THE CALLAGHAN MURDER.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Peters' Address to the Jury.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PRISONER.

The Blood on the Clothing.

New and Startling Testimony.

Callaghan's Vest Identified.

TUESDAY, Jan 26.

THE case for the Crown was concluded at three o'clock this afternoon. After an intermissian of about ten minutes, Mr. Arthur Peters opened the case for the prisoner, and addressed the Jury as follows :—

MY LORD, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,—It now becomes the duty of the counsel for the prisoner to state the nature of his defence. Before doing so, however, there are sundry dates which are most important, and which I particularly wish the jury to make a note of—not as proved by the Crown, but as admitted by us. The first date I wish to call your attention to is Friday, the 15th day of May, when Gillis is proved to have been at Harmony. We admit that he was. On Saturday, the 16th day of May, the Crown proved that Gillis left McDonald's, went to Souris and returned to McDonald's. We admit that he did so. On Sunday, the 17th May, the Crown proved that he left McDonald's, alleging that he was going to Charlottetown, and we do not deny this either. These dates are most important, so please note them carefully. On the 18th of May, the Crown attempted to prove that Gillis came to town. We deny this. On the 19th, according to the Crown, Gillis remained in town, and in attempting to prove this they prove the contrary, by their own witnesses. On the 20th May they proved, by the evidence of McMillan, that a man named McInnis had been in town, and in his company. On the 21st the Crown have not attempted to prove where Gillis was. We will show where he was, and that it was utterly impossible for him to have committed the murder. On the next day, they say, Gillis went back on the evening train. We will prove that he did not. The evidence we will produce will be of the most reliable nature. What the Crown advanced was this: "The question for you to decide is, who killed Callaghan?" If you find that Gillis killed Callaghan, you will, of course, know who it was that killed him. No case based upon circumstantial evidence ever failed more signally than did this one. We will prove to your satisfaction that Gillis could not have committed the deed. The Crown left out of the chain of evidence a very important link. The omission of this link destroys the whole chain, and the prisoner cannot be found guilty. A prejudice has been raised against the prisoner by the press of the country, without any evidence to substantiate their statements. It has been stated by the press, and sent throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the prisoner Gillis was a terrible man; that he had committed murders in Australia, and God knows what else, and all these statements are based upon the drunken ravings of Detective Skeffington, whom the Crown have not dared to produce before you, and I say that in this instance the Crown have acted unfairly, and now I am sorry to have to say it of a British Court of Justice, but before we came into Court we had not the most remote idea of the evidence against this man Gillis. The Crown would not furnish us with any information whatever in the matter. In this case—the man being tried for his life—the Crown refused the information desired. Yes, Gentlemen! the prosecution withheld from us all information concerning what we were to be called upon to plead to, and it was only owing to the officiousness of Mr. Cundall that we obtained that information by taking advantage of a legal technicality. Had Mr. Cundall not been so officious, we would yet be without that we so earnestly desired. Gentlemen of the Jury, the fate of the prisoner is in your hands. It is for you to say, "This day thou shalt live," or "This day shalt thou die." I believe that you will do your duty in the matter. If you think he murdered Callaghan you are bound to find him guilty; if you have any doubt whatever of his guilt, you are bound to give him the benefit of the doubt, as the Court will also instruct you, and you must acquit him. Our theory of the murder is that it was not committed for the sake of plunder, though the Crown contend that it was. Callaghan, according to the Crown's evidence, kept his money in the banks, or loaned it out through the country. Is it probable that the prisoner would murder him for the sake of an old watch worth a dollar? Now, it is evident that no one man committed that murder. It has been proved that four instruments were used, and if one person committed the deed he must have used all four—which is highly improbable. Several persons went to steal certain papers in possession of the old man. They murdered the man, examined the papers and left them in disorder. That is our theory. Now, we hold that Gillis had the watch which was produced here before even the murder took place; and we propose to bring in the evidence given before the Grand Jury, to show that Mary Ellen McDonald stated "that this watch (marked A. G.) is Gillis'. "He had this watch when I first saw him," and that she swore the contrary here. It will also be proved to you by evidence that Mary Ellen McDonald and the other witnesses have committed perjury. We will prove to you that it is utterly impossible that this man could have committed such a dreadful deed. We will prove to you an alibi, which will be as clear as any alibi ever given in court. We will account for the whereabouts of Gillis from the 17th until after the 21th of May. If we can do this, you dare not, in the face of your oaths, convict that man. They produced a pair of bloody trousers. It amounts to this that a countryman generally has blood on his trousers. We will bring in Mr. William Prowse to prove that Alexander Gillis killed a cow for him. We can bring in Mr. Neil McPhee to prove that the prisoner butchered two pigs for him. Now I will go back to the watch. The watch is a common ordinary watch. Under the evidence you could not find him guilty of stealing it. What is the fact a year, two years or four years before the murder was committed the prisoner had a watch like this. We will also prove that he had a chain like this. We will prove that James Lewis saw Callaghan's chain, and that his impression is that Callaghan's chain was different from it. As to the coin they have failed to prove anything at all. Horace McEwen tells you that he could not identify the coin, and furthermore, that the man who changed it with him had a moustache. It is only necessary to remind you that in cases depending on circumstantial evidence, the facts must be consistent with the hypothesis. If one link in the evidence is gone you cannot find nim guilty. One inconsistency knocks the bottom completely out of it. A thousand times better that a thousand guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be hanged. In England innocent men have been actually executed, and Lord Hale lays it down that it is better to err on the side of mercy, and if there is a reasonable doubt in your minds, for God's sake give the prisoner the benefit of it. In closing, I ask you to carefully weigh the evidence we offer in our support.

