

BY LYDIA JACKSON LANPHERE.

Give you an apology, Beryl dear, for intruding in
so unseasonable an hour—but I did so wish

"Grace! Are you sure? May you not suddenly alarmed?"

To which Grace sorrowfully replied: "I have tried to believe so; but there is no use, he has made the mistake that is usual in the business circles in which he moves, in resorting to expedients, instead of plainness of action, until dependence upon them has become habitual, and now he is seldom, if ever, free from their influence."

Beryl was pained beyond expression. For the moment, she saw her own conduct in a new light. She knew how blind she had been, how much she had neglected her duties of selfishness and ingratitude, until they had become rocks upon which the entire happiness of her home had nearly been wrecked. But he would not dwell upon this now. Knowing that there remained the whole of her life before her, she could not immediately put thoughts of herself aside for the time being and sought to comfort her friend, saying anxiously:

"Surely, Grace, there must be something that can be done! Could not Jack?"—

No, no, no!" Grace hastily interposed, even more quickly than before. "No, nothing I know, for I have tried. Nothing will save him from the impending fate but some financial disaster sufficient to drive him entirely out of Wall street. In such an event, it might be possible to interest some one as his successor, or perhaps to provide the immediate effects of such disaster were not too terrible to even contemplate, one will understand what I most fear, and why, neither daring to hope or wish, I passively wait whatever the future has in store, and you now see why mine is not a life to be lived."

And Beryl could only say: "Dear Grace, say God forgive me and help you!"

A little longer the two friends remained conversing in close and tender sympathy with each other, when, as Grace was about to leave her departure, the little maid entered their room with Jack which ran as follows:

"Beryl: Imperative business demands the presence from the city of one of the firm for a number of days. I have volunteered to be the one and shall leave on the nine-forty express. [It was eleven.] Incase of urgent need, please inform my whereabouts, and draw on them for all funds desired.—Jack"

The note was cruel in its coldness, and Beryl was cruelly wounded. All the tender impulses with which for the last hour her heart had been filled gave way on the instant to something very like resentment, and handsomely told her sister-in-law that she felt as at a man not to be allowed to forget the error of my ways."

But Grace was in no wise deceived by Beryl's calmly proud exterior. She saw the wild state of mind into which Beryl had been thrown, and thus expected torn affairs, and she fully realized that conflict that necessarily characterizes the days of Grief's silence, she felt there was nothing a friend could do to help. Beryl had reached that crisis which is liable some time to come, every strong soul when, single handed, it is left alone, and she therefore, for form's sake really, Grace left her alone.

And what of Jack? Proud and sensitive only a right-minded man can be, loyal Beryl as to life itself, he could hardly believe that it could be she who had dealt him the blow. He knew that he must have been mad not to have seen how she was warring of their life together. And he could give her girlhood's freedom back again, for the sake of their child, they must go on together. Poor Beryl! but she would sell little of him as possible. If money were needed, she would turn to her savings; and in accordance with this grim determination, he penned the note to Beryl and set out on his journey. Poor Jack!

All day long the conflict in Beryl's mind raged tumultuously. Baby awoke and demanded her attention; household duties pressed heavily on her shoulders; and the thought were ever the same—of Jack the anguished, the patient, loving husband who had parted with his growing discontent so long ago tenderly; or Jack the sinner who had turned from her without a word of farewell, leaving her utterly alone and unprotected, and henceforth, no communication desired from her except in case of urgent need. Oh, this was truly humiliating! And for the moment, she would wonder if anything would induce him to send for him. So, with ever varying force, the struggle and the day wore on until late afternoon, when, still sitting alone, waiting for moments in the parlor, her eyes were attracted by a newboy on the street, crying:

"Er'e yer Evening News! All about great railway accident. Over forty killed & a hundred wounded!" Springing to the door, she hurriedly went to meet Mr. Graham, hurrying up the steps with a copy of paper in her hand. One look into Beryl's flushed face was sufficient to show Beryl that it was Jack's train.

"Is he dead?" she gasped hoarsely, as she turned herself from falling by clutching Grace's arm, kneeling to him, steadying her to a seat, tearfully replied:

"No names have been received. Let us see for the best. Jack's partners have sentograms of inquiry, and we shall know before morning."

"Deafening noise! Oh, God! and all this while Jack might be lying, with still, cold, returned to the cold pitiless sky, and mangled and torn with his precious life-blood already ebbing away, awaiting the sure approach of death, with only her cold and pitiful words of the morning for parting and adieu." Beryl buried her head in her hands and sobbed. Gone now forever are all her petty pride and resentment. For what would be the guids and glory of a noble world's wealth in comparison to Jack's "Oh, God be merciful!"

In the agony that was Beryl's during the first few terrifying hours, it might be used to attempt to speak of grace remained by side, and other sympathizing friends came among them Jack's partners, to all of whom Beryl appeared to hear the suspense as great fortitude; none besides Grace sustained these dreary hours of waiting uncomplainingly. But Grace only said that were the true values of life, from which she was to come forth a thoroughly changed chastened woman,

was nearly midnight, and hope was growing faint in the hearts of the little bands of grief-stricken friends, when there came the sound of wheels, and a messenger entering with a telegram which read: "Hurt, but not rely. Will be home on first through train.—Jack."

Then and not till then, Beryl's forced composure gave and she fell fainting to the floor, passing half an hour here to her room and returning to find her sister-in-law, stricken and she fell into a deep and restful slumber.

What passed between husband and wife after their first met after these experiences, no one, not even Grace, ever knew. But that Jack's return brought peace and joy, let Jack's words to Grace somewhat later, tell.

