESS GOODS. A nice line of Black Persian Cords, only 25c per yard. These are very fine goods. Black Tansie Cord, extra wide, only 30c per yd. A fine line of Black Russel Cords, only 35c per yd. A fine line of Black Lorne Cords, only 37c per yd. A fine line of Black French Cords, only 40c per yd. I have a large stock of all-wool Black French Cash-meres from 60c to 85c per yd. These are all new goods, and bought for cash direct from the manufacturers. JAMES A. OGILVY, 199 St. Antoine st.

FANCY FOLDING CHAIRS, With new Patterns of Carpets, Seats and Backs, S. R. PARSONS, Furniture Warerooms, 603 and 605 Craig street. OYSTERS! The great oyster strike ended. Buy HUNT, BARNES & Co.'s Celebrated Baltimore oysters—solid meats—only \$1.20 per gallon. Family orders promptly delivered. L. W. SMITH, 665 Craig st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

1818. ESTABLISHED 1818. SAVAGE & LYMAN, 219 ST. JAMES STREET (Next door to Messrs. Jas. Brown & Bro.) Have opened the above premises with an entirely MODERN and FASHIONABLE STOCK of GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of AMERICAN and SWISS manufacture. CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. S.B.—WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY promptly repaired.

219 ST. JAMES STREET.

CARSLEY'S PRESENTS.

The following goods are very suitable for Christmas Presents. All of which will be offered at very low rates during this week.

THOUSANDS. Thousands of pairs of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, from 35c to \$1.50 per pair. Thousands of pairs of Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts, from the lowest prices up to Dent's very best qualities.

CHILDREN'S. Thousands of pairs of Children's Kid Gloves, both lined and unlined. Hundreds of pairs of Children's Kid Mitts.

CARSLEY'S SPECIAL. Our specialties in Gloves just now are very handsome but very cheap. Lined Kid Gloves and Mitts with Fur Tops in Ladies', Gents' and Children's sizes.

GENTLEMEN. A package of Ladies' Kid Gloves, containing six pairs, is a present that is always appreciated.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Kid Gloves or Mitts bought at our store for presents, and not found to be the right size, can be exchanged for others.

CARSLEY'S PRESENTS. Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs or Neckkerchiefs are always acceptable presents.

THOUSANDS. Thousands of Collars, Cuffs and Embroidered Linen Sets to select from, all of the latest London styles.

THOUSANDS. Thousands of Silk and Flax Scarfs and Silk Handkerchiefs to select from, all at special prices.

CARSLEY'S PRESENTS. Thousands of Ladies' and Gents' White Linen Handkerchiefs, all put up in fancy perfumed boxes, half a dozen in each box.

THOUSANDS. Thousands of Wool Knitted Breakfast Shawls, Cloaks and Shawllets to select from, all marked specially low for this week.

BUY! BUY! Buy your Christmas Presents at S. Carsley's, and you have something really useful.

S. CARSLY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

The Present par excellence, a handsome Carpet. Carpets to suit all prices. A new Orleans, at any price. A set of Lace Curtains from the large and fresh assortment now opened, from \$1 to \$25 a pair. A portiere, with real furze roof, for the folding door, or set of Window Curtains, made of the new raw silk goods, or other materials in great variety of style and price. A handsome sheepskin rug or set of Mats always acceptable. A new Embroidered Pillow Cover, all colors, in stock. A new Star Carpet and Rugs, just the thing to please. A new set of Cornices or Poles, with fringes, &c., a most agreeable surprise. A handsome Pole, complete, for \$1.25. Carriage and Sleigh Rugs, at \$2 each. School Bags from 25c. A pretty Napier or Cocoa Matting, with handsome handwoven rods, for the front steps, an absolute necessity this slippery weather. Matting selling very low. Inspections invited. Communications by mail promptly attended to.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

CREDMORE BANKS.

something entirely new in Tor Banks of different designs. Also, a lot of handsome Trinkets for the use of decorating Christmas trees, and a lot of handsome Books, appropriate for Christmas Presents, all very cheap, just received from New York, at Mrs. M. STEPHEN'S, Old Post Office, St. James st.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

EVERGREEN WRATHING, SMILAX, FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, &c., &c., for the holidays. BOSTON FLORAL MART, 351 St. Catherine street, corner Victoria street, Montreal. Wm. RILEY, Agent.

SHEEPSKIN MATS.

Tapestry Mats, Velvet Mats, X-Minster Mats and Rugs at 50c, 60c, 90c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25. Lace Curtains, all prices. Window Cornice Poles, &c. Damasks and Rugs, 30c upwards. Union Carpets, 55c, 45c, 40c, &c. Tapestry Carpets, 55, 60c, 65c, &c. Brussels Carpets, 90c, 95c, \$1, &c. Hemp Carpets, 8c, 9c, 10c, &c. LIGGET & HAMILTON.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.—Nothing better for a Christmas Gift.

Nothing better for a Christmas Gift. Prices reduced largest size and best style, with Cruden's Concordance, &c., \$2; medium size, with Cruden, \$1; without Cruden, \$0.50; smallest size, \$0.75. Gift Books, for old and young, in great variety. Christmas and New Year's Cards of the choicest kinds. Call and see. C. W. COATES, 208 St. James street, Montreal.

FOUND, on Sunday Evening in St. Bartholomew's Church, a gentleman's walking case. The owner may have it by applying at this office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST VARIETY IN THE CITY. THE DISPLAY IN G. & W. CLARKE'S STORE IS PRONOUNCED BY ALL AS THE FINEST EVER SEEN. GOODS TO SUIT EVERYONE. A large stock of JAPANESE GOODS, IN TRAYS, BOXES, CARD RECEIVERS, CABINETS, &c. ALBUMS! THE VERY BEST MADE, FROM \$1.00 AND UPWARDS. WRITING DESKS! Just opened, a fine stock of Italian Writing Desks, from \$1.50 to \$15.00 each.

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS! IN HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVE BOXES, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, &c. MENTAL, AUTOGRAPH AND SCRAP ALBUMS! AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SILK VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES! Very rich display, from 50c to \$10.00 each. FRENCH GILT ORNAMENTS, JEWEL BOXES &c. AMERICAN SILVER-PLATED WARE! BEAUTIFUL FANS, BRONZE INKSTANDS, CRYSTAL GOODS, LADIES' SILK VELVET SATCHELS, LEATHER PORTFOLIOS, HAND-PAINTED PORTFOLIOS, And a host of FANCY GOODS too numerous to mention.

ALSO. For the Little Folks, BLOCKS, PEZZERS, MECHANICAL TOYS, &c., all the latest from New York, and a large stock of NEW BOOKS, for children of all ages. BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c. All goods sold at the lowest prices. Call and inspect our stock.

G. & W. CLARKE, 238 St. James street.

BOYS, LOOK HERE.

Have you seen our new stock of POINTERS, CUTTERS, BOB-SLEIGHS, &c. HANDSOME, STRONG AND CHEAP. R. N. McCALLUM'S, 1,331 St. Catherine street, corner Victoria st.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

I am instructed to sell my store, 726 Craig street, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., a large collection of Household Furniture removed to store for convenience of sale, comprising Parlor sets, Three Bedroom Sets, Wardrobe, Sideboard, Bookcase, Decks, Piano by Schultze, quantity Silverware, Iron Bedsteads, Pictures, Mattresses, Cooking and Hall Stoves, Oil Cloth, Two Sewing Machines, Dining Table, Chairs, Crockery, China and Glassware, M. T. Table, &c. Immediately before the furniture sale will be sold 12 Sleighs, Cutters, Dog Carts, Boxes, &c. Sale at TEN o'clock.

HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE

and Household Effects, 2 Maple Top Bedroom Sets, 5 Ash do., 4 handsome Parlor Suites, Sewing Chairs and Tables, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Couches, Hall and Cooking Stoves, Chromes and Engravings, 2 fine Big Heads, Tea and Breakfast China, and a large variety of other goods, on FRIDAY Afternoon, 20th inst., At my store, 195 St. James street. The whole must be sold. Sale at TWO o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—I am instructed by the executors to the estate of late Isabelle McKenzie, to sell at the residence, No. 85 Cathcart street, on FRIDAY Morning Next, 20th inst., the whole of the Household Furniture, Piano forte, Carpets, Bedding and Linen, Wearing Apparel, and personal effects, Stoves, &c. The whole for immediate removal. Sale at TEN o'clock.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

EMPLOYMENT.—A lady of long experience, and well qualified to take charge of children, would receive a limited number into her own family. Also, a lady desires a situation as Housekeeper; the best of city and country references. Enquires of Mr. F. K. GRAFTON, Bookseller, St. James st.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON DEC. 17, LATEST TELEGRAMS. CABLE. (Via Dominion Line.)

AIMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY—THE ASSASSINATION OF SOVEREIGNS—A GRAND EUROPEAN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—What purports to be an accurate and comprehensive summary of the reports made to the governments of Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Spain and Russia by the chiefs of police of these administrations respecting the six attempts at political assassination that have been made in Europe within the last few months has been received here. These reports were intended to be kept secret, but it is understood the summary of them was obtained in the following manner: The investigations of the police in the seven or eight countries named, led to the conclusion that there existed an international conspiracy for the assassination

of sovereigns; that the refugees and exiles of these seven countries were engaged in it, and that the directing head of the organization was to be found in Switzerland, either at Geneva or Berne, although he frequently made visits to London. Copies of the reports leading to this conclusion were sent from Berlin, Rome, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, Madrid and St. Petersburg to the President of the Federal Council of Geneva in order that the Swiss authorities might fully understand the situation and be prepared for a demand which was to be made upon them for the arrest and incarceration of the arch conspirator and of those whom he had gathered around him. These copies on reaching Geneva were laid before the Council, and then given to the clerks for certification. One of these clerks took the opportunity of making a copy or summary of the contents of each, and this summary is what is understood to have reached London. It is hinted that the clerk is himself a member of the International Committee, but this is uncertain. The summary makes evident the fact that the two affairs in Russia, the two in Germany, the one in Spain and the one in Italy were all instigated if not directly planned by the Committee in Switzerland. Of the six assassins, one has been executed, one died of self-inflicted wounds, or was killed by the surgeons who attended him, two are in prison awaiting death, and two are at liberty. The plans are represented as being well conceived and skilfully carried out. The men or women chosen to strike the fatal blows are not aware in every instance of the power which uses them as its tools. Vera Sassulitch and Dr. Nobeling were the well informed and willing instruments of the Committee, as were also the assassins of the Russian Chief of Police, but Hoedel, Moncassi and Passanite were ignorant instruments. The assassination of kings and emperors in the plan of the Committee is only a means to an end, the end being the complete overturning of the existing order of things, and setting up a universal European Republic based on the most radical communistic principles. It is in Italy that the revolution is intended to be first effected. The seized correspondence of the conspirators in Italy is of a very alarming nature. It leads to the fear that the army has been successfully tampered with, and if a second attempt upon the life of King Humbert, which is probably soon to be made, is successful, a republic will be proclaimed. The organization although claiming itself international has nothing whatever to do with the International Society of Workingmen. That association no longer exists. The present one moreover is composed not of workmen, but of literary men, professors, students and politicians. (Press.)

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The large sales of cotton at Liverpool are attributed to the extensive operations for Russia made with a view of forestalling the new import duty, and to the rise reported in New York. The latter is attributable partly to false reports sent from this side that the Oldham strike had ended. The card room hands of one mill have resumed at five per cent. reduction, but in the spinning department hands could not be got. On Monday five more limited companies will have resumed, ostensibly at a reduction of five per cent., but with the compensatory arrangement that the five per cent. taken off should be invested in the names of trustees, and paid to the employees if they carry their point with other mill owners. Meetings of operatives are to be held to-day to vote whether the members of the Operatives' Association may resume at all the mills offering the foregoing compromise. If the vote be favorable doubtless a large number of joint stock mills will resume, but the contest will be continued between the operatives and individual proprietors. Unpleasantness regarding financial affairs and general clearing out and preparation for the annual inspection of accounts is causing depression in all speculative home securities, railways, telegraphs, &c. Foreign securities are supported by continental houses. The money brought into the market by closing out of speculation stocks is being put into consols, United States and other unimpeachable securities.

BRITISH AND TURKISH JURISDICTION IN CYPRUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The Porte and Great Britain are negotiating concerning British jurisdiction over foreigners in Cyprus. Great Britain recognizes the Sultan's sovereignty over the island, but denies the capitulation concerning consular jurisdiction is still applicable there.

THE RHODOPE SUFFERERS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times says it was thought by the Ministers the distress revealed by the report of the Rhodope Commission was a fitting object for Parliamentary aid, but it would have been indecorous to make an act of charity the occasion of a heated debate.

THE PRINCESS ALICE'S FUNERAL.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian and Prince Leopold have left for Darmstadt to attend the funeral of the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

MURDER BY AN EX-ASSEMBLYMAN.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 17.—Dr. E. C. Powell, an ex-Assemblyman, fatally stabbed R. C. Shell, a lawyer, at Dinwiddie court house yesterday, after a heated political discussion.

THE MANHATTAN BANK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Sun's Washington special says the bill to restore the stolen bonds to the Manhattan Bank was urged so strenuously because a respectable lawyer in New York had proposed to return stolen bonds to the bank on the payment of a round ransom, and threatened, in case it was refused, to cause a run on the Bank. This made matters serious, as the sixty days' notice to depositors expires in a fortnight.

SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Henry E. Hoy, of Galt & Hoy, prominent publishers, committed suicide by shooting, yesterday. Cause, financial difficulties.

GIFTS WHICH MAY BE REFUSED.

Judge Hilton has notified several prominent Hebrew benevolent societies that Mrs. Stewart desires to present them checks from \$200 to \$500 each. It is questioned whether the donations will be accepted. The Jewish Orphan Asylum, of which Jesse Seligman is President, declines its check.

A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The freight and passenger troubles between the Union and Central Pacific roads and Pacific Mail S.S. Company have been settled, a new contract having been executed yesterday.

THE N. Y. WORLD CORRESPONDENTS CELEBRATED "INTERVIEW" WITH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(Via Dominion Line) LONDON, Dec. 17.—An official denial is given at the Admiralty Office of the statements made by the Halifax correspondent of the New York World, published on November 28th last, professing to give an interview on board H. M. S. "Black Prince" with the Duke of Edinburgh, in which the World's correspondent pretends to have secured from the Duke his diary of the voyage across the ocean, and to have conversed with him on the subject of England's Afghan policy,

the Berlin treaty, the acquisition of Cyprus and other kindred topics. In this interview the Duke is reported to have denounced Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and to quote the correspondent's own unmistakable terms that he looked upon the sublime author of England's new peace with honor and feelings of the utmost disgust. The Duke of Edinburgh, who only arrived in England with his vessel yesterday, says there is no foundation whatever for the statements published, there was no interview as reported, and he did not hold a word of conversation with any correspondent of the New York World.

CANADIAN. OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Dec. 17.) PERSONAL.—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and Mr. W. Buckingham left for the West this morning.

THE COURT REGULATIONS.—The Official Gazette in England is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays, and should to-day's issue contain the Court regulations, and they be called across, would be received here to-day.

THE HON. S. L. TILLEY is now en route for home, and is expected to reach the capital on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE MERCER WILL CASE.—The Hon. W. MacDongall is said to have been employing his leisure time while here in getting up an elaborate argument in the Mercer will case, which is expected to come before the Supreme Court.

THE ORANGE CASES.—Lisburn and Hull, two of the O. Y. Britons who appealed against the decision of the Police Magistrate, in filing their fifty dollars and costs or three weeks' imprisonment for their connection with the 12th of August disturbances, have had their appeals dismissed and will probably serve their time.

THE SPECIAL RETIREMENT COMMITTEE appointed by the City Council will present a report at a meeting of that body to-night recommending a reduction in the salaries of all Corporation employees and the dismissal of three or four.

DR. SCHULTZ, M.P., leaves for Mexico in January next for the benefit of his health.

A DELEGATION on behalf of the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company waited on Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Tupper yesterday, with reference to the encouragement of the iron industry. They were told that the Government would consider the matter.

MR. LEITCH, agent of the Union Bank of Lower Canada in Ottawa, has severed his connection with it, and will take a position in the Montreal Agency.

TORONTO. (Special to the Witness, Dec. 17.)

THE ADELAIDE STREET RINK was opened last night. The first of the season. There was a large attendance of skaters.

THE MAYORALTY.—Mr. Morrison intimated to the City Council last night that he would not be a candidate for the mayoralty next year.

SO LITTLE INTEREST is taken in the Board of Trade here that the Council have felt safe in inviting all members to take part in its proceedings. It was proposed not to send the usual delegation to the Dominion Board at Ottawa, but decided to do so for this year.

