### THE VESTRY MEETINGS.

QUIET ROUTINE AT SOME OF THE CHURCH MEETINGS.

The Position of the Congregations in a Fi-

Church Officials and Representatives-Usual Unpleasantness at St. Paul's.

nancial Sense-Election of the Usual

The annual meeting of St. Paul's church vestry was held last evening in the school house ; Rev. Mr. Carey presided.

Mr. Marshall presented the churchwarden's statement, showing the receipts for year to be \$1,776.44; the expenditure, \$1,591.21. Reference was made to the organist's salary, from which \$35 had been deducted. This proceeding Mr. Marshall said was wrong, and he recommended that \$16 50 be voted to Miss Taylor as back salary. If this were granted she would be receiving at the rate of \$100 per annum. The speaker intimated that agrievous wrong was being done every year by debts being incurred of which the church-wardens knew nothing. To guard against this he recommended that an order-book be placed in the care of the church-wardens, and that no expenses be incurred without an order being given by them. Mr. Harmer could not understand how debts were contracted without the knowledge of the wardens, and Mr. Carey challenged Mr. Marshall to name any cases of this kind. Mr. Marshall named several accounts which the wardens had little or no knowledge of before hand.

Auditors Butt and Ruttan reported the church-warden's books carefully kept.

THE DEBATE IS RESUMED. The debate about the organist's salary was then resumed. It was contended that Miss Taylor should be paid the same salary as her predecessor. Captain Gaskin fixed her salary at \$50 because of the statement of Mr. Carey, that a young lady had volunteered to act as organist until Easter without pay. He had promised to support Miss Taylor for the position, and therefore thought it better to secure her at a low salary than to have one who would play free. Mr. Carey corroborated the statement. Miss Taylor was only appointed temporarily and the position she held was virtually vacant. Mr. Wilmot thought there was something about the appointment that had not seen the light. He would like to know what it was.

his church-warden. Mr. Marshall was reelected as the people's church-warden. The debate about the organist was again

Mr. Youlden was appointed by Mr. Carey

Atd. Thomqson thought Miss Taylor should be reappointed. She had given satisfaction. GETTING AT BOTTOM FACTS.

Mr. Wilmot wanted light on this subject. He heard that the position was being reserved for a niece of Mrs. Youlden, who was an applicant for the position. Mr. Carey's appointment of Mr. Youlden made him think there was something in it. Again he was aware that last winter the young lady's aunt had gathered the money which went to buy Mr. Carey a coat. Capt. Gackin explained there was nothing unusual about ladies raising subscriptions to purchase their pastor a coat. The ladies in other churches did the same thing. He and others subscribed towards the coat. He hoped the reporters would not take note of this case. Mr. Carey said the reporters should state just what transpired. It was too bad that they could not have a vestry meeting without a scene. However, the onus of it must fall upon those making it. The organist matter was dropped

A NEW BREEZE SETS IN. Another discussion, upon another subject. was provoked by Mr. Marshall. He referred to the new move which Mr. Carey had started on Sunday, viz., that the sidesmen should go to the altar rail and receive the collection plates from him before going among the people for their offerings. He contended that such a proceeding on the part of a clergyman was contrary to the laws of the church. A clergyman had no right to interfere with the temporalities of the church. The new departure partook of of ritualism pure and simple.

Mr. Carey differed from Mr. Marshall and contended that according to canon he could interfere with the temporalities of the

church if he chose. Mr. Marshall could not find any clause in any canon to show that a clergyman had anything whatever to do with the financial affairs of the church. It was not free and the people should be consulted about anything that affected the church's standing before it was attempted. The plates should be left in the pews as had always been the custom. If this were not done people would leave the

Mr. Wilmot-"Mr. Marshall, submit a motion.

Mr. W. Reid-"There is no harm in the sidesmen receiving the plates from the clergyman at the altar.

Mr. Marshall said the new move would affect the church's finances. Several people had told him that if it were carried out they would not attend the services. It was time the church was done with its novelties. He was anxious that the plates be placed in his pew as heretofore. If this was not done

Mr. Carey laughed heartily at the remark and so did several of the vestry men.

he would lock them up.

