

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Capital is being raised in London for a new American cable via Azores Islands.

A body of socialists including one Russian, two Italians and sixteen Germans were on Saturday expelled from France.

The Spanish budget shows a deficit of \$5,000,000. Bills reforming taxation have been introduced to the Cortes.

A majority of the Paris newspapers consider that the speech made by Lord Granville last night, in explanation of England's attitude in the Bismarck controversy, was an act of humiliation unworthy of a great nation like England.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday, at Waterford, between a party of drunken soldiers about to embark for India and the local police.

As a result of the recent conferences between the War Office and the Naval Board on the subject of colonial defenses, it has been decided to reinforce the Australian and North Pacific naval stations.

While Lord Mayor O'Connor, of Dublin, was waiting at the railway station, on Sunday, to receive an American deputation with the remains of Dr. Cahill, he was vigorously hissed and groused at by the crowd.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY—A DEFICIT.

The discussion of the resolution in the House of Commons censuring the Government for the condition of the navy has been postponed till after the Easter holidays.

STUPID STORIES.

Mr. Gladstone's alleged increasing eccentricity is the subject of much comment. It is reported that the Prime Minister visits second-hand book stores and makes large purchases of sham antiquities.

THE CRIMES ACT FOR IRELAND.

Negotiations between Government agents and the Parnellites have been broken off, the Irish members refusing to accept the Government's proposition to limit the operation of the Crimes Act to one year.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

PARIS, March 8.—General De Lesle, telegraphs that he has relieved his beleaguered French garrison at Thuenquien.

AMERICAN.

Brigadier-General Sackett, senior inspector-general U.S. army, died in Washington on Sunday.

General Grant passed a restless night, but slept from five to eleven on Sunday morning.

The strike of employees on the Missouri Pacific Railway continues, and causes much loss and inconvenience.

NO LOTTERY ALLOWED.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Charles Willis, proprietor of the Popular Family Journal, of Augusta, Me., who offered a prize of \$50,000 in a lottery scheme to increase his paper's circulation.

CANADIAN.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, has given \$1,000 toward building the new wing on the Lakeside Home for little children.

TORONTO.

JUDGMENT was given at Osgoode Hall on Friday in the case of Miller vs. the Canadian Pacific for damages for timber cut on the property of plaintiff's father, since dead.

The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$29 to the funds of the house from T.E.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR-CLOUD.

THE WAR FEELING STRONG IN ENGLAND—RUSSIA CAN HAVE CHOICE—THE ULTIMATUM—RUSSIA OR RETIRE.

LONDON, March 7.—Several transports with troops and supplies destined for Suakin have been halted at Suez, pending orders from the War Office.

LONDON, March 8.—This morning's Observer says:—"We understand that the Government sent emphatic demands to St. Petersburg on Friday for the withdrawal of Russian troops now on the Afghan frontier."

LONDON, March 9.—The Daily News states that there is a constant exchange of despatches between the English and Russian Governments.

The Times urges England to occupy and fortify Herat at once and check the Russian advance toward the interior of Afghanistan at any cost.

LONDON, March 8.—A St. Petersburg despatch says Russia has sent an official offer to England to withdraw Russian forces from the hills bordering on Herat.

LONDON, March 8.—A St. Petersburg despatch says Russia has sent an official offer to England to withdraw Russian forces from the hills bordering on Herat.

Calcutta, March 8.—The Afghan frontier question is the principal topic of discussion here. All classes are satisfied with the determined attitude of England.

THE BRITISH IN SOUDAN.

KORTI, March 7.—General Buller's troops suffered intensely from the hot winds and sand during the retreat from Gaddul.

MEEAWI, March 8.—Gen. Brackenbury bade his troops farewell to-day. He thanked Col. Denison and the Canadian boatmen for their courage and energy in sharing the dangers of his late campaign.

THE SUAKIM EXPEDITION.

SUAKIM, March 7.—Six transports arrived to-day with reinforcements and supplies. The hostile Arabs are beginning to alarm at the number of ships arriving.

OSMAN DIGNA DEFIANT.

SUAKIM, March 8.—The following is the plan adopted for the defence of Suakin. The Indian contingent will camp on the right of the city, the Guards on the left, while a semicircle of redoubts, 400 yards apart, will be formed 1,800 yards from the inner line of defences connecting with the latter.

THE AMERICAN PENNS.

LONDON, March 7.—Mr. Under Secretary Fowler defends the purchase of American pumping engines for the Berber Railway on the grounds that the New York firm, to which the contract was given, had large experience in supplying the kind of pumps wanted.

GENERAL GRAHAM INVALIDED.

LONDON, March 7.—The commander of the Suakin-Berber expedition, General Sir Gerald Graham, has been placed on the invalid list and advised to return to England, his strength failing.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

LONDON, March 7.—A number of subscribers to the Gordon memorial fund threaten to withdraw their donations unless Mr. Gladstone retires from the Memorial Committee.

ORANGE AND GREEN.

THE TROUBLES DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 7.—The mail from Newfoundland, distributed here to-day, brings details of a debate in the Local House of Assembly on the section of the Address in reply to the opening Speech from the Throne referring to the Harbor Grace outrage.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., MARCH 7.

This morning at the Welland Vale works Mr. A. Corker, one of the grinders, was turning up a grindstone, assisted by Mr. T. Moses.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, March 7th.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

This has been in the Legislature a week of surprises. In the first place the Government have made up their minds to go on with the new Parliament Buildings.

THE REDEMPTION BILL.

introduced by Mr. Hardy and explained by him with some fulness of detail. The notice previously given was no fair index of the scope of the measure, and it was an interesting study to watch the effect of the successive announcements on those whose seats were affected.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

This measure, which also introduced this week, is somewhat sweeping in its provisions, so much so that under it we shall have in Ontario virtual manhood suffrage without the name.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

was before the House a few days ago, only to be summarily dealt with. Mr. Waters, who last year succeeded in securing for widows and unmarried women the right to vote at municipal elections, tried this year to secure for the same classes the right to vote at political elections.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

came up in two different forms this week, being on each occasion the subject of a keen debate. The Opposition strenuously opposed the passage of an act to regulate those inland fisheries that have been declared by the Supreme Court to be within the Provincial jurisdiction.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

TORONTO, ONT., MARCH 8.—The inquest on the body of the old man Fairbanks, who died at the hospital on Friday from the effects of a blow on the head from a weight thrown at him the previous Saturday, was held yesterday.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The mysterious disappearance of Dr. Samuel Moore, near Rochester, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation here. Detectives Hodge and Allen early this morning, arrested Charles Blaggett on the charge of murdering him.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In your issue of February 28th a letter signed "A Workingman" asks for information and hints regarding economy in housekeeping expenses.

I have read over the bill of his week's expenses, and before submitting a revised table for his consideration, let me make one or two suggestions with regard to his expenditure, as shown by his own table.

I will add in conclusion that the secret of economy and saving money lies in the habit of paying cash for everything and buying where you get the best bargains.

A MIRAGE IN THE SAHARA.

It was a few days ago that a place down the river, near New Dongola, was seemingly encompassed by an impenetrable mirror.

IMPURE AIR.

It is by no means a pleasant task to follow the discoveries of science into all its details in these days. An English scientist, Dr. Pasteur, has analysed the town hospital, the elements of the impurities in the air.

THE GAIN OF SUNDAY REST.

Of course I do not mean that a man will not produce more in a week by working seven days than by working six days.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 8.—The mail steamer "Sarantian" arrived at 11.30, on Sunday morning, with the following cabin passengers on board:—S. Hetherington, Mrs. Hetherington, Dr. C. Leuziens, F. H. Snell, Mrs. Law, J. B. Moffatt, J. R. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Gardner, H. C. Billing, Mrs. Toussaint, A. Whalder, G. Beattie, M. Batey, Mrs. M. E. O'Neil, J. C. O'Neil, E. L. Fort, K. Pugsley, Miss White, Armour Sergeant Brade, Mrs. Brade, C. S. Wright, H. A. Henderson.

THE BOARD OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mr. W. O. Buchanan (2nd division), \$13, Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co., \$10.

A REDEMPTORIST'S SERMON.

FIRST HAS A TALK TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH—HIS OPINIONS OF PROTESTANTISM—HE REWAILS CATHOLIC INDIFFERENCE TO RELIGION.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Rev. Father McGivern, one of the Redemptorist Fathers from Boston, who are at present conducting a mission in the city, gave an address to unmarried men in St. Ann's Church, McCord street.

PROTESTANTISM ERRECTED LARGE BUILDINGS.

and stocked them with books whose object was the propagation of unbelief; and these were largely made use of by the adherents of that faith.

ANOTHER DANGER TO FAITH.

was in the reading of bad books, novels, and Protestant sermons also in going into Protestant churches and listening to Protestant discourses.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Another danger to faith was in attending the meetings of the Salvation Army. (Laughter.) Seriously, he could not imagine how any good Catholic could go to such gatherings even for amusement.

DECORUM BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Marriage was a sacrament, and a man should prepare for it as such, certainly not by committing sin.

THE PENALTY OF MARRYING A PROTESTANT.

The curse of God, the curse of the church and the curse of the priest was upon the young man who married a Protestant girl.

THE PRIESTS WERE ANTI-CHRISTIAN.