WM. PROWSE, (sworn)—Examined by Mr. F. Peters—Gillis was in my employ. In the month of January, 1885, he and I killed a cow between us. I think Gillis knocked the cow down. He carried the skin and the tallow into the house. I am not sure about his butchering a sheep that was injured. It was butchered.

No cross examination.

JAS. LEWIS, (sworn)—Examined by F. Peters—I live in Charlottetown, and knew Callaghan well. I had some papers for him—a Dominion Bond for $500, and a note of hand for $1,800. I held those up to the time of his death. I thought he had more in the Savings Bank. I have seen the watch chain worn by Callaghan. (Chain shown.) I rather think this is not it. I would not swear. There was a drop to Callaghan's. He generally had one gold coin on it. I cannot say for certain whether the drop on Callaghan's was shorter or longer. The chain, too, was a little brighter. Callaghan was robbed a year or eighteen months before the murder. The robber was not convicted—that I know of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hodgson—I will not say that that is not his chain. He was not very particular about his person. I thought that on Callaghan's chain all the long links were open.

NEIL MCPHEE (sworn)—Examined by F. Peters—I live at Big Pond, and know the prisoner. My wife is his sister. Gillis was off the Island for [illegible]. He came home on the 17th of September, 1884. He came to my place and was there He stayed from then to the 31st of December, and on January 1st, 1885, he left for Charlottetown. On the 6th of February he came back to my place. After that he was backward and forward between our place and the Line Road. His trunk remained at our house until the Sheriff came and took it. My place was his headquarters. He thought he would commence a lobster factory with my son. They commenced on the 20th of April to haul lobster traps from Black Bush factory to Big Pond. They were about three days hauling; then they began to fix them. They had some of the traps ready by May 13th—but not all; but he would not go to put the traps out. On the afternoon of the 13th of May he took his valise and went to McDonald's, as I supposed. He came back the day of the election about half-past seven or eight o'clock and, after dressing himself, left for the party. He came back to my house on Sunday, the 17th, after dark, about nine o'clock. He slept at my place. On Monday morning, the 18th, he left, saying that he was going to take the morning train for Mount Stewart. He came back on Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock. I let him in myself. That is the only time I let him in. It happened that I was out that evening late, running out trap lines. I have a memorandum of the date. When Gillis backed out of the fishery business I took it up, because I was responsible, and I took a memorandum of the traps and all the stuff I got. (Memo. shown.) I made this memorandum myself. Those were the first lines we put out—the two days before that were rough. I remember the 19th without any memorandum. He stayed with us on the 19th. On Wednesday, the 20th, he put on his rubber coat, as it was raining, and went to the Line Road to look for his watch. He did not come back that evening, but he came back about 6 o'clock the next morning, Thursday. On Friday morning I left home about half-past three o'clock, and when I came back in the evening he was away. I saw him next on Sunday evening, the 24th. He came to my house. He stayed that night. I did not see him again till Wednesday, the 27th, in the afternoon. He stayed with me that night. I went away on Thursday morning, the 28th, and left him in bed. He left our house on the 3rd of June, and I have not since seen him till now. I am positive that he was with us on the night of the 19th. To that date I swear positively. While he was with me he dressed two hogs. He killed the first one between Christmas and New Year's, and the last one in March, 1885. Gillis had two watches. The one he wore was a smooth back silver watch. (Chain shown.) The chain was something like that. I never had it in my hand. But it was like that. He wore that for eight or ten days after he first came back, and then he put on a black one. He also wore a little ivory charm on the black chain. (Watch shown.) I could not swear positively to the watch nor to the chain. (Valise shown.) He had a black valise very much like that. He had also a shawl strap like this. (Strap shown.) He had a trunk like this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hodgson, Q. C.—I have had that memorandum book for about twenty years. I was very particular about entering the days of the week relating to Gillis, because I was responsible and because I put the lines out that day. I cannot say whether my wife saw me make the entries. (Counsel for the Crown called the attention of the witness to the singular fact that although he had this book for twenty years, and had been making entries in it during that time, the only cases in which the day of the week was given in addition to the date, were in those entries relating to Gillis. After several attempts to get an explanation of why this was so, the counsel gave it up.) I cannot say where Gillis was on the 22nd of May. I got no letter from Gillis while he was in jail, but he wrote to my wife. I think he wrote two.