A GREAT DEAL OF DISAGREEMENT was developed at the joint meeting of Committee of Council and Citizens' Committee last night in regard to the proposed report. Mr. Manning has withdrawn from the committee, and others are so divided in opinion as to what should be done that the report may have little weight. The only point of agreement among all was that the city streets were in a most disgraceful state.

IN BEHALF OF THEM.—The Mail has an article on the general ineffectiveness and failure of the prohibition laws. It does not give any intimation of official action, but the following is the conclusion:—"In view of the failure of prohibitory legislation in the United States and in the Dominion, our prohibitionist friends might fittingly inaugurate a new departure, and having first abandoned their position as the advocates of compulsion by legislative enactment and police regulation might profitably concentrate their efforts on the promotion by friendly advice and moral suasion of temperate habits among the people."

A COMPLAINT.—Prof. Goldwin Smith writes to the Telegram, complaining of the stoppage of heterodox books at the Custom House, in supposed deference to a judgment of Chief-Justice Mees. Mr. Smith says if he is correctly informed as to the facts that there is some mistake in the administrative quarters which the Dominion will at once set right.

DISCHARGED.—At the Police Court this morning the name of John O'Donohoe was called in connection with the robbery at the Receiver-General's office in July last. Mr. Fenton stated that the prosecution were in the same position as they had been a month ago, and as it was not fair to bring the defendant up time and again, he would ask that the case be withdrawn. This was done and the defendant discharged.

QUEBEC. (Press Despatch, Dec. 17.)

MR. TREMULAY, M.P., remains in a very low condition, and objects to the amputation of his leg, which the doctors say would only prolong his life a few months.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—It is now proposed that instead of waiting for the completion of the new harbor wharves to extend the North Shore Railway in this city to deep water, Mr. Joly should temporarily extend it along the new line of St. Andrew street to the back of the Custom House.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Jean Bessan, a laborer 65 years of age, has mysteriously disappeared from his home in Champlain street, Cap Blanc.

ST. JOHN, N.B. (Press Despatch, Dec. 17.)

THE SECOND TRIAL of the Osbornes for the murder of Timothy McCarthy, having resulted in the disagreement of the jury, it is believed they will not be tried again. John Osborne was released to-day on his own recognizance, and Ediza Osborne was released on \$1000 bail. Harry and Mrs. Osborne are still in jail, and so is Annie Parker.

WEATHER REPORT. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Dec. 17, 10 a.m.—This morning the pressure is high over the Western States, and low over our Eastern Provinces. The weather is cloudy throughout Canada. Rain fell yesterday in Nova Scotia, and light snow in New Brunswick; flurries of snow also occurred in the Lower Lake region. During the night the temperature fell to two degrees below zero at Fort Garry, and fifteen below at North Platte, Neb. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Lower Lake region, moderate to fresh winds, cloudy weather, with flurries of snow. The weather will probably get colder to-morrow. St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh winds, cloudy to partly cloudy weather, no decided change in temperature. Maritime Provinces, fresh south-westerly to north-westerly winds, cloudy to partly cloudy weather, no decided change in temperature.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE

NEW LOAN.

The Spanish Congress has passed a bill authorizing a loan of 250,000,000 pesetas.

TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

The trial of the City of Glasgow Bank directors begins on the 20th of January.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CRETE.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's superintendent in Candia, Crete, William Anderson, an Englishman, and a native employee of the company, were murdered outside the gates of the city on Saturday evening. The British Consul is investigating the case.

THE HOME RULE PARTY.

The Times says: "In consequence of the agitation concerning the letter of Mr. O'Connor Power denouncing Dr. Butt, the Home Rulers are now divided into two distinct sections, some who have not hitherto acted with the obstructive thinking Dr. Butt's inactivity renders re-organization necessary."

THE OPPOSITION TO EDISON'S PATENT.

The Solicitor-General heard the argument in opposition to Edison's patent on Saturday. Russell lodged no evidence in support of his objections. He merely declared that he was peculiarly interested in a rival patent obtained by one Arnaud. Arnaud is now regarded as Edison's real opponent, but has hitherto acted under cover of Russell's name, because an earlier disclosure of his identity would have enabled Edison to oppose his patent, which was only sealed on Saturday. Russell was ordered to pay all the costs of hearing the case, which was adjourned to enable the objectors to produce evidence.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

A correspondent with the Khurum column reports that a predatory tribe attacked on Sunday the rear guard of a convoy east of Saffri Pass. Gen. Roberts sent two regiments, which rescued the convoy. Two Turkish officers were severely wounded, three Ghorkas killed, and twelve Ghorkas and one Highlander wounded. Gen. Roberts summoned the chiefs of Khurum to answer for the outrage. It is feared that three powerful tribes will combine against the British.

The New Orleans Times' Columbia (S.C.) special says Governor Hampton is not expected to live.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday Sir George Campbell remarked that the Porte was still able to largely import munitions of war from America, although it professed its inability to relieve the Rhodope refugees.

Mr. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, moved a resolution that the consent of the House be given to the Afghan war. The Government believed the war would remain a mere frontier war.

Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment to the effect that the proposal was unjust.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the amendment, declaring that the proposal wanted the House to entirely abdicate its control over the direction of the war.

Sir Stafford Northcote declared that it was not intended to charge the whole military expenditure on India.

The debate was adjourned.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The Hungarian delegation has agreed to the Austrian delegation's amendments to estimates striking out grants for ironclads and for increasing the number of army officers and other important items.

The Russian authorities of Adrianople have sold immense quantities of grain and a large number of horses. It is stated in Constantinople that they intend to evacuate the city in January. The Turks have expelled some insurgent bands from Novi-Bazar district. Austria has asked permission to appoint residents in Novi-Bazar to observe the movements of the insurgent. Derwish Pasha, formerly commandant of Batavia, awaits trial for malversation.

An agreement having been established between the delegations, the Austrian delegation has voted the estimate for 1879, amounting to 105,000,000 florins, and passed through it, third reading the bill for the occupation grant of 20,000,000 florins. The Delegations adjourned sine die.

AMERICAN.

A SAD DEATH.

The body of the missing preacher of New Brunswick, N.J., the Rev. John H. Wray, was on Monday night recognized at the New York Morgue by his friends. On Friday he was arrested while lingering through the street, and sentenced to ten days as a vagrant, apparently intoxicated. In his cell he was found in a stupor, and he died in Bellevue Hospital next day. A post-mortem examination showed that he had taken opium.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers.)

OTTAWA.

ROBBERY.—On Sunday night the wife of the Rev. H. Pollard was robbed of about \$300 worth of jewellery.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—On Monday Dr. Schultz, M.P., and the Hon. Dr. Ewen presented an address of Excellency the Governor-General on behalf of their Manitoba constituents. His Excellency made a suitable reply. The address was accompanied by a basket of Buffalo tongues and tid-bits.

VICEREGAL.—The Governor-General has decided not to leave the capital until next spring, when it is more than probable he will pay a visit to Western Ontario. The statement published in some of the papers to the effect that the Governor-General would visit Quebec shortly is without foundation. It is understood that no orders have yet been received at Rideau Hall with reference to the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice. It is thought, however, that an official despatch for publication in the Canada Gazette, will shortly arrive, that course having been pursued in the death of the Prince Consort. On that occasion the Secretary of State for the Colonies mailed the despatch, and it was published officially. Lord Monck, the Governor-General, through his secretary, invited the people of Canada to wear suitable mourning. They were governed, as will doubtless be the case in this instance, by the mourning regulations issued by the Lord Chamberlain. A ridiculous telegram has appeared in several American journals, dated from Ottawa, to the effect that Col. McNeil has been ordered to return to England in consequence of the order in connection with dresses and medical certificates issued in Montreal. There is not a particle of truth in the statement. Col. McNeil returns to England to resume his duties as Esquire to Her Majesty, having fulfilled the medical commission entrusted to him of seeing Her Royal Highness Princess Louise established in her new home.

LEAMINGTON, ONT.

BONUS BY-LAW CARRIED.—Voting here on Monday granting aid from the village of Leamington to the Comber and Lake St. Clair Railway Company by a bonus of \$12,000 resulted in a majority of 130 in favor of the bonus.

WATFORD, ONT.

WHISKEY AGAIN.—Arby Kerr, a farmer, on the eighth line of Brook, while going home in the Ellis stage on Saturday, fell out on his face on the frozen ground, the two wheels of the loaded wagon passing over him from hip to shoulder, breaking every rib close to the vertebrae. He lies in a very critical condition, under the care of Dr. Marlatt of Alvinstone. Whiskey caused it all.

ODESSA.

DANIEL DAVID, aged 89, a veteran of 1812 and 1813, died here on Monday evening.

CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

FOUND DEAD.—John Hunter, a respectable farmer, residing about five miles from here, was found dead in his sleigh on Monday forenoon, about a mile from his home. He was in Campbellford during the day, and appeared in his usual health.

WINNIPEG.

THE ELECTION TROUBLE.—A half-breed named Beauchamp has been arrested for shooting McLane at St. Agathe. McLane has identified him as the person who shot him. The prisoner, who was brought to Winnipeg, was remanded for eight days, and has been released on bail. Father Filion and Turcotte came to the Winnipeg authorities, before whom the former entered his own recognizances to appear when called upon. Turcotte returned to St. Agathe to deliver himself up on a warrant that had been issued against him for perjury, in violating his oath of office as returning officer, the attempted execution of which warrant had caused the row. McLane was not dead at latest account, and Taillefer is very low.

SITTING BULL'S NEPHEW, Elk Spirit Wild, writes to the Free Press from Wood Mountain that Sitting Bull does not intend raiding across the line.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE MCCARTHY MURDER.—After a trial lasting four weeks, the case of the Oubornes, charged with the murder of Timothy McCarthy, was given to the jury at Dorchester on Monday. At eleven o'clock that night the jury returned to Court and announced their failure to agree upon a verdict, standing, it is said, seven for acquittal against five for conviction. The jury were accordingly discharged, and the Court adjourned until next day.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

FLORIDA.

SIR.—For the information of your correspondent who enquires about Florida as a country for emigration, permit me to say that having many years ago visited Pensacola and the western portion, traversed on horseback twice from the Appalachicola River to the Atlantic, zigzag, with scouting parties after Indians, down South as far as Tampa Bay, and across among the Southern Islands, I consider a common assertion that not more than one-tenth of the whole surface of 50,000 square miles is valuable for cultivation, not extravagant at all. The remainder is covered by ponds, lakes, swamps and "pine barren,"—that is, sandy land, covered with pitch pine trees, often small, and always standing far apart. Since it came into possession of the United States in 1821, a continuation of flattering reports and newspaper eulogies have drawn many intending emigrants into the country, not always satisfied; for in 1855, after more than thirty years of American possession, the population had not reached 90,000, being not much more than one person to a square mile, while in the adjoining States of Georgia and Alabama the population was over fifteen to a square mile. All this is in contradiction to those who write of splendid fields of corn, cotton, tobacco or sugar-cane, which thrive wherever the ground is fertile. The climate is admirable, and there are healthy locations everywhere. The climate of St. Augustine, latitude thirty degrees, where I passed a few years, cannot be surpassed anywhere. The eastern coast is the country of orange groves, which probably produce the best oranges in the world. All the trees were destroyed in 1836 by a hard frost, and immediately great labor and expense was made in planting new groves, which to a certain extent have been a success; but when I visited the region five years ago, I was surprised to see how small the result had been as a whole. Florida would be a delightful country for anyone who has means to purchase a good piece of land, with requisite buildings. Those threatened with pulmonary complaints may prolong their lives in making it their home, but it is doubtful whether the thousands upon thousands who after spending winter months in the South, return to the harsh air of the North are much benefited. Game, fish and oysters are so abundant that any gentleman of sprightly habits may with ease lead a half Indian life, by squatting in the "pine barren," planting a few acres of corn and sweet potatoes, and keeping a few pigs and cattle to range in the woods. T. S. BROWN, Montreal, Dec. 12, 1878.

TEMPERANCE IN PETERBOROUGH.

SIR.—To-day the repeal of the Dunkin Act in this municipality was ratified by the ratepayers of the town by a majority of 167. There were, however, but 172 votes cast in all, showing conclusively how little interest was taken in the measure. Last year, when the by-law for the adoption of the Dunkin Act was voted on, there was a rush and a jam at the doors of the hall where the vote was being taken. Bands and processions filled the streets, banners and ribbons decorated persons and things, and the vote in favor of the by-law was 110 of a majority. A striking contrast is witnessed now. Yesterday and to-day a few stragglers were to be seen in and about the polling-place, but no interest whatever seemed to be felt in favor of or against the repeal. The entire vote last year was 938—524 voted for the by-law, and 414 against. This year only 172 votes were given in all—167 for the repeal and five against. The extreme temperance people of a year ago are as flat and quiet now as they were active and noisy then. About two weeks ago there appeared in one of the town papers a manifesto, signed by eight members of the Temperance General Committee, declaring that the Act could not be carried out, and concluding that it would be inexpedient to offer opposition to the repeal of the Dunkin Act. This was throwing up the sponge, and virtually acknowledging that they are beaten by King Alcohol. They entered on a campaign in 1877 they were not able to maintain. They did not count the costers declaring war. We had men then—yea, and women also, who seemed ready to go into the trenches, if need be for them to do so; but when the hard fighting began they wished the Council to take the matter up and enforce the law. But the Council refused, and the blame was thrown upon them. But let the Temperance Committee speak for themselves. Here is what they say: "We have been most reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to offer any opposition to the repeal of the Dunkin Act By-Law. The following are among the reasons which led us to this conclusion: Firstly and chiefly—The gross and continued neglect of duty by the person appointed to fill the office of Inspector of Licenses. Secondly—The official refusal of a majority of the Town Council to allow the compliance of the laws to enforce the by-law. Thirdly—The large number of otherwise law-abiding citizens who have sided and abetted the tavern-keepers in this open defiance of the law, and the still greater number who have withheld both sympathy and aid

from those who at personal inconvenience and loss have endeavored to uphold the law. Wrongdoing and injustice have prevailed, and the best interests of the community have been sacrificed. We can only hope that at no distant day the public conscience will be awakened to a sense of the humiliation and danger of its position, and that there will be an unmistakable demand for obedience to the law and for more trustworthy men to fill our public offices." When the struggle began last year it was well known what sort of officials were in power, mostly the same as now, with the exception of the Inspector. To a mere novice it might have been clear that the struggle was to be a sanguinary one, requiring extraordinary courage and determination on the part of the aggressors. It was soon seen that these were wanting, and the above statement proclaims the temperance battle lost—thus throwing back the cause for a good while. I have no doubt that the history of the Dunkin Act in Peterborough is an echo of the Province of what occurs where it has been tried. I cannot reconcile the coercive measures of such acts as the Dunkin Act with the freedom of the subject, nor can I endorse the sentiment in the present state of society, that force must be used to stop men from drinking intoxicants. When the majority of the people require the prohibitory measure, then it is possible in a great degree to enforce it. But we are a far way off being in such a position. And I am of opinion that something more than acts of Parliament will be required ere the curse of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage is removed from this fair land of ours. As it is, the trader cannot be prevailed upon to give up his lucrative business, the poor inebriate is bound with adamant chains, and it is hopeless to suppose he can get clear. The moderate drinker will not give up that which does him so much good. Nor will the teetotalers give up their ease to fight the good fight of temperance, requiring as it does hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. The fifteen tavern-keepers referred to in my last were all convicted and fined \$25 each and costs, and ten days were given to pay the same. The time given has expired, but payment has not been made. Who is to blame for this? Echo answers "Who?" If acts of Parliament are looked for to carry on the work individual effort is soon paralyzed. May the instructive lessons brought out by the failure of the Dunkin Act in Peterborough stir up the efforts of temperance people in this town to put forth and use our first and legitimate weapon moral suasion in this great conflict. Yours, AN OLD TEETOTALER, Peterborough, 10th December, 1878.

REMARKS.