"For all that is best and nobler in my life, I am indebted to my wife. Unselfish, brave, loving, she embodies my every hope and aspiration as she gives impulse to my inspiration. Our life together is like a dream of bliss. I cannot live apart from her," she says we owe it all to you, I think."

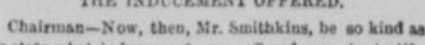
Understand, but Grace only smiled.

—————

Mrs. Bergiot Bjornsen, the eldest daughter of a poor Norwegian poet, Bjornsen, became her debutant as opera singer at Paris, French impressionists and artists are enthusiastic in the praise of the wonderful soprano and contralto whose name is well known to the public. Bjornsen is nineteen years old, strikingly beautiful, with fair hair and a tall, slender figure, and in the next two years she is to continue her education, and at the end of that time returning home to America will be under-

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE
FAMOUS ESTATES.

OF THE FORGED LETTER IN THE
TIMES.

[illegible]

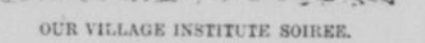
state what inducement was offered you to testify before this committee. Smithkins—Well, gents, they told me you'd as likes as not whitewash everything all over afore you got through, an' as my wife says our henhouse needs it pretty bad, I thought that by chip-in' in a word or two I might get it done for nothin'.—
—*Examiner*, Wash., D. C.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Wife (to husband who has been out between the acts)
 "Did you see the man, John?"
 Husband—"Oh yes, I (hic) saw him."
 Wife—"Is he a nice man?"
 Husband—"Nice man! Certainly why do you ask
 at?"
 Wife—"Oh, nothing; it simply occurred to me that
 you must have been talking to a hard drinker."—*New
 York Epoch*.

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR

"Young man," said a storekeeper to an applicant for employment, "how are you on grammar?" "Pretty good, sir," "Can you give me the principal parts of the verb 'to do'?" "Do—done," stammered the youth, somewhat confused. "That's enough for all ordinary purposes," said the merchant. "First do and then dun. Bear this sequence in mind when you're in charge of the business and you'll suit me firstest." — *Merchant Traveller*.



or's wife (hysterically)—"Here's a n

those Wagwags! They ask me to play and sing during the evening; because, they say—they want the young and attractive women to assist as waitresses! (Tableau.)—*Punch*

UNDERSTOOD THE CASE

Dealer—"Yes, sir. I believe we have a few left. Would you like to have some old-fashioned pumpkin pies, eh?"

Man—"Yes, siree." "

Dealer—"You are lucky. It isn't every man who has a great mother living, and in good health."

such a production as that as my signature. My writing—its whole character—is entirely dif-

gent. I unfortunately write a very cramped hand; my letters huddle into each other, and I write with very great difficulty and slowness. In fact, a labor and a toil to me to write anything at all. But the signature is unquestionably written by a ready penman, who has evidently covered as many leagues of letter paper in his life as I have yards. Of course, this is not the time, as I have said, to enter into full details and minutiae of the comparisons of handwriting, but the Hon. Sec. has a signature and the forged fabricated signature, they would see that, except as regards two letters, the true

WHOLE SIGNATURE BEARS NO RESEMBLANCE TO
MINE

The same remark applies to the letter. The letter does not purport to be in my handwriting. We are not informed who has written it. It is alleged even that it was written by anyone who is never associated with me. The name of this anonymous letter writer is not to be found, and I do not know who he can be. The writing is strange to me. I think I should insult myself if I said—I think, however, that perhaps, I ought to say it is not my handwriting, but it is not altogether complete—that I certainly never heard of the letter. I never directed such a letter to be written. I never saw such a letter before I saw it this morning. The subject-matter of the letter is in the nature of a sarcasm. The phraseology is absurd—as absurd as my phraseology that could be attributed to me would possibly be. In every part of it it bears the stamp and indelible evidence of want of genuine sentiment and want of authentic politics. It comes to a pretty pass in this country when a leader of a party of 86 members has to stand up, ten minutes past one, in the House of Commons, and defend a letter which is a complete and gross fabrication such as that which is contained in the Times of this evening.—*Hansard, Vol. CXXIII.*

—◆—

SALVATION SLUM WORK.
The London *Christian* says that the importance of the "Slum Work" of the Salvation Army was fully demonstrated on Monday evening in Exeter Hall.
General Booth presided and in a vigorous

address, gloried in the work of the Salvation

my among the lowest classes of society, and that the Government, which has so far attended the shelters for poor men, he announced the speedy opening in East London of a shelter for poor women, and a day or two later, when the Government's new work is also referred to, and then came particulars of the "slumming," which is now carried on in several towns. There are twenty-five zones of this class of the city, and in each zone who live in the "slums" and receive no help, being only supplied with food, lodging, and clothing, and are not allowed to work. The workers were on the platform. Some of them were given up homes of comfort and quiet, in order to win the hearts of the poor toilers by seeing them in their grinding poverty, to sweep, clean the houses and care for the children whom who have to earn a living by incessant

... and in many other ways they show com-
passion and kindness, in the hope of thereby

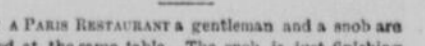
As General Booth and others referred to the special duties of the "slummers," the large audience showed an interest amounting to enthusiasm.

During the year, 5,689 meetings were held, many of them in lodging houses.