Capt. Gaskin was in favour of going forward to the altar to get the collection plates, and he was as much opposed to popery and ritualism as any man in the city. Other churches in the city had adopted the sys-

MR. MARSHALL WON'T HAVE IT. Mr. Marshall-"If other churches make a

wrong move that is no reason why St. Paul's should do so." Mr. Hitchins-"It is a small matter to talk about. Submit a motion, Mr. Marshall.

We will bounce it." Mr. Marshall-"You can do what you like, Mr. Hitchins, but when I take my children to church I want them taught as

have been. Mr. Hitchins-"Capt. Gaskin is as good a protestant as you are, and he does not object to going forward for the collection

Mr. Marshall -"I don't know whether Capt. Gaskin is as good a protestant as I

Mr. Wilmot got excited. If there was not going to be more peace and harmony in St Paul's church, between pastor and people. than there had been, he would leave the

Mr. Carey reminded Mr. Wilmot that when he (W.) was his church-warden he had said that they got along harmoniously together. He did not think there was any

change in him since that time. Mr. Wilmot stated that these little differences between the pastor and the wardens led the people to believe that there was something wrong. He was annoyed at the selection of Mr. Youlden as the pastor's warden He would like Mr. Carey to state why he had made this appointment.

Mr. Carey-"I will not answer any such contemptible and unmanly insinuations." Mr. Marshall continued the debate on the collection plates. Conscientiously he was opposed to going forward for them. He did not think the act was right. He knew that the English church strongly advocated protestant principles, and he also knew that there were some people connected with it who were sworn to bring it back to the catholic church.

Mr. Carey-"I am not one of them." Mr. Marshall-"I did not say that you

On motion it was decided that the church wardens be relieved from taking up the collections in future.

RECEIVING OTHER REPORTS. The Sunday school and Ladies' Aid societies reports were read. The former showed a balance on hand of \$10, and the latter of \$179.49.

The salary of the pastor was placed at \$1,000, and that of Mr. Ball, his sexton, at

The sidesmen appointed were: Messrs. Miller, Butt, Sutherland, J. D. Thompson, Goodearle, Robinson, Power, Gaskin, Ruttan, Corbett, Horsey and Wilmot.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring churchwardens, sidesmen, members of the choir and auditors, for their services. The appointing of an organist and the fixing of her salary was left to the discretion of the churchwardens and the pastor.

MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION. At a congregational meeting, held after the vestry session, Capt. Davidson, R.M.C., was appointed a delegate to the synod.

St. George's Cathedral.

The vestry meeting in St. George's cathedral was well attended last evening. Rev. B. B. Smith, assistant rector, presided, and F. J. Rogers performed the duties of vestry clerk. The auditors presented the financial statement, which showed an increase in receipts of \$215.38 over the receipts of 1885-

Receipts for 1886-87.

To balance preceding Easter Poor fund. Receipts, St. George's Hall Pew rents Ordinary collections. Special collections Donation, Rev. B. B. Smith. D ebenture account.	551 3 185 0 2,275 0 920 9 717 8 150 0
Total	\$8,471 90
Disbursements for 1886-87.	
Rev. B. B Smith	\$1,362 06
Rev. A. W. Cooke	600 00
Choir rund	655 23
Poor fund	412 25
Debenture account	. 3,318 35
Sexton	375 00
Repairs	86 57
Fuel, water and gas	219 36
St. George's Hall	. 55 06
Special collections	717 84
Synod assessment	60 00
Rent, Bishop's house	45 00
Incidental expenses	177 98
Interest account	138 23
Balance	248 97
Total	\$8,471 90

Payments to the clergy from the Rector funds do not appear in the above statement, as the moneys do not pass through the wardens' hands.

It was agreed that the estimates for 1887 88 be prepared and considered at an ad journed meeting to be held on April the 25th. Accommodation was provided in the church for unmarried militia officers, and the ladies were heartily thanked for their interest in aiding in extinguishing the debt. The choir was also thanked for their very efficient services for the past year. The rector expressed satisfaction with the services of R. J. Carson as church-warden for the past year, and nominated R. Waldron his successor for the ensuing year. J. S. Muckleston was unanimiously re-elected the people's warden. The following sidesmen were selected: Messrs. R. E. Kent, T. Mills, John Carson, H. H. Gildersleeve, H. A. Betts, F. W. Spanginberg and F. J. Rogers. The finance committee was continued ir office and power given unto it to add to their number. C. F. Gilders leeve was re-elected representative of the cathedral to the synod, and the vestry meeting was adjourned.