If every part of the country had an honest, able and crochety temperance man to throw continual cold water on it, we doubt not that the Dunkin law would have been as much a failure elsewhere as it has been in Peterborough, which we are glad to say it has by no means been. People have a right to pass laws preventing the nuisance of tavern-keeping, just as much as they have to prevent offensive chemical works or pest-houses from being set up among them, with the addition of infinitely more cause. No sort of abstract reasoning will convince them to the contrary. Mr. Mackenzie has distinctly acknowledged this right. Mr. Tilley has all his life fought for it. Sir Alexander Galt has come out actively in its defence, and another generation will wonder at the tenacity with which the fallacy about infringing personal rights has been adhered to. The Richmond County people have been so pleased with the working of the Dunkin law that they have determined to resist at every step the effort to secure its repeal. The same feeling prevails in Mississippi. Our correspondent, moreover, declines to give any consideration to the fact that the Dunkin Law was passed as a protest and an expression of the views of the majority of the people in favor of prohibition, rather than with the idea that that law was a good instrument for accomplishing prohibition. That and other contests have accomplished their end in securing to us a much better law, which a large proportion of the people will soon adopt, and which Peterborough, after a sufficient experience of tavern law, will doubtless adopt also.

DOMINION ALLIANCE CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL.

The Executive Committee of the Alliance earnestly invites each temperance organization in Montreal to send at least three delegates to a conference to be held on Monday, the 30th inst. at 7.30. The meeting is called to promote united and concentrated effort on the part of the various temperance orders, church temperance societies, &c., in reference to the liquor traffic in Montreal, especially through such provisions of the License Law now in force, the law against Sunday liquor-selling, &c. It is hoped action will be taken with a view to the sale of liquors in grocery stores. The place of meeting will be announced in due time. THOMAS GALES, Secretary.

CITY ITEMS.

AT THE INDUSTRIAL ROOMS last Friday morning there were between seventy and eighty women applying for work, many of a class who never required to do so before. The ladies in charge do their utmost to meet the demand, but with the large stock of made-up clothing they have on hand, they feel burdened with their responsibility and inability to do so, unless the public come to their aid by purchasing the articles already made. It is to be hoped that the benevolent, who wish to help other institutions by giving clothing, would purchase at the Rooms, where garments for charitable purposes are sold below cost, and so help to keep many from applying for relief who are so anxious to procure work if they can be had.

EARLY WINTER THREE BELTS OF WINTRY WEATHER.—Winter came down upon us yesterday at Montreal in real earnest, with sufficient snow for very fair sleighing. Last year the snow came twenty-one days later, or on the 4th of January. But while this is our first real taste of winter in Montreal, other parts, Mr. Veauor wishes us to understand, have fared better. According to him, the present is the third belt of wintry weather. "The first came as early as the latter part of October in the country around Lake Temiscamigue and mouth of the Mattawa, and thence extended through the rear portions of the counties of Pontiac and Ottawa, where it has steadily remained ever since. This, according to the observers in the sections referred to, is the earliest setting in of winter that has occurred for a great number of years. The second belt of wintry weather took in Pembroke and surrounding country, also the front portions of Pontiac and Ottawa counties, extending thence along the Laurentian Mountains to Quebec, and still further to the eastward. Strangely, this belt took in Belleville, Ont., and the County of Hastings, where deep drifts of snow occurred, and good sleighing was enjoyed by the inhabitants. Thus, strange to say, while two so meteorologically antagonistic places as Quebec and Belleville held winter carnival at the same time, Montreal remained bare of snow and was even flooded by rains. But the City of the Prophet was not long to be excluded from the charms of winter. His third wintry belt came along, and at the appointed date (the 15th and following days). This embraced Montreal and nearly all of the points before left out, while from the Far West came reports of the heaviest snow-storm of years in Central and Eastern Missouri,

Towas and Kansas." There is every indication at present that our winter has fairly set in, and is likely to be a steady and severe one. Let us, then, in our Christmas offerings, remember the poor, by whom such seasons are so keenly felt.

CORPORATION NEWS.

THE CITY CLERK'S REPLY TO THE CITY TREASURER.

The City Clerk has submitted the following reply to the letter of the City Treasurer, which was read at the last meeting of the Finance Committee: CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal 16th Dec. 1878.

Alderman Nelson, Chairman Finance Committee.—SIR.—The manner in which the City Treasurer has thought proper to introduce the City Clerk, and to take that officer to task in the singular letter which he submitted and read at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, I must confess, took me entirely by surprise, as I was quite unaware that such a letter was to come up. The remarks of the City Treasurer are such as to call for some explanation on my part, which I trust I may be allowed to give.

As I am conscious of having at all times treated the City Treasurer with that courtesy and consideration which are due to a colleague, I must say I am somewhat at a loss to find the reason that induced him to give me such prominence in his letter; though, I I wished, I believe I would not have to go far back to trace the matter, in which that gentleman was actuated when he wrote that letter.

The City Treasurer, of course, may come before the Finance Committee to seek personal advancement, and in this, as in everything that may tend to improve his position financially and socially, he has my best and most sincere wishes, but it strikes me forcibly, as it no doubt must have impressed every one who read his letter, that considering the long, efficient and valuable service which he has rendered the city, and his acknowledged zeal and ability as a public officer, he might very well have afforded to let his claim rest on its own merits, without giving, as he did, so much pain and trouble to tread and trespass upon his neighbor's premises.

When the Council in the year 1869, of its own motion, increased my salary and put it on a par with that of the City Treasurer, I presume the Council intended to reward an old and faithful servant, without the least design, I am sure, on the part of any of the members, to disparage or in any way to detract from the merit and usefulness of my worthy colleague; and I cannot but consider as unkind, ungenerous and unfeeling, the invidious reference made to this and other matters concerning myself contained in his letter, to say nothing of the indecency and want of good feeling, and not giving me the least intimation of the use he was about to make of my name.

It would be out of place here to discuss the relative position and worth of the two offices in question; I will only say that, whilst I fully concede the maintenance and the responsibilities of the functions attached to the treasurership, and cheerfully acknowledge the able and diligent manner in which the present incumbent discharges those duties, I humbly claim, on the other hand, that the position of the City Clerk is the official organ of the Council and its numerous Committees, with the multifarious duties in connection therewith, and the constant care and attention which they require, is not inferior in importance to that of the City Treasurer, whilst it is admittedly more arduous.

As regards the fees which have accrued to me under the Quebec License Act of 1878, and which seem to have given rise to such umbrage to my friend, I have to say, firstly, that these fees, instead of bringing from me the \$1,000, as erroneously stated by the City Treasurer, only amounted this year, after paying the cost of blank books and forms, to the sum of \$403.50 as the City Treasurer might very easily have ascertained had he chosen to seek information at the proper quarter. Secondly, I regret to have to inform him that in this, as in his estimate of the amount derived from said fees, he has made a sad mistake, and as a proof it is only a few months ago that I suggested to one of the leading members of your Committee, who was then in the city, to collect it, the propriety of assuming that duty to the Chief of Police, whose office, located as it is in the basement of the City Hall, would make it much more convenient for all parties concerned; and as a further proof of my sincerity in this respect, I will be prepared at any time to join in and support any application the Council may see fit to make to the Legislature to bring about a change in favor of the last named officer, or any other officer in the Corporation whom the Council may designate, and as my friend is so very anxious that things should go equal between us, that we should divide the spoils by sharing alike the labor and profit in connection with the issuing of licenses as aforesaid.

In conclusion, I must express my deep regret that anything should have occurred of a nature to disturb the harmony and good-feeling which I am happy to say, have hitherto existed between my esteemed friend and I, and which are so essential among the city officials generally, for the good working and welfare of the civic government.

As the City Treasurer has thought proper to give publicity to his letter, and it is not likely the Finance Committee will meet for some time, I hope you will not find fault with me if I adopt the same course. I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant, CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

LEGAL OPINIONS.

The written opinions of Mr. Thos. W. Ritchie, Q.C., and Strachan Bethune, Q.C., accompany the City Clerk's letter, and the former says: "By the Act in question the Legislature imposes new duties upon you, which you are obliged to perform on payment to you of certain fees. There is nothing in the Act to indicate that this payment is to be for the benefit of the Corporation, and I am of opinion that they are fees of office belonging to yourself as City Clerk, and which you may retain for your own benefit without being obliged to account to the Corporation for the same. Money coming from these fees are not the property of the Corporation in any sense, and are not received by you for the use of the Corporation so as to come under the general provision requiring officers of the city to pay over moneys received by them by virtue or for the purposes of the Act incorporating the city." Mr. Bethune expresses a like opinion.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

Considerable discussion of a stormy nature took place at the meeting of the City Council yesterday, upon the letter from the Hon. Premier Joly aent the location of the terminus of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, & Occidental Railway. Ald. Nelson moved, seconded by Ald. Laurent, that the letter be referred to a special committee, with instructions to consider it as well as all the questions of the proposed railway terminus and workshops in this same letter, and to report on the subject to this Council as soon as possible; said committee to be composed of Aldermen Grenier, Gendreau, Childs, Rivard, Clendinning, McShane, Jeanotte, and the proposer and second. This motion was opposed by Aids. Holland, Thibault, Rivard, Robert and Jeanotte, the question of the liability of the city to pay the balance of its million dollar grant, upon which the Council had formerly pronounced itself as opposed to its payment, being raised. The East End members raised the sectional question. The Mayor favored the motion.

Ald. RIVARD moved in amendment that Hon. Mr. Joly's letter be considered alone. This motion, on being put to the vote was lost, and Ald. Nelson's motion carried upon the following division:

THIBAUT, ROBERT, GAUTHIER, RIVARD AND HOLLAND.—

IMMEDIATE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK PROPOSED.

The Hon. Mr. Joly's letter contains the following suggestion:—"For the present, and awaiting the completion of the road, 100 feet wide, which the city proposes to make, a width of sixteen feet would be sufficient to bring the railway to the barracks. It is the intention of the Government, at the same time, to acquire ground in the eastern section of the city, on which to erect workshops. A good deal had been said about the impossibility of building the work contemplated by the Government, along the Commissioners' wharf, sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of the ice when breaking up in the spring. If the Government succeed in their negotiations for right of passage, they will construct a certain length of wharf, according to the plan proposed, at one of the most exposed places, so as to test next spring the feasibility of this plan."

THE DISPUTED CLAIMS ON THE RESERVOIR EXTENSION.

The arrangements for the beginning of the work of arbitration upon the disputed claims of the contractors, John Whelan & Co., for the construction of the extension to the McTavish street reservoir, are complete, awaiting only the signature, by the contractors and the Mayor, of the bonds of agreement to stand by the award of the arbitrators. The disputed claim, it will be recollected, is for extra work over and above that specified in the contract, and amounts to \$31,000 in excess of the estimation put upon that work by the Superintendent of the Water Works, who was constituted judge of the same by the 11th article in the contract, which reads as follows:—"The Corporation may at any time alter the location of any of the dimensions and increase or diminish the quantities of the several kinds of work required, and if such alteration shall entail any additional expense or cause loss to the contractors, the amount of compensation to be allowed for such change shall in all cases be determined by the Superintendent and the Water Committee, whose award shall be final and binding."

The extra work was principally, we are informed, of the same kind as that specified in the contract, and the Superintendent's award, which was confirmed by the Committee, was at the contract prices, while the contractors demand double those prices besides indemnity for delays, &c. Notwithstanding the agreement, by the contract, to leave the estimation of the value of extra work to the judgment of the Superintendent, the contractors persisted in their claim, and threatened to take legal proceedings to recover it.

THE ELECTRIC FLUID in the form of lightning oftentimes proves itself a very efficient wood-cutter, and it has occurred to some ingenious gentleman in India that artificial electricity may be so applied and controlled as to cut down a good deal faster than the clumsy axe or that American notion the chain saw. The two ends of the copper wires of a galvanic battery are connected with platinum wire, which of course instantly becomes red hot, and while in that state, it is gently sawed across the trunk of the tree to be felled. When arrangements were made for the experiment, it turned out that the thickness of the thickest platinum wire that could be got was only that of crochot cotton. It was at once seen that such a wire would be consumed before the tree was half severed from its trunk. However, the attempt was made. The burning wire performed its task very well so long as it lasted, but as anticipated, the wire continually broke, and at length there was no wire left. There can be little doubt that with a stronger battery and a thicker wire, the experiment would have been entirely successful. As it was, the tree was sawn one-fifth through. It is calculated that under proper conditions a tree, which at present takes two hours to fell, will come to the ground by this process in fifteen minutes. It is almost needless to add that there is no waste of wood, no sawdust.—English Journal.

HOW WEALTH IS ACCUMULATED.—As a rule wealth is the result of industry, economy, attention to business, and as a rule poverty is the result of idleness, extravagance, and inattention to business, though to these rules there are thousands of exceptions. The man who has wasted his time, who has thrown away his opportunities, is apt to envy the man who has not. For instance, here are six shoemakers working in one shop. One of them has no wife, no children; he is a bachelor, and he has no business; you can hear the music of his hammer late and early; he is in love, it may be, with some girl on the next street; he has made up his mind to be a man, to succeed, to make somebody else happy, to have a home; and while he is working, in his imagination, he can see his own fireside, with the light falling upon the faces of wife and child. The other five gentlemen work as little as they can, spend Sunday in dissipation, have the headache Monday, and as a result, never advance. The industrious one, the one in love, gains the confidence of his employer, and in a little while he cuts out work for these other fellows. The first thing you know he has a shop of his own, the next day he has a new carriage, a new hat, a new coat, a new pair of boots, the man of known integrity, can buy all he wishes in the United States upon credit. The next thing you know he is married, and he has built him a house, and he is happy, and his dream has been realized. After a while, the same five shoemakers, having pursued the old course, stand on the corner some Sunday when he rides by. He has got a carriage, his wife sits by his side, her face covered with smiles, and they have got two children, their faces beaming with joy, and the blue ribbons fluttering in the wind. And thereupon these five shoemakers adjourn to some neighboring saloon, and pass a resolution that there is an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.—Dec. 16

The arrivals of beef cattle by rail at Point St. Charles last week was thirty-eight carloads; fifteen carloads more cattle arrived yesterday and to-day. The market is glutted with common and inferior cattle, and very few sales of this kind were made to-day. Not many extra cattle have yet been brought here for Christmas market, but there is time enough yet for them to be brought, as they will not be wanted until next week. Common fat cows sold at about 3c per lb; good steers at 4c to 4 1/2c; extra cattle at 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c per lb. Quebec butchers were almost the only purchasers of extra cattle. W. Tezer, of Quebec, bought ten superior cattle from A. Knox and Harry Gould, of Ottawa, for which he paid 6 1/2c per lb; he also bought ten steers at 5 1/2c per lb. Mr. Gay, of Quebec, bought seven choice cattle from F. Rodgers, of Toronto, at 5 1/2c per lb, and twelve steers from W. Gould, of Stratford, at 4 1/2c per lb. J. Clendinning, of Brighton, sold six choice cattle for \$160. H. Garrison, of Brighton, sold four good cattle for \$190; M. Laporte, of Midway, sold a number of cattle at from \$35 to \$40 each; G. Weber, of Peterboro, sold three cattle for \$112. About 150 small cattle were offered at York Market to-day, but sales were exceedingly slow, and the prices unsatisfactory to drovers, ranging from 89 to \$34 each. H. Bonalick, who has recently been buying cattle in Chicago for exporting to Britain, has brought from that city ten two-year-old and five yearlings, heifers and steers to treat the citizens of Montreal with something extra in the beef line during the holidays. These cattle took first prizes at the recent rat-eat show in Chicago. The ten two-year-olds average 1 7/16ths each, and the five yearlings average 1 4/5ths each. They are certainly the best lot of cattle ever brought to this city. Messrs. Hopper and Bonalick are shipping 100 head of superior Western cattle on the S.S. "Brooklyn," which sails from Portland next Saturday. One of these is a superior heifer, weighing 2 1/2 tons, which she has taken twenty-six first prizes at various State and county shows in the West; a good many of the steers also weigh over 2,000 lbs. each. The arrivals of hog heads have been very large of late, chiefly from the West, and are plentiful at from \$4 to \$4.15 per 100 lbs in car lots.

COTEMPORARY PRESS.

JAY GOULD.

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GREAT NEW YORK CROOK OPERATOR.