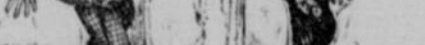
bed, many of them in lodging houses; 3,328 families were visited, many of them stayed with; 70 fallen girls were rescued; 6,222 garments were distributed; 4,000 people were assisted by goods, clothes, &c., and 1,504 children were admitted to the crèches. Many efforts were carried on, which cannot be here particularized, and yet the expenditure was

within £2,000. Major Cooke is desirous of opening twenty more "alumni" houses and six more

Each, £52 a year will maintain a Home, and £6 18s. a year a "alum" missionary. There were about 300 converts from the "alums" on the platform, and the stories of some of them were deeply interesting. Several missionaries also spoke earnest and cheering words. The general's appeal for funds for this year's work resulted in promises amounting to several hundred pounds. More workers were also called.



at the same table. The snob is just finishing dinner, the gentleman just beginning his. The snob lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his head. The gentleman rises and says in the politest way, "Excuse me, sir, will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?"



ORIA

and Children.

**Casteria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eruptions,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-
gestion.
Without injurious medication.**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

able than the lives of those who profess to be following its precepts in their daily lives. The greatest need of the Church is true, pure, prizing living—"living epistles, known and read by all men." The square man is the best shape. The tree is known by its fruit. Go and pay John Williams. —*Mid-Continent*.

GOOD COMPANY and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.

THE USE OF FRENCH.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN J. MAG-
LAREN, Q.C., IN THE *GLOBE*.

AS SOME YEARS AGO -- GROWTH OF THE

TO THE EDITOR.—I wish I could be as sane as you are in your article of yesterday relating the English language in the Dominion, especially in this Province, in the near future. You are probably right in your opinion that English will continue the language of this continent; but the hope that a hundred years hence there may be four or even five hundred millions of English-speaking people in the America is rather a poor compensation to us in Quebec or Eastern Ontario, of the pre-eminence of the next, who, through life, have to suffer serious disadvantages from gradual but rapid increase in the use of French. And here let me say that I think the Irish in Quebec and Eastern Ontario should learn French, and that it should form part of liberal education in other parts of the Dominion. It is not when it is sedulously cultivated to the exclusion of English, then an injustice is done to the French themselves, who are thereby handicapped in the race of life.

as evidence to the contrary—the decreasing of French in the Commons at Ottawa.

decisive proofs can be quoted to the opposite. Up to a dozen years ago fully one-third of the business of the Quebec House was done in English, now there is much less than a quarter and it is diminishing each Parliament. Though the influences of St. Jean Baptiste, the Nationalist agitation, the Riel tenement, etc., many French-Canadians, who speak English perfectly, of late insist on French.

ADDRESSED IN THEIR OWN TONGUE.

As the increasing use, not only in Quebec, but in

how rapidly the English are being crowded
of these sections, and how many districts

there were not long ago large numbers of English are now exclusively French, and among the French are some who are under those influences, whose volume and have been increasing so rapidly of late, the Province of Quebec must in a comparatively short time become almost solidly French. The English now are in a majority in six or seven counties, but in the rest the majority is small and in every one is waning. In 1851 the ratio of French to English in the whole Province was 3 to 1; in 1856 it was 4 to 1. In 1851 the English had a majority of 5,700 in the City of Montreal; in 1856 they had 4,333.

ority of 5,700 in the City of Montreal; in the French majority was 12,621, and now

THE FRENCH MAJORITY
The whole Island of Montreal was only 2,990; and it was no less than 72,447. The census returns show the following French cases, during the same period, in what used to be the English portions of the Province:—
Brookville, from 10 percent to over 50 percent; Steepleton, from 10 percent to 70 percent; Shefford County, from 10 percent to over 50 percent; from 25 percent to over 50 percent; and in the County of Ottawa County, from 25 percent to over 50 percent.

are fair samples of other portions of the

tion. Thirty years ago Quebec city had an English and a French business community, the consequence of which was a bilingualism in the tongue; now the English-speaking form amounts to about one-fifth of the population, and the principal business is largely French. In a rural district the country is not a single English-speaking family, but in one-half of the counties of the province average number of English speaking families is not more than 40. And the use of the French language is increasing even more rapidly than the English. Where the English in the English districts they almost necessarily used the language; now when there are no English, or only comparatively few, the necessity of using the French language is where English is absolutely unknown is

ually extending.

The increase of French in some parts of the province is equally marked. In Eastern Ontario (Glengarry, Prescott and Russell counties and Ottawa City), between 1861 and 1881, it increased from 14,462 to 37,795. During the period the population of the whole province ceased 37 percent.

THE FRENCH INCREASE

over 200 percent. In 1891 they numbered the whole province 33,287, or 21 percent of the total population; in 1881, 102,743, or 54 percent. They now form three-fourths of the County of Prescott, a majority of the County of Russell and nearly half the City of Ottawa, have two members at Ottawa and two at Toronto from these constituencies. And the use of the language is increasing much more rapidly.

than the nationality under the same influences
in Quebec. In many of the schools French is

ly used. In many of the schools French is used almost exclusively, public business in municipalities and School Boards is transacted in French, and lately even court business. School teachers and officials, such as trustees, Councillors and even judges, are entirely ignorant of English, so that the magistrates who do not even understand the language of the laws which they are sworn to administer! And this is rapidly extending. Indeed, it is only of late years that the extreme uses of it have existed. If there was any of its decrease, or even its remaining stationary, it would not be so serious. But any one who knows how rapidly not only

THE EASTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE.

also the northern section, especially along the C. P. R., is filling up with French, even so that the census of 1901 will probably show a much greater increase than during previous decades. An Ottawa paper recently demanding a French representative in the War Cabinet, claimed that they now number 200,000. For the same reasons as in Quebec the portion who cannot speak English is probably as great as it was ten years ago, and children still greater, as when they were a majority all the children learned English.

