

Notices of births, marriages and deaths (unusually must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

LEISHMAN.—On the 1st inst., at 52 Robert street, Toronto, Ont., the wife of John H. Leishman, of a son.

ROSE.—At 755 Pine street, on Friday, 6th inst., the wife of John B. Rose, Esq., of a son (premature).

MARRIED.

JOYCE-CLOW.—On Feb. 25th at St. Stephen's Church, Chambly, by the Rev. O. H. Fuller, M.A., Chas. Henry Joyce, of Montreal, to Alice Maude Mary, daughter of Wm. Clow, of Ipswich, England.

CLUGH-GOUDIE.—At the residence of the bride's father in the Bay St. Lawrence, on the 3rd inst., Albert H. Clough of East New Hampshire, to Elizabeth Goudie, of Marlville, Que.

MOORMAN-AVROCK.—At the residence of the bride's father, March 4th, by the Rev. C. M. MacKercher, Mark E. Moorman, Belleville, Ontario, to Sarah Lavonia, daughter of Hugh Gobble, Howick, County of Chateaufort.

CRITCHON-BITTORE.—At the house of the bride's father, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. John Morrison, David Critchton, farmer, only son of Mr. David Critchton, to Theresa Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. Bittoir, farmer, all of Proton, Que.

GILLIES-McPHEE.—At the house of the bride's mother on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Hugh McKellar, assisted by the Rev. John Morrison, Charles, second eldest son of the late Alex. Gillies, Esq., Proton, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Widow McPhee, Egremont, all of Ontario.

CAMPBELL-FORTUNE.—At the residence of the bride's parents 50 Day Terrace, Stratford, on Wednesday, February 18th, by the Rev. D. L. Dewar, B.A., of Atlas, Ont., assisted by the Rev. H. J. Wilton, D.D., Detroit, Mich., the Rev. David Campbell, of Pinkerton, Ontario, to Marion Agnes, youngest daughter of Wm. W. Fortune, Stratford, Ontario.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this city, on the 8th March, Edward M. Kelly, beloved child of P. Kelly, newsdealer, aged one year and four months.

COLVILLE.—On the 8th inst., David Colville, aged 28, a native of Northumberland, England.

HANLEY.—Killed by a railway accident, at Nogales, Arizona, Feb. 27th, John Martin Hanley, aged 34 years, son of the late John Hanley, and brother of Mrs. Daniel Harvey.

HEDGE.—At No 10 Cadieux street, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth Holroyd Hedge, widow of the late William Hedge, in her 85th year.

ARMOUR.—At 22 Queen square, Strathgovan, Glasgow, on 6th inst., Andrew Armour, father of Adam Melcan Armour and Mrs. David Robertson, of Montreal.

TALBARD.—Adelaide Page, wife of the late Joseph Talbard, of the Village of St. Chrysotom, died on the 10th of February, 1891, aged 82 years.

FECK.—At Odell Town, P.Q., March 4, of typhoid fever, George (George) only and beloved son of James A. Feck, Jr., aged 10 years and 5 months.

PRING.—At 613 St. Catherine street, March 6th, Albert George, youngest and dearly beloved son of Alfred and Annie Pring, aged 4 months and 14 days.

LUBHEK.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Ernest Charles infant son of John Lusher, aged 15 months.

DELANEY.—At his residence, Little River Road, Quebec, March 3, 1891, Thomas Delaney, butcher, aged 33 years.

ELLIOT.—At Quebec, March 3, 1891, Ann Jane Montgomerie, aged 30 years, beloved wife of Adam J. Elliot.

CARHILL.—On the 6th inst., of pneumonia, Archibald Murray Carhill, in his 45th year.

PINK.—At the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hardman, in the township of Farley, Ont., on February 23, Mary Elliott, relict of the late Samuel Pink, at the age of 84 years.

MORTON.—In this city, Saturday, March 7, Joseph infant son of Abraham Morton, aged 5 weeks.

LONG FOR THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND, AND THE SOUND OF A VOICE THAT IS STILL.

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S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

DRESS GOODS!!!! The novelties shown this season in all kinds of Dress Goods far surpass those of other seasons.

COMMENCING TO-DAY COMMENCING TO-DAY We show the finest collection of Spring Dress Goods ever seen in Montreal.

DRESS GOODS!!! Special Lines (this Week). COSTUME TWEEDS, 12c per Yard.

CHECK COSTUME TWEEDS, 13c per Yard. These are two very Special Lines, bought at very low prices from the manufacturer, and which we offer this week at 12c and 13c per yard.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT: BLACK DRESS GOODS. This week we show some splendid designs in Figured Mohairs, Striped Delaines, etc., the very latest pattern; also a

Choice Selection of Figured Cashmeres and Satin Cloths in Spots, Rings and Checks, the very latest productions of the weavers' art.

Several special lines for this department have been received and put in stock, amongst which are the following:—

Printed Pongees, 45c yard, Printed Surahs, 50c yard, Bengaline Silks, 75c yard.

A COMPLETE COSTUME FOR \$3.00. HANDSOME WALKING SKIRTS. With Material for Waist.

NEW PROVENANCE DRESSES. New Styles and Colors; all the latest importation.

COSTUME DRESS LENGTHS. COSTUME DRESS LENGTHS. A table has been set apart in our Costumes Department with a complete assortment of new Costumes Dress Lengths. Full information given as to prices of making up, styles, etc.

DRESS-MAKING A SPECIALTY. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

BOYS' SUITS!!!

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JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT. NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS!!!

We are now displaying a very choice selection of Fancy Goods Novelties from the leading firms in Europe. As these goods will be sold rapidly on account of their low prices, early inspection is advised. They consist principally in

NEW GIMPS NEW GIMPS NEW GIMPS NEW GIMPS

New goods just received. Price from 10c to \$1 per yard.

NEW FLOUNTINGS NEW FLOUNTINGS NEW FLOUNTINGS

Our Stock of New Flountings is admired by all Ladies. Prices, 4c to \$3 per yard.

REMEMBER!!! 41 cents per yard for 1 1/2 yard wide.

NEW BRAID SLEEVES NEW BRAID SLEEVES NEW BRAID SLEEVES

New Braided Sleeves, the Latest Novelty, has just been received in this line of Goods. Ask to see them.

NEW FRINGES NEW FRINGES NEW FRINGES

New Black Fringes are a most elegant Trimming for Black Goods. We have just received a very nice assortment, the prices are, as usual VERY LOW.

(NEW MOIRE SASH RIBBONS) 9 1/2. (NEW MOIRE SASH RIBBONS) 25c. (NEW MOIRE SASH RIBBONS) 25c.

New Moire Sash Ribbons, 9 inches wide, in all colors, 25c per yard.

NEW SILKETTES SASHES (2 1/2 yards long. NEW SILKETTES SASHES) 25 cents. NEW SILKETTES SASHES) 25 cents.

New Silkette Sashes, 2 1/2 yards long, sold for only 25c.

Whatever your DRY GOODS requirements, it will pay you to inspect our new goods, and the low prices they are selling for.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter St.