To Mr. Peters—My wife is very ill now. She is under the treatment of Dr. McIntyre, and could not come out of bed when I left. It is impossible that either my wife or daughters could come to-morrow.

Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

The court opened promptly at 11 o'clock The attendance was even greater than on any previous day, many ladies being in attendance when the doors were opened. The first witness called was—

MRS. MCEACHERN (sworn)—Examined by F. Peters—I live at Heartz's farm, about three miles from Charlottetown. We went there the 14th of February. I know Gillis. He worked at Mr. Heartz's in June and left on the 19th of June. He took a job at stumping for Mr. Heartz. He went under the name of Alexander Gillis.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hodgson, Q. C.—I cannot say exactly how long he stayed. I think he worked seven or eight days at the stumping. He said he was going into the country to see his friends. He told me he was married. He said he had a wife somewhere in Souris. I will not swear that he said he did not know where the Cemetery was, and did not know Callaghan. He might have said he did not know Callaghan.

Neil McPhee re-called—Examined by Mr. Hodgson, Q. C.—(Memorandum book shown)—I believe the memos are all pretty much in my writing. (Another memorandum book shown.) That is not my writing. That is my son's. There is but one fishing transaction marked down in the first book shown. Gillis was not much at my house after the 9th of February till April. My daughters' ages are 17 and 19. (Witness here gave specimens of his hand-writing.) Gillis went to town on the 30th of April. That was on Thursday I think. Gillis left my place on the 13th of May and took his valise. On the 19th he came back to my place, about 10 o'clock at night.

HENRY CUNDALL, (re-called)—Examined by Mr. F. Peters. I took down the evidence of the witnesses before the Grand Jury—among others that of Mary Ellen McDonald. (Union watch shown.) This watch was shown to Mary Ellen McDonald. She swore to this watch as being Gillis'.

To Mr. Hodgson—I took full notes, but they were not verbatim. I did not read over notes to the witnesses.

MRS. GILLIS (sworn)—Examined by F. Peters.—My Christian name is Mary. I am John Gillis' wife. He is a brother of the prisoner. We live about three miles from McPhee's, and a little better than a mile from McDonald's. I know the prisoner. He had a black valise. (Valise shown). That is the valise—I mean that is the same kind of a valise. He brought it to my place on 16th of May. I used to see him taking out of it shaving gear and socks and shawls. He took it away on the 3rd of June. It was in our house all this time. Gillis slept at my house on the 20th May. He came there about 3 or o'clock in the afternoon. He never stayed at our house only the one night. He was often there before that. He was there on the Saturday before that, and on the day of the election. On the day after he slept at my house he left at about 9 o'clock—that was the 21st. He worked for us after the 22nd. I know nothing about his chain, but I know that he had a silver watch. It was a double-cased watch.