It is worthy of note that not only in Ontario and Quebec, but also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the French element is increasing.

census gives the necessary data), the French

ated much more rapidly than the rest of the population. Premier Mercer, in an article in the *Montreal Star* last January, estimated that 75,000 French Canadians and Acadians of nonumber 2,500,000, and that in 50 years will be

AT LEAST NINE MILLIONS,

and other French statisticians think both these estimates too low. One thing appears certain—by 1950, if not before, the French Canadian population will be a considerable factor in the life of the country. In the north-western part of New Brunswick, north-eastern part of Maine and the northern part of Ontario will contain a compact French population of five millions, practically all of French origin. In the north-western part of Ontario, where the population is predominantly of English, while another five millions are found in the rest of the Dominion and United States, forming in most places a racial and cultural substratum, the French Canadian population is assimilated with the surrounding English-

...being the facts and prospect, what

should be our policy in this Province? This is already too long to attempt to answer question. Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, or one of your readers have a better answer than I can write.

JOHN J. MACLAREN.
Toronto, March 18.

PANAMA-KER FOR PROHIBITION.
MADRID, March 17.—Postmaster (Gen-)

Wanamaker spent to-day in this city, and

ended church and Sunday-school at Ithaca. Her Sunday-school Mr. Wanamaker expressed views upon prohibition to a reporter, "there is only one side to prohibition," he said, "and that is the right side, constitutional amendment. I am in favor of it first, last, and the time." When asked about Mrs. Wanamaker the Postmaster-General said that she would remain abroad until after the Paris session.

AN I.C.R. CASUALTY.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

St. John N.B., March 19.—This morning the Quebec express, which left Montreal last night, and a special east-bound freight train collided near Rimouski through some carelessness on the part of the freight train hands, it is alleged. It appears the freight was off the track and the train hands, believing they could have matters straightened out in good time, did not put up the usual signals. It is also said that the conductor of the disabled train gave instructions to the driver to proceed at once with the engine and such of the cars as remained on the iron towards Rimouski, to warn the express of what had happened. Unfortunately, the express met with them on the way and the result was already stated. The injured were John P. Whitney, driver, and fireman James Foley, fireman Levesque and conductor M. Michaud were killed. The two first named were on the express, while Michaud and Levesque were on the special freight train. The injured were John P. Whitney, driver, and fireman James Foley, fireman Levesque and conductor M. Michaud were killed. The two first named were on the express, while Michaud and Levesque were on the special freight train. The injured were John P. Whitney, driver, and fireman James Foley, fireman Levesque and conductor M. Michaud were killed. The two first named were on the express, while Michaud and Levesque were on the special freight train.

THE WEEK IN ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TORONTO, March 23, 1889.

THE SESSION

of the Ontario Legislature came formally to an end to-day, though no business has been done since Thursday. The delay in proroguing has been due to the over-crowding of the printing office of the Government, and incidents of this kind, coupled with the preference of printers for work that is directly under Government control, are predisposing many thoughtful people towards a printing bureau. The session has been of barely average length—a little over eight weeks. Much business has been done in that time and done very quietly as to attract little public attention. The Government and Opposition parties retain the numerical relation to each other which they left into the general election, and neither party is added to or detracted from its prestige by this session's work. The Government has been strengthened by the addition of a Minister of Agriculture, but it has been considerably weakened by the resignation of Mr. T. B. Peadar, whose conciliatory and sagacious counsels have been greatly missed. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Meredith, having moved to Toronto to accept the position of a large law firm, has not been able to give to the business of the Assembly the same persistent attention as he formerly gave. His party suffers more or less from this, but it is a cause that may be permanent in its nature. No matter how great a man's ability may be he cannot devote himself to public life without incurring private business. There were few stirring incidents to break the even tenor of the session's work. The most important of these was the "bolt" of Messrs. Balfour, of Essex, and Evans, of Prescott, on the Government's railway and policy. The latter, however, an independent member of the former reformed South Essex as a Liberal, and has held it for several years in the presence of a strong Conservative minority. Mr. Balfour speaks of resigning and retiring from public life, and if he does so, his retirement would greatly jeopardize the Liberal prospects in Essex and the adjoining County of Kent. The legislation of the session included the usual quota of private acts, and the reduction of municipal law amendments and of general public statutes. On the whole, while the session has been uneventful from a spectacular point of view it has been a very useful and progressive one from a sociological standpoint.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE END REACHED AT LAST.

The last week of the session began with an adjournment in honor of St. Patrick, and from then on until proroguing was reached there was scarcely a day was the rule. The principal matter that came up during the two sessions held on Monday were a bill relating to the attachment of the salary of civil servants, and a bill appointing a committee to investigate the charges against the Tailor General. On Tuesday the Premier made his appearance for the first time for several days, and as he was still ill he had a carriage to take him to the Legislature. Mr. Robertson asked if the grant of \$160,000 would deprive the Superior Education Fund of the province of the proceeds of the Jesuit Estates; second, if the grant and the act relating to it had the effect of annulling chapter 15 of the Statutes of Lower Canada, creating the fund in question; and, thirdly, would the grant for superior education be made out of the consolidated fund instead of the Jesuit Estates? The Premier's answer was that the grant for superior education would remain the same; secondly, that the legal question was a difficult one to settle, and the Government was discussing it; and thirdly, that the same grant would be made in the future as in the past. There was another non-confidence motion, when the House went into Supply, and it ended in a division that gave the Ministry a majority of 13. Before the adjournment the Committee of Enquiry into the *L'Espresso* charges was killed. The License Bill was the chief work of Wednesday. Mr. Lynch fought the "knowingly" clause in the liquor clauses, and Mr. Mercer posed as the saloon-keeper's champion, and defended every clause of the outrageous measure. The efforts of the temperance men to amend and defeat the bill were unavailing and the resolutions passed. The closing session came on Thursday, and amid a gorgeous military staff, with the Cardinal on his left, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied with the services of the House for the first time. The session has been one of the longest on record, having lasted 72 days; 191 bills were introduced into the Assembly, 204 into the Council, and 64 votes were taken.