Terms cash and only - no price.

"Come in out of the wet," as the sailor said to the sailor.

COME IN AND PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE WET

By getting one of our splendid genuine Mackintoshes or wonderfully durable Silk Umbrellas from the largest and finest selection in the city, at low prices.

Two of our particularly special lines. R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James street

GRAVES & ROLIN, MERCHANT TAILORS, 1719 Notre Dame street,

Between Place d'Armes and St. Francois Xavier street. Have re-opened and are now showing a NEW STOCK in

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, —CONSISTING— Of the LATEST in Vienna, Venetians, Tibets, Camisiers, Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds, for Suitings, Overcoatings, and Trouserings.

Mr. Rolin will be pleased to meet his friends and customers.

PICTURES, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES.

DAVID H. HOGG, 602 Craig street.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE "WITNESS" OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS. GENTLEMEN:

ARE NOW ON HAND. PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT.

NEW SPRING GOODS R. C. WILSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, 256 ST. JAMES STREET, FIRST-RATE WORKMANSHIP.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, HOUSE PAINTS, KALSO-MINE, etc.

GEORGE VERRY HAS REMOVED FROM NOTRE DAME STREET TO

2280 ST. CATHERINE ST., NEAR MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

STUDIES—A new stock just imported. For sale or rental.

BEDROOM SUITS IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS AND WOODS: FINE GOODS.

Try RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 602 CRAIG STREET.

HATS! HATS! HATS! NEW SPRING HATS.

Our Stock is now Complete, and comprises all the NEW SHAPES AND SHADES.

At these goods are all purchased for cash, from the best manufacturers, we are enabled to give our customers the best goods at low prices.

JNO. HENDERSON & CO., 229 St. James Street.

PARLOR SUITS In all the Newest Coverings. Fine and work from designs.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 602 CRAIG STREET

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

Our NEW DRESS MATERIALS and DRESS TRIMMINGS are coming to hand daily and this week we show a very complete stock of NEW GOODS in the DRESS WAY.

NEW MANTLES AND JACKETS FOR SPRING TRADE. LOVELY GOODS, New York, London, Berlin, and Paris styles.

NEW GOODS. In every department coming to hand every day.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 203, 205, 207 St. Antoine;

144, 146, 148 and 150 Mountain street. TELEPHONES: Federal 1650. Bell 8225.

DINING SUITS IN OAK, CHERRY and WALNUT.

Try RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 602 CRAIG STREET

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH. PANNY BOOKS.

A NEW SERIES, BY PANNY, HANDSOMELY BOUND, BEAUTIFUL PASTY DESIGN ON COVER.

Very suitable for Sunday-schools. Four Girls at Chautauque. Little Fishers and their Nets. Three Peeps. Felching and Re-Felching. Christmas. Divers Women. Spin from Fact. The Chautauque Girls at Home. The Pocket Measure. Julia Bled. We and otherwise. The King's Daughter. Links in Rebecca's Life. Interrupted. The Master Hand. An End to Us. Ester Bled yet speaking. The Man of the House. Ruth Erskine's Crosses. Household Puzzles. Mabel Wren: or, Those Boys. Modern Progress. The Randolphs. Mrs. Robinson Smith Looking On. From Different Standpoints. A New Grant on the Family Tree.

THE ELSIE BOOKS BY MARIHA FINLEY A SERIES OF HIGH-CLASS BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

Elsie Dinmore. Elsie's Holiday at Roselands. Elsie's Girlhood. Elsie's Womanhood. Elsie's Motherhood. Elsie's Childhood. Elsie's Widowhood. Grandmother's Story. Elsie's New Relations. Elsie at Nanctuck. The Two Elses. Elsie's Kith and Kin. Elsie's Friends at Woodburn. Christmas at Grandmother's. Elsie and the Raymond. 25 cents each; 5 cents extra per post.

F. E. PHELAN, 2331 St. Catherine street.

ADVERTISEMENTS. BY PLACING THEIR ORDERS EARLY.

I am prepared to offer great inducements to intending purchasers in the FURNITURE LINE. CALL AND SEE. HUGH RUSSELL, 1804 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9.

Last Edition

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE. "AROUND THE WORLD."

Colombo, Ceylon, March 9.—The steamship "Empress of India," arrived this morning of her "around the world" voyage. The steamer will remain here two days to give the passengers an opportunity of viewing its numerous attractions.

CANADIAN. THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) THE ELECTORAL RESULT.

QUEBEC, March 7.—The election excitement is not over here yet in consequence of the seeming uncertainty still prevailing with regard to many of the returns. Of course, there is no longer any room to doubt that Sir John has been sustained, but the exact figures of the majority claimed for him vary so much and are so constantly changing that the public are perplexed and tantalized. Men declared defeated to-day are proclaimed elected to-morrow and vice versa, until people hardly know what reports to credit. It is very probable, too, that the judicial recounts will seriously affect not a few of the returns by narrow margins. Take the L'Islet return, for instance, it is not at all improbable that Mr. Desjardins (Conservative), declared elected by 19, may be counted out, as it is notorious that his election was only carried by the open frauds of the revising and returning officers, it having been discovered that all the names struck out of the lists at the time of the revision were afterwards reinserted in them, and 100 more fraudulently added since then.

SIR HECTOR AT QUEBEC. This afternoon Sir Hector Langevin arrived by the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Three Rivers and was met at the depot by 300 or 400 of his friends, who carried two flags (the "Union Jack" and "Dominion") and accompanied him in triumph to his residence, Sir Hector occupying a seat with the Hon. T. McGreevy, the Hon. E. J. Flynn and Mr. Andrew Thomson in a double sleigh drawn by four horses. Mr. Desjardins, the member-elect for L'Islet, also arrived up by the Intercolonial, and was met and escorted to his residence at L'Islet by his friends. A similar honor was conferred by his Liberal friends on Mr. A. Delisle, the young member-elect for Portneuf. Mayor Fremont, member-elect for Quebec county, was congratulated by the members of the Quebec City Council after the meeting of that body last night.

CONTESTATIONS. A local paper says: "It is stated a larger number of contestations than usual will be contested and all sorts of charges are made on both sides. When the election calm comes, the Courts of Justice will have their innings."

HOW SIR ADOLPHE WAS ELECTED. Mr. Pinault, M.P.P. for Matane, arrived last evening from Rimouski, and when asked how he accounted for Dr. Fiset's defeat by Sir Adolphe Caron, said: "It was altogether due to the immense influence brought to bear by the Government on the Intercolonial Railway employees, and to a difference of 400 votes more in favor of the Conservatives on the Federal list than on the Provincial lists. Special trains from Campbellton and Lewis also conveyed the railway employees and their friends free to their homes to vote. Sir Adolphe obtained large majorities in the Metapedia Valley, where the Intercolonial Railway is most of the population to cut ties, as by St. Flavie, which is principally inhabited by railway men. These two places gave Sir Adolphe Caron 267 majority. On the other hand, Dr. Fiset received majorities in all the agricultural districts, including Matane, a Conservative stronghold.