## St. James' Church.

The incumbent, Rev. Mr. McMorine, in the chair. The auditors' statement showed the receipts to be \$3,215 for the past year, probably as large an offering in proportion to the size of the church as any before given in Kingston. In addition \$375 was realized by the ladies' aid, and \$350 by legacy. The amount given to diocesan and other general objects was \$875. The cost for church improvement, over \$3,000, was shown to be paid off within the four years calculated pon, save \$100, against which there were subscriptions for \$177, very soon available. There was an increase of \$256 upon the previous year in Sunday offerings. These accounts were adopted, and R. V. Rogers reappointed minister's warden, E. J. B. Pense being again chosen people's warden. The auditors, G. E. Hague and H. C. Voigt, were re-appointed, as also the sidesmen, J. A. B. Smith, J. S. R. McCann, G. Hewitt, G. Bonny, Alfred Shannon, W. Critchley and Alfred Howeil. Thanks were passed to the wardens, auditors, ladies' aid, organist and choir. The memorial and improvement committee reported progress. With great heartiness and unanimity an increase of \$200 was made to the stipend of Rev. J. K. McMorine, and to the wardens was en trusted the carrying out of desirable improvements in the parsonage under arrangement with the incumbent. The congregation, at a subsequent meeting, re-elected E. J. B. Pense delegate to the diocesan synod for three years.

## All Saints' Church.

The pastor, Rev. F. Prime was in the chair. The attendance was very large and harmonious. The following account of receipts and expenditure were presented for the past eight months and adopted. The receipts were : Sunday offerings, \$520.64 : special offerings, \$219.16; guild offerings, \$10.42; total, \$750.22. The expenditure was : Paid rector, \$465.03 ; other expenses, \$274.77; cash on hand, \$10.42. John Goodfellow was elected vestry clerk; Ald. Geo. Creeggan elected people's warden; Col. Oliver, Royal Artillery, clergyman's warden. Votes of thanks were passed to friends in the cities of Kingston, Toronto and Montreal for valuable gifts, etc., since the opening of the church under the present rector ; also to the organist and choir, and to the Rev. E. Wood, St. John's, Montreal. At a meeting of the congregation held immediately afterwards the following were elected delegates to the synod : Geo. Creeggan, three years ; Col. Ofiver, R.A., two years ; H. G. Goodfellow, one year.

## St. John's Church-Portsmouth.

The vestry meeting was well attended: Rev. F. W. Dobbs in the chair. After eleven years of service J. B. Walkem resigned his position of minister's churchwarden owing to a press of business. Thomas Millman, M.D., was appointed in his place. Thomas Evans was re-elected people's churchwarden. The sidesmen appointed were A. Thompson, J. Wright, T. Evans and S. Watts. Dr. Millman and R. M. Graham were appointed auditors. The churchwardens and sidesmen were appointed as a committee to devise a scheme to liquidate the outstanding debt. A vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Dobbs, as organist, and the choir for their valuable assistance during the past year. Allan McLean was re-elected as delegate to the synod for the next three years. The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 25th inst.

The cheapest jacket cloths at Hardy's.

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE OPENING OF IT YESTERDAY-THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS.

He Believes in Employing the Convicts in Some Way-He Thinks Hard Labour Would Have a Tendency to Lessen Crime-The Scott Act Should be Enforced if a Good Law.

The spring assizes opened on Monday afternoon; Judge Rose presided. The first business of the day was the organization of the grand jury. The following gentlemen compose it: T. Clyde, foreman; Messrs. B. Allen, John Asselstine, A. Barr, P. B. Clark, T. Conley, G. W. Dawson, T. B. Gardner, Delos Grimshaw, J. Harker, A. C. Johnston, T. Kirkpatrick, C. Livingston, C. Maund, John B. Burton, Thomas Clyde, Joseph Deek, William Erastus, Gilbert Flynn, Thomas J. Genge, Thomas Green, John Halliday, Richard C. Irvine, Robert King, Thomas Moore.