He is a queer little creature, this Jay Gould, small in frame, scarcely bigger than a puny boy of sixteen, with a black beard, black hair, black eyes, and a shrinking, cowardly way about him. And a thorough coward he seems to be. You remember when one of his dupes fell upon him a year or two ago and beat him and threw him into an area, Gould's only thought seemed to be to run away as fast as he could. There was none of that manly warmth about him that would have made even Dominic Sampson or William Penn himself turn and grapple with such an assailant. Gould's methods of operating are just as cowardly and subterranean as you would expect them to be, judging from a good look at his face. It is said that his own partners are obliged to watch him as carefully as if he was one of their opponents on the street and not one of themselves. He is quite as likely to undermine them as any one else. No one will doubt this who has read Charles Francis Adams Jr's account of the gold conspiracy of 1868, and remembers that wonderful scene he describes, where, after the bubble had burst on Black Friday, and gold, having gone up like a rocket, had come down like a stick, and Fisk was pacing up and down in his office crazy with excitement and seeking in his frenzy to send up the price of gold again by buying all that was offered. He bought millions for which he was no more able to pay than he was able to buy the state of California. Millions kept pouring in from some source or other, and Fisk kept buying, buying, and in the back office was Gould—quiet, dark, sardonic, pacing, as he thought of the failure of this tremendous scheme—and sending out stealthily every few moments orders to sell his gold to Fisk! It was in this way that he poured out all his millions on his partner, and broke the back of that elastic person, or would have done so if his back had been honest enough to break. He is secretive in everything. It is said on Wall street that, when Gould is visible there, they know the weather will be good, for he has a habit when he is about to explode some big mine of withdrawing to his Fifth Avenue house and burrowing there until it is all over. So that when Gould is missing for a day or two Wall street pricks up its ears and looks about for a squall. He is so careful not to confide in any member of the human species besides himself that when he has a great operation in mind, it is said that he has as many as three or four telegraph operators in different rooms in his house, whom he keeps locked up, and among whom he divides up the despatches, so that no one operator shall by any possibility see the whole of one. It does not seem to be an unnatural precaution, when it is remembered that one of these operators, if he had obtained any knowledge of Gould's plans, could make thousands of dollars by selling it. He is equally secretive of his wealth. Not one dollar of tangible property, I am told, can be found in his name, though he is generally supposed to be worth somewhere from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Even the brown stone front in which he lives belongs to his wife. He said some time ago he didn't like property which you couldn't put your hands on when you wanted to, property on which you couldn't realize; he had put all his money into "tangible property," meaning stocks, usually considered to be about as intangible property as could be desired. Some time after Gould was driven out of the Erie Railway, the public were astonished by the announcement that he had been compelled to make restitution to the Erie Railway of \$6,000,000 worth of property, and we all wondered how so cunning a man had allowed himself to be caught in such a position, that it was possible to make him disgorge. Perhaps he had made such a mistake, for the shrewdest men will guard against all the chances of detection sometimes, save the very one that ought to be guarded most; perhaps the property was of such a nature that he could not make advantageous use of it, and I think this was so. Anyhow, it paid him a magnificent profit to give it up, for the transaction was necessarily kept secret until it had been concluded, meanwhile Gould knowing that the news of the road's enrichment to the extent of \$6,000,000 would send the stock up, bought all there was in the market. The announcement was made; and up went the stock at least two points, I think, and this extraordinary being made more than \$6,000,000 out of his own reputation.—Cincinnati Gazette.

second-hand uniforms of European officers he could lay his hands on, for the use of his staff, and he also purchased rather an extensive English wardrobe for himself. He said the European dress was the dress for soldiers, and the Oriental dress for women and priests. When asked by Lord Mayo how he liked the dress of the Highland regiment, he said it was "terrific," but "was it decent?"—London Ez.

THE ORIGIN OF NAMES.

The study of men's names is as curious as it is interesting. Arbitrary as they seem to-day, they all had their source evidently in some fitting fact. Many English surnames express the country, estate, or residence of their original bearers; as Burgoyne, from Burgundy; Cornall or Cornwallis, from Cornwall; Fleming, from Flanders; Gaskin and Gascoyne, from Gascony; Hanway, from Hainault; Polack, from Poland; Welsh, Walsh and Walls, from Wales; Coombs, Compton, Clayton, Sutton, Preston, Washington, from towns in the county of Sussex, England. Canida, the antiquary, says every village in Normandy has surnamed some English family. Dale, Forest, Hill, Wood, and the like are derived from the character or situation of those who first bore the names. The prefix Att or At, softened to a or an, has helped to form a number of names. Thus, if a man lived on a moor, he would call himself Attmoor or Atnoor; if near a gate, Attgate or Agate. John Atte the Oaks was in due time shortened into John Snooks; Peter at the Seven Oaks into Peter Snooks. Byfield, Byford, Underhill and Underwood indicated residence originally. In old English, applegarth meant orchard; whence Applegate and Appleton; chase, a forest; clive, a cliff; clough, a ravine; cobb, a harbor; whence these names. The root of the ubiquitous Smith is the Anglo-Saxon Walian, to smite. It is applied primarily to blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, and smelters or strikers in general. Baker, Taylor, Britler, Coleman (colman), Draper, Cooper (cooper), Cutler, Miller, and the rest plainly denote occupations. Latimer is from latine, a writer of Latin. Lorimer is a maker of spurs and bridle bits; Arkwright, a maker of chests; Lander, contracted from lavender, a washerman; Bannister, the keeper of a Bath; Kidder, a huckster; Wait, a minstrel; Crocker, a potter. Such names as Baxter and Bagster are the feminine of baker, Webster of webber or weaver, which shows that these trades were first followed by women, and that when men began to take them up they for some time kept the feminine names. Stewart, Stewart or Stuart, Abbot, Knight, Lord, Bishop, Prior, Chamberlain, Falconer, Leggett (legate), either signified that the persons so styled were, or they were given them in jest or derision, like the names King, Prince and Pope. The termination ward indicates a keeper, as Durward, doorkeeper; Hayward, keeper of the town cattle; Woodward, forest-keeper; Reed, Reed or Reid is an old form of spelling red, and was bestowed, as White, Brown and Black were, to denote the color worn or the complexion had. Hogarth, from the Dutch, means generous, high-natured; Rush is subtle; Bowne, ready; Bonner, kind, gracious; Eldridge, wild, ghastry. Many Welsh names, naturalized in English, are from personal traits, as More, great; Duff, black; Vaughan, little; Lane, slender; Mole, bald; Gough, red. Surnames now apparently meaningless had meaning in old English and provincial dialects. Brock, for instance, signifies badger; Talbot, mastiff; Todd, fox; Culver, pigeon; Henshaw, young heron; Coke, cook.—New York Times.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THEY HAVE A MEDICAL DAIRY in Paris where pure milk is sold upon orders given by doctors in good standing. TO SAVE THEIR LOVED ONES.—A number of politically and otherwise prominent men in France and in Belgium have of late years become Protestants, declaring that they do not accept the Protestant faith on their own account, but make the change only to save their wives and children from the influence of the Roman Catholic priests. This class of conversions goes now by the name of "chanoine d'inspiration religieuse." The movement has gained recently even in Corsica.—N. Y. World. "AS A PARTY of gentlemen were driving up the steep mountain road to St. Cloud, from Orange, they observed a neat sign, placed at the ascent by some kind-hearted person, with these words, 'Please uncheck your horses,' which they did to the comfort of the noble animals. If there were more such thoughtful and kind friends to the animal who labors so faithfully for us, they would be less abused and more appreciated."—Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE PROGRESS made by the eighteen Indians placed last spring at the Hampton Institute has been so rapid that the United States Commissioner of Agriculture has just increased the number to seventy. The new-comers are boys and girls, whose ages range between fourteen and twenty-two, representing the Sioux, Mandares, Grosventre, and Arickarees tribes. Those who went there first are Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes. They will all receive an English education and practical instruction in farming. ELIUB BURRITT has presented to the library of the Burrill School in New Britain, Conn., all the books in various languages which he has collected and used at home and in foreign countries for the last twenty years. The collection also includes in manuscript ready for the press his Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani and Hebrew handbooks containing similar lessons and forms of instruction to those in his "Sanerit Handbook for the Fireside," recently published in England and this country. Mr. Burrill has also added a copy of every work published by him in England and America.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE?—The English Admiralty recently sent by the man-of-war "Emerald" to Tristan d'Acunha twenty cats, in consequence of reports that the island was being devastated by swarms of mice. The present, however, was not appreciated, but rather "received with amusement and dismay," and Peter Grant, the head of the little colony, said he could furnish them with myriads of cats. "It was true the island was overrun by mice, but it also swarmed with cats, and it was doubtful which was the greater plague. The mice destroyed every green blade on the island, and the cats lived on friendly terms with them, preferring to prey on young sea-birds and chickens; consequently cats are trapped and destroyed by hundreds."

CHRISTIAN BOOKS IN A JAPANESE PRISON.—The Rev. Dr. Gulick, of Tokio, Japan, writes as follows:—"Several copies of the Japanese Scriptures and other Christian books were some time since given by the Rev. Mr. Neesima, of the American Board Mission, Kiyoto, to the officer of the prison at Otzu. He passed them over to one of the prisoners, a scholar, whose crime was that of manslaughter. About six months ago a fire took place in the prison, when the entire body of prisoners, numbering nearly 100, instead of improving the opportunity to make their escape, assisted in putting out the flames, and remained to a man to be again imprisoned. Such a remarkable circumstance occasioned enquiry as to the cause, when it appeared that the scholar among them had been so impressed and convinced of the truth of Christianity, that he had taught it to his fellow-prisoners, and Christian principles, combined with his personal influence, had such power over them as to restrain them from fleeing when the doors of their prison were opened. The scholar was consequently paroled, but he remained in Otzu to still teach the prisoners. He has opened a Chinese school for young men, where Christianity is taught, and it is said he is now preparing to reprint a Chinese commentary on the Gospel of John, with Japanese connectives, to render it more readable to Japanese scholars."—Churchman.

Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SITUATIONS and EMPLOYMENT WANTED inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid. WANTED, a Matron for the University Lyric Hospital, 93 St. Urbain street. Application with testimonials to be sent to the Hospital before Jan 1st, 1879. WANTED, a Lady of education and refinement, aged about 40, to attend to a portion of the household duties in a large family, where there are no children. Address, with references, Box 414, Montreal. WANTED, a Nurse, accustomed to children. Must have good city references. Apply to 155 University st. WANTED, a Boy for housework. Apply at 87 St. James st. WANTED, an Apprentice to the Drug Business; with one or two years' experience preferred. J. GOULDEN, 175 St. Lawrence st.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SITUATIONS and EMPLOYMENT WANTED inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid. EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted a Situation as Coachman by a single man of long experience in the city; can furnish best of recommendations. Address L. A. C. WITNESS Office.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS for BOARD and ROOMS inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid. BOARD Vacancies. 283 St. Martin street. BOARD.—233 St. Antoine street; 5 fine rooms, en suite and single, with board; excellent locality. BOARD.—Rooms and Board. 83 Cathedral st. BOARD Vacancies, at 131 Mansfield street. BOARD Vacancies. 53 Bleury street. BOARD.—Comfortable Rooms and Table Board at 55 McGill College Avenue. H. McARTHUR. BOARD.—Vacancies at 227 Bonaventure street. BOARD.—A front room, with or without board. 36 Laurier street. BOARD.—Comfortably Furnished Double Room and Board. Terms moderate. 43 Berthelet st. BOARD.—Large Room, with Board. Also, Table Board. 1,428 St. Catherine st. ROOM.—To let, a large Room, suitable for a Married Couple, or Two Gentlemen, at 27 Laurier st. ROOM.—To let, well heated, well furnished front Room. 53 Mayor street. ROOMS.—11 Belmont street, large front Bedroom and single Rooms; also, table Board. ROOMS to Let, en suite or single. 1,373 St. Catherine st. ROOMS. 5 St. Edward street. ROOMS.—A Front Bedroom and sitting room at Mrs. MACDONNELLS, 131 Mansfield street. ROOMS.—64 Cathcart st. ROOM.—Large furnished front Bedroom to Let. 126 Durocher street. ROOMS and Board. 1,375 St. Catherine street. ROOMS furnished for Gentlemen. 14 Laurier street. ROOMS, furnished. 107 Union Avenue.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, a Home for several Boys; ages from 12 to 15 years. Can be seen on application to D. McMILLAN, Secretary Protestant House of Industry, 551 Dorchester street.

WANTED, Washing and Ironing by the day; best references. 1,020 St. Catherine street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST, a young Terrier Bitch, about six months old, dark grey hair, ears and tail docked. The finder will be rewarded at 491 St. Paul st.

FOUND, on Beaver Hall Hill, two Brass Keys, tied with Red Cord. Apply at this office.

FOUND, on the 9th inst., a Black and Tan Dog, if not claimed within three days from date will be sold to defray expenses. J. BERSFORD, 8 St. Catherine street.

For Sale.

SLEIGH FOR SALE, cheap, suitable for grocer. P.O. Box 942.

FOR SALE, a good Square Piano-forte (guaranteed), stool and cover. Price \$80, at 53 St. Urbain st.

FOR SALE, large Newfoundland Pugs, nine weeks old, at \$5 a piece. Apply to 10 Sophia Lane, in rear of Y. M. C. A.

Business Chances.

GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at noon, for the goodwill, stock in trade, fixtures and lease of premises appertaining to the estate of the late B. Copeman, deceased, No. 104 McGill street amounting as per inventory to about \$2,500. This is an excellent opportunity for acquiring an old established business. Arrangements might be made to retain the purchase money in the business by furnishing undoubted security. Tenders for the above may be in or out separately. The stock may be seen, and all necessary information obtained on application to R. WARMINGTON, 104 McGill street.

PURE CHANCE.—For Sale, a well assorted stock of Dry Goods, ready-made Clothing, Groceries, Confectionery, Hardware, &c., in a flourishing Village in the County of Lanark; good village and country trade. Stock at present about \$1,000. Also, lease of Store for one year. Terms liberal. Satisfaction reasons for selling. Apply at this office.

Fancy Goods.

CHRISTMAS, 1878! CHRISTMAS, 1878! R. SHARPLEY & SONS. Have now open for inspection the largest assortment of NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE Ever shown in the Dominion, consisting of Fine Gold and Silver Jewellery, Watches and Chains, Clocks, Brasses, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware, Papier-mache and Cabinet-ware, Glass, China and Parian ware, and an endless variety of FANCY GOODS. These goods have been personally purchased by Mr. R. SHARPLEY during the last three months from the different manufacturers in Europe, who, on account of the depression in trade, has been able to obtain them at prices much below the usual market value, which will give our customers the advantage of, and besides this, during the remainder of the present month we will allow A CASH DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. off all purchases amounting to \$5.00 and over, with the exception of sterling goods, which are marked at net cash prices. 282 AND 284 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Property for Sale.

RIVER FRONT PROPERTY. For sale, on easy terms, that splendidly situated property on Commissioners street, Nos. 305 to 315, inclusive, having a frontage of 73 feet, and running to Capital street. The building is of stone and arranged for stores and offices. This property is one of the few whose position will always command a good price, and it is seldom that the chance is offered of acquiring property in this desirable locality. It being in the very heart of the business part of the city, near to Custom House, &c., is well worth the attention of parties seeking a good investment. It pays within a fraction of 5 per cent, at the low rentals ruling at present, and is let to the very best of tenants. For further particulars apply to HENRY A. WHITE, 104 St. James street, Real Estate and Mining Agent.

To Let.

HOUSE to let, and Furniture for sale, both new, near the Windsor Hotel; eight rooms, bath, &c. Apply at SHARP'S Express Office, 39 Victoria square.

TO LET, those handsome new Stores—the Arts Association Building, St. Catherine street, heated with hot water; the situation is unsurpassed for carrying on a large lucrative retail business will be rented for a term of years to suitable tenants. For particulars apply to H. MURDO, 25 Brunswick street or 60 St. James st.

Notices.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 13. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE 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 THURSDAY, the Second Day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirty-first of December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. C. R. MURRAY, Cashier, Montreal, 28th Nov., 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS T. TURNBULL & CO. have ceased to be agents for the National Pump Works from 11th of this month. All communications to be addressed to Box 1,212 P.O., or to Works, 637 Craig street. J. A. McHARTIN & CO. Montreal, 14th Dec., 1878.

THE TRUSTEES of the UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH of Cote St. Luc will thankfully receive subscriptions toward the building fund, and it is respectfully requested that subscribers will see that the collectors who solicit on their behalf are duly authorized, and that all such subscriptions are acknowledged by the Treasurer. H. WILLIAMS, Sec. Treas.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given that Plans, Specifications and Estimates for a Bridge over the River Thames, at the Dublin Gauge will be received at the office of the Council here, up to the 23rd inst. The lots and a pier, if necessary, to be built of stone. The bridge to be covered and not to exceed 15 feet in width. The estimates not to exceed \$2,000. The Council will pay \$20 for what they consider the best plan, specification and estimate, \$15 for the second best, and \$10 for the third best. W. H. LAMBLY, Sec. Treas. Inverness 5th Dec., 1878.

Miscellaneous.

VENISON AND PARTRIDGES.—Dealers and Hotel-keepers, &c., can be supplied to any extent while the season lasts. F. W. ALPHEI, Belleville, Ont.