SALISBURY AT WATFORD.

A PASSING REFERENCE TO THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 19.—In a speech at Watford, this evening, Lord Salisbury, in reference to the short of a vote of want of confidence would bring the Government to a premature end, and that those who thought otherwise were amusing themselves with vain dreams. Lord Salisbury said he would not discuss the long and short of the much larger matters of accusation against the Irish leaders which were now before an eminently competent and impartial tribunal. The Government had no intention of discussing the matter, and that either the Government or the Opposition would be introduced into the Assembly, 204 into the Council, and 64 votes were taken.

A UNIONIST LAND SCHEME.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A London despatch says.—In order to put themselves on record as having opinions of their own, and not being regarded as they are now, mainly as the tail to the Tory kite, the Unionists have resolved to do their utmost to secure the introduction of an Irish land scheme on the basis of devoting £500,000 to the extension of the Ashbourne Act, and upon this proposal they intend to stand or fall. Thus far the Tories have refused to listen to any such proposition, but the Unionist becoming desperate by the refusal of the Tories to do what they could not be re-elected if they should again go before the country, and confident of the fact they are as necessary to the political existence of the Tories as the Tories are to theirs, are stimulated in their determination to force the Government into recognition of the value of their assistance, and compel a division of administrative honors.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

St. John's, Nfld., March 20.—The sealing schooner "Wolf" has arrived with 28,000 seals. Her captain reports that the "Kanger" has 21,000, the "Neptune" 21,000, the "Island" 16,000, the "Vera Nova" and the "Esquimaux" 17,000 each. Three Harbor Grace steamers have 40,000 seals among them, so that in all nearly 200,000 seals have been taken, all in good condition. The "Eagle" has not been heard from.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Police Force is to be increased 300 men. Marie Charron, who reported herself in a liquor case, has been sent to jail for a month.

W. and L. Brown and J. Daley, three boys, for cruelly snuffing a cat, have each been fined \$1.

NAPOLÉON LABOQUE, a saloon tooter who filed a number of bogus license applications, has been convicted of forgery.

A MAINTVILLE, a brute in human form, who assaulted a girl of 11, is to spend 18 months in jail and be given 15 lashes.

THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH are sampling and analyzing milk. Several specimens have already been found to contain bacteria.

A TRAMWAY is in custody, at the instance of the Fire Commissioners, on the charge of willfully firing his grocery premises on St. Lawrence street.

THE TOTAL VALUE of property exempt from taxation in Montreal now amounts to \$18,500,000, or an increase of \$30,750 during the past twelve months.

A FRENCH BREKEMAN named Halliman was crushed to death whilst engaged in coupling timber trucks on the Grand Trunk line at Coteau Landing on Saturday evening.

THE REV. JOHN KEE, of Dunham, Que., has been inducted by the Bishop of Montreal to the living of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, in succession to the late Canon Belcher.

THE CITY COUNCIL has with drawn its approval from the proposed bridging of the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, owing to its anticipated interference with navigation.

THE CITY SHERIFF wants to spend \$400,000 on the streets this year. The police force is also to be augmented by 60 men and a mounted contingent organized for suburban work.

A FIFTEEN MINUTE FIGHT was fought in the heart of the city last week. The detectives were on hand one hour too late. The chief detective is to have his salary raised \$100.

L. T. McGRATH, who killed one Holden when he was drunk, is being tried for manslaughter. Sentence has been deferred to enable his counsel to prepare a petition on his behalf.

A MARRIED WOMAN named Thorsley, living with her husband in the West End, committed suicide last week by nearly cutting her head off with a meat knife while suffering from acute epileptic mania.

THIRTY-FIVE MEMBERS of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union paid the license court a visit last week to show by their presence their opposition to the Oxford saloon, which is a menace to the moral well-being of the McGill students.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, aged 19, was playing with a dynamite candle on Sunday morning, and suddenly exploded in his hand. On being taken to the hospital four of his fingers were amputated, and one of his eyes is severely injured. He lies in a precarious state.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT in the Temple Building, which is being erected on St. James street on the site of the old Methodist church, fell down with a crash into the street on Saturday morning. Fortunately no one was injured. The front-bitten sandstone had become suddenly thawed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated with great éclat in Montreal last week. There was an immense procession with bands, banners and regalia to St. Patrick's church, and then a parade through the Irish quarter of the city, followed by open air speeches and the customary concerts and entertainments in the evening.

A DIRTY PIGEONRY has been discovered at Saint-Augustine, near the city. Eighty six birds were found perched in a small room of an old house. The place was also used as a slaughter-house and the pigs fed on the blood and other refuse taken from their slaughtered companions. The Provincial Board of Health are looking into the matter.

WORK has been resumed on the great St. Peter's cathedral, and the portion will be the part taken for this season. The portion proper will be 72 feet high and 156 feet long. It will be supported by columns 46 feet high and 43 feet in diameter. The cost of building this portion alone is estimated at \$60,000, and it will take two years to complete it.

M. JULES XHROUET, a young Belgian clarinetist, of great ability, who was brought over from Europe last October, went to Sorel a fortnight ago to fill an engagement, and while dressing for the concert, shaved off a pigtail from under his chin. Erysipelas set in as the result of a chill, which he caught in the bath, and he died on Wednesday last. He leaves a widow and one child unprotected.