Judge Rose, in addressing the jury, point ed out that there were only two cases for consideration, one of fraud and one of libel. The judge observed that no man had authority to write or print that about another which would bring him into disrepute and ridicule with his fellow men. His lordshipexplained the nature of the libel suit to be submitted to them, and charged the jury to investigate it thoroughly. He gave his own opinion with regard to libel. He had not, he said, very much sympathy with actions for libel. As a rule men living in a community have characters which will stand criticism without injury. A reputation is not worth much if it is not strong enough to live down some opposition. It was hardly worth their while to defend everything men said about one. But there may be times when persons will say that of their fellow man which should be answered. Allusion ras made to the power of the press, his lordship pointing out that articles appeared at times in print that if seen in places where the facts of the case were unknown, might prove damaging to those they concerned. The duty of the jury in the case referred to was to ascertain, if possible, if the paragraph complained of was written for the purpose of injurying complainant. If they came to the conclusion that such was the case, they would bring a true bill. En passant the judge referred to two mat-

ters which were now engaging the attention of the grand jurors. (1.) Temperance legislation. In this respect the government was greatly exercised as to what the people really desire and what was best needed for the public interests. Some persons were of the opinion that the people should be educated against the excessive use of liquor : others held that the manufacture and sale of liquor should be prohibited. Society was agitated by the problem which the question presented. As far as his lordship could learn or observe the legislation now had upon this question, the option law, was very inefficiently enforced. It had been freely violated. This should not be. If the law was not a good one it should be taken off the statute books; if it was good it should be enforced. (2.) Prison labor. He did not mean, in this connection, the contract system. He meant the desirability of keeping convicts in the gaols and prisons employed in some way. The sum of \$70,000 had been spent last year in the maintenance of those in the gaols, and the total revenue from their labor was less than \$400. When poor men had to work for their living was it desirable that they should be called upon to support the prishners in idleness? He showed clearly that if work were provided for the prisoners there would not be so many of them. He instanced places where it had been decided to work the prisoners in the gaols and where work proved very effective. He argued that prisoners should be made to work, and that the product of their labor should be put upon the market. While the prisoners were in gaol and employed they might be allowed certain wages which could be handed over to their families or friends. The jury could express an opinion

## Whitehead vs. Ottawa "Free Press."

on this subject in their presentment.

This case was called at 9:30 o'clock, and, after some trouble, a jury was secured. Such prominent jurors as R. M. Ford, W. Allen, P. Curtis, S. J. Kilpatrick, W. P. Bell, and J. B. Carruthers were challenged. With one exception, and that G. S. Fenwick, the jurors were farmers. Mr. McIntyre addressed the jury in a lengthy way. pointing out the law of libel, and reciting the circumstances of the case. The libel was said to be contained in the following para graph, published on March 2nd

"Is it any wonder that Mr. Gunn was defeated at Kingston when, by a strange circumstance, the deputy returning officer took the trouble to write the names of the voters upon a number of ballots marked for Mr. Gunn. It is needless to say that no such trouble was taken by the deputy returning officer with the ballots marked for Sir John Macdonald. There is a satisfaction, however, in knowing that the tory returning officer, by marking these ballots, and so destroying them, in all probability annulled the entire election. Trickery sometimes

overreaches itself. This paragraph was said to be false, malicious, and defamatory. It was vile, disreputable, and dishonorable to charge that the "tory officer" had resorted to "trickery" in marking ballots for the reform candidate. He went in for the freest scope and latitude for the discussion of national matters by the journalists, but libellous attacks upon gentlemen should not be tolerated. He urged the jurors to cast out all political prejudice and to calmly and deliberately consider the

facts presented. James Johnson, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, testified as to the publication of the Free Press. He noticed the paragraph regarding Mr. Whitehead, because as an old Kingstonian, he kept posted on events here. The witness relying on the professions of C. W. Mitchell, was satisfied that he was pro prietor of the paper. He had had, subsequent to March 2nd, a conversation with Mr. Mitchell touching slanderous matter in his paper regarding witness. "Oh, then, you have a grievance, too, against the paper, said J. L. Whiting. Mr. Johnson said he had not in the present case. He was not here by his own motion but much against his will. He would not positively swear as to who was proprietor of the Free Press on March 2nd.