Cross-examined by Hodgson, Q. C.—I did not do his washing but washed his socks. He did not wear any rubber coat when he came to our house, nor on that day. He was at our house on Saturday, but did not wear a rubber coat on that day either. He worked for me on the 27th. I cannot be sure what day of the week it was. I did not notice that his moustache was shaved off until Friday, the 22nd. I cannot be sure that it was shaved off on Wednesday, the 20th. He had the moustache on on the 16th. He told me that he always shaved in the warm weather. I have seven children. The oldest is not 12 yet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters.—My husband was away in May and June at lobster traps. He would come home on Saturday nights.

JOHN TRAINOR—Examined by Arthur Peters—I am Teller of the Merchants Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown. A good many gold coins pass through my hands in the year. We have now five $2 gold pieces. They are common in this Island. I have no idea how many pass through my hands in a year.

No cross-examination.

Counsel for the defence here announced that the evidence for the defence was closed.

Mr. Hodgson, Q. C. for the Crown stated to the Court that certain evidence had been brought to his notice within the past hour, and asked leave to introduce another witness, which was granted.

JOHN BELL (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Morson—I knew Patrick Callaghan well. I made him a present of this vest in Christmas, 1883. I made it for Patrick Callaghan. I know the vest. That's the pattern I cut it off. (Witness takes pattern out of his pocket.)

(Tremendous sensation in court.)

Cross-examined by F. Peters.—(Showed make on pattern.) I have no memorandum to show the kind of cloth I put into Callaghan's waist-coat. I saw another waist-coat of his after the murder. It was covered with blood. I only saw this waist coat about an hour ago, and went straight off and got the pattern. (Pattern was here compared with the waist-coat and found to correspond.)

To the Judge—The seams agree, I swear positively, to that waistcoat. It is the one I gave Callaghan.

DR. CONROY (re-called)—Examined by Mr. Hodgson—Showed blood stains on waistcoat.

To Mr. F. Peters—There are only two spots I swear to as being blood stains.

W. A. WEEKS (re-called)—Examined by Mr. Hodgson—Said that this waistcoat was in the trunk.

To Mr. Peters—The trunk was unlocked when I got it; but while in the Prothonotary's office no one had access to it, except myself and Mr. Longworth. The keys were in the Prothonotary's office, with the watches and other things, when I came there.

MR. MCNEILL (attorney)—Examined by Mr. Hodgson—Explained that the Sheriff unlocked the box in his presence.

To Mr. F. Peters—I saw Skeffington; but don't think he had access to the trunk. I don't know who had access to the trunk. There was no list of the articles in it.

Edinburgh, Then and Now.

REV. MR. CARRUTHERS' lecture last night was a rich treat to all who had the pleasure of listening to it. The charm of Mr. Carruthers' voice, his powers as an elocutionist, a fund of knowledge and an aptitude for felicitous expression, were factors contributing to the success of the lecture. Delivered as it was on the anniversary of Burns' birthday, it could have no more fitting introduction than the Reverend lecturer's happy tribute to the memory of the peasant bard. Speaking of Edinburgh, Mr. Carruthers mentioned authors who had immortalized its glories, awarding the chief place to Sir Walter Scott, after which he described the beautiful situation of the city, which he compared with Florence, Venice and Genoa. Selecting the Canongate as rich in historic associations, the lecturer graphically portrayed the scenes enacted therein at the time of the battle of Flodden, and on the memorable occasion of Lord Lorne's marriage in 1650, when Montrose was led to the scaffold. These subjects gave fit opportunity for the introduction of "The Battle of Flodden" and "The Execution of Montrose," both of which selections were touchingly read in Mr. Carruthers' impressive style. After dwelling upon the historic associations of the Tolbooth or "Heart of Midlothian," and the curious ioscriptions so frequently found sculptured over doors and mantelpieces, the lecturer closed with an eloquent eulogy upon the claims of Edinburgh as a place for study and literary pursuits, stocked as it is with libraries, endowed with rare natural beauties, haunted by historic associations, pervaded by a conducive quiet, and peopled by a cosmos of intellectual men and women. The lecture, witty, amusing and impressive in turns, was a delight to all who heard it, and a great loss to all who unfortunately missed it.

The Civic Election.

MUCH interest was taken in the Civic Election to-day. Candidates and their supporters were early at the Polls, and the voting throughout the day was quite lively. Following is the vote up to 4.30.