Papists, and all manner of evil things would be said against them. Thus they saw the evil of such connections.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 8.—The mail steamer "Sarantian" arrived at 11.30, on Sunday morning, with the following cabin passengers on board:—S. Hetherington, Mrs. Hetherington, Dr. C. Leuziens, F. H. Snell, Mrs. Law, J. B. Moffatt, J. R. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Gardner, H. C. Billing, Mrs. Toussaint, A. Whalder, G. Beattie, M. Batey, Mrs. M. E. O'Neil, J. C. O'Neil, E. L. Fort, K. Pugsley, Miss White, Armour Sergeant Brade, Mrs. Brade, C. S. Wright, H. A. Henderson.

THE BOARD OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Mr. W. O. Buchanan (2nd division), \$13, Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co., \$10.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. The postponed Lecture by Mr. ANDREW T. TAYLOR. Subject—"SERMONS IN STONES."

NOTICE.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the CANADIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS will be held in the Hall of the Y. W. C. A., 101 METCALFE STREET, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at half past three o'clock p.m.

1ST PRINCE WALES RIFLES.

The Regiment will parade in Drill Order at the Arsenal on TUESDAY evening next, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock.

F. BOND.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., hold their next regular communication on TUESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at the Masonic Chambers, 174 1/2 Notre Dame street.

TUQUE ROUGE.

ST. CHARLES SNOW-SHOE CLUB. SECOND ANNUAL RACES. THE MONTREAL DRIVING PARK, POINTE CHARLES. On SATURDAY Afternoon, 14th March, At 2:30 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR. THE ANNUAL BAZAAR. INDUSTRIAL ROOMS WILL BE HELD IN THE NATURAL HISTORY ROOMS MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 16th and 17th March.

THE SALVATION ARMY. All the meetings yesterday were largely attended. The evening service, held in the Mechanics' Hall, and which was conducted by "Capt. Lewis," was one of an exceptionally devotional and impressive character.

POPULAR CONCERTS. The Saturday evening concerts of the West-end Temperance Society, in Chatham street hall, are becoming more popular than ever.

A SEVERE SCALD. A youth of sixteen named John Lyons, of 68 Hermaine street, having had both of his feet badly scalded, was taken to the General Hospital on Saturday night. To-day he is doing well.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC. Several people were greatly shocked, yesterday afternoon, in St. James street, to observe a lad, apparently about fifteen, in an advanced state of intoxication.

DRINK'S DOINGS AGAIN. Alderman Stroud writes to say that the man who is kept under the roof of St. George's Home at present, with his wife and children, has not been sent to shovel snow for a living, but is a man who, by his own fault, has brought his wife and children to want through drink.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, March 7.—Fall wheat, No. 2, 81c to 82c; No. 3, 79c to 80c; Spring, No. 1, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 79c to 80c; Barley, No. 2, 65c; No. 3 Extra, 63c to 64c; No. 4, 58c to 59c; Flour, No. 2, 95c to 96c; Oats, No. 1, 36c to 37c; Floor, Superior, \$2.70; Bran, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Market quiet. Flour inactive. Extra wanted at \$1.60. Wheat quiet, and easy. Oats scarce and steady. Barley sold 65c, for No. 2 and 1st, for extra No. 3. Feed, as steady. Clover \$2.25 to \$2.40. Potatoes sold 35c. Butter unchanged. Eggs 15c to 16c for lined and 20c to 21 for newly hatched.

CHATHAM MARKETS. CHATHAM, Ont., March 9.—Fall Wheat, 80c; Oats, 52c; Wool, 15c to 22c; Corn, 44c.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all subsequent insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line subsequent insertions on pages 3 and 7. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion. For large type or cuts, 25c per line first insertion, and 15c per line all subsequent insertions.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to Clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$6.00; 50, \$11.50; 100, \$22; Weekly Messenger, 50c; 5 copies subscribed for at one time, \$2.00. These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States or Great Britain.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription will expire.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1885.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT, no matter what its deficits, or its exigencies, is not allowed to take an American contract for laying pipes, though it had reason to believe it could get the best work in that quarter. The English people, who have brought pressure to bear on the Government in this matter, have probably put their selfishness or narrowness under the guise of patriotism, while, in fact, they were doing a very unpatriotic act.

FOR SOME MONTHS past Turkey has been chiefly under the influence of Germany. The suspicion of the Sultan with regard to Austrian designs, under cover of German protection, upon Turkish territory in Europe has been growing more and more pronounced, and now that trouble threatens in Europe once more, he is anxious to patch up an alliance with the power which has saved Turkey at former times, and which only can save her again.

THE CONCEPTIONS of the writer in the *Poet's Mall Gazette* who has been running Gordon are certainly sublime. He now proposes to give the name of Gordon to an African state, similar to that of the Congo. To secure the vigorous prosecution of the war against the Mahdi, no happier or more inspiring idea could have been advanced. England does not want to extend her dominions in that direction, and would not readily be permitted to do so, but what can either English or foreign statesmen say against the establishment there of a Gordon Free State under the joint protection of all the powers, and what soldier would not fight with new fire for such an end associated with the name of Gordon, the greatest soldier of modern times.

IT IS BECOMING CLEARER every day that the connection of the colonies with the mother country has to be made closer or has to be severed altogether. England's relations with, first France and next Russia, have been seriously strained at times for months past. In case of serious trouble with France or with both countries, the defenses of the colonies would need to be greatly strengthened. It is clear, from the answer of Earl Northbrook, in the House yesterday, to a question on the subject, that England expects the colonies to undertake the greater share of the cost of such defensive works as are necessary. England will assist the colonies in this work, but the colonies' assistance in case of war is to be accepted as a part of the policy of the Government.

IF THE CANADIAN Government does not see its way clear to do anything to assist the Mother Country in the event of a war with Russia, no surprise should be felt by even the most loyally disposed among us, for the Canadian Pacific Railway needs all the money we can raise and it would be difficult so to manage the expenditure that that Company would be adequately benefitted by it. On the other hand, perhaps the English Government might, by our clever premier, be induced to accept our contributions to this road as our share in the defenses of the empire, as its usefulness in case of a war with Russia might be inestimable. If Russia goes to war with England she will have reason to be thankful that she sold Alaska as we Canadians would probably have tried to make that our little share of the loot.

MORE AND MORE SERIOUS becomes the aspect of our military duty to the Mother country. It seems that England not only believes in Canadian offers of military cooperation, but counts on them in her impending struggle with Europe, Asia and Africa. She is acting with the feeling that Canada and Australia are behind her, not as recruiting grounds—she has enough of these at home, but as allies with their equipped contingents ready to share in the fight. Canada has undoubtedly now, as in Mr. Mackenzie's time, ten thousand men whom she could spare for the time being. But she has not ten thousand fairly trained soldiers all told, and of these not one in a hundred is ready to go abroad. If she is going to fulfil her duty to the empire even with men the regiment should at once be organized and trained. As things are going it looks as though after all our boasting we were going to be rather dependent for English defence on our Pacific coast than an assistance to her in the struggle.

By OUR PRESENT SYSTEM of representative government the validity of a verdict given by the whole people at a general election depends almost entirely upon the faithful and conscientious following of the principles of representation by population in the creation of electoral districts. So firmly fixed are the party lines in this country that under ordinary circumstances it is possible to estimate how the majority in any township or municipality will vote, and the Government in introducing a redistribution bill can, with the greatest ease, so frame it that out of, say, three constituencies, two will return their supporters, and the third by an overwhelming majority an opponent. There can be no doubt, in the face of the fact that the constituencies in Western Ontario, in which "the Grits were hived," gave majorities to Reformers, of from two to three thousand at the last election, that the redistribution bill introduced by the Federal Government, immediately before the last Federal election, was a gerrymander, and a most barefaced one at that. The Government of Ontario have lately introduced a redistribution bill, which has, by its opponents, been denounced as a gerrymander, and although the bill is being strongly defended, it would be expecting too much from human nature, and government by party, to presume that this measure will in any way hurt the chances of the Reform party carrying the next election. If party success is to continue to be among us the end of government, instead of, as in Great Britain, the means by which a government for the people's good is carried on, it will be necessary to invent some system by which necessary redistributions of seats will be performed by an independent body working under sufficient checks, for the evil of the gerrymander is unapparent.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON. (To the Editor of the Witness.) Sir,—In a letter just received from Denver, Colorado, the writer says that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, formerly of Ottawa Street and Point St. Charles Methodist churches of this city, "is dying, cannot possibly live more than a day or two." Many in this city will be much grieved to hear of Mr. Wilson's condition. A former letter told us that he was suffering from a cancer or tumor in the neck. D. V. LUCAS.

MICHAEL DAVITT COMING. The Irish National League held their usual fortnightly meeting in St. Patrick's Hall yesterday. The president, Mr. M. Donovan, occupied the chair. He announced that Mr. Michael Davitt might be expected to visit Montreal in June next. Several names were announced of gentlemen willing to lecture at various towns on St. Patrick's night, amongst them being those of Messrs. Doherty, Cloran, Ryan, Davis and Hart.

"COMPENSATION." At the weekly concert of the West End Temperance Society, on Saturday, an address was given by Mr. W. A. Weir. Speaking of the compensation demanded by liquor sellers in case prohibition becomes law, he remarked that it would be time enough to entertain the idea when the liquor sellers had made some compensation for all the material and moral injury they had done to the country.