NAVIGATION on the St. Lawrence is expected to be opened about the middle of April. There is no anticipation of a flood in Montreal this spring. Already there are several large openings in the river, and the ice, being of a poor quality, is expected to go away easily. The Boers line of steamships will run a cheap excursion from Montreal to the Paris exhibition this summer.

ANDREW MALONEY, a liquor seller prominent in gambling circles, is out on \$4,000 bail to answer to a charge of stealing two trunks belonging to a Toronto jeweller firm during Carnival week. The trunks contained \$1,000 worth of jewellery. The commercial traveller to whom they were consigned went on a spree and the trunks disappeared. They have since been recovered by the detective, and about \$1,000 worth of jewellery, part of which was found in Maloney's safe.

A FEW MONTHS AGO a young Frenchman settled in the parish of St. Benoit and became infatuated with his landlady's adopted daughter. An engagement soon followed, and the young man came to the city to get his wedding suit. He did not return, however, and the young girl, having come to Montreal to find out what was the matter, ascertained that her lover had come back to Europe. She then at once shot herself in a convent.

THE LATEST NEWS in connection with Catholic higher education here is the announcement of the arrival of a Papal decree virtually making the Montreal branch of Laval University an independent institution. The decree, it appears, provides for a local board of directors and managers under the authority of the Archbishop here, the name Laval to be preserved, and the degree to be conferred by the Laval University at Quebec upon presentation of the candidates examined by the Montreal faculty. It is stated, however, that the charter of Laval will not allow this change, and that either the charter itself or the Papal decree must be altered.

A BOOT AND SHOE DEALER, named Narcisse alias Thomas Lapierre, was arrested on a capias a few days ago at the instance of a young woman named Zola Levesque. The plaintiff, who is the defendant, some three years ago, having made her acquaintance, passed herself off as a widow and took her to St. Albans to get married. They came back immediately after and lived here as man and wife until the young girl learned that he had another wife. She then returned to her father and subsequently had the man arrested, claiming \$3,000 damages. Lapierre settled this liability by passing over his whole estate to the injured young woman.

ALARMING INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS SINCE LICENSE SUPERSEDED SCOTCH ACT.

At a special meeting of the Avonmore Temperance Alliance, held recently, it was resolved:—

That the Alliance put forth proper efforts to secure the prohibition of the "Test Book on Temperance" in the public schools of this township.

That they try to secure information respecting the writing of our present license law, and instruct the Secretary of our Alliance to furnish such information to the Canada Citizen and Montreal Witness for publication.

That we view with regret the alarming increase of drunkenness in our own village and in the Township of St. Lawrence since the repeal of the Scotch Act in these united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and while we realize that the Canada Temperance Act had some serious defects, we now most clearly see its superiority over our present license law.

SEEKING INFORMATION. WASHINGTON, March 19.—At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Manufactures to-day arrangements were made for pursuing the investigation of Canadian transportation matters, ordered by a resolution of the Senate on August 15th, 1888. It was determined to select as the first report of the committee the report of the Canadian Citizens and Montreal Witness for publication.

THE REV. J. McGRATH, who killed one Holden when he was drunk, is being tried for manslaughter. Sentence has been deferred to enable his counsel to prepare a petition on his behalf.

A MARRIED WOMAN named Thorsley, living with her husband in the West End, committed suicide last week by nearly cutting her head off with a meat knife while suffering from acute epileptic mania.

THIRTY-FIVE MEMBERS of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union paid the license court a visit last week to show by their presence their opposition to the Oxford saloon, which is a menace to the moral well-being of the McGill students.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, aged 19, was playing with a dynamite candle on Sunday morning, and suddenly exploded in his hand. On being taken to the hospital four of his fingers were amputated, and one of his eyes is severely injured. He lies in a precarious state.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT in the Temple Building, which is being erected on St. James street on the site of the old Methodist church, fell down with a crash into the street on Saturday morning. Fortunately no one was injured. The front-bitten sandstone had become suddenly thawed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated with great éclat in Montreal last week. There was an immense procession with bands, banners and regalia to St. Patrick's church, and then a parade through the Irish quarter of the city, followed by open air speeches and the customary concerts and entertainments in the evening.

A DAY OF MANY FIGHTS.

JOTTINGS OF THE CAMPAIGNS NOW IN PROGRESS IN ONTARIO—OFFICIALS IN LEAGUE WITH THE LAW BREAKERS.

The fourth of April will be a fateful day for many counties in Ontario. Mr. John A. Nicholls, so well known in prohibition circles, gives some interesting facts about the Scott Act campaigns which will be decided on or about that date. Sixty-five meetings had been held in Leeds and Grenville united counties during last week, and Mr. Nicholls had spoken seven times in fifteen days. The fight there is one of the most determined he has met with.

Hundreds of persons attended the meetings, and so universal was the interest that sometimes other hundreds were unable to get in, at Gananoque, for instance. At Spencerville, which is the centre of the fight, one meeting, which was crowded to the doors, was carried on until 11 p.m., and the enthusiasm was manifested.

The campaign plan is thoroughly organized, and the two counties are being canvassed closely. In Victoria County there is too little done. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is working hard, but men are getting down doing nothing. They are doing a little in Peterborough County. One source of excitement in the united counties is the libel suit taken by the Koevs against the Rev. J. M. Hagar, for having criticised him in a letter to the local newspaper.