SAFE ROBBERY ARRESTED. Last night a young man named Anderson, a Swede by birth, was arrested for the safe robbery at Soucy's hotel at the Palais, where he hoarded, on Sunday morning last. In the Police Court this morning he confessed his guilt, and stated that after committing the robbery he proceeded to Montreal, where he pawned the two gold watches, with the proceeds of which he purchased a new suit of clothes, and spent the balance, together with the other money stolen, except \$12.50, which was found on his person. He was remanded to gaol until Monday. Anderson, who is only 24 years of age, came to this country about three years ago, and obtained employment at the Grosse Ile quarantine station as an attendant on the male patients. He is also an accomplished linguist, understanding and speaking five different languages. He is the same person who was accused last summer, and is now under bonds to appear and stand his trial at the next Criminal Assizes, for an attempt to poison Mr. Osgood, the steward on the island, by drugging a barrel of water from which he was in the habit of drinking.

QUEBEC CITY AND VICINITY. Some clever counterfeiters appear to have taken advantage of the election excitement here to put into circulation a large number of bogus \$1 and \$2 Dominion bills. The farmers in the surrounding district do not appear to have got over the election excitement yet, as very few of them attended the city markets to-day.

News has been received here of the death of the Rev. T. R. Johnston, assistant rector of Christ Church, in Rochester, N.Y. He acted as rector of Trinity Church, in this city, for about six months.

Owing to the rupture of a water pipe in the upper stories during the night, the stock in Messrs. Bernard & Co.'s music store was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars last night.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. CARREL.

QUEBEC, March 9.—The community was startled last night by the sudden death of Mr. James Carrel, editor and proprietor of the Saturday Budget and Daily Telegraph, of which he was also the founder. Of large and robust build, Mr. Carrel generally looked the embodiment of good health, but it appears that though he has been about as usual for the last few weeks he has been seriously unwell, and was notified by his medical adviser nearly a month ago that he had disease of the heart and was warned to avoid all undue excitement. But he threw himself into the electoral contest, and it is believed that the reaction after the fight had not a little effect in hastening his end. He was out and about, however, as usual, yesterday. It appears that he spent the evening cheerfully with his family at his residence on Maple avenue and shortly after nine o'clock was preparing to retire when he complained of an oppressive feeling and sank down in his chair. He told his family that he was smothering and in ten minutes life was extinct. Meanwhile two or three physicians had been telephoned for and when Dr. Elliott, who was first to make his appearance, arrived, life was extinct. The deceased had been president of both the Press Gallery of the Legislature and of Quebec Associated Press. Mr. Carrel learned the printing business in his youth in the Mercury office, but some years ago left it to go into business in Lower Town, subsequently establishing the journals which he conducted up to the time of his death. He also served a term in the Council of one of the representatives of Montcalm Ward. He was 47 years old.

FOUR BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN. Soon after midnight the sensation caused by the sudden death of Mr. Carrel hardly had time to subside when Maple avenue was the scene of a serious fire. It broke out in a building owned and occupied by Mr. Carrier, flour merchant, which was completely destroyed. Three adjoining houses, owned by Alderman Leonard and Mr. J. Darlington, and occupied by Messrs. W. J. Learmonth, Edmond Gowen and Y. Lawrence were destroyed. Another house, owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Shaw, was saved, but only with the greatest difficulty. The total loss is estimated at from \$16,000 to \$20,000, of which only a small part, as far as known, is covered by insurance.

THE LIMESTONE CITY. (Special to the Witness.) KINGSTON, Ont., Mar. 9.—The Rev. R. J. Carrol, Deseronto, and family, have left for the Bahamas on a trip for the benefit of Mrs. Craig's health.

The Archbishop of Kingston is expected home in the course of a few weeks. The Separate School Board will erect a new building on the site of St. Joseph school.

Several voters from Calgary, N. W. T., reached here on Friday, the train they travelled by was delayed by accidents.

Messrs. Folger Bros. will erect a line block on the corner of Clarence and Ontario streets.

Mr. Simon Lusher, Napanee, dropped dead on Thursday while eating his breakfast. He was in perfect health up to the moment his heart failed.

A brass lectern memorial of the late Rev. K. L. Jones will be placed in St. Mark's Church, Barrfield.

Ex-Ald. Birmingham, of Pittsburgh, Pa., talks of establishing brass works here.

Mr. W. J. Earle, Athens, has assigned and gone away. His estate is said to be worth \$6 on the dollar.

The Rev. J. B. Edmondson, St. John's Church, Almonte, has handed into the Presbytery the resignation of his charge. Mr. Edmondson has received a call from the First church, Belvidere, New Jersey.

The Rev. Joseph Coleclough, Nalands, Eng., has accepted the call extended by the Congregational congregation, Lanark.

Mr. W. McIntyre, Upper Bonnechere, relates that when telling a hollow tree he was surprised to see an old she-bear come out of it. He managed to kill the bear, and when he cut down the tree found two young cubs inside.

A conjoiner-Bishop will, it is thought have to be appointed for the diocese of Ontario. The Bishop is becoming too weak to stand the work falling upon him.

FRONTENAC FARMERS' INSTITUTE. The officers for the ensuing year of the Frontenac Farmers' Institute were elected as follows:—President, D. Rogers, Pittsburg; Vice-President, J. Knight, Storrington; Secretary-Treasurer, A. Ritchie, Storrington; Executive Committee, R. J. Dunlop, R. Milton, Pittsburg; J. M. Fair, Hugh Rankin, Kingston; H. Moreland, Angus Bond, Storrington; James Keeley, Miles Pixley, Loughboro'; A. Hunter, J. Watson, Portland; D. McRae, R. Moore, Wolfe Island; J. Driscoll, J. Coxie, Howe Island; J. Wilson, J. Taggart, Bedford; J. Potter, R. Baiden, Portmouth; Auditors, J. L. Haycock, R. Milton.

FRONTENAC AND ADDINGTON. (Special to the Witness.) KINGSTON, Ont., March 9.—The majority of the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Conservative, in Frontenac, is 205. Mr. G. W. Dawson was elected for Addington by 39 majority. This was a great liberal victory. Mr. Dawson is the Crown Lands agent for Ontario at Picton.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON. REPORT THAT HE CAPTURED CHICOUTIMI—OTHER POLITICAL NOTES. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, March 9.—Returns from Chicoutimi give Mr. Savard a majority of 108; these returns include all the polls to Beresim. Nevertheless, the Chronicle, on the strength of private despatches from Tadoussac yesterday, claims that Sir A. P. Caron received a majority of 201 between Tadoussac and Beresim, which, if true, would give him the election by about 90 majority in the whole district. The Militia Minister's friends are preparing to hold a grand demonstration in his honor on his return here on Wednesday night, a torchlight procession and speeches at the new Drill Hall forming part of the programme.

PERSONAL. The Hon. F. Langelier, M.P. for Quebec Centre, and Mr. Wendon, M.P. of St. John, N.B., are reported to be at Halifax, the guests of the Hon. Mr. Jones.