614 CRAIG STREET IS THE place for Holiday Gifts, such as Photograph Albums, newly bound Bibles, bound Books, and Instructional Music Books, Children's Picture Books, Christmas and New Year's Cards, &c., at the Cheap Music Store. L. E. RIVARD.

NOTICE. The claims of the poor for cast off Clothing are becoming so urgent on the Committee of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, that they respectfully ask for any supplies of the above, which may be left at the Institution, 551 Dorchester street, or will be called for at their dwelling if so desired. D. McMILLAN, Secretary.

UPHOLSTERERS. Just received, a splendid assortment of English Scroll Gimpes, Sewing Tins, Spring Twines, Hair Cloth, Webbing, Tacks, Pine Tins, &c., &c. For sale cheap at J. W. HANNAH & CO., Manufacturers of Furniture Springs, 95 Common st.

INVENTORS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Patents should apply to CHAS. ROBB, Mechanical and Mine Engineer, PATENT SOLICITOR 22 St. John street, Montreal.

LAUNDRY WORK. The Committee of the Home for Friendless Women No. 97 Upper St. Urbain street, wish to inform the public that they are now able to execute all Laundry work entrusted to them with promptness, and on favorable terms. Apply to MRS. MILLER, Matron.

Publications.

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1879, NOW IN THE PRESS. THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. THE YEAR BOOK publishes besides the usual Almanac Department, Political and Trade Statistics, Tariffs and Stamp Duties, and a Record of Public Events of the year. A hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing interesting facts and public information, necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price. It has a circulation in all parts of the Dominion. It thus affords advantages to advertisers which cannot be otherwise found. Price, 25c. Allowances made to the trade. All orders for the YEAR BOOK will be despatched in the order retained on application. Back numbers of the YEAR BOOK may be obtained on application. Orders may be sent to the YEAR BOOK Office No. 163 St. James street, Montreal, or to P. O. Box 1,416 Montreal. T. P. POWELL, General Agent.

Holiday Goods.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! A full assortment of EUROPEAN and CANADIAN CLUB SKATES, all sizes, in polished steel and Nickel-plated. They are acknowledged to be the simplest, most durable handiwork, and most easily adjusted skates in the market. Call and examine before purchasing. E. & C. GURNEY & CO., No. 210, 218, and 220 St. James st.

GO TO ACTON'S BAZAAR for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, STATIONERY AND TOYS. JOS. L. GURD.

Business Cards.

BRUSHES GIVEN AWAY. Everyone buying one dollar's worth will be given 25c Feather Duster FREE. ELLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 82 Bleury street.

DINNER, TEA and BREAKFAST SERVICES, in China and White Granite Ware. China Jardinieres, Fancy Toilet Sets, Mustache and Mottos Cups and Saucers, in great variety. Lamps and Lamp Fixtures. BOULGHESS & McNICICE, 181 & 183 MCGILL STREET, Opposite St. Maurice st.

AGENTS WANTED, FOR THE city and every town in the Dominion, to sell a New Steel Engraving of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, size 10 x 12; sample (post-paid) for 25c and \$1.50 per doz. Call or address W. H. HOPE, Wholesale Dealer in Pictures, 26 Bleury st., Montreal.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENT, ROMAN CEMENT, CANADA CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY. FOR SALE BY W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 Grey Sun street, MONTREAL.

THE OLDEST AND MOST REPUTABLE LIABLER MEDICINE yet discovered for curing Gonorrhoea and its results in Dr. Harrison's Perispermic Lotion. They never fail, and are always to be found at all first class druggists. Be sure and ask for Harrison's Lotion.

MONTREAL WITNESS. FREE LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE. The publishers of the Witness have conceived the plan of establishing a Winter course of "WITNESS" FREE LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

with the object of enlightening the zeal of intelligent farmers in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among their fellow-agriculturists. To that end they are fortunate in having secured the services of the most popular and best known agricultural writer and speaker in Canada.

MR. W. F. CLARKE, of LINDENHANK, GUELPH, formerly editor of the Canada Farmer and of the Ontario Farmer, will lecture in such parts of the country as may offer him the best openings.

He will work out from two or three centres in Quebec and Ontario, trying to leave behind him wherever he goes some permanent result in the shape of organization for mutual improvement among the farmers in the various localities he may visit.

Guelph will be one of these centres, and from it Mr. Clarke will commence to operate, so soon as a continuous list of appointments can be arranged.

All who would like to have such lectures delivered in their neighborhoods are requested to write at once, either to Mr. Clarke or to the undersigned, when the possibility of fulfilling the request will be immediately considered. It is desirable to arrange the engagements for the whole season at once, so that the tour can be systematically entered on.

We shall expect our friends who invite the visit of the Witness lecturer, to make the necessary local arrangements in the way of hall or other public building, fire and lights, which we are quite sure they will do very cheerfully. JOHN DOUGALL & SONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co. 5 & 7 BLEURY ST. Beg to inform the BANKERS, MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the Dominion, that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of ENGRAVING, ELECTROTYPING, STEROTYPING, LITHOGRAPHING and TYPE PRINTING, Photo-Electrotyping & Wood Engraving IN THE BEST STYLE, and AT LOW PRICES. Special attention given to the reproduction by Photo-Lithography OF MAPS, PLANS, PICTURES or BOOKS OF ANY KIND. From the facilities at their command, and the completeness of their establishment, the Company feel confident of giving satisfaction to all who entrust them with their orders. G. E. BURLAND, Manager.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, SHIRBROOKE STREET. The Ladies of the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church will hold their annual BAZAAR OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES. On Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 17 and 18, in the basement of that Church. Doors open at 3 p.m. Admission, 10c.

EMMANUEL CHURCH TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION. TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1878. President: Rev. J. F. STEVENSON, LL.B.

Address, "Vesuvius," Rev. J. F. Stevenson Song, "Like Birds in Summer," Mrs. Caldeott Song, "Farewell," Herr Brandt Reading (from "Little Dorrill"), Mr. Packard Song, "Come unto Me," Miss Aveling Song, "Ave Maria," by request, Lady Amateur (Collection). Exhibition of Photographs and conversations for an hour.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 11 (Late No. 6), Q.R., A.F. and A.M. The Regular Communication of this Lodge will be held at the British Masonic Chambers, No. 259 Notre Dame street, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren made cordially welcome. By command of the W.M.

R. MICHAEL, Secretary.

ST. CHARLES LODGE, No. 98, O. Y. B. The regular Monthly Meeting of this Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, Point St. Charles, on TUESDAY Evening, 17th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and other important business will be transacted. Candidates for initiation please attend. Visiting brethren welcome. By order W.M.

F. SHARPE, Secy.

DOMINION L. O. L., No. 1,263. The regular Degree Meeting of the above-named Lodge will be held in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, on THURSDAY Evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Candidates for initiation please attend. Visiting Brethren welcome. A. GRANT, Sec.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB. The Directors propose to OPEN THE RINK For the season, on the evening of WEDNESDAY, 18th DECEMBER, At Eight o'clock. The Band of the Victoria Rifles will be in attendance ALEX. MOFFAT, Secretary-Treasurer.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL. A meeting of the members of this Institute will be held in the LONG ROOM, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of organizing a Literary and Debating Society. A full attendance is requested.

JOS. SMITH, Secretary.

LORNE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 1,373, POINT ST. CHARLES. The Monthly Meeting of the above Lodge will be held in LORNE HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member must attend. Business-Election of officers for the ensuing year, and other matters. Candidates for initiation please attend. Visiting brethren cordially welcome. By order of the W.M.

ALBERT H. GREEN, Secretary.

ROYAL SCARLET CHAPTER. The Regular Convocation of the Royal Scarlet Chapter will be held in the Orange Hall, 81 St. James street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. Candidates will please attend. By order of the W.M.

K. N. GRAHAM, Scribe.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB. HONORARY MEMBERS. HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE. The Directors expect to open the Rink at an early date. Due notice will be given. The Rates of Subscription will be as heretofore, viz.:- Family Ticket, \$12.00; Stockholders' Family Ticket, \$10.00; Gentlemen's Single do., \$5.00; Ladies' do., \$3.00; Boys' (under 18) do., \$2.00; Girls' (under 15) do., \$2.00; Stockholders as spectators, free.

ALEXANDER MOFFAT, Secy.-Treas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, December 17th and 18th, MATINEE-WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18th. BLIND TOM. The Musical Phenomenon of the Age, renowned throughout the world as the greatest NATURAL PIANIST LIVING. At these performances BLIND TOM will exhibit the marvellous gift which has gained him world-wide celebrity, and which has been astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music. Admission, 50c; Children, 25c; Reserved Seats, 75c; Gallery, 25c. Plan of Hall at DeZouche's Music Store.

"SALT LAKE CITY AND THE MORMON RELIGION." A lecture by Rev. H. JOHNSTON, B. A., B. D., who accompanied the Rev. W. M. Patterson on his trip to the Pacific Coast, and was correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in his lecture-room of St. James street Church, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19th. Single tickets, 25c; lady and gent., 40c. For sale at Montreal Book-room and by the Committee. Doors open at half past seven. Chair taken at 8 p.m. sharp. Entrance by St. James street and Fortification Lane. Proceeds in aid of a Suburban Mission.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLIES. A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Butchers' and Grocers' Associations will be held at Perry's Hall, 712 1/2 Craig street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. The public generally are cordially invited to attend.

GRAND BAZAAR -BY THE- LADIES OF CALVARY CHURCH, IN THE MECHANICS' HALL. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 19th, 20th and 21st December. When a great variety of Christmas Presents, useful and fancy, will be offered for sale. Doors open until 10 p.m. Lunch, with Oyster Soup, from 12 to 2. Objects of interest on exhibition. Admission, 10 cents.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. (Incorporated 23 Vic., Cap. 13.) The Annual Meeting of the members will be held in the LONG ROOM of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY, the 19th DECEMBER instant. At TWO p. m. precisely, to which the members are urgently requested to attend.

JOHN POPIAM, Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIA RIFLES. In consequence of the death of the late Princess Allow the parade of the Battalion ordered for TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19th, at 7.45 sharp. Uniform-Overcoat and Busby. The officers of the Battalion will wear craps on the left arm until further orders. W. J. HANDYSIDE, Lt.-Col., Commanding 3rd Bat.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LECTURE BY THE REV. GEORGE H. WELLS, THIS EVENING. Subject: "FLORENCE." Admission, 25 cents.

W. J. BINGLEY, Sec.-Treas.

GRAND BAZAAR. In aid of the WESLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will be held in the Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine street, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 19th and 20th, when a great variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. Also, Flowers and Refreshments. Doors open from 2 to 10 p.m. Admission 10c.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR. ASSISTED BY MR. & MRS. F. E. LUCY-BARNES. CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC IN THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DORCHESTER STREET, FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20th, 1878. Doors open at 7.30; Concert at 8.15.

Tickets, 50c. To be had at Mr. DeZouche's, Messrs. Dawson Bros., and W. Brydala & Co.'s at the Medical Hall Branch, Windsor Hotel, and at William Millars, 94 St. Francois Xavier street. No tickets will be sold at the door.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Dec. 9th, and the corresponding week of last year:--

Table with columns for Dec. 1878 and Dec. 1877, showing daily and weekly circulation figures for the Montreal Witness.

MONTEAL ALMANAC. Sun Rises..... 7 42 Moon Passes for Dec. Sun Sets..... 4 12 First Qr.... 11 44 even. Full Moon... 9 25 even. Third Qr.... 16 19 even. New Moon... 23 41 even. First Qr.... 31 9 4 morn.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1878.

THE CONFERENCE of delegates from temperance organizations announced yesterday will be held in the Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine street, on Monday, Dec. 30th.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ORANGEMEN has proved disserviceable to one at least of its votaries who had gained a sort of celebrity in the neighborhood of Peterborough as an embodiment of the militant aspect of that organization, and whose death, just announced by telegraph, cannot, by the more peaceably-disposed of his neighbors, be looked upon as a calamity. A man of some mind, though totally uneducated, great energy and determination of character, and originally of a certain warmth of heart, yet possessed of great combativeness, joined with a physical strength, unhappily not now common, he would in the early feudal periods have been a chief of some note. Had his energies been directed aright, he would have done much in the age in which his lot was cast. Instead of this he was one of a family whose chief boast was that the male members were known and hated as Orangemen in the Catholic community in which they lived, notwithstanding which their neighbors did not dare to molest them at home, though persons' encounters elsewhere were numerous enough. To sit in a bar-room amidst admiring companions and boast of his prowess was Montgomery's delight and of late years his sole occupation, varied somewhat by quarrels, which were now not confined to Catholics alone. He thus from

a champion Orangeman became a common bar-room rough, and was imprisoned for nearly killing an inland revenue inspector. On his way to the Central Prison the Orangemen flocked to each station on the way at which the train stopped, to do honor to such a noble member of their Order. Killed in one of his favorite haunts, in a quarrel which he himself fomented, his death is a striking example of the truth that "as a man lives so shall he die." What a different record such a man's life have been, it is sad, but perhaps for some not useless to ponder well.

VOICE AS A TRADE: What grieved the victuallers most with regard to the Dunkin Law was the five-gallon clause. It was, they said, a hypocritical clause, shutting out the poor man from openly drinking his gill at the tavern, but allowing the toper to buy his drink by wholesale and make himself a nuisance at home, and a bad example to his family. We used to be told long ago that if people would only confine their drinking to their own families and not frequent bar-rooms, the evil would be very much less serious. Whichever view be true, the promoters of liquor legislation have at least always been at one with the victuallers in their opposition to the five-gallon clause. This clause has entirely disappeared in the Scott Act, but we do not find that that Act is any more attractive to the victuallers than its predecessor. They certainly look upon it as a further step in the direction of oppression and trespassing on their rights. Their organ calls on the trade to vote as a trade, and not on grounds of party. It does not say which side they are to vote on. They dislike the Reformers because they passed the Scott Act, and we very much fear they will have cause to dislike the Conservatives because they will not alter the Scott Act. Some are boasting that Sir John Macdonald has promised the repeal of the Scott Act. Sir John is certainly good at promising, but we fear this boon will have to be put in the same category as the protection of hen's eggs. It does not seem to be generally known that the present Government, which the temperance people of South Grenville were so anxious to keep out that they actually voted for and carried the election of a brewer to keep it out, is largely made up of temperance men. There is Dr. Tupper, who is now a pronounced temperance man and temperance advocate. There is Mr. Tilley, who has been such, after a manly fashion, all his life, and who years ago sacrificed his power and his seat to the principles by which he had lived ever since he began to be a public man. There is Mr. Aikens, who is Mr. Scott's successor, and quite as likely to defend the law as Mr. Scott was to pass it. There is Mr. Langevin, who comes from a part of the country in which prohibition has long been an accomplished fact, who has always supported temperance legislation, and was, in his younger days at least, an active temperance advocate. We do not know so much about the rest. In this uncertainty as to which is most the temperance party, it will be a comfort to the temperance people to have the liquor-dealers point out to them by joint action who are their friends and who are their enemies. It will bring the question to the fore, and make it a simple matter of numbers. As the friends of prohibitory legislation are more numerous than the open advocates of the liquor traffic, and are daily gaining a greater preponderance, they have no misgivings as to the result.

THE AMHERST MYSTERY. THE ALLEGED SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM--NAGNETISM SAID TO BE THE UNEASY SPIRIT--THE CASE OF THE TROUBLE--HOW W. H. ROGERS BECAME A BELIEVER. (From Our Own Correspondent.) AMHERST, N.S., Dec. 13.

After a month's cessation from the troublesome manifestations which gave rise to so many speculations regarding Miss Esther Cox, they about three weeks ago began with redoubled spirit. Rappings at the ceiling, walls and floors were almost unremitting, and the chairs and other articles in the room seemed almost possessed of life. Even those who doubted before now expressed their belief in the extraordinary nature of these manifestations, not excepting that astute gentleman who by the judicious aid of matches discovered that the girl did the writing on the wall--a fact which she herself acknowledged long before, and which was never questioned. But the renewed curiosity led to increased exertions to discover the cause, which none of those intimately connected with the case attributed to spiritualism. The first point towards the solution was the discovery of the fact by Dr. Carritte that through the administration of sedatives to Esther Cox the manifestations were subdued, thus fixing the cause to the girl herself. The next was the result of an experiment. A few days ago on an occasion when Dr. Carritte and the editor of the Amherst Gazette were experimenting in connection with the case, and the manifestations were unusually troublesome, they caused her

TO STAND UPON GLASS placed on the floor. The wrappings, which had gone on uninterruptedly, ceased on the instant, indicating that the conditions had undergone a change. Every time she was placed on the glass the manifestations ceased, and whenever the glass was taken away they were resumed. Mr. White, the restaurant-keeper, with whom she is engaged, afterwards obtained portable insulators by having glass placed in her shoes, and she stepped around safely without any accompaniment of rappings, a modern Cinderella. He afterwards had her bed insulated in the same manner, and now her rest is unbroken.