The damages asked are \$5,000. The reverend gentleman stands by his colors, and has the Christian sympathy with him. In Kempenville the maltreatment of a constable by a Liverpool star up the police. The constable went to serve papers on a liquor man and the Liverpool man interfered, threw him out of his sleigh, and otherwise maltreated him. There is a good deal of complaint made concerning some of the inspectors, and many remarks that they would work far better without any inspectors at all, as they are nearly always appointed for political reasons. Some of them actually violated the law. One of them, in Lindsay, had an arrangement made with the liquor men to keep the Crooks Act and let the Scott Act go. Mr. Nicholls mentioned that he heard this and asked anyone in the meeting he was the only one who had the ability to deny or confirm it. A member of the Town Council present in the meeting stood up and confirmed the report as true. In Victoria these inspectors had never had a conviction for a third offence, though they had had a great many first offences. Mr. Nicholls is now at Almonte, Lanark County.

CROFTER EMIGRATION. A WARM DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Munro Ferguson raised a debate upon the report on crofter emigration, and condemned the decision of the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter. The report from the crofter districts of England and Ireland, as well as Scotland, to the colonies or elsewhere, and demanded that the enquiry be restricted to crofter emigration and migration.

The Government, however, made no reply, and the report was then adopted. The £10,500 vote for crofters' colonization in the North-West is, therefore, finally passed. The colonization fund has nearly been arranged this season's settlement at Wolsley. Outside the House the opinion is often held that the new committee of enquiry is merely a method of shelving for another year the difficult question of general state-aided emigration, as it is difficult to see what new light the committee can elicit. The crofter members, however, express pleasure at the Government's pledge that no further crofter emigration will be made until the committee reports.

NOTES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS INvariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verres and extended burial notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS. RAMTTON.—At Lachine, P. Q., on the 17th March inst., the wife of G. E. Rampton, advocate, of a son.

BELCHER.—At 112 St. Ursin street, on the 18th inst., the wife of H. M. Belcher, of a son.

BEVERIDGE.—On the 15th inst., at 147 Mansfield street, the wife of H. R. Beveridge, of a son.

BURNS.—At Litchfield, Minnesota, on the 29th March, the wife of Wm. E. Burns, of a son.

DOLY.—At McKilling, Dak., March 6th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Doly.

DOUGHERTY.—At 50 St. George street, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Charles J. Dougherty, of a daughter.

DU VERNET.—On Saturday, March 16th, at 545 Church street, Toronto, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Du Vernet, of a daughter.

HOPE.—At 24 Sophia Lane, on the 21st inst., the wife of George Hope, of a daughter.

MALCOLM.—Near Kinloch, on the 12th inst., the wife of Thomas Malcolm, of a daughter.

NORRIS.—On the 17th March, the wife of Chas. Norris, of a daughter.

O'NEILL.—At Richmond, Que., on the 18th inst., the wife of D. T. O'Neill, of a daughter.

FALLISER.—At Lachine March 21st inst., the wife of J. Falliser, advocate, of a daughter.

TOWER.—On the 18th inst., 142 Congregation street, the wife of John S. Tower, of a son.

WHITTET.—At 113 St. James street, on the 15th of March, the wife of Wm. Whittet, of a son.

MARRIED. BOUCK—MARSELLIS.—At Brockville, on March 20th, by the Rev. W. A. McKenna, B.A., B.D., Mr. William M. Bouck, to Miss Minnie A. Marsellis, both of Brockville.

BURNS—TURNBULL.—On March 16th, 1889, at the residence of the bride's father, 143 Magdalen street, by the Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, Mr. R. Burns, to Miss Catherine Turnbull, daughter of D. Turnbull, Esq., all of Montreal.

CAMPBELL—WYLLIE.—At Port Louis, P.Q., on the 20th March, by the Rev. J. B. Mar, of Houtingsburg, Donald Campbell, Mr. John Wyllie, daughter of the late John Wyllie, Esq.

CARR—SADLER.—On the 6th inst., at the Methodist Church, Ormatown, by the Rev. Thos. Harris, Mr. John Carr, of Trout River, to Maria E. Sadler, daughter of Mr. John Sadler, Ormatown.

DINGMAN—McDONAGH.—At the Front Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont., on the 18th inst., the wife of the bride's father, 143 Magdalen street, by the Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, Mr. R. Burns, to Miss Catherine Turnbull, daughter of D. Turnbull, Esq., all of Montreal.

FINTON—LOCKE.—At Wicklow, Ont., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. D. Balfour, Methodist minister, Mr. Fintion, to Emma, second daughter of Jonathan Locke.

HAWKIN—PHILLIPS.—By the Rev. J. C. Wilson, at the Methodist parsonage, King's College, Ontario, Thursday, March 14, 1889, Mr. Albert Hawkin, to Miss Naomi Ruth Phillips, both of Hamilton T., Ont.

JACKSON—YATESON.—In Kingston, Ont., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Jackson, to Miss Helen Jackson, to Susan Yateson, both of Stratford, Ont.

LEWIS—KENNEDY.—At the residence of Mr. James Cochrane, South Mountain, Ont., March 18th, by the Rev. A. MacWilliams, B.A., John Lewis, of Mattila, to Mary Jane Kennedy, of Mountain.

McCAIG—MORRISON.—On the 12th inst., at Dalhousie Mills, by the Rev. N. Macpherson, Mr. Malcolm McCaig, of Dalhousie, to Miss Mary Ann Morrison, daughter of John E. Morrison, Esq., of Oke St. Patrick, Que.

McEWEN—MURRAY.—On Wednesday, March 20, at Knox Church, by the Rev. James Fleck, B.A., John S. McKenna, of Maxwellville, to Ellen F. McKenna, of Avonmore.

MICHELL—CUDDEP.—At Grace Church, Montreal, Tuesday, 19th March, 1889, by the Rev. Samuel Massey, David Mitchell, to Jennie Cuddepp, late of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

MILLER—McLEAN.—On Monday, 18th March, 1889, by the Rev. H. C. McDonald, Mr. Miller, to Miss Mary A. McLean, of St. Lawrence, N.Y., to Miss Mary A. McLean, of St. Lawrence, N.Y.