The Hon. Mr. Boyer returned to Quebec last night.

Mr. Tarte, in Le Canadien to-day, says: "The despatch announcing the calling of Parliament says, 'a short session is expected,' but certain events may prolong its duration. In any case there can be no prorogation before the end of June."



One harmless pistol or gun, with vacuum tipped arrow and target, given with each Suit or Overcoat, at any price, or if preferred the cost price of pistol or gun deducted from the bill or returned in cash.

S. CARSLY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, MARCH 9th.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by REV. PRINCIPAL BARBOUR.

on "Revolutions in Social Life." MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9th, at 8 p.m.

Lecture Hall of Church.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL

Phillips Square.

SPECIAL LEAS EXHIBITION

OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLOR DRAWINGS Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 9, with private view for members and their families only. On and after TUESDAY, March 10, open to the public daily—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10th

CANADA PAPER CO'Y.

(LIMITED)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Paper Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, No. 180 Craig Street, in this city, on

TUESDAY, 10th March, at Three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board.

JOHN G. YOUNG.

Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, Feb. 25, 1891.

ORGAN RECITAL

Mr. W. Reid, organist of the American Presbyterian Church, will give a recital of appropriate music in connection with the lecture by the Rev. Dr. Wells, on the Passion Play in Oberammergau, TUESDAY EVENING, March 10th, 1891, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Admission 50c.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CANADIAN WOMAN'S BOARD

Members will be held in the Y.M.C.A. on TUESDAY, March 10th, at 3.30 p.m.

M. D. LONSDALE, Cor. Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in the Sergeant's Mess Room, No. 240 St. James Street, on TUESDAY, 10th March, at 8 p.m.

Every member of the regiment is requested to attend. T. P. BUTLER, Lieut-Col., President.

LECTURE

BY THE REV. G. H. WELLS, D.D.

ON THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On behalf of the Jubilee Endowment Fund of the Congregational College.

Profusely illustrated by Dissolving Lilliputian Views.

TUESDAY, March 10th, 1891.

Subject: "The Passion Play in Oberammergau."

Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets may be had at the book stores and at the door.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CLAN MACLENNAN, No. 46, O. S. C.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY CONCERT, VICTORIA RIFLES ARMOY, 26th March, 1891.

"An Evening of Scottish Song, Humor and Dance."

POPULAR PRICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS

SHOULD EXAMINE OUR FOROUS TERRA COTTA

FIRE-PROOFING and HOLLOW TILE

Now being used in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Address

THE KATHREN COMPANY, OBERKINGTOWN, ONT.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876.

W. BAKER & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ACT LIKE MAGIC ON A WEAK STOMACH.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to Clubs: Northern Messenger, \$3.00; 100 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$1.40; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$2.00.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$1.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising type. Special contract rates.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1891.

"THE CARTWRIGHT" SLANDER.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's letter to Mr. Blake about what has been called the "Cartwright slander" has been published in full, with Mr. Blake's reply thereto. Mr. Kirkpatrick distinctly says: "I said he had spoken of you as an honorable man, and had not slandered you," and again, "Mr. Cartwright feels very much hurt at the idea of his saying anything which could be construed as offensive to you, and I do not think he intended to do so."

Yet the Gazette goes on trying to vindicate its declaration that "young Cartwright" had slandered Mr. Blake, and says the declaration to the contrary made by Mr. Kirkpatrick and quoted by us was "a lie." Mr. Blake, in his reply, evidently written in heat as a private letter, is ungracious, taking great umbrage at being charged with accepting a fee of twenty-five thousand dollars from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which he served as counsel, when, in point of fact, he only charged five hundred dollars for these services, which were well worth the money. Mr. Blake naturally feels such a charge acutely, as he can proudly say that he has sacrificed to his parliamentary independence ten times the money which he is charged with receiving and being embarrassed by.

His strong feeling should not, however, make him unfair. It should be remembered that it was current in the press and has been commonly believed that Mr. Blake did receive such a fee and it has never, so far as we have noticed, been denied. It is also fair to say that there are men who have taken with similar candor umbrage at remarks made by Mr. Blake, and who have refused ever since either to speak to him or to meet him. It is not for one who has given so many blows to take offence at public misconstructions of his pure motives. His blows have, however, perhaps all been struck at political foes, a circumstance which seems with him to mitigate their hurtfulness.

MR. BLAKE'S POLICY.

How any Conservative, after reading Mr. Blake's manifesto, could regard it, with its scathing arraignments of the Government and its fierce denunciation of the effects of that Government's policy during the last twelve years, as in any sense friendly to either the party or its policy is inexplicable. Mr. Blake even goes so far as to state in so many words that he is favorable to the Liberal party and even to their policy as understood by themselves. It seems to us after a careful study of Mr. Blake's able paper that he refused to support the Liberal policy, not because it was unfavorable to Great Britain or because it was favorable to the United States, but because it did not go far enough in the direction of union between Canada and the United States.

If we have been able to gather Mr. Blake's view of what is at once possible and best for Canada, we would say that he is in favor of commercial union, either with the distinct view to political union in the near future or to political union at once. He evidently believes that Canada has been driven by her protection policy past that parting of the ways where it would have been possible for her to have chosen between Federation with the United Kingdom, Independence and Union with the United States. He declares that a moderate revenue tariff approximating to free trade with all the world, and coupled with liberal provisions for reciprocal free trade with the States, would be, if practicable, our best arrangement, but he expressly states in this connection that what would be best is not now attainable, and immediately follows the denunciation of the Canadian Conservative policy, which has landed us in what he evidently considers as an extremely bad position. His view in regard to the best possible trade policy of Canada can be gathered from the eleventh clause of his manifesto which reads as follows:—

"I. While that free market which the United Kingdom, on a just conception of its own interest, opens permanently to all the world, is to us of very great value, and while every prudent effort should be made to enlarge our exports there and elsewhere beyond the sea, yet the results of all such efforts must be far less than those to flow from a free market throughout our own continent.

We would call special attention to Mr. Blake's strong characterization of the surprising benefits of free trade with the United States in the lines which we have italicized, and especially to the three concluding words of the paragraph which evidence the fact that Mr. Blake speaks as a continental free trader, or at all events as one who very favorably regards continental free trade. He declares that unrestricted free trade with the States, which, as he notices, is about to readjust its tariff and make it much lower, would in practice give us the great

blessing of a much larger measure of free trade than we now enjoy or can otherwise attain and that it would create an influx of labor and capital and would promote a rapid development of forces and materials now almost unused—in three words, would give us men, money and markets. He believes that a practical arrangement, however, would substantially involve not only differential duties against Great Britain and the rest of the world, but a common tariff with the United States. To be of the greatest benefit to Canada this arrangement would have to be permanent as only under permanence of condition would capital be invested in Canada as against the United States, and he thinks that the beneficial results would be so great to Canada that rather than forfeit them at the close of any period of agreement Canada would submit to political union, which he thinks the United States would demand. Mr. Blake, therefore, believes that unrestricted reciprocity would have a tendency to political union. But he does not state that he is opposed to commercial union on that account, but merely to the people of Canada being called upon to decide in favor of commercial union without having it clearly set before them, or having it clearly in their minds, that political union would follow. It is here that Mr. Blake apparently differs from the Liberal party. Indeed, he tells us that while still leader of the Liberal party the project of commercial union was brought before him, apparently on the same lines as were submitted to the country during the recent campaign, but that he, Mr. Blake, considered these lines defective and the estimate of cost inadequate. He seems to have then proposed the scheme on ampler lines, the cost of which would have been greater, and for this he tells us it was then considered that the people were not prepared. This can only mean, so far as we can see, that Mr. Blake's "proposed structure" was commercial union, involving political union. The following is the clause:

"I felt hurt at the accusation made by Mr. Blake, and at once resented it. Yours very truly, GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

POLITICAL IDEAS.