FOR MAYOR.

Ward 1	Beer	139
"	Hooper	94
Ward 2	Beer	133
"	Hooper	103
Ward 3	Beer	112
"	Hooper	162
Ward 4	Beer	183
"	Hooper	181
Ward 5	Beer	182
"	Hooper	269

FOR COUNCILLORS.

Ward 1	No election	
" 2	Kelly	127
"	Taylor	103
" 3	Davy	112
"	McLean	106
" 4	McRae	194
"	Lewis	138
" 5	(No election)	

Wedding Bells.

ON Wednesday evening last, a large number of Miss Prudence Drake's friends met at her father's residence (Samuel Drake, Esq.,) Vernon River, to witness her marriage with William B. Taylor, Esq., Wood Islands. After the ceremony was duly performed by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Belfast, the newly married couple and their friends did justice to the many good things that was prepared for them. The beautiful display of presents showed how high the bride was esteemed by her friends. Between drinking the bride's toast and listening to a suitable reply, followed by vocal and instrumental music (solos and duets), which were well rendered by the musical portion of the company, the night passed pleasantly away. The following day, amid the flying of rice and slippers, the happy couple, followed by their friends, drove to their future home in Wood Islands, with the best wishes of their numerous friends and acquaintances.

Wedding Bells at Maitland.

The thriving village of Maitland was the scene of rejoicing Tuesday, when Archibald Frame, of Salmah, led to the altar Miss Lavina Cochran, daughter of the late Hon. A. McNutt Cochran The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal church in the village by the rector of Maitland, the Rev. G. R. Martell, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Halifax. The church was prettily decorated with Christmas trimmings, and both buildings and avenues were thronged with people. Many guests were present. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The bride wore a rich blue silk dress, bonnet to match, and boquet of white camelias. The bridesmaid, sister of the bride, Miss Maud Cochran, was attired in a cream-colored costume, trimmed with lace, and wore a crimson bonnet. She carried a boquet of crimson camelias. The scene in the church was very effective, the richly colored costumes of the guests making everything bright. The happy couple left immediately after the wedding breakfast, for Boston.—*Halifax Herald, January 21st.*

A little niece of George Oram, of Portland, N. B., was playing with a pistol a few nights ago. She first pointed the pistol in her mother's face and snapped the trigger, but the weapon did not discharge. She then got some parafine oil, with which she made the trigger more easily to move, and then again pointed it at her uncle, who either thinking the pistol was not loaded or would not discharge, paid no heed to the little one's acts. The third time the trigger snapped the weapon discharged, and the bullet entered the inside of Mr. Oram's leg near the hip. Mr. Oram is now in charge of a physician.

One can have the hands in soap suds without injury to the skin if the hands are dipped in vinegar or lemon juice immediately after.

Milk contains all that is required by the body, and the best proportions of mineral matter, is less irritating than other foods and better digested.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

Warlike Movements.

ATHENS, Jan. 26.

The Greek fleet has departed from Peraius to avoid being blockaded by the British fleet.

The Greek fleet comprises three ships, including two ironclads and six gunboats, making seven.

Turkish ironclads are cruising in the vicinity of Prevera Epirus, on the north side of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta.

The council, with the King presiding, is now in session, discussing the political situation.

New regiments are being actively formed for active service.

The British Mediterranean fleet, under Admiral Lord John Hay, has been ordered to Piraius.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.

Three thousand Turkish troops have been sent from Syria to Crete, and the garrison of Crete will be raised to 19,000 men.

British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave notice to day that he would introduce on Thursday a bill to suppress the Irish National League and other dangerous societies.

This announcement was greeted with cheers.

Parnell moved that the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne have precedence. This motion was strongly opposed.

Parnell, later on, withdrew his motion.

The notice given by Sir Michael Hicks Beach was greeted by the Parnellite members with crys of "Cowards!" "Shame!"

Collings moved his amendment to the address on the subject of allotment.

The amendment, although supported by Gladstone was opposed by the Marquis of Hartington

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 329 to 250, the Government thus being defeated.

The result was cheered by Irish members.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

Lord Hartington, it is said, will not enter Gladstone's Cabinet.

The *News* says Gladstone is perfectly able to form a strong, united Ministry.

The *Post* says the Conservatives pursued the best possible policy, but had to bear a policy beyond human strength to support.