CITY ITEMS. The villagers of St. Ceneogonde want their police force reinstated. The band of the Victoria Rifles propose giving a concert in the Queen's Hall on March 26. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin has consented to lecture in this city on the evening of St. Patrick's day. The pupils of Bourget College, Rigaud, will celebrate St. Patrick's day by an entertainment. The feast of St. Thomas Aquinas was celebrated yesterday in most of the Roman Catholic churches. The St. Vincent de Paul Society has distributed 59,500 leaves of hygienic cards of wood, to 1,966 families during the past year. The Hon. Mr. Mercier, on his departure for Quebec, was escorted to the Dalhousie Square depot by the Club National. At an informal meeting of the Corn Exchange, on Saturday, Mr. Hutchinson submitted plans for the proposed alterations at the Corn Exchange. The Rev. S. Massey delivered a discourse last night in the West End Hall on "Christianity and Materialism—a contrast." He adduced several arguments from the Bible to show that the argument lay upon the side of Christianity, and that there was no doubt that one of the chief causes of the increase of suicides and assassinations was the spread of materialistic views. The following is the statement of Out-Door Relief given at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the week ending 7th March, 1885: The number of families relieved was 193, of which 114 were English; 11 Germans; 5 Norwegians; 39 French and French-Canadians; 2 Danes; 3 Swedes; 4 Irish; 1 American; 4 Italians; 1 Russian; and 11 of unknown nationality, making a total of 195. Fifty-six quarter cords of wood were also given away. Up to date the following sums collected in response to the annual appeal of the Bishop of Montreal for the Diocesan Mission Fund have been paid to the treasurer of the Synod. The majority of the parishes are not expected to report for a couple of weeks yet: St. George's, \$2,148; St. James the Apostle, \$451; Grace Church, \$181; St. Martin's, \$584; St. Thomas', \$61. The whole amount usually collected is about \$7,000 from the city, and \$3,000 from the country parishes.

THE VOYAGEURS.

BANQUET TO THE CAUGHNAWAGA BRAVES—A PLEASANT EVENING—THE ADDRESSES.

When the five o'clock train to Lachine reached the station at that place, with the Montreal visitors to Caughnawaga, including the "Fasiliers" band, the scene was hardly a cheerful one, even with the banquet in honor of the Caughnawaga contingent to the Nile in prospect. Notwithstanding the cheerless scene of rushing river and dull, gray, ice-bound coasts, in a few minutes after the arrival of the train three heavily laden boats were rushing through the water as fast as four strong oarsmen in each could send them. Of course there was a race, and our party was named in the different boats, until in one passenger and crew were all pulling at six double banked oars, while the bandmen sent notes of derision or of triumph across the water. The trip was quickly made, and then all set out through the long quiet and straggling village for "Shamenowanne Hall," where the banquet was to take place. The band headed the procession, and after them came the voyageurs, clad in the red, blue and linen tunics of all arms of the British service, which they had brought home from Egypt. As an escort came all the little boys, and a great many of the people of the village. The music was too much for the boys altogether, and they fairly danced over the crusted snow. In the forefront of his men marched Captain Louis Jackson, who, having only got home that morning had much hand-shaking to do. The tables were laid on the upper floor of the building, which had been decorated for the occasion in a really splendid manner. Three long tables ran the length of the room, completely set forth in every particular and heavily laden with eatables of all kinds. The walls were ornamented with trophies of lacrosse, snow-shoes and toboggans, while at the upper and lower ends the national colors were draped round messages of welcome. From the ceiling hung chandeliers blazing with lamps, long wreaths of evergreens, and a number of Chinese lanterns framed in very elaborate and beautiful cages of evergreen. Along the wall sat the matrons of the village with their dark shawls drawn over their heads, and as their boys in all their bravery march past them to take their places at the upper table this covering could not hide their expressions of true joy and approval. After the voyageurs came all the village and with laughter and some little confusion, all gained their seats. Mr. McLea Walbank, chief, was the chairman, and at his right sat Louis Jackson, captain of the contingent, Louis S. Atkaren, with a golden tinsel on his head, and the other men of the contingent. Upon his left sat Dr. Leprohon, Mr. Sidney Bolter, Mr. R. C. Smith, Chief Joeks, Madame Joeks and several other ladies. Grand Chief Williams, "Big Baptiste" Taiaiske, Louis Narreou and James Bruce were the vice-chairmen. The bill of fare, which follows, was a truly sumptuous one, and as good in reality as upon paper.

RECEPTION AND BANQUET TO OUR CAUGHNAWAGA CONTINGENT TO THE NILE. On their return home, March, 1885. AT SHAWENNOFANNE HALL, KANAWAKE. MENU. Soup, Crocodile a la Nile. FISH. Boiled Cod a la Dhal. Salmon a la Barber. Trout a la Melgond. OYSTERS a la Condo. Hare a la Dougola. JOINTS. Roast Beef of Old England. Roast Lamb a la Khartoum. Roast Pork a la Kanawake. Boiled Tongue a la Abu Khia. Boiled Ham a la Wady Halfa. Roast Turkey a la Alexandria. Roast Goose a la Cataract. LEGUMES. Potatoes a la Queenstown. Tomatoes, Onions a la Hanoverian. Cabbage a la Soudan. PASTRY. Lemon Pie a la Voyageur. Apple Pie a la Martini. Cranberry Pie a la Indian Contingent. SOULET. Fruit, Cakes, Tea and Coffee a la Libyan Desert. Ginger Ale a la Wolsley.

The only trouble was that as there were nearly five hundred present instead of the two hundred and fifty for whom covers were laid, there was some delay in the serving of the tables. But volunteers were in plenty, the supplies appeared to be inexhaustible and everything passed off without a single hitch. The true courtesy, and what is termed good breeding, with which the Indians conducted themselves was in itself something sufficient to confound all who hold pessimistic views regarding the Indian, and it could not be surpassed by any other people in similar circumstances. The loyal toasts of "the Queen," and "the Army, Navy and Volunteers" were received with all the honors, three cheers and a lusty tiger. Then came "Sir John A. Macdonald and the Indian Department," which was replied to by Grand Chief Williams, who delivered a most eloquent address in Iroquois, during which he expressed his approval of the course of the Department in dividing their lands amongst them and in guarding them against the inroads of the cheat and the whiskey trader. In English he declared his happiness at seeing so many visitors from the city present. The next toast was "Captain Louis Jackson, and the Nile contingent." In proposing this toast Mr. McLea Walbank said that six months ago that night eight brave men had left that building to face unknown dangers. They had done their duty in a manner that reflected credit upon their country and gave them the due reward of honor, and at six o'clock that morning Capt. Jackson and his men had come home without one trace of liquor on them. They had been blamed for not staying longer, but Caughnawaga had not blamed them. When they left it was with the express understanding that they were to be home again in six months, and as the proceedings relating to the divisions of their lands now going on, rendered it absolutely necessary that they should be present to make sworn statements of their rights, no blame could attach to them for not staying when their very homes depended greatly upon their presence. All stood upon their benches and chairs, and the toast was drunk to the sound of three rousing cheers. Captain Louis, who was to have replied to this toast, begged to be excused from making a speech, as he had a very bad cold in his chest. He would only say that from the bottom of his heart he thanked them for their great kindness to him and his men. Several others of the contingent were called upon, but all but James Deew were too bashful to speak. This fine young fellow, looking extremely well in a hussar uniform, said that as he had never spoken to such a big crowd before, and was very bashful, he could not say much. They found the country very bad; pure sand, rocks and date trees, that was all, and the flies bothered a man all day. There was not very much fun. The people were black and partly naked, and he would not say any more, but would thank them. The next toasts were that of the Rev. Curé Burtie and of the grand Chiefs, which was responded to by Grand Chiefs Louis Satekarenes and Williams, and the medical profession, which was responded to by Dr. Leprohon, who told how glad he was that their men had behaved so creditably upon the Nile, and returned to them in

perfect health and strength. He was very pleased to see that this entertainment had been got up on regular temperance principles, (applause), and they were enjoying themselves just as much as if they had champagne. (Applause.) It was the use of ardent spirits that filled the goals and lunatic asylums, and if they strictly adhered to the law and to temperance principles they would find that it conduced to their health, wealth and happiness. (Applause.) The "visitors" were loudly cheered, and Mr. R. C. Smith made a capital speech. The snow-shoe and lacrosse clubs of Canada, to which Mr. Gault replied, led up to the "agricultural interests of Caughnawaga," to which Mr. Isaac Glass made a capital speech. He said that as you could not expect a young horse just harnessed to go as good as an old one, you could not expect him to make much of a speech with their white brethren. "Our fathers did not look so much to civilization and digging the ground so we cannot look to them for that," but they were always loyal and our boys who have turned from the forest have shown we have some of their blood in their veins (applause). Their fathers looked for a straight hickory to make a bow and arrow to shoot the deer with and thus get their daily bread, but we see that we must stand to the front with our white friends." Mr. Walbank read a letter from Lord Melgund in which he expressed his regret that owing to the press of business connected with the returned voyageurs, he would be unable to spare the time necessary to enable him to visit Caughnawaga. Then the fun became fast, for several songs were sung by the Indians, all joining in the chorus, and very pleasant indeed was the sound of the full ringing voices. "The last toasts were 'The Indian Agent,' 'The educational progress of Caughnawaga,' responded to, eloquently, by Mr. John Jackson and John Dionne, the school teacher, 'The Ladies,' 'The Press,' and 'The Chairman,' who was cheered time and again.