E. J. B. Penne, proprietor of the WHIG, rarely saw the Ottawa Free Press, which was received as an exchange. The paragraph Mr. Walkem pointed out was copied into the WHIG of March 3rd. He felt it had reference to Mr. Whitehead because he had read the proceedings of the recount.

J. Macdonald, News, testified that a copy of the Ottawa Free Press had been turned over to Mr. Walkem from the News office. The paragraph in it was read by him and he took it as referring to Mr. Whitehead. He was at the recount and related the circum' stances of the rejection of ballots at No. 17 sub-division, because of names being written on the backs of them. He thought the only ballots thus marked were those at No. 17 sub-division.

Dr. E. H. Smythe, president of the Liberal-Conservative association, was present

at the recount on March 1st and knew of the rejection of the ballots. No strong contention was made against the rejection of the ballots by the liberal counsel. He did not hear that at first it was the intention of the returning officer to leave Mr. Whitehead

off as a deputy returning officer. THE PLAINTIFF IN THE STAND. J. J. Whitehead said that he marked four ballots at No. 17 sub-division. When he got his ballot box and equipments he had asked Dr. Henderson what he should do, as there were no attestation papers. The reply he understood was that he should mark the ballots of the illiterate voters upon the back. He had marked the ballots in good faith in the presence of the voters. No objections was raised to the proceedings and the ballots, as marked by him, were in favor of Mr. Gunn and counted for him. The paragraph in the Ottawa Free Press had injured him as well as his sons and daughters.

In cross-examination the witness said he had no recollection of saying that if he was not appointed a deputy-returning officer he would vote against Sir John. He admitted that there had been some chaffing going on during the campaign. After he had written the names of the voters on the backs of the ballots he marked them for the men and held them up to the gaze of the scrutineers. He did not hear that they were objected to. He was perfectly sober, as sober as he was then in the witness box. He had received a copy of the Election act, but he confessed he was not familiar with its provisions. He did not read section 55, to the effect that ballots marked so that voters could be identified should be thrown out. He had acted generally as he had acted in previous elections. He had not, of course, previously counted in the marked ballots, and had he had attestation papers he would not have counted the ballots which he marked. Having marked them in good faith, however, he counted them. After the election, and when a recount was talked of, the idea occurred to him that the ballots marked by him would be thrown out. In reciting the conversation which he had with the returning officer he (Whitehead) tried hard to explain what had occurred. He had asked a question, and taken Dr. Henderson's remark to ther officers as a reply to him.

"You were badly mixed up wern't you," enquired Mr. Whiting. Mr. Whitehead did not reply.

"You made a pretty mess of it, didn't you ?" said Mr. Whiting. "I don't think I did," said the witness,

with evident embarassment. Mr. Whiting asked him if he had read certain sections of the law given him for his guidance and he said he might have done so, but he had no recollection. He certainly did not think he read the section which made provision against the very thing he

had himself done. "Do you know a man named Aylesworth. a stage-driver, and to be seen about Beau-

Mr. Whitehead looked thoughtful. He seemed at first to be in doubt, but eventual ly light dawned upon him. Yes, he would know the man by sight.

"Did you remark to him," said Mr. Whiting, "that you had fixed the grits this

Mr. Whithead answered in the negative and in a manner to indicate that he was shocked. He did not see Aylesworth since the election, and he wouldn't make such a remark to him anyway.

A MATERIAL POINT RAISED.

The witness was asked if objection had been taken to the manner in which he had acted by the liberal scrutineers present. He said that Alfred Simmonds had been particularly troublesome. He had made mischief all the day.

Mr. Whiting asked him what Simmonds had been doing.