HOW VICTORIES WERE WON—CHATEAUGUAY, STANSTAD, ARGENTUILL AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

In detailing the reasons which led to his retirement from Chateaugay, Mr. Holton made one remark to the Witness man for publication which was overlooked. He said that he had no doubt that in case he had the desire to insist upon being a candidate, he could have done so by taking a politician's method, and declaring himself ousted in the convention because of his vote on the Jesuit question. He had been accused of voting on that question as he did to gain the favor of the French-Canadian vote. This he has denied absolutely, and has proved the sincerity of his promise to retire in favor of a local candidate any time a desire to choose one manifested itself, and also to show that he had not pandered to the French vote (as was alleged), that he retired. He considered that had he made a fight for the county on the lines attributed to him, he would have been returned. He does not in any sense abandon a political career by retiring from Chateaugay for the present.

THE WAIL CONCERNING MR. COLBY.

There was no defeat in the whole list that created the astonishment of the defeat of Mr. Colby for Stantead. All the Conservatives had done by Tory leaders to save their man was done. His opponent, Mr. Ryder, is now to be made to feel the Tory spur by threats of contesting his election. It will be done if the intelligent voters of Stantead permit such a thing. Mr. Ryder is a mere strapping in experience compared with Mr. Colby. He has a better way of showing his righteousness, however, and at the outset of his political career must be supported by his constituents in resisting any attack made upon him in the Courts.

HOW THE TORIES ACCOUNT FOR THE EQUAL RIGHTS' ELECTION IN ARGENTUILL.

Just as Mr. Owens received a majority last summer of over 700, composed chiefly of Liberals, so now Dr. Christie's majority is due to the support he received from a large number of Conservatives, who, for reasons best known to themselves, left their party. The French and temperance vote were united to a considerable extent. Dr. Christie's Conservative friends thought that Mr. Wilson was being frozen out because of his vote on the Jesuit question and to satisfy the leaders of a certain portion of this county. The most unflinching influence brought to bear against Mr. Owens was the temperance movement. The temperance advocates of this county have been much by entering a combination with the liquor party for the defeat of a man who was a pledged prohibitionist. Such was Mr. Owens, and consequently was not entitled to be knifed by those who on political grounds should have been his friends.—Lachute Watchman.

MONEY CARRIED THE DAY IN GLENGARRY, and R. R. MacLennan has at last attained the object of his ambition and can write M.P. after his name. Bold and unblushing as was the corruption in Stormont, we are informed that there was no lack of neighboring county, and it is said that the successful candidate laid himself open to disqualification. Mr. Schell fought at a disadvantage. He came on the field only the week before the nomination, was a comparatively unknown man, and had no money bags in his command. He developed unlooked for strength, but the odds against him were too great. Mr. MacLennan's majority is about 200. The official returns will be published next week.—Cornwall Freeholder.

WHAT IS A LIBERAL?

What does the term Liberal imply in Montreal East where David is running? What does it mean in Beauharnois, where the Liberal candidate is a Cator? To dub a candidate Liberal, does not mean in every case that he truly represents Liberal principles, and if he does not represent Liberal principles, what right has he to the support of Liberals? The mere name Liberal is nothing at all. At present moment it is assumed in this Province by Ultramontanes, Riellites and Republicans. In several instances, Liberals act most consistently by refraining from interfering in the contest. When a candidate affirms his intention to support Mercier's efforts to complete the autonomy of the province and to join in a fresh majority in the support of a large Federal subsidy, though he may stand as a Liberal, he is not entitled to the vote of Liberals. He is a Nationalist sailing under false colors.—Huntington Gleaner.

RETOURNEMENT and CORNWALL.

Mr. J. G. Snettinger, of Montmarte, was in Montreal on Saturday, and attributed Dr. Bergin's victory over himself there to the desperation of the manufacturers and the men in Government employ on the canal works. There were a great many Cornwall people entitled to vote who were absent from Cornwall. They were, however, brought back in large numbers, to the great surprise of the native and resident population. In his own district Mr. Snettinger got an overwhelming majority.

A RECOUNT IN BROME.

Mr. Fisher has demanded a recount in Brome. Mr. Dyer's alleged majority over him being only one.

The new Roman Catholic Church of the parish of St. Louis, corner of Laval avenue and Roy street, was opened for public worship yesterday, Archbishop Fabre officiating. The basement alone was completed, as yet, but the work of construction will be rapidly pushed through.

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OUR FUTURE COMPROMISE.

Worse, far worse; it has left us with lowering standards of public virtues and a death-like apathy in public opinion; with racial, religious and provincial animosities rather inflamed than soothed; with a subservient parliament and autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupted and corrupting classes; with lessened self-reliance and increased dependence on the public chest and on legislative aids, and possessed withal by a boastful jingo spirit far enough removed from true manliness, loudly proclaiming unreal conditions and exaggerated sentiments, while actual facts and genuine opinions are suppressed. It has left us with our hands tied; our future compromised and in such a plight that, whether we stand or move, we must run some risks

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and rigorous customs examinations into the country of origin.

ADVANTAGES OF COMMERCIAL UNION.

Since any practicable arrangement does substantially involve not only differential duties but a common tariff, unrestricted reciprocity becomes, in these its redeeming features, difficult to distinguish from commercial union, and abolishing international duties and dividing the total duties between the two countries, in agreed proportions is the more available, perhaps the only available plan.

OBSTACLES TO COMMERCIAL UNION.

No manufacturer looking to the continental market would fix or even enlarge his capital or business in the country of five million at the risk of being cut off from the country of sixty-five millions. Our neighbors, instead of engaging in manufacture here, would take our markets with goods manufactured there and our raw materials, instead of being finished on the ground, would be exported to the United States.

BRITISH FEELING AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

I see no plan for combining the two elements of permanency of the treaty and variability of the tariff which does not involve the practical control of the latter by the United States. And I can readily conceive conditions under which, notwithstanding her right to threaten a withdrawal, Canada would have much less influence in procuring or preventing changes than she who can do the same in several States of the Union.

TENDENCY OF COMMERCIAL UNION.