The pull across the river on the cold, dark night was no trifle. Joe Delisle's boat was the last to leave the shore, and it was found impossible, so heavy was her crew, to force her up the current so as to make the regular landing. So she had to be headed for the other shore, hit or miss. The night was a cold one. The boat was heavy and her progress slow, and, to crown all, great sheets of ice so thick that the oars could not be forced through it were met, so that the voyage was hardly a pleasant one, particularly for one gentleman, who slipped into the water in getting into the boat. But all things come to an end, even the cold dreary row and the long wait at the convent station. The delayed train at last came along, and by half-past twelve or so Montreal was reached once more, and the Caughnawaga contingent to the Nile expedition had been honored as was their due.

As a matter of justice, it may be stated that when the men who arrived on Friday reached Caughnawaga, the watchful eye of Mr. LeFort, the Dominion policeman on the reserve, detected only four men under the influence of liquor among them, and the party led by Capt. Louis Jackson were perfectly sober.

THE ROOF AND THE SNOW. (To the Editor of the Witness.) Sir,—The remarks of your reporter in Saturday's issue about store roofs, apply only to the roof over the new part of our premises. Mr. George Prowse, of St. James street, made the alteration, and is the inventor of the system. It works so perfectly that the snow has not been removed from said roof during the whole of the winter, neither has there been any icicles or droppings from this part of the premises. The cost of alterations was trifling compared with having to remove the snow after every heavy fall of snow. S. GANLEY.

A VERY ENJOYABLE SOIREE. Was held on the evening of the 5th inst. in the French Presbyterian Church of Grenville (in the concession). It was the annual fête of the day school. The able and devoted teacher, Mr. St. Germain, had so well-trained his 25 or 30 children, that they recited and sang to the admiration of all the friends present. The singing especially elicited very pleasant remarks. The tasteful decorations of the church and the gay costumes of the children added to the general enjoyment. During the course of the evening the Rev. Messrs. Cruchet, of Montreal, Fraser, of Chatham, and Rollit, of Grenville, delivered addresses that were well received. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the pastor, the Rev. R. Hamilton, Mr. Cruchet presided. It is pleasing to know that the French Protestants of that locality are increasing in number and growing in knowledge and influence.—Com.

A DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC. By the "Act for the better regulation of burials," passed in the Province of Quebec ten years ago, it is provided that in all cases of death from small-pox, Asiatic cholera or epidemic typhus, the use of disinfectants such as dried earth, peat, quick lime, sulphate of iron, carbolic acid or charcoal of pulverized wood shall be used in the coffin. It is also provided that when these diseases are epidemic it shall be lawful for the mayor of the local municipality or a justice of the peace to prohibit, after having obtained the consent of the local or diocesan authority, that any bodies of persons who have died of these diseases shall be brought into a church before burial. Under this act the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that, as diphtheria has been very prevalent in the village of St. Scholastique, this disease shall be counted amongst the others mentioned in the act in so far as this village is concerned.—Official Gazette.

A MIRACLE OF LETANARD. One of the strangest stories is being circulated in Montreal, and is told by priests in our colleges. It is that, twelve days ago, a man of Acton Vale, whilst threshing grain in a barn blasphemed, and those present remonstrated with him, whereupon he cried out, "If there is a God let him punish me!" The same moment he was stricken with paralysis and nailed to the spot, his hand stretched out in the position which he occupied when he uttered the words. They say that he was literally nailed to the spot, so that they could not move him, and that it was found necessary to cover him with blankets to keep him from freezing. He still lives, but does not eat. It is said that Mgr. Faure is to go to the place. The most strange thing in this story is that no telegram has yet announced the facts although twelve days have elapsed.—LETANARD.

A COLONIZATION TRIAL. Mr. William Stephen, brother of Mr. Geo. Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific, is sub-dividing his large farm at Verdun, 180 miles west of Winnipeg, into farms of 100 acres each, on which he is erecting houses and buildings sufficient for farms of that extent. On these farms he is placing friends from Canada and Scotland, and the rentals will go towards the purchase money. If the experiment be successful—and he has every reason to expect that it will be so as the country is well watered and well wooded—he will extend his colonizing operations.

LACHINE ITEMS. There are twelve taverns at Lachine. It is said to be the intention of the Council, at a special meeting to be shortly held, to reduce the number to six. Measles are prevalent at Lachine amongst young children.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Sabbath afternoon Young Men's Christian Association Gospel temperance meeting yesterday, the subject was "Should temperance be taught in our public schools."

THE HULL & PORTLAND RAILWAY. An application is to be made to the Quebec Legislature at the next session for an act to incorporate a railway company to be called "The Hull and Portland Colonization Railway Company."

SPORTS AND GAMES.

THE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP. The cross-country steeplechase for the championship of Canada, under the auspices of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, took place on Saturday afternoon from the foot of Fletcher's field to Back River.

LE CANADIEN RACES. The annual Races of Le Canadien Club, which were held on the St. Lawrence race grounds, on Saturday afternoon, proved very successful.

THE LACRINE CLUB RACES. The second annual races of the Lacrine Club took place on Saturday afternoon near the upper station and proved very successful.

THE LACRINE CLUB RACES. The second annual races of the Lacrine Club took place on Saturday afternoon near the upper station and proved very successful.

THE LACRINE CLUB RACES. The second annual races of the Lacrine Club took place on Saturday afternoon near the upper station and proved very successful.

THE LACRINE CLUB RACES. The second annual races of the Lacrine Club took place on Saturday afternoon near the upper station and proved very successful.

THE LACRINE CLUB RACES. The second annual races of the Lacrine Club took place on Saturday afternoon near the upper station and proved very successful.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, March 9. H. H. Smith, formerly of Peterborough, who for some time past has been acting as Inspector of the Dominion Land Board at Winnipeg, has been appointed to the commissionership rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Aquila Walsh.

THE DUTIES ON CIGARS. A deputation of cigar importers and manufacturers, from Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, waited upon the Finance Minister to-day, to oppose the recent increase in the customs and excise duties on cigars.

His Excellency, the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne have issued invitations for an "at home," one to take place on the 10th of March and the other on the 19th.

Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick gave dinner parties on Saturday evening.

Messrs. George Stephen and Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific arrived here this morning.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL. (From Our Own Correspondent.) QUEBEC, March 9th.

MR. MERCIER. There was quite a demonstration here last night in honor of Mr. Mercier and to celebrate his victory in the Tassé libel case.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. (Special to the Witness.) QUEBEC, March 9.

THE MERCIER-MOUSSEAU COMMISSIONS. It is understood that the Speaker will formally lay before the Assembly this afternoon the reports of the Mercier and Mousseau Commissions.

IT IS FIVE MILLIONS WE WANT! Mr. Senecal, who has just returned from Ottawa, says in reference to the reported sale of the North Shore to the Government that the officials of it and the Canadian Pacific Railway have been in communication for some time past.

THE RAILWAY FIGHT. A representative of this paper, in an interview with Mr. Wainwright, was informed by him that the charges made by an official of the Canadian Pacific that the North Shore was not living up to its contract to transport goods at the pro rata rate agreed upon when the eastern section of the road was sold is incorrect.

FROM HAVRE TO MONTREAL. Mr. Bonnemant, agent for several French houses in this city, has received a letter from his correspondent in France stating that at the request of the French Government the Messrs. Perrier Bros., the well-known bankers and President of the French Trans-Atlantic Line, is examining into the practicality of establishing a line from Havre to Montreal.

TRIES TO STAB HIS MOTHER. Before the Recorder this morning Joseph Guilbeault, 16 years of age, was charged with being drunk and attempting to stab his mother.

LONGUE POINTE CEREMONIES. Yesterday at Longue Pointe, St. Jean de Dieu life was observed. His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, went there to bless the four new wings of the asylum and also the new edifice that the Sisters of Providence have raised at the river-side for a retreat for their sick and aged sisters.

THE PROSE OF POWER. Mayor Beaugrand is tasting with the sweets of power some of its bitterness. Since his election he has had over two hundred applications for positions and work.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE! THE FOLLOWING WILL BE THE PRICES FOR THIS WEEK: 12 WHITE STONE TEA PLATES, 80 45; 12 BREAKFAST PLATES, 50 45; 12 DINNER PLATES, 50 45; 12 SAUCE PLATES, 50 45; 12 BUTTER PLATES, 50 45; 12 TEAPOT, sugar and cream, 25 00; 12 SAUCE BOATS, 25 00; 12 PICKLES, 25 00; 12 SAUCE TURENS & STAND, 25 00; 12 MUGS, 25 00; 12 CHAMBER SET, complete, 1 25; 12 JUGS, 25 00; 12 BOWLS, 25 00; 12 Cord. Vegetable DISHES, 1 25.

12 O'CLOCK EDITION DAILY GLOBE. Mailed to any address in Canada, United States, or Great Britain. 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 12 MONTHS. \$1.00, \$2.00, \$4.00. GLOBE AGENCY, 151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE, a good Black Walnut Set of Furniture and a Hall Stove, for sale cheap. Apply at 18 Aylmer street.

NO BANKRUPTCY LAW, UNLESS—Mr. Henshaw, ex-President of the Board of Trade, stated to a reporter this morning that he had been informed by Sir John Macdonald that no bankruptcy law would pass in Parliament unless it contained a relief clause giving all bankrupts who had acted honorably, concealed nothing, and gave up everything, a discharge.