Mr. Whitehead could not go into details, but Simmonds, he said, had been objecting

to everything. "Then," said Mr. Whiting, "he objected to you writing the names of the voters on the backs of the ballots, though you said a

moment ago that no objection was taken." Mr. Whitehead said Simmonds had not objected to his marking the ballots, neither had anybody else; and when he said Simmonds objected to everything the ballot marking was excepted. The other liberal scrutineer, Mr. Brooks, had, he said, acted

in a quiet and orderly manner. Mr. Whiting asked Whitehead, a return ing officer of 35 years' standing, if he had ever marked ballots in the way he had marked four for Mr. Gunn and caused them to be thrown out, and Whitehead said he had not. When asked why he took the new departure he answered in a confused way. He might have acted in an irregular way. but he had certainly acted in good faith. He meant no trickery. Whitehead, continuing, and in reply to questions, said he though his reputation had been damaged, that he felt the effect of the reflection cast upon him by the Free Press, and so did his family. His business was affected also. Since March he had had comparatively

nothing to do. HE HAD LESS THAN USUAL.

Mr. Whiting asked him if he had any thing less to do than usual.

Mr. Whitehead replied that he had, and for Mr. Whiting's benefit, remarked that his business sometimes ran as high as \$40,000 a year, but that of course it fluctuated as the business of Mr. Whiting did. He said he was known to quite a few people at Ot tawa, and that among them the item might do him injury, even though his name was not mentioned. The paragraph was copied into the Whio and he had not prosecuted it for family reasons. Mr. Walkem had written it a letter, however. He had been hurt personally, because some people would not have as much confidence as formerly in him, and he would get no support from the grits in consequence of the unfortunate af-

The prosecution rested the case here, and Mr. Whiting moved for a non-suit. It had not been proven that C. W. Mitchell was the proprietor of the Free Press. The judge held that the evidence of Mr. Johnson was ufficient on that point.

CASE OF THE DEFENCE.

Mr. A. Simmonds took the stand and said he objected to the marking of certain ballots of sub-division 17, city election. Whitehead, the returning officer, had said: "I know my own business." He refused to allow the witness to see how the backs of the ballots were marked. Throughout the day Whitehead acted in a partizan way. He so handed out the ballots that when he tore off the counterfoil the cross upon them could be ascertained. One Francis, an illiterate person, voted without having his name placed on the back of his ballot. (Mr. Walkem and the witness had some conversation about the duty of scrutineers gener ally.) The witness' only duty was to maintain secrecy, not to scrutinize the ballots

and decide upon their legality.

Thomas Brooks heard Mr. Simmonds object to the marking of names upon the ballots. Whitehead so acted in tearing off the counterfoils that he (witness) thought the conservative scrutineers could see how the men voted. He was of the opinion that Mr. Whitehead, in marking the ballots as he did, was acting as a partizan.

Lester Aylesworth, of Bath, had a conversation with Mr. Whitehead regarding the spoiled ballots, and Mr. Whitehead turned back and said : "I knew how to fix them." H. A. Bates, conservative scrutineer,

denied that the ballots were so held by Mr. Whitehead that the way the men voted could be ascertained. He thought the deputy returning officer had acted in an impartial way. Because of an objection of Mr. Simmonds Mr. Whitehead threatened to put him under arrest, but Whitehead was only joking.

ADDRESSES OF THE COUNSEL. Mr. J.L. Whiting did not think there was much to say about the case. In the past newspapers had been persecuted by people with empty pockets and reputations affected, and who wanted to squeeze money out of the publishers. Anybody who knew Mr. Whitehead would laugh at the idea of him wanting damages for wounded feelings. It was absurd to think that a reputation soweather-beaten as his could be injured by the little dust stirred up. The remarks penned in the Ottawa Free Press were brought upon Mr. Whitehead's own head by his conduct during the election, and it was ridiculous to think that he had received any damage, particularly as he glossed over the act of a local paper and attacked one at Ottewa, where he was not known, and where the people did not care a baubee about him. It was a crying shame the way Mr. Whitehead acted in the late election. The impression he tried to leave upon the mind of Mr. Aylesworth was that he had been awfully clever and tricky, and equal to the very thing the Free Press had said about him. Mr. Whitehead had brains enough to make the votes of no value, and he was certainly not stupid or foolish enough to count them out when he himself spoiled them. The counsel humorously pourtrayed Mr. Whitehead's peculiarities, his position, and his delicate reputation, compared with his idiotic action at the polling booth. As a deputy-returning officer for thirty years he had exhibited himself in court rather as a knave than a fool. The damage to his reputation was infinitesimal; it could not be computed; and the counsel for the prosecution had not offered to show what it was. They appeared in court in a spirit of bravado, with "nothing to lose but everything to gain." Mr. Whiting spoke for nearly an