While this explanation appears very plausible on the face of it, it does not account for the writing, the slappings on the face, the disturbance of water, and other alleged marvels, which may be either ascribed to wilful deception on the part of many, the results of their credulous imagination, the existence of other forces not yet discovered, or the extension of the present on to a degree not at present realized. One theory of the slappings is based on the fact that at the time the girl was assaulted by the villain in September he slapped her. The rappings to a certain tune, are similarly accounted for by the fact on the same occasion, during the drive, he hummed a tune, said to be "Knocking at the Outside Gate," keeping time with his fingers on her knee.

ANOTHER CASE VERY SIMILAR to this has recently been unearthed from the Atlantic Monthly of November, 1868. The narrator was H. A. Willis, and the subject an Irish servant girl in one of the country towns of Massachusetts. For ten weeks the movable furniture was so much agitated that, with the exception of the bedstead, all was taken from the room for the sake of quiet. The noises seemed to be at the doors, and sometimes on the foot-board of the bedstead, and at times as they became very loud she would start in her sleep and

scream out in the utmost terror. The writer continues: "Conceiving the idea that the sounds might be produced electrically, the writer caused the bedstead to be perfectly insulated by placing the posts upon glass. The effect was all that could be desired. Although the raps continued to follow her all day from room to room and to her chamber at night, yet, so soon as she was fairly in bed every thing of the kind ceased. For six weeks, or longer, the bedstead was kept thus insulated, and no raps were ever heard, except one, when an examination showed the insulation to be destroyed, one of the posts having slipped off the glass. It was replaced with the same effect as before. Another experiment, similar to the one described was tried. The cherry table in the kitchen, before alluded to, at which Mary took her meals, was nearly always agitated when she sat down to eat. At such times, also, the rappings were very loud and frequent, troubling her so much that she had no desire to eat. One or two occasions this was peculiarly the case, and a remedy for it

WAS SOUGHT IN INSULATION. The table and her chair were placed on glass, but before she was ready to sit, the former suddenly jumped off the insulation, but was at once replaced, when she took her seat and was able to finish her meal in peace, there being no movements and no raps. This was afterwards repeated with the same success. It was evident that whatever force this might be--whether electricity or not--there did seem to be some attraction between the girl and other material which set them in motion whenever she was near them, and they were not insulated. In this connection it should be noticed that the movements of furniture, &c., seldom occurred in rooms with woollen carpets on the floors, but were mostly confined to rooms with bare floors or oil carpets and matting. The raps, also, were more frequent and louder in such rooms. In the daily journal which was kept, the state of the weather each day was carefully noted, and for a time it was thought that the phenomena were much more frequent on a clear day than on a damp or sultry one; but a careful study of that record shows that some of the most marked and violent demonstrations actually occurred on very rainy days, though the latter were generally more quiet than days of fair weather. Thus it would seem that the phenomena, though appearing in some degree electrical, did not in all cases follow the known laws of electricity.

These noises continued for ten weeks, with the exception of two days, when the girl was absent from the house. At the end of this time she had a violent attack of hysteria, and on her recovery they ceased altogether.

A THIRD CASE equally remarkable with this, and of which electricity was the alleged cause of the manifestations was examined into with a different result. The account is translated from *Figuer's Histoire du Merveilleux*, by Dr. Hammond in his attack on spiritualism. The heroine was Angélique Cottin. "This young girl, at this time about fourteen years old, on the fifteenth of January, 1846, was occupied with three companions in her ordinary work, which consisted in weaving silk gloves. It was eight o'clock in the evening, when the eaken round table at which they were seated, suddenly without obvious cause became violently agitated, and could not be maintained in its proper position. Frightened at this remarkable occurrence, the girls ran away, uttering cries of terror, and attracting several of the neighbors to the place. Not being able otherwise to convince the spectators of the truth of their story, two of the girls seated themselves again at the table, which, however, remained perfectly still, but the instant Angélique took her place at it the table was again shaken, and finally completely overturned. At the same time the young girl was apparently compelled to follow the table, but if she touched it another series of violent movements ensued. The conclusion arrived at by the neighbors was that Angélique Cottin was bewitched. The following day she endeavored to resume her work, but similar results followed. Various plans were devised for keeping the table quiet, but all were in vain. Being unable to explain the unusual phenomena otherwise, the people of the village were unanimously of the opinion that Angélique Cottin was possessed of the devil, and accordingly she was taken to the priest to have the fiend exorcised. But the good father was not disposed to employ the therapeutics of the Catholic unless he was first an eye-witness of the Satanic manifestations. Accordingly the table was brought, and on Angélique sitting down at it it was shaken, but not overturned. Her own chair was, however, drawn away from the table and oscillated so violently that she could with difficulty keep her seat. Convinced of the reality of the phenomena, the priest was still

UNWILLING TO EMPLOY EXORCISM for what he regarded as a physical disease requiring medical treatment. He therefore quieted the excitement of the inhabitants by declaring that Angélique was affected with a rare and perhaps unknown disorder, for which physicians should be consulted. The manifestations continued, and became much more varied in character. Books, brushes and other objects were rapped from her if even her clothes touched them. A chair upon which she was about to seat herself was forcibly repulsed, notwithstanding the efforts of three strong men to keep it in place. Work was no longer possible, for everything she touched was immediately drawn or pushed away with great energy. Several physicians examined her and were witnesses of the occurrences. The opinion generally entertained was that Angélique was highly charged with electricity, and many experiments undertaken by the doctors and other learned men went to show that this really was the case.

"But in an evil moment for the continuance of the remarkable phenomena exhibited in the person of Angélique, her parents, prompted by a desire to 'turn an honest penny' by making a show of their daughter, resolved to travel with her from city to city, and eventually to take her to Paris. The manifestations continued; many other physicians and scientific men examined her, and were satisfied that no more was claimed for her than was actually founded. Finally she arrived in Paris, and

A COMMISSION OF THE ACADEMY of Sciences, composed of Arago, Becquerel, Laidore, Geoffroy, Saint Hilaire, Bobriest, Rayer and Pariset, was appointed to examine her and report the facts to the Academy. The enquiry was entered into with calmness and deliberation; instruments were employed to determine the quantity of electricity evolved by the 'electric girl,' and the following report was made:-- "We were assured that Mlle Cottin exercised a strong, repulsive action over bodies of every kind at the instant that any part of her clothing touched them. It was also said that tables were overturned by touching them with a single thread of silk held in her hand. "No appreciable effect of this kind was produced before the commission. "In the accounts communicated to the Academy, it was alleged that a magnetic needle, influenced by the arm of the young girl, at first rapidly oscillated and then assumed a position far from the magnetic meridian. "Before the commission, such a needle, delicately suspended, experienced under such circumstances, neither permanent nor temporary displacements. "M. Touchon believes that Mlle. Cottin has the faculty of distinguishing the north from the south pole of a magnet by simply touching it with her fingers. "The commission is convinced, by numerous and varied experiments, that the young girl does not possess this power. "The commission will not pursue much further the enumerations of its failures; it will

only say that the only fact announced which was realized before it was that of sudden and violent movements in chairs on which the young girl was seated. Suspicions having been aroused relative to the manner by which these movements were produced, it was determined to submit them to careful examination. The commission announced without reserve, that the researches would be directed to the point of ascertaining what part certain quick though concealed movements of the hands and feet might have in the causation of the alleged facts. At this period it was declared to us that the young girl had lost her faculties of attraction and repulsion, and that we would be notified as soon as they were regained. Although several days have elapsed since then, the commission has not received the promised notice, though we have been informed that Mlle. Cottin daily repeats her performances before others. After having duly weighed all the circumstances, the commission is of the opinion that the allegations made to the Academy relative to Mlle. Angélique Cottin should be considered as not proven."

To this Mr. Hammond adds, "Nothing more was heard of the electrical girl. Like many other extraordinary occurrences, her performances were incapable of resisting the enquiries of scientific men, not easily led astray by their emotions, but bringing to the investigation a desire to know the truth and a determination to be guided only by facts."

But there is another explanation to this fact, not quite so probable perhaps, but still worthy of some consideration. It is very possible that the conditions of Mlle. Cottin were different at the different times, and the separation from everything she could touch would have been a semi-insulation like Miss Cox's elevation on the glass. The enquiry is certainly a very interesting one, and if it be fully proved that electricity or magnetism is the cause, many mysterious things which

HAVE TROUBLED THE CENTURIES will have been cleared up. Then the secret of the mysterious "Old Jeffrey," which troubled the Wesley family, will be ascribed to some tangible cause, as will others almost as well known. The personal appearance and character of Esther Cox is a matter of some interest. She sat, or rather stood, for the portrait on another page, at the request of our reporter when in Amherst. Like many others, it was difficult to obtain a good picture. The first two were discarded, as made of making her look like a girl not yet fifteen according to her own account--they may have been a woman nearer forty. She is a plain-looking country girl, very quick in her motions and decided in her speech. She was born in or near Upper Stewiacke, and came to Amherst about a year ago, and for nearly the whole time was under Dr. Carritte's care, being treated for some disease of the liver.

The following is the statement of Mr. W. H. Rogers, Dominion Fishery Officer for Nova Scotia, who, up to the time of writing, had been one of the most severe denouncers of what he believed to be a fraud. We reproduce, from his own manuscript, his account, a travesty of which previously appeared by telegraph. Up to Wednesday last, the 14th inst., having witnessed none of the wonderful magnetic manifestations said to be produced by Miss Esther Cox, on Wednesday about 2.30 o'clock p.m., as I entered Mr. White's saloon, that gentleman remarked "I wish you had been in a little sooner; I would have

CURED YOU OF YOUR SCEPTICISM regarding Miss Cox. There have been the most extraordinary developments here this afternoon. As she sat by the cooking stove, the stove doors flew open in such a fearful manner I thought they would break. I fastened the big oven door back against that box, bracing it between the wall and box with that axe-handle, but in a few seconds it flew off the hinges and fell heavily upon the floor, and I expected it was broken to pieces. "Well," I said, "if I could see the like of that with my own eyes I would have to believe top," so I took the axe-handle and braced the door back firmly in the same way. Miss Cox at the same time was sitting with her feet on the front hearth. In about twenty seconds, and while I was looking at it, in broad daylight, Miss Cox being three feet away, that door, weighing eight to ten pounds, jumped off the hinges and fell heavily upon the floor, and I lifted it up and put it on again. Miss Cox refused to sit in that position again, but took a position on a high stool in the middle of the room, when I heard distinct rappings under the floor, where the stool stood. I spoke and said "Give us one good loud rap," and I immediately heard one loud rap. "Now, give us two," now three," and my requests were all promptly attended to. Then I said, "Who are you any way the Devil?" Answer three distinct raps. "Are you a living man?" Three raps. "Are you dead?" One rap. "Do you want Miss Cox?" Three raps. "Do you want Rogers too?" One rap. I then whistled "Yankee Doodle," when the rappings kept time to the tune throughout.

In the evening Dr. Carritte and Cloy, with Miss Cox and her sister and myself, were sitting in Mr. White's kitchen. The rappings were in progress. The question was asked, "How many are in this room?" Five raps was the answer, which was correct. "How many persons are in the next room, leaning against the counter?" One rap. There were two or three persons. I had seen but one; the others in the room could not see any. We proved quite conclusively that the rappings could only tell us what some of us knew. We also proved that as soon as Dr. Carritte touched the hand or head of the girl all demonstrations ceased. In the hands of spiritualists Miss Cox would be a first-class medium, and all sorts of intelligence would be brought from the other side to friends here and much injury done to mankind. As it is, animal magnetism is unquestionably the only supernatural power at work. Dr. E. Joy, who has pretty thoroughly investigated this matter, lectures in Halifax next week, when I think this affair will be pretty thoroughly shown to be exempt of any spiritualism or supernaturalism, and the nerves of excited people will be calmed down. W. H. ROGERS.

Whether Mr. Rogers' opinion is correct or not many will disagree with him, with what cause remains to be seen.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY SOCIAL. Last evening a very successful social entertainment was given by the above Society in the Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine street. Mr. Alex. McGibbon, President of the Society, in the chair. After a selection on the bagpipes by Piper Sinclair, the chairman stated that this would be the last social of the season. He was glad the Society was in a satisfactory financial condition. They had a permanent fund of \$1,100; and it was expected the Society would soon be in possession of a building of its own. Mr. Robert Rankin then sang a song which was loudly applauded. Mr. John Hood followed with a recitation, "Trouble your head with your own affairs," and received a deserved applause. The chairman next called upon

Mr. D. MACMURTER to address the meeting. The subject of his remarks was his recent tour in the Old Country and on the Continent, and the Impressions he gathered on the way. The more he traveled and the more he saw, the more he found that he had formed totally wrong impressions of many historical places, ancient and modern; and he thought it was a duty for those who had time and means to visit the Mother Country, so as to receive correct conceptions of it. The first difficulty he encountered was on board the ship on which he took passage, where he could not dispose of the Canadian dollar for more than ninety cents, and as there was no exchange on board he had to submit. After alluding to his arrival in the Green Isle he mentioned Derry, Belfast, Dublin and other cities

among the places of interest he had visited. In speaking of the Giant's Causeway he said he was surprised to find the large number of persons engaged in selling pretended relics in the shape of pieces of rock and pebbles, and still more astonished to find that these articles were readily purchased by many tourists, who afterwards carried their heavy burdens over Europe.

CANADA HAD BEEN MISREPRESENTED by the prominence given to the display of macs, horns, and other Indian nick-nacks, &c. Such a policy would not induce immigration to our shores.

Miss Lawson favored the audience with the well-known song, "Mary of Argyie," her efforts being duly appreciated. Coffee and cakes having been passed around, Mr. Rankin opened the second part of the programme with the song composed by Mr. Green in honor of the arrival of the Governor and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Professor Robbins and seconded by the Rev. Gavin Lang to those who had assisted in the programme, and heartily carried. The evening was brought to a close shortly after ten with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WATERLOO AND MAGOG RAILWAY.—Attention is directed to change of time. See advertisement.

EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease."

Noon Advertisements.

MOTHERS, READ THIS!!

I have several times ordered your Milk Food, and especially for young children suffering from eczema of the scalp, with great benefit.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD cleanses the blood of all impurities, and makes the skin smooth, soft and clear. For sale by all first-class druggists and grocers.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

As I will shortly issue my new Catalogue of Properties for sale, parties desiring to sell are respectfully requested to give me their instructions immediately.

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate and Investment Agent, 95 St. Francois Xavier street.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO.

Invite an inspection of their latest importations of Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets of the Newest Patterns, Elegantly Decorated and Gilt.

IRIDESCENT BRONZED GLASS

We will open on Thursday, ex 88, "Peruvian," a large and select assortment of the NEW OPALESCENT GLASS, NEW IRIDESCENT GLASS, IRIDESCENT BRONZED GLASS.

RATTAN FURNITURE.

Another lot just received, suitable for Christmas Presents, comprising—Waste Baskets, Fire Screens, Work Baskets, Flower Stands, Wall Brackets, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Chairs, &c.

PEAR'S COAL TAR SOAP

Is superior to all others; has been in good repute 70 years; is used in all the London Hospitals. Ask your Druggist for it.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

From my position as agent for E. Round & Co., Limited Sheffield, and Simpson, Hill, Miller & Co., Wallingford, I am enabled to offer the public this class of merchandise (of which a large assortment is kept in stock) at more moderate prices (quality considered) than those hitherto charged for good Silver Platedware.

RYE FLOUR, GRAHAM FLOUR,

Cracked Wheat, Oatmeal, Family and Pastry Flour, BRODIE & HARVIE, Corner of Craig and Bleury streets.

LEAVE! LEAVE! LEAVE!

YOUR ORDERS FOR OYSTERS AT NUTTER & DICK'S, 25 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, small Furnish'd House

in nice order. Address P.O. Box 901.

WANTED, a Cook and House-

maid, immediately. Apply 89 Mackay st.



DRYSDALE'S Holiday Gifts!

IMMENSE VARIETY. To suit ALL Ages, ALL Classes and ALL Tastes.

POETS! RED LINE Edition, beautifully bound, cloth, Gilt Edges, only \$1.00 each.

ALBUMS! Latest Patterns from \$1.00 to \$20.00.

CHOICE FANCY GOODS! Autograph Albums, Scrap Albums,

AND 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS

Of every kind. Assorted Packages sent by mail if desired.