CITY ITEMS. There are thirteen notices of actions for separation as to property in the Quebec Official Gazette. A gentleman was escorting two ladies through Cathedral street on Saturday night. It was pretty dark at the time and the three of them fell into one of those trenches, which one or two enterprising citizens will be found to make in almost every street, to the great indignation of the ladies.

COMMERCIAL. WITNESS OFFICE. Wholesale Prices. The British breadstuffs markets are very firm for future wheat, but somewhat weaker for "spot."

HATHORN WATER. Flow from the Maximian Mineral Fountain of Saratoga Springs, and is in the opinion of the most eminent medical men Nature's Sovereign CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPID LIVER, INACTIVE CONDITIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, and a most salutary alterative in scrofulous affections.

EXPRESS HARNESS! Suitable for GROCERS, BAKERS, and all kinds of EXPRESS WORK in stock or made to order on short notice.

TO LET, 2 Upper Tenements, 231 and 237 St. Ursula street, 8 rooms and extension kitchen, bath and w.c., at \$22 and \$21 per month, respectively. Apply 271 Bury street.

TO LET, 107 Stanley street; HOUSE, nearly new, bright, warm, cheery, perfect drainage, all modern improvements. Apply as above or to proprietor, Mr. DANIEL WILSON, 101 Stanley street.

TO LET, 760 Palace street, SUMMER Palace, eight Bedrooms, Basement Dining Room; drainage perfect; five minutes walk from Post-Office; rent, \$5 and taxes, G. W. STEPHENS, Chesterfield Chambers, 15 St. Alexis street.

WANTED, General Servant; must understand cooking. 21 Hypocrite street.

WANTED, immediately, a General Servant for small family; good city references required. Apply at 45 Osborne st., between 1 and 2 p.m.

WANTED, a thoroughly reliable Nurse for three children, Protestant; references required. Apply 1134 Sherbrooke st.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted by good Cook, whose kitchen maid is kept; the best references. Apply 151 Mountain street.

Auction Sales. Thomson & Gowdey. WEEKLY AUCTION SALE. FURNITURE, AT OUR ROOMS, 245, 247 AND 249 ST. JAMES STREET. Thursday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock.

Auction Sales. We are prepared to hold sales of Real Estate and House hold Furniture, Trade Sales, Farm Stock Sales, &c. WEEKLY SALES OF FURNITURE AT OUR ROOMS, EVERY THURSDAY AT 10 A.M.

THOMSON & GOWDEY, Commission Merchants, Estate Agents and Auctioneers 245, 247 & 249 St. James Street. BUILDING LOTS ON REDPATH STREET.

THOMSON & GOWDEY, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 245 and 247 St. James street. THOMAS J. POTTER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., at my Room, on THURSDAY, 17th Inst., at 2 o'clock.

SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES. The Subscriber continues to give his most energetic attention to the sales as heretofore. The uniform success with my Spring Sales have always met with success. Good prices, careful business management, prompt returns.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer, 135 St. James street. SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND CYLINDER OFFICE DESK, Parlor, Dining room and Bed-room Furniture, Stoves, &c., some Shanting and Pullery, Piano, etc., belonging to Estate Loan Street, removed from Perry's Hall. Sale at my Rooms, No. 735 St. James street.

HOUSES AND VILLA SITES. No. 4 Park Avenue, superior large, three story cut stone residence, also houses on St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets. The remaining Villa lot belonging to Mr. Mercier, corner of Sherbrooke and Simpson streets, also a second lot, Upper University, short distance above Sherbrooke, for prompt sale by W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer, 235 St. James street.

SALES OF Household Furniture at private residences, also sales of Farm Stock and of Real Estate. All receive my best personal attention. I shall be glad to consult with those who require my services during the spring. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer, 235 St. James street.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY SALE. About 1200 vols. rare and finely bound Books, at my Rooms this month. Particulars will appear in a few days. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

ADVERTISEMENTS. CHEAP FUEL! COKE!! COKE!!! \$3.00 per Chaldron, 36 bushels. \$1.50 per Half Chaldron, 18 bushels. Delivered FREE within city limits. Orders taken at the Office, 94, James street, or at other works. THE MONTREAL GAS CO.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. ISSUED BY CHARLES CUSHING, B.C.L., HERBERT S. HUNTER, B.C.L., ROBERT A. DUNTON, Notaries, Commissioners, &c., 119 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, 524 DORCHESTER STREET. DRY KINDLING WOOD for sale, delivered to any part of the city. Can be ordered through telephone. Promptly attended to. D. McHILLAN, Superintendent.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. ISSUED BY JOHN N. M. DUFF, Accountant and Insurance Adjuster, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Canada and the States of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine and Illinois. 118 St. James street (opposite the Post Office).

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, splendid Fruit Farm and Nursery, in the vicinity of Ottawa. To a tenant, active man, I can show him a clear three to four thousand dollars a year. This is a bona fide investment. Full particulars at my office, 235 St. James street, Montreal. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE! T. B. PAVY, 25 St. Lawrence Main street. Will remove this month to 27 1/2 PHILLIPS SQUARE. Before removing the stock will be sold AT COST. Remove-furnishing Hardware, Tools of all kinds, &c., Bird Cages, Curtain Poles and Fixtures, &c. HAWKE THE SHIRT MAKER! Has resumed business at 1 BEURVOIS STREET, CORNER OF CHATEAU AND BEURVOIS. CENTS FOR SALE, At the WITNESS OFFICE.

THE NEW TIMOTHY.

A STORY OF LIFE IN THE SOUTH IN SLAVERY TIMES.

BY REV. WILLIAM M. BAKER. AUTHOR OF "HIS MAJESTY MYSELF," &c.

CHAPTER III.

A NEW CHARACTER FOR THE TRAGIC MUSK—TRUER TO FACT THAN ANY CORNELIA, GONERIL, DESDEMONA OR LADY MACBETH OF THEM ALL.

"Stuff and nonsense!" says Mr. Burleson senior, at his dinner-table the same day. "In the teeth of clenched antagonisms, wasn't that it? 'Pinned upon the dim emplacements of holy commandments with Heaven!'

lawsey" with the sweetest laugh I ever heard. "Oh, Edward!" exclaims his sister, who can by no means be truthfully accused of excess either of beauty or laughter.

"I was thinking of Wall the whole time we sat together there on the sofa. Reaction from his polemic, patristic, dialectic theology, and all the rest, with a vengeance! Like their hysterical punning there at the Seminary. By-the-by, where is her brother David now?" he adds suddenly.

"Don't you know, Edward—don't you remember?" replies his sister, touching her forehead with a jewelled finger. "Still so? Always was so?"

"I don't know! Mrs. Wall, or Laura Wall—somebody—told me all about it long ago. I've forgotten how it was. Sudden death. Miss Anna vaguely explains, 'of father and mother. Something about a cruel aunt somewhere, I've forgotten.'"

"Such a little—Quaker? What is it? So demure? Pshaw! one can not express it. Louisiana, now, is a full blown rose; very beautiful, very fragrant, very rich, but in ten minutes you know her perfectly and forever. But this little moss-rose—"

"Time to go to church," the father interrupts the son just here. "You are speaking of John. The only girl I would like, out of all Hoppleton, to see a little more of, you should invite her here more; she is getting to be a young lady, and as nice a one as I know. I asked Mr. Wall once if her father had not been once connected with a bank in some way. I had an impression to that effect from something in the child herself, and I was not all surprised when he said yes. I'm satisfied her mother wrote a beautiful hand." All of which is more of praise than Mr. Burleson senior has ever awarded a girl of Hoppleton before.

"I would love her more," Miss Anna adds, as she rises, "only she has a way of never saying anything about people—The fact is, the child, poor thing, has had some painful history or other, not exactly hardening her, but subduing, quieting. She has fifty times more character than Laura Wall. Poor Laura! dear, good-natured Laura—"

"Take care, Anna, you should respect age!" her brother hastily remarks, and then tingles to the tips of his fingers with vexation at himself, for his sister can not be far from the same age.

And he has only himself to blame for it. There the same night, after the family have returned from church, brother and sister sit together by the fire in the dining-room, the brother smoking a cigar by special permission, for they are rather proud of him than not—proud of the manhood which he is assuming. The sister sits by his side, thinking, silently, her hands lying clasped in her lap before her.

"Did you ever know a poor fellow more brimful of defect than that young Wall of mine? We talk of things being vulgarized, galvanized; and this unfortunate youth," the brother says, with energy, evidently trying to stave something else off, "has been so thoroughly seminarianized it will take whole years—"

her brother can say; but adds the moment after, as a happy thought, "Why, look at Laura Wall! I never saw a happier woman in my—"

"Because she has no more spirit than a cat! We're different! Easy to say quiet! It's only mortification mortification all the time!" the sister adds, with cold misery in tones and tearless eye.

"But think of all you escape, Anna," reasons her brother, hopelessly. "Sickness in the family, trouble with your husband, perhaps—"

"I'd take it all gladly! Measles, scarlet-fever, whooping-cough, teeth—I'd rather have a husband that got drunk and beat me—something to love!"

"Well, love me, Anna; I love you—"

"For how long? Till you get a wife to love and be loved by. Then what will you care for me? I hate to live here with Pa and Ma. When you get married I won't live with you—I won't, I won't do it! I'll kill myself some day! I wish I was dead this minute—"

By a singular coincidence Mr. Wall senior is that very moment saying to his daughter as she kisses him good-night,

"That poor unhappy girl! Thank God, Laura, you are so different! And thank God, the world over, no lovelier, nobler, more devoted women live than are found in her—class is it? and yours?"