Mr. R. T. Walkem said the plaintiff did not seek large damages, but the thorough vindication of his reputation. Mr. Walkem claimed that Whitehead's election irregularities were committed through a mistaken impression as to what his instructions were. The charges made in the Ottawa Free Press about him were, to his mind, shocking. The only desire now was to wash Mr. Whitehead's reputation from the stain cast upon it, and he appealed to the jury with great confidence that they would do this for him. REMARKS OF THE JURY.

The judge began his charge at 1:15 o'clock. He had written out a number of questions which he asked the jury to answer, the chief one of which was to this effect : Did the article, as a whole, expose the plaintiff to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obliquy? The judge referred to the embitterments created by political partizanship, and then passed on to discuss the conduct of the plaintiff and enquired if there was trickery in his acts objected to. This was a matter for the jury to decide. If the comments of the Free Press were not fair, not true, or not just, a verdict should be given for the plaintiff; but if the jury thought the comments fairly represented the conduct of the plaintiff a libel had not been committed. The jury retired at 1:30 o'clock.

The jury returned at 2:35 o'clock and asked the court if the names of the voters on the cancelled ballots were written before or after the votes were cast. Whitehead said before; Simmonds said after.

The judge could not tell them how to de cide in such a matter. The jury returned at 3:20 o'clock and rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$5. The judge said the verdict carried costs with it.

The case of Peters vs. Whalen, an action for seduction, has been adjourned until next

## The Non-Jury List.

Thompson vs. Reeve - A suit for ejectment from the premises leased by the plaintiff, Thompson, and possession of which was only granted to Reeve under privilege. When asked to vacate Reeve refused to do so because he was the owner. The judge reserved decision. He said there were some neat points in the case and few authorities convenient upon them. He would consider the case immediately on his return to To-

Stewart vs. Sullivan-The case was called and Mr. McIntyre offered objection, and asked a stay of proceedings. The order of Justice Armour, he said, still held good. Dr. Stewart hoisted a document upon the judge's desk and said : "There's my answer, intended reading it, but it's too dark.' The judge promised to read it, and the court adjourned.

## A Judge That Means Business.

Justice Rose is the youngest member of the bench both as regards his age and length of service. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Rose, of the Methodist church. His lordship is a man of small stature, with sharp features, full forehead, and hair and whiskers raven black. He wears eye glasses and writes with his left hand. He speaks sharply and with telling effect. Yesterday a refractory witness was silenced by a word, and a lawyer who interrupted an opponent in an address was wound up with the remark : "I'll hear one counsel at a time.'

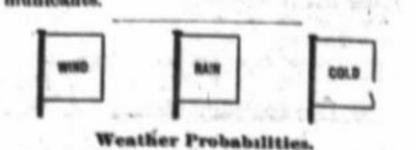
# Business Men as Jurors.

Many of the petit jurors this term are business men. Among them are Henry Cunningham, G. S. Fenwick, R. M. Horsey, J. C. Hardy, Wm. Allen, John Muckleston. R. M. Ford, and J. B. Carruthers. Some of them never before served on a jury. Ex-Mayor Cunningham appeared at the court and presuming he was a grand juror took his place on the stand and was elected foreman before the mistake was discovered.

## Grand Jury Presentment.

The grand jury presented a true bill against Lewis W. Shannon, of the News, for libel, embodied in a paragraph which said Mr. H. T. Shibley was involved in a quarrel at Sharbot Lake during his late candidature in Addington. Shibley declared that there was no ground for it.

Easter at St. Mark's, Barriefield. The church was prettily decorated with flowers for the Easter festival. A handsome bouquet stood on the altar, and a beautiful petunia, kindly lent by Mrs. George, filled the front with a profusion of bloom. Begonias, callas and geraniums in pota, the of ferings of Mrs. Hutton and Mrs. Edward Leader, were grouped about the front and at the base of the pulpit. The congregations were large, and there were over forty com-



Increasing easterly winds, mostly fair weather; local rains to-night or to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

The Duchess of Norfolk is dead.