Terrible Explosion.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A terrible dynamite explosion occurred at Victoria Railway Station to-day, demolishing the building. No one was injured. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

LATER.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The explosion in Victoria Station, is now believed to have been caused by gas.

Serious Floods in France.

PARIS, Jan. 26.

Reports from the south of France state that serious floods prevail in that region.

Weather Bulletin

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—10 a. m.

Winds shifting to north and east, fair to-day, rain and snow to-morrow.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE
Charlottetown, Jan. 27, 1886

Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)	34 9
Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight)	5.6
Lowest Temperature this morning	11.1
Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock	12.9
Temperature this afternoon at 1 o'clock	20.0

AH! THERE! FOR OYSTERS!

Kent's Restaurant,
Richmond Street.

HAVING lately fitted up my establishment in the most comfortable manner, I am now prepared to supply

OYSTERS,

in every style

Orders from hotels and private families promptly attended to.

Luncheon hours from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Patronage solicited.

R. MITCHELL,
Manager.

Ch'town, Jan. 25, '86—1wk eod

THE
ROCKFORD
is a watch that can truly be called a
"TIME-KEEPER."

ONE of the principal Jewelers of Albany, N Y., says:—"We have noted by our observatory time the rate of a number of Rockford Watches sold by us, and their variations. Watch of Fred Race, conductor, Hudson River R. R., 10 seconds in three months; watch of Franklin Lusk, engineer Boston & Albany R. R., 1½ minutes a year watch of Jacob Link, postmaster, six seconds a month; watch of Albert Morey, engineer, B. & A. R. R., five seconds a month; watch of Charles Cornelius, conductor, B. & A. R. R., eight seconds a month; watch of Captain Feelan, pilot of B. & A. steamer, four seconds a month."

We find, after properly regulating to our customer's wear, that the

Rockford Quick Train Watch

is all that it is represented to be.

E. W. TAYLOR,
Sole Agent, Cameron Block.

Charlottetown, Jan. 25, '86.

Better Value Than Ever!

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

OUR new samples of BOOTS and SHOES for spring will soon be out, and we will have the pleasure of calling on our customers in a short time.

We hope to receive your liberal patronage as heretofore.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885.

30 DAYS.

L. E. PROWSE requests a settlement of All Amounts due him within 30 days.

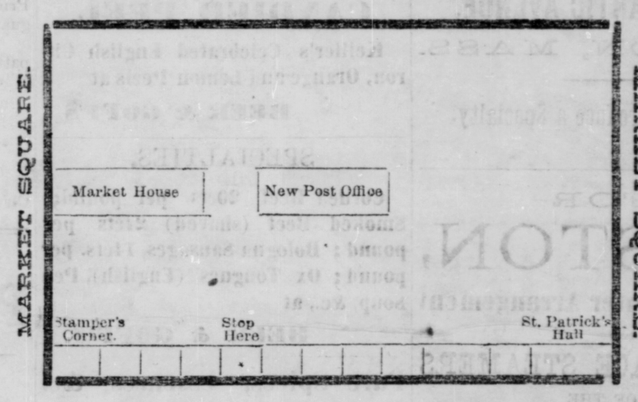
Amounts not paid will be handed over for collection.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Jan. 21, '86—eod wky

JAMES PATON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

PRICES ALWAYS LOW!



Buy your Dry Goods from JAMES PATON & CO, the above Plan will show you where to find them.

Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1886.

Special Sale.

Closing-out of the Entire Stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS at the

LONDON HOUSE!

GEO. DAVIES & CO., intending to make a change in their present business, offer the whole of their MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF MERCHANDIZE at prices that cannot fail to make a clearance.

This is a BONA FIDE SALE, as the stock must be disposed of during the next few months, and will present a Grand Opportunity to all buyers for Cash.

Our Wholesale Customers will be supplied on the usual Terms.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1885.

BOOK-BINDING, PAPER-RULING
—AND—
BLANK-BOOK MAKING,
MONAGHAN'S BUILDING, - - - QUEEN SQUARE,

ALL kinds of BOOK BINDING executed at Lowest Prices and with Quick Despatch. Ruling, Numbering and Perforating for the Trade promptly attended to. BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

A Share of Patronage Solicited.

JAMES D. TAYLOR & CO.
QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, '86—3mos 2aw