"Ours is a somewhat dull town, if you will not whisper it," Mr. Wall continued. "All our work—certainly all her work—is done by the negroes; nothing on earth to occupy her but the seeing that her dresses are properly made. God made us to do something—and she is doing nothing! In that far-away time when squabbles among the denominations shall cease and, possibly, perhaps—voice lowered to a whisper—'slavery shall somehow be done away with here in the South, who knows but work may be found for women too. But God casts our lot not in the millennium but in to-day and in this little inland town, all post-oak and cotton plantations, in the South—"

But just at this point the familiar bell rings for family worship.

CARRYING A COLT. T. G. B. Charlotte, P. E. L. Q.—Willyou please inform me through the Witness if it is good to carry and brush a young colt? Ans.—If a colt is tied up in a stall all the time he would be the better for occasional carrying, but if he has a chance to run and roll when he likes there is no necessity for carrying or brushing him.

SHEEP FOOD. W. P. Rochester, Minn., U. S. Q.—Which is better for sheep, sugar-beets, or carrots, barley or oats? Ans.—Carrots are better for sheep than beets, and oats are to be preferred before barley.

SOIL FOR A GARDEN. S. B. B. Q.—Is land of black, sandy texture with molder sand bottom, suitable for early market gardening purposes? Will fruit, such as apples, plums and grapes, do well when properly attended to? Does under draining suit such land? Ans.—The kind of soil you speak of is not the best for either a vegetable garden or for growing fruit, but might be brought into pretty good condition by heavy manuring and thorough underdraining.

INSECT PEST. Sir, I have a piece of land that was seeded down five years ago. I ploughed it up and sowed it with oats, but some insect destroyed it. Could you inform me what it was, and what to do under the circumstances? CONSTANT READER.

BARB WIRE FENCE FOR SHEEP. S. M. Hamilton, Ont. Q.—Is a barb wire fence suitable for enclosing a sheep pasture? If sheep should rub against it, would there be any material loss of wool on the barbed points? Ans.—If a barb wire fence is made as it should be (with a ridge of earth or stones under the wire and a small ditch on each side) there will be no danger of sheep rubbing against it, unless they have the scab.

"GRUE." W. H. Hagersville, Ont. Q.—Can you tell me what grue is, and how to use it? It is not advertised in Ontario markets, but is in those of Quebec. Some speak highly of it. Ans.—"Grue" is the name given to wheat middlings, sometimes called "shorts," "vannale," &c. It is one of the best feeds to give to milch cows twice daily at the rate of 4 lbs. grue mixed with 2 lbs. corn meal put in a pail, and a gallon of boiling water poured over it and stirred into brose.

FAIRMEN'S PAPERS—FARMING LAND. F. Y. Q.—I. What magazine or paper would best suit a practical farmer in Ontario? 2. Is the land to the north of the Mattawa River, and east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 3. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 4. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 5. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 6. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 7. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 8. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 9. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 10. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 11. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 12. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 13. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 14. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 15. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 16. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 17. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 18. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 19. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 20. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 21. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 22. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 23. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 24. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 25. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 26. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 27. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 28. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 29. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 30. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 31. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 32. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 33. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 34. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 35. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 36. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 37. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 38. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 39. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 40. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 41. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 42. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 43. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 44. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 45. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 46. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 47. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 48. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 49. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 50. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 51. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 52. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 53. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 54. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 55. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 56. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 57. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 58. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 59. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 60. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 61. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 62. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 63. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 64. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 65. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 66. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 67. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 68. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 69. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 70. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 71. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 72. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 73. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 74. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 75. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 76. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 77. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 78. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 79. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 80. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 81. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 82. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 83. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 84. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 85. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 86. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 87. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 88. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 89. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 90. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 91. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 92. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 93. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 94. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 95. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 96. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 97. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 98. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 99. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 100. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 101. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 102. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 103. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 104. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 105. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 106. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 107. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 108. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 109. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 110. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 111. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 112. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 113. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 114. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 115. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 116. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 117. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 118. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 119. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 120. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 121. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 122. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 123. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 124. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 125. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 126. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 127. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 128. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 129. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 130. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 131. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 132. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 133. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 134. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 135. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 136. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 137. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 138. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 139. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 140. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 141. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 142. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 143. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 144. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 145. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 146. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 147. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 148. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 149. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 150. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 151. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 152. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 153. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 154. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 155. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 156. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 157. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 158. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 159. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 160. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 161. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 162. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 163. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 164. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 165. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 166. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 167. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 168. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 169. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 170. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 171. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 172. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 173. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 174. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 175. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 176. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 177. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 178. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 179. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 180. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 181. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 182. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 183. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 184. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 185. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 186. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 187. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 188. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 189. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 190. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 191. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 192. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 193. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 194. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 195. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 196. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 197. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 198. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 199. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 200. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 201. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 202. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 203. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 204. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 205. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 206. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 207. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 208. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 209. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 210. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 211. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 212. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 213. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 214. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 215. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 216. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 217. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 218. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 219. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 220. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 221. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 222. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 223. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 224. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 225. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 226. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 227. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 228. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 229. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 230. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 231. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 232. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 233. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 234. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 235. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 236. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 237. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 238. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 239. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 240. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 241. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 242. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 243. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 244. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 245. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 246. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 247. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 248. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 249. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 250. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 251. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 252. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 253. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 254. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 255. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 256. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 257. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 258. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 259. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 260. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 261. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 262. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 263. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 264. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 265. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 266. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 267. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 268. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 269. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 270. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 271. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 272. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 273. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 274. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 275. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 276. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 277. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 278. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 279. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 280. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 281. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 282. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 283. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 284. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 285. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 286. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 287. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 288. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 289. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 290. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 291. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 292. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 293. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 294. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 295. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 296. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 297. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 298. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 299. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 300. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 301. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 302. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 303. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 304. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 305. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 306. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 307. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 308. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 309. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 310. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 311. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 312. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 313. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 314. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 315. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 316. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 317. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 318. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 319. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 320. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 321. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 322. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 323. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 324. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 325. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 326. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 327. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 328. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 329. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 330. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 331. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 332. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 333. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 334. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 335. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 336. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 337. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 338. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 339. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 340. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 341. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 342. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 343. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 344. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 345. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 346. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 347. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 348. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 349. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 350. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 351. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 352. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 353. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 354. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 355. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 356. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 357. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 358. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 359. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 360. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 361. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 362. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 363. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 364. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 365. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 366. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 367. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 368. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 369. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 370. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 371. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 372. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 373. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 374. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 375. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 376. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 377. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 378. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 379. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 380. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 381. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 382. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 383. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 384. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 385. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 386. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 387. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 388. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 389. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 390. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 391. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 392. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 393. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 394. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 395. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 396. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 397. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 398. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 399. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 400. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 401. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 402. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 403. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 404. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 405. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 406. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 407. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 408. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 409. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 410. Is the land to the east of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 411. Is the land to the west of the Ottawa good for farming purposes, and for what? 4

Last Edition

For other interesting city news see Fourth and Fifth Pages.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS.

ANOTHER PHASE IN THE TROUSERS CASE—AN IMPORTANT LETTER PRODUCED.

The cause celebre of Bishop Rossseau, of Belguin, vs. the Ville Marie Bank and W. H. Weir, was continued this morning in the Enquete Court, and resulted in the development of a very important phase, which is likely to give rise to some developments. The Bishop was represented by Mr. E. Bernard, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, and Mr. Charbonneau appeared on behalf of the Bank and Mr. Weir. As soon as the proceedings were commenced, Mr. Fitzpatrick made an application for the production of an important letter addressed by Mr. William Henry Weir from London to his partner, Mr. Labbe, of this city, and said to contain most important facts in reference to the case, including certain admissions alleged to have been made. Mr. Charbonneau strongly objected to the production of the letter as irrelevant and that it would involve other parties, and an exciting discussion ensued between the counsel. Judge Jetté, who presided over the court, finally ordered that the letter should be produced and placed under seal in the hands of the Prothonotary not to be opened until required. Such a proceeding was not satisfactory to the plaintiffs in the case, who desired to have possession of the letter at once, as it was claimed to contain important evidence in their favor, and Mr. Bernard immediately went before Judge Mathieu in the Practice Court and gave notice that he would at once move for a revision of Judge Jetté's decision as he would suffer in the delay to the possession of the letter. Judge Mathieu said he would hear the application at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The new phase that has arisen in the case has been the cause of considerable feeling among the parties, and of the most exciting nature engaged in a very exciting passing of arms over this morning in the corridor of the Court House. It is even rumored that the plaintiffs will bring the matter into the Criminal Courts, basing their actions upon certain admissions alleged to be contained in the letter.

Mr. Fitzpatrick who has a list of the missing bonds in his possession, stated to our reporter this morning that the total amount was 1,407,743 francs, the most of which are said to be in the hands of Messrs. Goodhue, Weir & Labbé. The amount claimed to be in the possession of Mr. W. H. Weir is said to be about \$40,000.

Messrs. Bernard and Fitzpatrick were in attendance at the court this afternoon, but when the hour of going to press no motion had been presented. Mr. Bernard says he will make an application before Judge Jetté in the morning.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?—HOW THEY MIGHT GET IT.