MILLER—BURNS.—At Montreal, on 11th March, by the Rev. James Fleck, B.A., Alfred Miller, to Maggie Burns, both of this city.

SCHARP—MILFORD.—On March 12th, 1889, at the Methodist Parsonage, Carp, Ont., by the Rev. J. E. Richardson, Mr. Allan Scharp, of Stirlingville, Ont., to Miss Edith Milford, daughter of Robert Milford, Esq., of Carp, Ont.

SMYTHE—WALKER.—On the 18th inst., at 50 St. Hyppolite street, by the Rev. T. G. Williams, Talbot W. Smythe, late of London, Eng., in Agnes Ewald, second daughter of the late William Walker. No cards.

YORK—BUNTER.—At Brockville, on March 20th, by the Rev. A. McKenna, B.A., B.D., Mr. Isaac York, to Miss Lily Hunter, both of Brockville, Ont.

THOR. SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

ONE OF THE REASONS why Scott's Emulsion has such a large sale, is because it is the best. Dr. W. H. Cameron, Herts, N.S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for the past two years, and found it more agreeable to the stomach and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever used." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

THOR. SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

ONE OF THE REASONS why Scott's Emulsion has such a large sale, is because it is the best. Dr. W. H. Cameron, Herts, N.S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, for the past two years, and found it more agreeable to the stomach and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever used." Sold by all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

THOR. SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

DIED.

BAGG.—At St. Bonaparte street, Point St. Charles, on the 20th inst., Cora Blanche Bagge, daughter of the late Thos. Bagge.

BLAIRLOCK.—At 25 St. Famille street, on Friday morning, 22nd March, in the seventieth year of her age, Elizabeth Whitaker, beloved wife of F. W. Blairlock, P. L. S., Cadastre Office.

BRODIE.—At her late residence, "Sunshine," St. Henri, on the 17th March, Amelia O'Leary, widow of the late Hugh Brodie, Jr., in the 71st year of her age.

Our special number has gone.—Close to her final rest, Her toils and sufferings all are over, She slumbers with the blest. The swelling Jordan she has crossed And reached that happy shore, Where death divides friends and meets, At last to part no more.

BRITTON.—On Wednesday, 13th March 1889, at the Beaupre Asylum, James Britton, aged 49 years.

CANNON.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Miss Mary Cannon, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, aged 80 years.

CLAYTON.—At "The Glen," New Glasgow, on the 17th inst., Robert Clayton, aged 22 years, second daughter of the Rev. F. H. Clayton.

Eastern Townships papers please copy. DALRYMPLE.—In this city on the 17th inst., Florence Emma Dalrymple, youngest daughter of Thomas A. Dalrymple, aged 2 years and 5 months.

DE MOLI HERCZY.—At 45 St. Matthew street, Montreal, Que., on 17th March, 1889, Ann Marie Stacey, widow of the late Joseph Albert de Moli Herczy, of the city of Toronto, Ont.

English, United States and Toronto papers please copy. EUARD.—John Euard died Wednesday, 20th March, 1889, aged 70 years.

GARDNER.—At his father's residence, St. Louis de Gonzague, James, fifth son of John Gardner, Esq., in his 25th year.

GUY.—At Philadelphia, on 15th inst., Wm. Guy, late of Montreal.

HARRINGTON.—At 42 Horwath street, Dundas, Scotland, on February 17th, 1889, Dennis Harrington, aged 68 years.

HOGG.—At Niagara, on the 11th of March, 1889, Amelia Stewart, loved wife of Charles Hogg, aged 39 years, 1 month and 5 days, formerly of Birmingham, P. Q. Dr. ceased leave a husband and six children (all boys) to mourn her loss.

Ottawa papers please copy. KAY.—At Granby, on March 12, Laura Marshall, infant daughter of William Kay, aged 8 months and 11 days.

LAIDLAW.—At his residence, Oakville, Ont., on the 12th March, 1889, John Laidlaw, Esq., a native of Scotland, with Christian resignation, Charlotte Young, aged 50 years, wife of Walter Laidlaw.

LENDY.—On the 1st of March, at 21 Barclay street, Euphemia Grey, relict of the late John Lendy, who died Feb. 23, deeply regretted.

LYNAGHT.—In this city on the 11th inst., William Lynaght, youngest son of William Lynaght, Esq., of London, Ireland, aged 35 years.

MACKEY.—At London, England, on Tuesday, the 24th March, James Mackey, of the firm of Mackay Brothers, wholesale merchants, of this city.

MOORE.—On the 15th inst., Edith Victoria, aged 5 years and 10 months, eldest daughter of Thomas J. Moore, of Quebec.

McDIARMID.—At Buckingham, Que., on the 11th inst., Elizabeth, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, wife of Duncan McDiarmid, aged 50 years.

McLEAN.—At No. 40 Fort street, in this city, the 21st inst., Maggie Wallace (Minnie), in her 21st year, eldest daughter of Charles McLean.

O'REILLY.—On the 21st inst., Jane, youngest daughter of P. O'Reilly, Secretary of Road Commission.

PHILLIPS.—At the residence of his mother, Syracuse, N.Y., on the 15th inst., in his 25th year, James R. Phillips, son of the late Thos. O. Phillips.

PERRY.—At Richmondville, Ont., March 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, John McChellian, Miss French, relict of the late Alexander Perry, Ottawa Landing.

SAWYER.—At St. Louis de Gonzague, P. Q., on the 14th inst., John Sawyer, in the 73rd year of his age, a native of Northumberland, England.