The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be towards political union, and the more successful the plan the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connections, and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States, and of the greater isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce; and, also, especially through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty.

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE.

Nor is there any fair comparison in this respect between the new and the old reciprocal arrangements. It is not absolutely certain that the States would, under existing circumstances, enter into a treaty for restricted reciprocity. Though the benefits would be in truth far more widely diffused, yet it is only our neighbors' northern fringe that actually realizes the existence of a material interest in free trade with Canada; and even there protectionist fallacies greatly obscure the judgments. Various events have excited in many quarters unfavorable feelings, and there is a prejudice against lasting treaty arrangements. But the dominating fact is that perhaps fifty millions of their population know little and care less about free trade with Canada.

FOLLY OF CANADIAN RETALIATION.

Thus it happens that mutually beneficial business relations between the two countries, on principles fair to each, are yet far more obvious and pressing importance to us as a whole, than to them as a whole, and it is this fact which perhaps most strongly emphasizes the supreme folly of a Canadian retaliatory policy. The national sentiment which is essential to secure the assent to the arrangements, then, be evoked by its beneficent element alone. The advantage of adjusting by a comprehensive settlement all causes of difference between the two countries would be very great to both and might advance the plan, but on the same reasoning, this advantage also is clearer and greater to us than to them, and cannot, therefore, be safely reckoned on to evoke the desired sentiment.

Had the elections been deferred to the usual and expected time I should probably have felt it right within a short space to so address them. But I do not find myself free to-day to speak my mind. Without being so presumptuous as to imagine that my judgment is entitled to weight, when unconfirmed by that of my political friends, I yet recognize the extensive and effective use too commonly made by the adversary of the slightest divergent expression of opinion from the humblest member of an opposing organization. My late relation to the party emphasizes the present application of this remark. And I have come to the conclusion, confirmed by the judgment of leading men, that the publication of these opinions would inflict much more damage on my friends

of political re-organization; or, on the other, disannounced upon the mistaken theory that its rejection would be the best step in the same direction, and there are obvious forces and methods in our neighbors, as in all popular politics, which forbid us altogether to disregard the latter contingency.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The treaty once made, the vantage ground it gave would naturally be used for the accomplishment of its avowed purpose and this political end would be a great factor in the consideration by the States of Canadian views upon changes in the joint tariff, or as to the maintenance or termination of the treaty. The reorganization to which our neighbors look is, of course, the unification of the continent. But next to, though much less warmly than, political union they would favor Canadian independence, and it is quite possible that, in connection with such a policy, advantageous international arrangements on various most important points not here brought into discussion might be secured. Without needless lengthy recapitulation you will see, by contrasting my views with those of the present advocates of free trade with the States, several serious questions of difficulty and difference. While, in general, uniformity of tariff and its control, deficiency of revenue and its supply, on which I am unable to adopt their opinions.

OUR POLITICAL FUTURE.

But one large topic remains, arising out of or rather underlying the settlement, the bearing of which I had hoped, until the new of the dissolution, to reserve for oral discussion. You will, doubtless, have inferred my opinion that the policy of absolute free trade with the States is ultimately connected with, and cannot properly be divorced from, the question of our political future, which, therefore, it must force into the party field. While, in disguising my view that events have already greatly narrowed the present range and impeded our apparent freedom of action, I hold by the suggestion that our future should not be settled (as we have allowed it to be settled in the past, perhaps much further than we yet realize) by accident, or unwittingly, by side-winds or the inglorious policy of drift. It should, rather, be determined so far as it remains within our control, of fixed purpose, after due discussion and deliberation, as becomes a free people resolving on their lot.

THIS LARGE PROBLEM.

Involving in our case various suggested plans to which others must be parties, demanded the anxious weighing of conflicting considerations and a long course of courageous and independent, but calm and dispassionate, handling before it could be advantageously introduced into a party field like ours. Such handling it has not received, nor, indeed, could that have been deemed in the least degree necessary by those promoters of free trade with the States who advance their point in the belief that it by no means involves our political future; and that it tends not to the creation of existing or the creation of new political relations, but, rather, to the strengthening of our present connection.

FEDERATION, INDEPENDENCE OR ANEXATION.

Thus it has come to pass that the public mind is, in one sense, even more unready than formerly and is, at any rate, quite unprepared for intelligent decision and hardly disposed even for the fair and candid discussion of the question. It would not be possible here even to epitomize the many points which occur upon the several projects for federation with the United Kingdom, for independence, and for political union with the States, all of which are thought to have once been, or still to remain, open in some sense to our choice. Were that possible it would yet be absurd to employ the critical moment of an election in the preliminaries of such a wide debate, nor do I believe, as I have said, that a wise solution is to be advanced by bringing the discussion into the party field to-day, and, at any rate, I am anxious that you should have the opportunity if you think it worth your while, of considering what I have been obliged to set before you, unprejudiced by any further intimation of my views on this point. Thus I did not add to many matters, with which you have been necessarily troubled, any speculations of my own as to your future. It is not needful that I should. Whatever you or I may think on that head, whether we disagree or like a political union, must agree that the subject is one of great moment towards the practical settlement of which we should not take one serious step without reflection or in ignorance of what we are doing.

THE SQUEAL OF COMMERCIAL UNION.

Assuming that absolute free trade with the United States, best described as commercial union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can only come as an incident, or at any rate as a well understood precursor of political union, for which, indeed, we should be able to get better terms before than after the surrender of our commercial independence. Then, so believing, and believing that the decision of the trade question involves that of the constitutional issue, for which you are unprepared and with which you do not even conceive yourselves to be dealing, how can I properly recommend you now to decide on commercial union? Do not suppose that these are with me questions of yesterday. Long ago, while leader of the Liberal party, it became my duty to examine into a similar design, submitted by a political architect of some reputation. I thought the foundation insecure, the lines defective and the estimate of cost inadequate. It seemed to me that the proposed structure could be erected only on that different foundation, those other lines, and that larger cost which has been described. For this it was conceded that the people were not then prepared. And I was unable to propose the design for adoption as a party plan. My views remain unchanged to-day.

"TO TRY ONE SELF BE TRUE."

It has caused me deep distress to differ from political friends. Gravely distrusting my judgment as to opinions, business difficulties still unfelt and consequences unforeseen by them, I sincerely wish to be found, as I have earnestly striven to find myself, in error. But it is to our own convictions, right or wrong, that we must, after all, be true. To put forward opinions we do not hold, or ignore difficulties we cannot solve, or deny or conceal the tendencies and results of policies we undertake to propose, would be dishonest and unworthy. And, therefore, I could not address the electors of West Durham without speaking my mind freely on the points I have advanced.

NOT FURNISHING HOSTILE AMMUNITION.

Had the elections been deferred to the usual and expected time I should probably have felt it right within a short space to so address them. But I do not find myself free to-day to speak my mind. Without being so presumptuous as to imagine that my judgment is entitled to weight, when unconfirmed by that of my political friends, I yet recognize the extensive and effective use too commonly made by the adversary of the slightest divergent expression of opinion from the humblest member of an opposing organization. My late relation to the party emphasizes the present application of this remark. And I have come to the conclusion, confirmed by the judgment of leading men, that the publication of these opinions would inflict much more damage on my friends

than the slightest injury which may result from my silent withdrawal.

AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL.

Now, while I am unable to fight under false colors, neither can I endure, at the very height and crisis of the battle into which a wrongful dissolution has unexpectedly plunged the Liberal party, to take a different tact or to turn one hostile gun against the well-loved friends in whose company, whether as comrade or commander, I have sailed so many stormy seas and fought so many hot engagements, whose general course I approve and whose ships I wish not wrecked, but safe in port. What, then, is left for me to do? This only, since I cannot help, to hurt as little as I may, and therefore, to go down with my own little ship in silence, bearing for the moment all consequent misconstruction and leaving till the idea of March be past the explanation of my action.

GIVEN IN CONFIDENCE.

May I beg you, then, to treat my statement, made now to you alone, as given for the time in sacred confidence; to accept my heartfelt thanks for the unflinching gratitude for your past kindness, and let me bid you, with emotion deeper than I can express, an affectionate farewell.

Your faithful servant,
EDWARD BLAKE.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A serious fire broke out yesterday morning in the premises of Mr. Joseph Fortier, manufacturing stationer, 258 St. James street. The blaze was first noticed by a passer-by issuing from the sky-light in the rear of the building near Notre Dame street. An alarm from box 412 was sent in and the brigade responded immediately to the call. The fire, however, had gained great headway before the alarm was sounded, and when the firemen arrived on the scene dense clouds of smoke and huge flames were coming from the roof. It was a hard job to fight, and the men had to work in a smoke which

THREATENED TO SUFFOCATE THEM

and which more than once drove them back. The heat was intense. It warped and charred the heavy bars of iron used in the roofing and dislodged them from their places. One piece of heavy metal falling through the flooring brought down a mass of rubbish upon Fireman Louis Lessor, of No. 2 station, almost completely covering him up. His companion, Maxime Preseau, rushed to his aid, and with difficulty extricated him and called for help. He was carried out and it was ascertained that he had sustained severe injuries to the head and body. He was sent to the General Hospital. This morning he was doing as well as could be expected, but is not out of danger.

A LONG WORK.

For nearly four hours many steady streams of water were poured upon the burning building before the fire was got under control. The ground floor was completely deluged with water, and the tall chimney of existing Mr. R. C. Wilson, which took up one-half of the ground floor, was badly damaged by water. Mr. Baylis carpet store, on Notre Dame street, backing on the burning building, also suffered much from water getting through a skylight which covered the partition wall between the two buildings.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Antoine Labrie, accused of concealing, was found guilty on Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench. The case will now be taken to the Court of Queen's Bench in Appeal.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

THE YOUNGSTERS HAVE A GOOD TIME. On Saturday afternoon the Y.M.C.A. Junior Snow-shoe club had their closing outing for the season at the Athletic Club House, and a right merry time was had by all. Four big sleighs, filled and brimmed over, left Dominion square at half-past three, and to the footing of horses and the blowing of the kazoos, and the cheering and song of a hundred ardent young spirits drove off to the Club House, where races and games and songs filled the afternoon with delight. Supper was a tremendous event and the way it departed would have sent a valiant man into a dead faint.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At the instance of the Montreal Congregational Church the Congregationalists of the city have purchased the well-known church and school buildings on Congregation street, Point St. Charles, with the intention of handing the property over to the Congregationalists of the Point by the usual trust deed and free of debt. This is a long step in the right direction; the residents of the Point are the best class of intelligent workmen, earn good wages, own their homes, and not a few of them are in very comfortable if not affluent circumstances. They are of the class which forms the backbone of our country's Christian manhood and though unable, probably to bear the cost of church building are thoroughly competent to maintain a vigorous independent life. The many-sided generosity of the Montreal sisterhood of Congregational churches has thus found a new and useful outlet within its own borders, a field wherein there is a Protestant population of upwards of 7,000 souls.

TEACHERS AT TORONTO.

The National Educational Association of the United States meets in Toronto July 14 to 17 inclusive. It is expected that at least 15,000 teachers and superintendents from all over the Union and Canada will attend. Mr. James L. Hughes, Inspector of the Schools of Toronto, was in Montreal on Saturday in connection with this convention and says that at least 20,000 people will visit Toronto during the holding of the convention.

RULES FOR GOOD HEALTH.

1. Be regular with your habit.
2. If possible go to bed at the same hour every night.
3. Rise in the morning soon after you are awake.
4. A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be followed by friction with towel or hair.
5. Eat plain food.
6. Begin your morning meal with fruit.
7. Don't go to work immediately after eating.
8. Be moderate in the use of liquids at all seasons.
9. It is safer to filter and boil drinking water.
10. Exercise in open air whenever the weather permits.
11. In malarious districts do your walking in the middle of the day.
12. Keep the feet comfortable and well protected.
13. Wear woollen clothing the year round.
14. See that your sleeping rooms and living rooms are well ventilated, and that sewer gas does not enter them.
15. Brush your teeth at least twice a day, night and morning.
16. Don't worry; it interferes with the healthful action of the stomach.
17. You must have interesting occupation in vigorous old age. Continue to keep the brain active. Rest means rust.

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It has been my privilege as a seeker after truth to have attended most of the Sunday afternoon lectures of Professor MacVicar at Crescent Street Church, and I was sorry indeed to hear the intimation of their possible termination. I am sure the Christians of Montreal know little of what they will lose when this occurs. The Saviour's rebuke "That a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is in this case sadly evident, and I have no hesitation in saying, that anywhere else these lectures would have been better appreciated. The exposition of "The Resurrection" has been weekly growing in interest. The learned doctor presents the deepest truths in such simplicity of language as to interest the most ordinary capacity, while his marked faithfulness to the Divine Word is astonishing, convincing the heart, and honoring to God. Every statement advanced has been measured and sustained by that standard alone. We bespeak a deeper interest in the few remaining lectures yet to be delivered.

TRUTH.

Montreal, March 5, 1891.

ROGUE ELEPHANTS.

From the South of India comes the report that an English officer was killed recently by a "rogue" elephant, which he had shot at and wounded. The reader may possibly ask in what way a "rogue" elephant differs from any other, and how he obtained his name. This I will endeavor to explain. A "rogue" elephant is one that has been separated from his herd and forced to go by himself. If he tries to enter any herd he is repulsed; even should he happen to be captured along with other elephants in a "drive," all his fellow captives shun him, no matter how great may be their excitement while seeking to escape from their prison, or their grief and despair when they find themselves bound and served into submission. The "rogues" are vicious in the extreme, very hard to conquer when captured, and very determined fighters when at large. They wander about the country, always single and alone, and devastate plantations and gardens in great number.