"Do you think the Canadian Pacific will ask Parliament for more money this session?" asked a reporter of a well known railway man. "I have my doubts," was the reply. "Sir John told Mr. Blake that no applications for further aid had been received by the Government. It does not follow, however, that such an application may not be received any day. It has been stated that the Company seeing the present unfavorable attitude of Parliament may wait until the session is over, and then endeavor to get by order-in-council such aid as they require. I know they want money, and the sum is variously stated at from twelve to twenty millions. They may manage to complete the road by next September, and there will be a grand extension, bangs, and all that sort of thing, but it will only be a line of rails and not a railway, in the engineering sense of the term. The Company seem to have an insurmountable repugnance to furnish Parliament with details such as contractors who do not belong to the company would require to base an estimate on. The troubles of the road will not end at completion by any means; in my estimation they will then commence to be more serious.

"How would it suit the Grand Trunk interests if the road was taken charge of by the Government?"

"The Grand Trunk would favor the project, as then negotiations could be made directly with the Government without the intervention of a third party, composed mainly of impracticable men, who have not been accustomed to conduct public enterprises of such a magnitude."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

James Brennan was, this morning, put upon his trial upon the charge of having, upon the 24th January, stolen 40 lbs. of coal, to the value of 15 cents, the property of Messrs. Evans Bros. The young man was arrested by Constable Sullivan on Shannon street, during the afternoon, with the coal in his possession. There was no evidence to prove that the coal belonged to Mr. Evans, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Amrose Quétien and Louis Trotter were placed upon their trial for having, upon the 2nd January last, stolen with violence from William Mignault, the case was not concluded upon the Court rose at one o'clock, and was continued until this afternoon.

MR. MERCIER CONGRATULATED.

Several hundred friends of the Hon. Mr. Mercier proceeded to the residence of that gentleman, on Ontario street, and, headed by the City Band, gave him an ovation. A bouquet of flowers was presented to him, and Messrs. Robillard, Bauset and others spoke at some length, predicting confusion to Conservatism, both at Quebec and Ottawa. The Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau and other Liberals of the French-Canadian party were present.

A THIEF RECAPTURED.

Detective Fahey received a telegram yesterday, from Ogdensburg, stating that the escaped thief, Clark alias Cotté, had been recaptured, and would be brought to Ogdensburg as soon as it was safe to move him. From this it would appear that the man was wounded prior to his being retaken.

THE SIXTH FUSILIERS.

The announcement that Major Blacklock and Captains Nelson and Fair, have resigned their positions, follows quickly upon the news that Colonel Gardiner had withdrawn his resignation. Major Blacklock is the senior Major, and there seems to have been cause for his resignation.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Canon Ellegood was presented on Saturday evening, at the rectory of the Church of St. James the Apostle, with an oil painting of himself. The presentation was made by Mr. Hannaford and the reverend gentleman made a very happy speech in reply, after which an agreeable evening was spent at the rectory.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre and Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, who have been in Florida and the South for the past month with their families, returned to Montreal last Saturday.

MAYOR BEAUGRAND.

THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF THE NEW MAYOR AND ALDERMEN—THE RECESSION IN THE EVENING.

The election of Mayor Beaugrand has been the removal of an incubus from the City Council Chamber, and, as if in joyfulness at this, the chamber and its approaches seemed to smile upon all who entered them. Mr. St. George and his staff were at work all morning decorating the room, and their arrangement of the flowers was excellent. The columns were ornamented with garlands of green leaves, relieved with rose-knots and exotic plants on either side of the Mayor's throne or chair of office, gave forth their fragrance to grace the scene. Pendant from the chandeliers and globes were similar wreaths, and the galleries were also decked with choice floral stands and plants.

Outside the City Hall a large crowd was assembled watching the entrance of the privileged few. Inside at every point were guards of constables in their best clothes looking remarkably pleased and affable. By three o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, the Council Chamber was crowded in every part, many being unable to find seats. The aldermen, chairs, in a semicircle, the aldermanic ladies sat, with the Mayoress in the centre. Quite a flutter must have been raised in their hearts when Mr. Glackmeyer, with his face wreathed in smiles, presented each with a lovely bouquet of flowers. It was also very pleasing to notice the quiet and polite behaviour of the aldermen to each other, as if they never had had an occasional "riff." At a quarter past three, Ald. Grenier took the chair and called the Council to order. There were present His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress, Alderman and Madame Grenier, Ald. and Mrs. Gray, Ald. and Mrs. Aehbald, Ald. and Mrs. Tansley, Ald. and Mrs. Farrell, Ald. and Mrs. Fairbairn, Ald. and Mrs. Gauthier, Ald. and Mrs. Rolland, Ald. and Mrs. Prefontaine, Ald. and Mrs. McShane, Ald. and Mrs. Stroud, Ald. and Madame Genereux, Ald. and Madame Roy, Ald. and Madame Mount, Ald. and Madame Beausoleil, Ald. and Mrs. Stevenson, Ald. and Madame Rainville, Ald. and Madame Dubuc, Ald. and Mrs. Rolland, Ald. and Madame Robert, Ald. and Mrs. Lecarré, Ald. and Mrs. Hood, Ald. and Mrs. Donovan, Ald. and Mrs. Jetté, Ald. and Madame Laurent, Ald. and Madame Grenier, Ald. and Madame J. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lyman, Ald. Rainville, the Hon. and Madame Thibaudeau, Messrs. P. P. Martin, and Nathaniel Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glackmeyer, Chief and Mrs. Parahis, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. St. George, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lavigne, Mr. Lusignan (Ottawa), Ald. and Madame Perreault, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Perreault, Mr. and Mrs. R. McKeown, Mr. and Mrs. Lecarré, Mr. and Mrs. A. Champagne, Mr. L. J. Pelletier, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Louis, and a large number of others.

The City Clerk then read the report of the Board of Revision, which was adopted on the motion of Ald. Genereux, seconded by Ald. Stroud. The Mayor elect was then introduced, amid loud applause, by Aldermen Laurent and Beod and took the oath of office. The City Clerk placed the gold chain, the insignia of his office, around his neck, and, amid loud applause, he took the chair. The newly elected aldermen, Messrs. Mathieu, Perreault and Dufresne, were now introduced, and sworn in.

MR. BEAUGRAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Beaugrand introduced his remarks by taking occasion to extend his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Montreal for the high honor they had paid him in electing him to be Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of Canada. Emerging from an electoral campaign where the heat of the fight, the divergence of opinion and the inseparable contradictions to a popular verdict might have produced some ill-feeling and discontent, he desired to emphatically declare that when once he became mayor of Montreal he left outside the door of the City Hall all personal considerations and only looked toward the high and important duties of an impartial and independent magistracy. He was certain in advance of the hearty co-operation of the aldermen in the exercise of his duties, and of their cordial relations and goodwill in maintaining cordial relations between the Council and Executive. Montreal, it should be remembered, was the grandest, the most populous, and the wealthiest city in Canada, and it therefore behooved them to give the example of a wise municipal administration to the other cities of the Dominion. If his friends had exaggerated his merits, he also thought that his opponents had taken pleasure in magnifying his faults, and that they styled his revolutionary tendencies. The social disturbances which agitated Europe and which were in general the work of Utopians or of over-enthusiastic minds had no place or raison d'être on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where there was ample room, work and bread for those who acknowledge the necessity and honor of daily work in order to worthily fill the duties of an upright and intelligent citizen. Our Municipal Government was based on the popular vote and as such demanded the obedience of all who understood the respect which they owed to the decisions of the majority.

THE MAYOR'S DUTY.

He had been elected to preside over their deliberations and to execute their decisions and not to thwart their ideas and to carry into the Council an element of discord. They occupied a city composed of different nationalities, but there existed in all enlightened minds, a profound desire for union and good-feeling without distinction of race or creed. Our duty above all was to understand ourselves and so to teach our children that we are Canadians above all and before all. (Applause.) And that in order to be just toward ourselves and toward others we must silence the exaggerations which are always born of prejudices and fanaticism whatever be their source or the sentiment that provokes them. He remarked that it was customary for the Mayor to make a statement of the state of the various civic departments, but he regretted to say that he had not been able to receive in time the necessary documents in order to properly discuss those matters. He was pleased, however, to notice that there had been a sensible improvement in the city's financial condition, and that there was promise of a very successful year. The Finance Committee had the privilege of being presided over by a gentleman whose knowledge, experience and honorable character had gained the perfect confidence of the ratepayers. The labors of the finance investigation committee would shortly be laid before them, and it was to be hoped that, if their reports did establish certain irregularities, the integrity and honor of the heads of the department would remain safe from all suspicion. The great question of the hour to be considered during the coming year was

THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

It was evident to all who followed the proceedings of the Board of Health that there were numerous improvements required. Montreal by its geographical and topographical situation, by its advantageous position on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and its exceptional elevation above the level of the river should be one of the healthiest cities on the continent. Unfortunately the mortality statistics showed that it was not, and that we do not occupy a very enviable place on the list of those cities, which are well administered from a sanitary point of view. The more elementary principle of public hygiene demands that the streets of a city should be in a state of perfect cleanliness, and that the scavenging service should be placed in the hands of experienced specialists. Has this service been well executed in Montreal in the past? It is to be doubted. New contractors commenced their work on the 1st of March, and he would lay this matter specially before the attention of the Health Committee. It was necessary that this year especially this service should be executed in the most perfect manner possible, as the epidemics which recently visited Europe might appear at any moment upon our shores. We should prepare in advance, certain that whenever they did arrive our streets could not be too clean, or our public health never too well protected. Dr. Hingston in his inaugural address of 1874 had drawn their attention to the rapid increase of mortality.