JUVENILE BOOKS A SPECIALTY. Special Discounts to Teachers buying in quantities.

W. DRYSDALE, 232 ST. JAMES STREET.

SANTA CLAUS.

At home every day from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m.

JAS. W. TESTER & CO., 158 AND 160 MCGILL STREET.

Every description of Candy and Sugar Work. Get your supplies early and avoid rush of the last few days.

AT 375 NOTRE DAME STREET

USEFUL AND SENSIBLE GET YOU CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT ALL PRICES.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, STATIONERS, &c., 375 Notre Dame street.

A PRINTING PRESS,

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT YOU CAN GIVE YOUR BOY.

Prices from \$3.50 to \$25.00.

GEO. BISHOP, 163 St. James street.

Agent for Province of Quebec.

JEWELLERY,

Suitable for the Holidays, consisting of WATCHES.

In Gold and Silver Cases, of English, French and American Manufacture.

FINE GOLD SETS, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Chains, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of SILVER JEWELLERY.

Our stock of Plated-ware is very large. Also, French Clocks and Ornaments.

THOMAS ALLAN & CO., 361 NOTRE DAME STREET.

RECEIVING TO-DAY,

EX "Peruvian," a fine parcel of GLASSES.

SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

INSPECTION INVITED. WM. McDUNNOUGH,

(Successor to J. Parkin.) Removed to 225 ST. JAMES STREET.

CHILDREN'S GAMES,

TOY BOOKS, GIFT BOOKS, &c., &c., AT GRAPTON'S,

252 St. James street.

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STORE, 213 MCGILL STREET, first door below Notre Dame St.

Children's Toy Tea Sets, Children's Toy Dinner Sets.

Fancy China Mustache Cups and Saucers, Fancy China Mugs.

TOILET SETS.

CUT-GLASS COLOGNE BOTTLES, VASES, AND TORTOISE-SHELL BACK COMBS.

A choice assortment of the above just opened. A discount of 20 per cent. allowed for cash.

J. PALMER & SON, 357 Notre Dame street.

STATIONERY.—Just received a

very large lot of fancy Stationery, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Fancy paper in glove and handkerchief boxes from 15c to 25c. Ladies' work boxes and writing desks in great variety and of superior quality; all selling to suit the times at

W. W. ROSSER'S 113 Bleury street.

TOM THUMB COUCHES.

SOFAS and CHAIRS in great variety, at

G. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S, Victoria Square.

Noon Advertisements.

THE PHONOGRAPH SET TO MUSIC.

THE PHONOGRAPHIC PIANO THE LATEST WONDER.

It will play any tune that ever was written in a melodious and pleasing manner. Without any simple music produced in a masterly manner, and it can be played by a child as well as by a grown person, and will furnish music for singing-schools and social gatherings of any description, playing hour after hour without any knowledge of music being required in its operation. The most wonderful of all musical inventions; a machine which in a purely mechanical manner produces the most difficult and exquisite music, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, &c., &c., without any practice or knowledge of music whatever, far superior to any music box, even though it cost thousands of dollars; for there is no limit whatever to the number of tunes it will play. This instrument is on the principle of the wonderful phonograph. It has just been perfected (the accompanying catalogue is in its improved form), and is having the largest sale ever obtained by a musical instrument in this country. The notes or music produced are so soft, like a tuning-fork, and produce sweet and melodious music. They never require tuning, and never get out of order. They are struck by keys something like a piano; the music is produced by simply running a perforated strip of paper under a roller and through the machine. The cases are metal, finished in fine imitation mahogany, and other machinery are all metal, and it will never get out of order. It would be one of the most appropriate presents to make any one, especially where there is no piano. In point of execution and fineness of tone, it will compare favorably with any one of the best pianos made in the world. It is going faster than any musical instrument ever invented, and is being made in great quantities. A child can operate it and furnish music for any occasion. Make your child a sensible present, one which will amuse and instruct not only the child but the whole household, and everybody else. No knowledge of music required, and a child can operate it and furnish music for any occasion. Make your child a sensible present, one which will amuse and instruct not only the child but the whole household, and everybody else. No knowledge of music required, and a child can operate it and furnish music for any occasion.

AN APPEAL In behalf of the Poor, through the Out-door Board of Relief of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The severe winter is again upon us, and the wants of our suffering poor claim our dearest sympathies. Who can tell the deep sorrow of parents not having bread to give their suffering, famishing children, or wood to cheer their cold, bare homes, or for clothes to keep them warm during the intensely cold weather of our Canadian winters? The Board have the utmost satisfaction in telling their fellow-citizens that in years past their contributions have been judiciously applied in relieving very effectually the sorrows of hundreds of those unable to obtain employment. The Board of Relief is, in addition to the members of the Committee composed of several city missionaries and ladies, who in many instances visit the poor in their homes, so as to guard against imposition. Fellow-citizens, we leave this great question before you. Help the distressed and the Board pledge themselves to administer in the best way possible the means you entrust to their care. Donations in money, in clothes or provisions may be sent to Mr. D. McMillan, Secretary, House of Industry, 551 Dorchester street, or to any of the undersigned members of the Committee.

THOROUGHLY SATISFIED

Are all purchasers that have taken advantage of the greatly reduced prices for first-class clothing at the great sale now going on at J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S, 31 and 33 St. Lawrence street. In addition to their already immense stock they have just received from their manufacturing 14 cases of Men's Ulsters, which, owing to the lateness of the season, they are determined to sell at fabulously low prices.

Table with columns: Former price, Reduced to. Items include 240 Men's Ulsters, 217 Men's Ulsters, 213 Men's Ulsters, 215 Men's Ulsters.

WINTER SUITS! WINTER SUITS!

Nothing can equal the style and finish of our Winter Suits. The material is warranted to wear well, which hundreds of our patrons daily testify.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

We are continually hearing from our customers that our overcoats are giving unbounded satisfaction, and the reason is plain. We buy only goods that we can recommend, and all goods before being placed in stock are subject to the closest scrutiny.

SEE THIS SEASON'S STYLES.

Table with columns: Former price, Reduced to. Items include 250 Men's Overcoats, 227 Men's Overcoats, 242 Men's Overcoats, 178 Men's Overcoats, 184 Men's Overcoats, 126 Overcoats.

YOUTH! YOUTH! YOUTH!

The demand for Youth's Clothing has been beyond our most sanguine expectation, so much so that we have been compelled to procure extra cutters to supply the demand; but it is not to be wondered at when you read the price list.

Table with columns: Former price, Reduced to. Items include Youth's Ulsters, Youth's Coats, Boys' Suits, Boys' School Suits, Boys' Dress Suits, Boys' College Suits.

CRIG & CO.,

463 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Send for illustrated circular. Prices reduced.

WILSON'S

IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE CHAIR (Latest Patent, Nov. 1877).

WITH 50 CHANGES OF POSITION. Suitable for Parlor, Library, Easy Chair, Invalid Couch, Bed or Lounger.

CRIG & CO., 463 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Send for illustrated circular. Prices reduced.

FLOUR.

Five hundred lbs. best Family Flour, from Canada, St. Louis, and Minnesota Mills, just received and selling at retail very low prices. All guaranteed.

APPLES.

Choice Selected Fruit for holiday use selling cheaply.

THOS. FULLER & CO., 537 St. Paul street, first door from McGill street.

NEW DINNER SETS.

We beg to call attention to our large assortment of Dinner sets, which we are just receiving.

Rich China Tea Sets, White French Egg Shell China for decoration. All kinds of Glassware suitable for the coming festive season.

JOHN WATSON & CO., 90, 92, 94 Grey Street.

HUNGARIAN CLOISONNE.

We have just opened another lot of novelties in this NEW AND HANDSOME WARE.

As this is the last of these goods we shall receive this season, an early inspection is solicited.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO., 446 and 448 ST. PAUL STREET.

GRAIN BAGS.

50 BALS FOR SALE TO THE TRADE. LEWIS S. BLACK & CO., 184 McGill street.

SCOTCH

LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING. Three cases Shirts and Drawers for sale to the trade.

LEWIS S. BLACK & CO., 184 McGill street.

BLIND TOM.

Now that Blind Tom, the celebrated pianist, is to give an entertainment, the citizens of Montreal will do well to have their faded and soiled clothing, Kid Gloves, Slippers, &c., handsomely cleaned or dyed at the

MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS, West End Office—1,345 St. Catherine st., corner Victoria Centre Office—230 St. Lawrence st., corner St. Catharines. East End Office—38 Sanguinet st., McToskey's old stand.

JAMES MITCHELL.

FLINT GLASSWARE, LAMPS,

&c., direct from the factory, new and beautiful patterns, Crystal, Lead, and Standard, Salvers, Salads, Celeries, Covered Cheese Plates, Pickles, Oval Round and Oblong Dishes, Creams with plated covers, Jugs, Hotch Potches, Napkins, Mustards, Sals, Plain and Engraved Goblets, Tumblers, Mugs, &c., &c. A large variety of Lamps and Lamp Furnishings. Those intending to make presents to their friends will please examine these goods at No. 65 St. J. JOSEPH A. MOODY.

Noon Advertisements.

Auction Sales.

THE REMAINING HOUSES UN-

SOLD Nov. 14th, viz: No. 10 HANOVER STREET, stone front. No. 12 HANOVER STREET, three-story brick. No. 14 HANOVER STREET, three-story brick. Are offered at reduced figures to clear the estate.

JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER

COLORS, also an assortment of MANTEL MIRRORS. The subscriber is instructed by Mr. A. J. Poll to sell at his Gallery of Art, No. 345 Notre Dame street, on

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 21st DEC., a number of fine original Paintings and Water Colors by well-known eminent artists, and an assortment of splendid Mantel Mirrors.

Sale at TWO o'clock. JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

W. E. Shaw.

CONTINUATION SALE OF

PINE FURS. Next sale will take place at my store, 195 St. James st.

WEDNESDAY Afternoon Next, 19th inst. Several nice Seal, Persian Lamb, and Astracana Jack etc. Gents' Beaver Coats, assortment of Mitts, Caps, and Gaiters, Children's Pans, &c., &c.

Sale at TWO o'clock p.m. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SLEIGHS

and ROBBS by auction, at my store, 195 St. James street, opposite Molsons Bank.

THURSDAY Afternoon Next, 19th inst. Several nice Seal, Persian Lamb, and Astracana Jack etc. Gents' Beaver Coats, assortment of Mitts, Caps, and Gaiters, Children's Pans, &c., &c.

Sale at TWO o'clock p.m. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS. RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the store, No. 205 St. Lawrence street, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock forenoon, a retail stock of Dry Goods, belonging to the estate of Adolph Roy & Co., Insolvents, amounting to about \$87,000

The stock can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock every day at the above mentioned store.

Terms will be made known at time of sale. JOHN FAIR, C. BEAUSOLEIL, J. J. ASSANGE, BENNING & BARABEAU, Auctioneers.

W. C. Norman.

BANKRUPT STOCK by Auction.

I have received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at No. 409 St. Joseph st. (Hind's old stand) the entire bankrupt stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Smallwares, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Sale at 10 o'clock, and to be continued until the stock is disposed of. W. C. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

Noon Advertisements.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS. Sale of a Well-assorted Retail Dry Goods Stock, Book Debts, &c., by Tender.

In the matter of WILLIAM HILL, of Cornwall, An Insolvent.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 19th December instant, at Noon, for the Assets of the above estate, amounting, as per Inventory, to about—

Dry Goods.....\$1,910.87

Shop Furniture, including Safe..... 148.25

Book Debts..... 518.26

\$2,577.38

Tenders may be made for the whole or any of the above items separately. The highest and only tender not necessarily accepted.

Inventory may be seen and all information obtained by applying to the undersigned. TAYLOR & DUFF, Assignees.

Office of Taylor & Duff,) Official Assignees and Auctioneers,) 355 Notre Dame St.,) Montreal, December 16th, 1878.)

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

We have just received from Albert Weber, 5th Avenue New York, an assortment of his unrivaled grand, square and upright Pianos, which will be sold during the holidays at a large reduction on New York prices. The most eminent testimony of all great musicians of the present day is that ALBERT WEBER'S Pianos are superior to all other instruments in action, power, tone, and durability, and particularly in that prolongation of tone, or singing quality, which makes it so desirable an accompaniment of the human voice. On all the organs of excellence of the human voice. On all the organs of excellence of the human voice. On all the organs of excellence of the human voice.

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ALBERT WEB

THROUGH A NEEDLE'S EYE.

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

(Sunday Magazine.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

"It's all with my money," cried Richard, striking the desk with his clenched fist till the fragments of paper flew in all directions; "he was a beggarly parson, with no more than two hundred a year, when I went away. It's my money has done it."

"Justin's head and your father's money," said Mr. Watson; "he had a right to do as he chose with it, and he knew you would make ducks and drakes of it."

"The estate ought to have been entailed," answered Richard; "but who would have expected any father to be such an unnatural brute as to oust his own son, and put another man's son into it? A wicked will like that ought not to stand good by law."

"But the estate was not entailed and the will stands good," replied his uncle; "you have not a leg to stand upon, my poor Dick. Make yourself as pleasant as you can to Justin, and I'll see what I can do between you."

Richard rode back to Herford in a very different mood from that in which he had galloped to Lowborough. Leah Dart's faithful custody of the scraps of paper had been all in vain. He tossed the faded silk bag away contemptuously into the first ditch he came to, feeling angry with her for having awakened false hopes. Justin was safe in his possession of Herford; and even Richard's sanguine imagination, which was always looking for something to turn up, could no longer cherish the expectation of recovering his forfeited birthright. He must take his uncle's advice, and make himself as pleasant as he could to his elder brother.

This was by no means an easy task. He did not see Justin till they met at the dinner-table, and then he was silent and pre-occupied. It was quite another thing to make his way with his mother and Pansy. Pansy's sweet face was lit up with radiant smiles; whilst his mother hung upon every word he uttered as if she was delighted with all he said. Jenny Cunliffe, too, was encouraging in her fresh, country-bred simplicity. But Justin did not seem to hear Richard's wondrous stories, and somewhat silly attempts at wit. Even when they were together after dinner, an interval of a few minutes only, they could hit upon no safe topic of conversation; and Justin soon found an excuse for leaving his brother.

When Justin entered the drawing-room he found only Mr. Herford and Jenny. It was still daylight, though the sun was low in the sky, and long grey shadows stretched over cliff and sea. Pansy had stepped out, through the open window, upon the grassy terrace, with its border of summer flowers; among which the evening primroses and tall white lilies were gleaming softly in the tender light. She was flitting to and fro restlessly, as though some unquiet emotion had taken possession of her. Her head was cast down, and her arms drooped at her side. Justin watched her sorrowfully for a minute or two, before going out to join her. This was no longer his playful, light-hearted child! He drew her hand fondly through his arm; and they paced up and down the grassy terrace for a little while, with soundless footsteps and silent lips.

"Father, may I answer his letter?" whispered Pansy at last.

"Whose letter?" he asked; for in the multitude of perplexing thoughts crowding upon his mind, he had well nigh forgotten that Pansy had a letter to answer as well as himself.

"Mr. Robert Fortescue's," she replied, in a demure tone; and then, breaking into a low tremulous laugh, she went on, "but I'm not to call him Robert, like everybody else. I've given him a new name, that no one will use but me. I call him Richmond; because we saw one another first in Richmond Park. You recollect meeting him, father? Under those beautiful old trees! I never saw trees so beautiful as those."

"And has he given you a new name?" enquired Justin, feeling as if every word of Pansy's stabbed him to the heart.

"No," she answered, "he says he loves the name of Pansy; it is for remembrance you know. Perhaps he will sometimes call me Heartsease as Uncle Dick does. May I answer his letter, dear father?"

"How do you like Sir Robert Fortescue?" he asked, evading her question.

"I should not like him much, if he was not his father," said Pansy, "but I know no one ever had such a father as mine! Richmond said so over and over again. He is like a disciple to you; he is ready to follow you anywhere, and do exactly what you wish him to do. He said he had never known any one half so good and clever as you are. That was before I ever thought he loved me; but I could not help loving him for what he said of you."

"Cunning young rascal!" thought Justin. "When did you know he loved you, Pansy?" he asked.

"Not for certain till this very morning," she replied, dropping her voice again to a happy whisper. "Yesterday when we left London, I made up my mind that I'd been only a silly girl; and when we reached home at night, and I saw how lonely and peaceful it was, I felt as if I should never care to marry, anybody, or go away again, but live with you always, like Diana lives with her father. But this morning his letter came, and then I knew. He loves me with all his heart. Oh! I cannot tell how happy I am! But I have not answered his letter; I would not till you gave me leave."