One rogue elephant will do more damage than a herd of 10 or 20 ordinary elephants, as he destroys from pure malice, while the herd destroys only for the sake of food. Nobody knows the reasons for the separation of these creatures from the herd, but it is supposed to be in consequence of their bad tempers, or possibly for the commission of what their fellows consider crimes, just as a human criminal is ostracised in civilized countries generally. In South Africa there are rogue buffaloes, which are kept out of the buffalo herds in the same way that the rogue elephants are tabooed. The rogue buffaloes are quite as vicious and dangerous as the rogue elephants, and when a hunter encounters one of them he runs a great risk in assuming the offensive. Rogue elephants and buffaloes will generally, though not always, mind their own business if left alone, but will be beside the man who disturbs them unless he is a first-class shot, has weapons suited to the necessities of the occasion, and can run at great speed.—Thos. W. Knox in Boston Traveller.

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Property.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL.

A solid brick Tenement House, between Biery and Union streets. For full title.

FOR SALE, on Gain street, a new Solid Brick Tenement Property, 77 feet front. Wall built.

DUROCHER STREET. A first-class House will be sold cheap to an immediate purchaser. Possession in April. For full title.

\$2,300 WILL PURCHASE. New brick House on Cadioux street. A pretty Home.

HOUSES TO LET. From \$11 to \$50 per month.

ESTATES MANAGED BY. Real Estate Agent, 113 St. Alexander Street.

TO LET—42 Prince Arthur street, Stone Front House, 15 rooms, hot water furnace.

TO RENT, 62 Roy street, nice Brick Cottage, at \$20 per month; also Upper Tenement on St. Charles street, containing 3 rooms, bath and w.c. for \$10 per month.

TO LET, No. 5 Lorne Crescent, with hot water furnace.

TO LET, 447 St. Lawrence street. House, with large garden, a little above Sherbrooke street.

GOOD INVESTMENTS. Victoria street, Brick House, rent, \$400 per annum—\$4,500.

LOTS FOR SALE AT Montreal Junction. Lots at 5c per foot.

POINT ST. CHARLES. ST. LAWRENCE PARK. Just Outside City Limits.

FOR SALE. LARGE DOUBLE VILLA RESIDENCE. No. 4 BELMONT PARK.

HOUSES TO LET. REAL ESTATE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER. ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE. ON EASY TERMS. THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE "HALL AND VENNOR."

VERY FINE!! CHARMING HOUSE ON PEEL STREET. SANDSTONE FRONT ON MOUNTAIN STREET.

FOR SALE. J. B. CLARKSON. 35 Temple.

Auction Sales.

D. H. & W. H. FRASER. EXCELLENT DRY, SAFE Storage for Piano, Household furniture and Effects.

M. Hicks & Co. SPRING SALES. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

James Steel. VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE. TUESDAY, the 10th, at 2.30.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FOR FRIDAY, March 13th, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. ISSUED BY CUBBIN & DUNTON, NOTARIES, ETC., 110 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. FINE CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES. Made from the ORIGINAL RECIPE.

FOUNDERS' FACINGS AND SUPPLIES. Sea Coal, Charcoal, Mineral Facings, Carbonized Lead and Stone Plate.

THE CALIGRAPH. The Most Rapid TYPE WRITER. The Most Powerful Manifold.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. JOHN M. M. DUFF, 100 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 516. Superior Court, Montreal.

Call and see the "SPECIAL No. 1." The Finest Writing Machine made.

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Last Edition

CITY COUNCIL MATTERS.

PLENTY OF SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

The City Council has a number of matters to consider this afternoon. The first is the report of the Board of Commissioners...

The Fire Committee has sent in a report asking for more fire stations in the West St. Gabriel and St. Jean Baptiste wards.

MR. CUNEO'S REQUEST. Mr. Cuneo has addressed a petition to the City Council, signed by over 200 leading taxpayers, asking the Mayor and aldermen for an interview with the city's Assessment Committee...

MRS. McULLOCH'S PETITIONS. A petition has been sent to Council by Mrs. McCulloch, wife of the late sub-chief...

THE LAST RITES. LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL—EX-ALD. LAURENT LAID TO REST. The late ex-ald. Laurent's funeral from his home, St. Denise, took place this morning...

THE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION. The Ministerial Association met this morning in the Y. M. C. A. parlors...

A RETROACTIVE MOVE. NOW AN ALDERMAN PROPOSES TO RAISE \$1,500,000 OUT OF OLD WATER MAINS.

A BRAKEMAN HURT. Joseph Poupert, a Grand Trunk Railway brakeman, met with an accident at Hemmingford last week while engaged in coupling cars...

JAMAICA EXHIBITION NOTES.

WHAT MONTREAL HAS TO SHOW. The largest exhibitor at the Jamaica exhibition is the Dominion of Canada. Forty thousand square feet of space was asked for...

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS. JAPANESE MISSIONS. The annual missionary service of the West End Methodist Church was held yesterday...

TEMPERANCE. The Rev. T. C. Cunningham, M. A., rector of St. Luke's Church, preached a temperance last evening, taking as his text, "Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging..."

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COMMERCIAL. WHOLESALE PRICES. The British breadstuffs markets are quiet but values are firmer and even strong. Bertholm's coast advices for today are as follows—Cargoes of wheat, wheat and corn, etc...

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHIEFS.—Quietly and unchangedly firm. We quote: Fine full cream, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; good to fine, 9 1/2 to 10; fair to medium, 9 to 9 1/2.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—MARCH 9. There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves and 30 sheep offered at the East End Abattoir today.

WEST END CATTLE MARKET. The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending Mar. 7 were—

MONTEAL HORSE MARKET. (Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.) The receipts of horses via Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March 7 were 113; left over from previous week, 24; total for week, 137; shipped during week, 64; left for city, 48; sales for week, 12; on hand for sale, 23.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Friday, March 6.—Receipts, 190 carloads or 3,247 head, including 30 carloads for exportation, 71 carloads to be sold, and 92 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. LONDON, Feb. 23.—Increased number of beasts on sale, and trade slow but steady, partly due to no arrivals at Deptford. Clearance expected. Primest Scotch made at 10d per 8 lbs.; do. Norfolk, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4.

INGERSOLL MARKETS. INGERSOLL, Ont., Mar. 9.—Wheat, 90c to 92c; spring wheat, 90c to 92c; barley, 50c to 55c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 40c to 45c; oats, 35c to 40c; clover, 15c to 20c; timothy, 15c to 20c; hay, 15c to 20c; straw, 10c to 15c.

CHATHAM MARKETS. CHATHAM, Ont., March 9.—Wheat, 85c; corn, 45c; peas, 60c; barley, 50c; oats, 35c; clover, 15c; timothy, 15c; hay, 15c; straw, 10c.

ADVERTISEMENTS. HEALTH DEMANDS WHOLESOME FOOD. ALL MEATS ARE INSPECTED & REFRIGERATED.

LAMB'S MARKET. 2196 & 2198 St. Catherine Street. (Nearly opposite Morgan's new block)

FRASER, VIGER & CO. NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY. At the Old Reliable Italian Warehouse.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. THE GREAT FIRE SALE. CLARKE'S UNIVERSAL. ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER!

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