Again for a few minutes they walked along the soft sward of the terrace, in silence so blissful to Pansy, that she did not care to break it by speaking again. The sun had dipped behind the rounded brow of the meadow stretching to the summit of the cliff, but the sky was all aglow with the sunset glory of the hidden orb. Over the sea northward, a line of dainty cloudlets was gliding gently along the horizon to lose itself by-and-by in the splendor of the west. The spray leaping upon the out-stretching spurs of the cliffs caught the rays of the sinking sun, and its whiteness was suffused with a tinge of crimson and gold. The windows in the valley began to gleam like so many glowworms; and the stars were peeping out shyly in the pale blue of the eastern heavens. The happy silence was heightened by the twittering of the birds in the hedgerows and the full, sweet evening song of the thrushes, answering one another from neighboring coppices.

Pansy rubbed her cheek fondly against her father's arm, which she was holding with both of her little hands. He was on the rack, suffering a very agony of sorrow and anxiety for her. It seemed to him it was as if the poor

man, who had nothing save one little ewe lamb, that had eaten of his own morsel and drank of his own cup, had been forced to plunge a knife into its white, throbbing throat, as it lay in his bosom. He put off the evil moment as long as he could, till they heard Mrs. Herford calling peevishly through the open window, to say Pansy ought not to be out so late in the night air with the dew falling.

"My darling!" he said, very pitifully, while his own heart contracted with a pang greater than hers could be, "if I asked you not to answer this letter till I give you leave, would you obey me—if you had to wait several days?"

"Oh father! why?" exclaimed Pansy; "he is longing so to hear my answer. He says he shall not be able to sleep an instant till he has my letter. That will be two whole nights to-morrow morning. He will be ill. I almost thought I ought to drive over to Lowborough, and telegraph this afternoon. Why must I not write?"

"Sir Robert Fortescue has written to me on this subject," he answered, "and it is possible, my little daughter, that after all you could not marry his son. Let us look at it bravely. If you could not marry him, it would be well to be a little reserved towards him. The Fortescues are high people; and they will not receive you into their family as simple Pansy Herford. My dearest, listen to me as if I were your mother. A young, motherless girl like you must be very careful what she says to any man she is not sure of marrying."

Pansy drew herself up to her full height, and raised her head. It was too dark for him to see the crimson flush that coursed over her face and neck; but he knew that he had touched her maidenly pride. She stood silent and erect beside him; her pretty head turned away towards the dim sea. It was clear to him that this love of his young daughter's must be disastrous and unhappy; but to her there was nothing but a little cloud rising in the brightness of her sunny sky. She turned towards him, after a brief pause, and spoke with girlish dignity.

(To be Continued.)



"THEY WALKED ALONG THE SOFT SWARD OF THE TERRACE."

MISCELLANY.

GENERAL HOWARD ON THE "TRAMP" QUESTION.

Entering my office last week, I met a group of gentlemen, who had gathered there for a few minutes' talk before going to their desks for the business of the day.

I remarked that the "tramp" whom we had to turn away yesterday, forbidding him even an enlistment into the army, was troublesome to my recollection.

A. says: "He was a bad man, sir. He was half drunk when he presented himself to the recruiting officer."

"Yes, I know it," I reply.

B. "He wasn't true; pretends to be an Englishman, a graduate of Cambridge, and to have the highest connections. He is a humbug!"

H. "True enough; but we cannot tell how much is false."

A. "He's a bad egg. He wasn't willing to have the recruiting officer write to his late employers, if he ever had any as he pretended, to find out his real character."

C. "We'd have to keep watch-dogs indeed, if such fellows as that were enlisted. For there are no locks or bars that would stop him."

H. "Perhaps he is not so bad as that. He said he had plenty of money when he started overland from the East, but was not able to get employment as a clerk, the only business that he understands."

B. "Oh! I don't believe a word of it. He can turn his hand to many things, if he is educated. He could get enough to do in town this minute if he would only work."

C. remarks, "The country is full of them, going from city to city."

H. "This tramp, gentlemen, came back to us; received a contribution, as expression of our sorrow that he was unworthy to be a soldier; spent it for drink, and was in a worse plight this morning than when he came."

C. "Well, what are we to do with this army of tramps? It is being increased every day. It is not only a vagabond element, but vicious

in the extreme. They go from house to house, and often demand food and clothing. If denied, they are profane and violent, or take some subtle method of plundering the people that hazard a refusal."

H. "First, I think we should ascertain the cause of this drift; take, as the doctor says, a diagnosis of the disease, and then see if we can suggest a remedy."

A. says: "The cause is plain enough. People don't like to work. They see a few who were born in their neighborhood who have become rich without work; so they become discontented with work, and start out to make their fortunes."

B. "I suppose it is the hard times which throws so many out of employment, whether they will it or not."

H. "I think a sufficient cause lies in the education of our boys. Ambitious fathers who have had to toil hard for a living on our rugged farms, toiling without cessation to make both ends meet, become ambitious for their sons. Mothers, who have had burdens to bear that seemed to them intolerable, encourage their children to look to some easier way to get a living. Fathers and mothers agree to put the bright boys into a profession or into merchandising. The city is looked to as a happy release from hardship, as the place for fortune and comfort. The drift of society keeps on setting that way, cityward, till the cities are overloaded. Many of the farms are abandoned, others not half cultivated, others bought in by speculators, becoming immense monopolies, and almost denuded of population. The cultivators that should be there are elsewhere. This tendency is not checked till poverty and want distress and crime force the reaction. Then the sense of shame is gone, and men and women find the almshouse and the prison privileged places, crowds begin to go from place to place, from city to city,—anywhere to satisfy hunger, and still get rid of the work they were first taught to avoid and to despise. Now, what is the remedy?"

C. says, "I think if the farmers would learn to introduce more of the comforts of life into their households,—musical instruments and good books, for example,—the young people would be more contented with their lot."

Each gentleman remarks upon this, and all agree that the cause of this great and growing evil of tramps, and also of the fearfully large host of drunkards and of criminals in our country, is discontented, unhappy hearts. No radical remedy for this evil which is so fundamental and so fearful in its consequences was suggested.

We separate, thoughtfully pondering a question which is now puzzling the heads of our best statesmen, and go to our work.—S. S. Times.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE SAVIOUR'S LAST WORDS.

December 22.—LUKE 24 : 44-53.

44. These are the words, &c. Or, this is the fulfilment of what I before told you respecting my death (see Luke 18 : 33. Mark 10 : 33).—Barnes. While I was yet with you, before my death. The law of Moses. The five books of Moses, called the Pentateuch. This was the first division of the Old Testament among the Jews, and was called the Law. When our Lord speaks of the things in the "law of Moses," concerning himself, there can be little doubt that he points to all the types and figures which were emblems of himself, and especially to the sacrifices.—Ryle. In the prophets. This was the second division, and included Joshua, Judges, the four books of Kings, and the prophets except Daniel. In the Psalms. This was the third, and was called Hagiography, or holy writings. It contained the Psalms, and all the rest of the canonical books.—Daniel, Esther, Ezra and Nehemiah being reckoned as one book, and the Chronicles closing the canon.—Alford. This division of the Old Testament was in use long before the time of Christ, and was what he referred to here; and he meant to say that in each of these divisions of the Old Testament there were prophecies respecting himself. The particular subject before them was his resurrection from the dead. A most striking prediction of this is contained in Ps. 16 : 9-11; compare it with Acts 2 : 24-32; 13 : 35-37.—Barnes. Thus did Christ give his parting testi-

mony to the divine authority of the Old Testament.

45. Then opened he their understanding, &c. "He did not open their understanding without the Scripture; he sends them thither. He knows that Scripture would not give them a sufficient knowledge of the things of God, without the influence and illumination of his Spirit. They are truly taught by God who are taught by his spirit to understand the Scriptures. Christ gives great honor to the Scriptures. The Devil cheats those whom he persuades to cast away the Scriptures in expectation of a teaching by the Spirit. The Spirit teaches by, not without, not contrary to, the Holy Scriptures."—Pole.

46. Thus it behooved. Was necessary and proper,—because it had been so written. It was the fulfilment of the Old Testament; and therefore he was the true Messiah, seeing he fulfilled the Scriptures.

47. Repentance and remission of sins (forgiveness). The substance of the preaching of the gospel literally corresponded to the description (see Acts 2 : 38). "Repent and be baptized" were the words of the first sermon preached at Jerusalem.—Alford. This was the substance of our Lord's preaching. There is no remission of sins without repentance. In his name. All remission of sins is for the sake of Christ, on his account. Among all nations. (1) This is the command of Christ. The Church cannot be obedient, and let one nation be without the gospel. (2) Every nation needs the gospel as much as ours needs it. (3) It is the nature of a living Christianity to be missionary. Max Muller says that of all religions only the missionary religions are living. That church is dead which is not anxious to preach the gospel to every creature. (4) This is the only way the Church will keep pure. Nothing without this can keep the doctrine of life pure: organization, creeds, persecutions, all have failed. But any church which seeks to save souls will keep pure, because it cannot do its work without the great main doctrines of Christianity. (5) The true broad church cares for the world; the narrow church is one that cares chiefly for itself. (6) The church at home is built up faster by its working for the heathen. (7) The grandeur of this work exalts the individual Christians who give and labor. (8) It is blessed to have part in the final triumph of the gospel.

Some may think the Sun of Righteousness is slow in rising; but let those who believe the times are out of joint understand that they are doing dishonor to the Holy Ghost. Four-fifths of the human race now have the Bible in their own tongue. Religious toleration prevails in every civilized nation. The Roman Church may never grow out of her greed of power, but the day of her despotisms is over. Infidelity is no longer a masculine factor in human affairs, as it was, for instance, in the days when the Roman amphitheatre ran with the blood of the Christians. Bible study over the world is settling beyond disturbance the fundamental Christian truths. There never has been a time when the missionary spirit was more active than now. It is impossible to enumerate the occasions of special encouragement to missions. In short, as the old English preacher said, "The Lord has been coming ever since he went away."—Rev. Dr. Withrow. Beginning at Jerusalem. They were to begin at Jerusalem, but not to end there; neither were they to wait till all the people of that city had been converted, or even heard the gospel preached. They were only to begin there. We must begin in our churches, but that church has wrung its own death-knell that would stay there.

48. Ye are witnesses of these things. The apostles were witnesses of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. In this consisted their special office and work. Others beside them had been companions of our Lord; but peculiar grace and power was given to them, by which they gave forth their testimony (Acts 4 : 33). And what this testimony included, we learn from the conditions of apostleship propounded by Peter himself (Acts 1 : 21, 22); that, in order to its being properly given, an apostle must have been an eye and ear witness of what had happened from the baptism of John until the ascension; i.e., during the whole official life of our Lord. And we are consequently justified in assuming that the substance of the teaching of the apostles consisted of their testimony to such facts, given in the Holy Ghost and with power.—Alford. The word "witnesses" afterwards meant "martyrs" (which is, in fact, the Greek word itself); for Christ's witnesses died to support their testimony.—M. B. Riddle.

49. I send the promise of my Father. The promise of the gift of another Comforter contained in Christ's last conversation with the eleven (John 14 : 16-20, 26; 15 : 26, 27; 16 : 13, 14). This was the promise of the Father, made in the Old Testament (Isa. 44 : 3. Ezek. 36 : 27. Joel 2 : 28-32), recalled to the remembrance of the nation by John the Baptist (Matt. 3 : 11), and renewed by the Son.—Abbott. John's mission was accomplished in baptizing with water; so now the great end of his own mission, the baptism with the Holy Ghost, was on the point of being accomplished. It was the beginning of a new period of spiritual influence, totally unlike any which had preceded. See Acts 2 : 17.—Alford. Endued with power. Compare Luke 24 : 49. Rom. 15 : 13, 19; 1 Cor. 2 : 4; 2 Cor. 12 : 9; Phil. 3 : 10; 1 Thess. 1 : 5. These references will give the student an idea of the meaning of Christ's promise. It includes (1) the power of working miracles; (2) personal, moral, and spiritual power in the conflicts and temptations of life, and especially in bearing suffering and persecution for Christ's sake; (3) power in the ministry of the Word beyond that which belongs to human eloquence and wisdom, or even to the mere natural adaptation of the truth to human wants.—Abbott.

50. Out as far as to Bethany. Jesus did not secretly take himself away. In the light of broad day, while their senses were bright and active, as they were conversing together, in the body that he had borne while on earth, bearing the marks of his suffering, before the fastened gaze of his disciples he began to ascend. They saw him rise until, in the region of the clouds, he was veiled from their eyes; or perhaps, as on the mount, a luminous cloud descended and enveloped him as he arose.—Pierce. For other accounts see Mark 16 : 19; Acts 1 : 9, 10. The ascension is intimated (1) by the Old Testament writers (Ps. 24 : 7-10; 110 : 1; 68 : 18; with Eph. 4 : 7, 8; Lev. 16 : 15; with Heb. 9 : 7-13); (2) by Christ (John 6 : 62; 7 : 33; 20 : 17); (3) it is referred to by the apostles as a fact well recognized in the Christian Church (Eph. 1 : 20; Heb. 10 : 12; 1 Pet. 3 : 22); (4) it is an almost necessary sequel of the resurrection, since after the resurrection Christ must either have ascended into heaven, or lived a hidden life and subsequently died a natural death.—Abbott.

51. He was parted from them. We may understand this of the commencing ascent, when he was first lifted from the ground where they were standing.—Alford. Carried up into heaven. It Acts it says, "a cloud received him out of their sight." There was

a manifest propriety in the last withdrawal of the Lord while ascending, not consisting in a disappearance of his body as on former occasions since the resurrection; for thus might his abiding humanity be called in question. As it was, he went up past the visible boundary of heaven,—the cloud,—in human form; and so we think of and pray to him.—Alford. Between us and his visible presence,—between us and that glorified Redeemer who now sitteth at the right hand of God,—that cloud still rolls. But the eye of faith can pierce it; the incense of true prayer can rise above it; through it the dew of blessing can descend. And if he is gone away, yet he has given us in his Holy Spirit a nearer sense of his presence, a closer infolding in the arms of his tenderness, than we could have enjoyed even if we had lived with him of old in the home of Nazareth, or sailed with him in the little boat over the crystal waters of Gennesareth. We may be as near to him at all times—and more than all when we kneel down to pray—as the beloved disciple was when he laid his head upon His breast. The Word of God is very nigh us, even in our mouths and in our hearts. To all who listen he still speaks. He promised to be with us always, even to the end of the world; and we have not found his promise to fail. Forever, even until all the aeons have been closed, and the earth itself, with the heavens that now are, have passed away, shall every one of his true and faithful children find peace and hope and forgiveness in his name; and that name shall be called Emmanuel, which is, being interpreted, "God with us."—Farrar.

52, 53. Worshipped him. This shows that they regarded him as God (Exod. 20 : 4-5). Here is the first act of worship to the risen Saviour; and the next verse shows that in this they continued, praising and blessing God for all they had learned of God in Christ, and worshipping in the temple with new joy, from their knowledge of the Lamb of God.

ILLUSTRATIVE.

I. The late Duke of Wellington once met a young clergyman, who being aware of His Grace's former residence in the East, and of his familiarity with the ignorance and obstinacy of the Hindoos in support of their false religion, gravely proposed the following question: "Does not your Grace think it almost useless and extravagant to preach the gospel to the Hindoos?" The Duke immediately rejoined, "That is not your business. Your business is to obey your marching orders,—'Preach the gospel to every creature.'"

II. There was a period in my ministry when most of my people were in a deplorable state of mind. The more I tried to comfort them, the more they complained of doubt and depression. I knew not what to do, or what to think. About this time our attention was directed to the claims of the perishing heathen in India. My people were aroused and interested. They set out with earnestness and zeal in the new path of Christian usefulness. They did what they could; and, while thus engaged, the lamentations ceased, the sad became cheerful, the desponding calm. God blessed them when they tried to be blessing.—Andrew Fuller.

III. With the exception of the thirteenth century (tenebrosus, as the late Dr. Miller called it), the progress of the truth has been ever onward. From every defeat it has arisen afresh; and, what has never been the case in any other system, religious, social, or intellectual, has revived anew from the ashes of its own inward corruptions. In this nineteenth century, the Christian population of the world cannot be far from 300,000,000; and its progress now is more rapid than in any period since the apostolic age. What imagination can forecast the conquests of the next fifty years? The heaven is working in every land. The old empires of idolatry and superstition are effete and ready to vanish, while new Christian empires are born almost in a day. Every new discovery in nature or invention in art helps to spread the Gospel.—Dr. Haven.—Condensed from Pelouet's Select Notes.

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