WERE THEY BETTER PROTECTED?

Now from a sanitary point of view than they were in 1874? He would say no, if they were to believe vital statistics and the worthy voice of Nature. Names who had recently drawn the attention of the public to the terrible ravages in the families of diseases which appear specially to attack the children. To what, then? he would say, and he promised them that all his efforts would conduce to rendering more and more efficacious the work of the Board of Health. He referred to the satisfactory condition of the water-works and fire alarm departments. The markets were in a state of transition, and the slaughtering of animals and the passage of cattle through the streets were two questions that would claim their attention. A satisfactory system of street pavement would withstand both the cold of winter and the heat of summer had also to be considered. He referred, in conclusion, to the reasons that induced him to come forward for the Mayoralty, remarking that he represented those citizens who believed that the Mayoralty should not be a hereditary position, and that no one man should endeavor to be Mayor perpetually. There had also been a loyal belief that civic honors should be distributed equally between the different nationalities.

THE YOUNGEST MAGISTRATE.

"I am, it appears," concluded Mr. Beaugrand, "the youngest of the Chief Magistrates who have had the honor of presiding over your deliberations and it has been said that my youth forms a serious objection and that I naturally lack experience. There is probably much truth in this objection, but I may be permitted to say, that if I lack the experience of the white-haired, I will endeavor to supply the deficiency by the energy and the ardent labor of youth, relying for my guidance on the good advice of those who have preceded me on the municipal benches."

FIFTY DOLLARS AND COSTS.

THE PRICE OF A POLITICAL LIBEL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

This morning when the Court of Queen's Bench opened, His Honor Mr. Justice Ramsay presiding, Mr. Kerr, Q.C., made a motion for a new trial in the case of Mr. Joseph Tasse, found guilty of libelling the Hon. H. Mercier, without guilty knowledge. The grounds of the motion were that the verdict was contrary to the evidence that the article in question had been justified in proof, and that the facts stated had been substantially admitted, and that the alleged libel being a fair commentary on the acts of public man, the court had neglected to charge the jury to take these questions in reserve, but as he had no doubt upon the matter the utmost he would do was to enter in the book that in charging the jury he specially stated that this was not a privileged communication. His Honor proceeded to pass the sentence of the court upon the accused. In doing so he said that the duty of apportioning the penalty, the most disagreeable that fell upon a judge, was in this case of great delicacy, owing to the party feeling engendered. The defendant was accused of publishing a defamatory libel, knowing it to be false, and, by the finding of the jury, the latter clause of the charge had been struck out. The fact that the prosecution admitted having abandoned personal charges of corruption brought by them against the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, upon the payment of money, induced him to inflict a fine, and a fine of moderate amount. Mr. Tasse would be condemned to pay a fine of \$50, or imprisonment until it is paid, and the costs would follow the judgment.

MORE RAILWAY MANOEUVRES.

A gentleman from the Eastern Townships pointed out to our reporter an extract from the Concord Monitor, which states that on and after April 1, all passengers from Boston and Montreal, via the Passumpsic and South Eastern, will have to go by the Northern and White River Junction, and the night express via the Boston Concord and Montreal road will be discontinued. The meaning of this is that passengers by the South Eastern will have to go by the White River Junction instead of Wells River, a further distance of thirty miles. This new railway move which has been made in the interest of the Grand Trunk and the Vermont Central will have a tendency to throw the traffic over these lines which are now rivals to the South Eastern.

Mr. McKinnon, of the South Eastern, leaves tonight for Boston on business connected with this new move.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

This afternoon a horse attached to a sleigh belonging to Mr. Fairman, spring bed manufacturer, and driven by a Mr. Leslie, ran away at the corner of Dorchester and Seignois streets, down the latter street. It turned along St. James street, and near the Mountain street Market the sleigh upset and Mr. Leslie was thrown out. The runaway horse was shortly afterward stopped. Mr. Leslie, who is a heavy built man, was put into a sleigh and taken home.

THE MAILS.

A mail for Bermuda, Santiago, Cuba, Porto Rico, Campeche, Tabasco, Yucatan and Vera Cruz, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office on Wednesday at 4.30. Mails for the Windward Isles, Cuba and Nassau, N.P., will be closed on Friday at 4.30 and for China and Japan on the same date upon the closing of the evening mail for the West.

"SERMONS IN STONES."

The postponed lecture of the Art Association course, by Mr. Andrew T. Taylor, on "Sermons in Stone" will be delivered in the Art Gallery, Phillips Square.

In the report of the lecture in St. Ann's Church yesterday (which will be found in another column), the name of the lecturer should have been given as the Rev. Father O'Brien instead of Rev. Father McEvoy.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Montreal, March 9. FINANCIAL. Money is quiet at 4 percent on call and at 7 percent on time. Sterling Exchange is dull at 108 1/2 to 109 for sixties and 109 1/2 to 109 1/2 for dems. Currency about 3-16 to 1/2 premium. There is a decided improvement in the stock market to-day, there being more activity and prices being stronger.

This afternoon the stock market was still firmer than in the morning but not quite so active. Morning sales: 25 Montreal at 192; 35 at 192 1/2; 192 1/2 at 192; 25 Montreal at 191; 119 at 118 1/2; Toronto at 190; 100 at 189 1/2; Merchants at 111; 150 at 114; 375 Commerce at 120; 25 at 120; 370 at 120; 25 Telegraph at 120; 150 Gas at 185; 500 at 184.

Afternoon sales: 2 Montreal at 191; 12 at 192; 35 at 192; 10 Montreal at 118; 25 Toronto at 182; 25 at 184; 25 at 181; 22 Jacques Cartier at 55; 50 Commerce at 121; 80 at 121; 25 Richelieu at 55.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1.00 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 75c cash and March; 75c 1/2 April; 80c 1/2 May; 82c 1/2 June; 83c 1/2 July; 84c 1/2 August; 85c 1/2 September; 86c 1/2 October; 87c 1/2 November; 88c 1/2 December; 89c 1/2 January; 90c 1/2 February; 91c 1/2 March; 92c 1/2 April; 93c 1/2 May; 94c 1/2 June; 95c 1/2 July; 96c 1/2 August; 97c 1/2 September; 98c 1/2 October; 99c 1/2 November; 1.00c 1/2 December; 1.01c 1/2 January; 1.02c 1/2 February; 1.03c 1/2 March; 1.04c 1/2 April; 1.05c 1/2 May; 1.06c 1/2 June; 1.07c 1/2 July; 1.08c 1/2 August; 1.09c 1/2 September; 1.10c 1/2 October; 1.11c 1/2 November; 1.12c 1/2 December; 1.13c 1/2 January; 1.14c 1/2 February; 1.15c 1/2 March; 1.16c 1/2 April; 1.17c 1/2 May; 1.18c 1/2 June; 1.19c 1/2 July; 1.20c 1/2 August; 1.21c 1/2 September; 1.22c 1/2 October; 1.23c 1/2 November; 1.24c 1/2 December; 1.25c 1/2 January; 1.26c 1/2 February; 1.27c 1/2 March; 1.28c 1/2 April; 1.29c 1/2 May; 1.30c 1/2 June; 1.31c 1/2 July; 1.32c 1/2 August; 1.33c 1/2 September; 1.34c 1/2 October; 1.35c 1/2 November; 1.36c 1/2 December; 1.37c 1/2 January; 1.38c 1/2 February; 1.39c 1/2 March; 1.40c 1/2 April; 1.41c 1/2 May; 1.42c 1/2 June; 1.43c 1/2 July; 1.44c 1/2 August; 1.45c 1/2 September; 1.46c 1/2 October; 1.47c 1/2 November; 1.48c 1/2 December; 1.49c 1/2 January; 1.50c 1/2 February; 1.51c 1/2 March; 1.52c 1/2 April; 1.53c 1/2 May; 1.54c 1/2 June; 1.55c 1/2 July; 1.56c 1/2 August; 1.57c 1/2 September; 1.58c 1/2 October; 1.59c 1/2 November; 1.60c 1/2 December; 1.61c 1/2 January; 1.62c 1/2 February; 1.63c 1/2 March; 1.64c 1/2 April; 1.65c 1/2 May; 1.66c 1/2 June; 1.67c 1/2 July; 1.68c 1/2 August; 1.69c 1/2 September; 1.70c 1/2 October; 1.71c 1/2 November; 1.72c 1/2 December; 1.73c 1/2 January; 1.74c 1/2 February; 1.75c 1/2 March; 1.76c 1/2 April; 1.77c 1/2 May; 1.78c 1/2 June; 1.79c 1/2 July; 1.80c 1/2 August; 1.81c 1/2 September; 1.82c 1/2 October; 1.83c 1/2 November; 1.84c 1/2 December; 1.85c 1/2 January; 1.86c 1/2 February; 1.87c 1/2 March; 1.88c 1/2 April; 1.89c 1/2 May; 1.90c 1/2 June; 1.91c 1/2 July; 1.92c 1/2 August; 1.93c 1/2 September; 1.94c 1/2 October; 1.95c 1/2 November; 1.96c 1/2 December; 1.97c 1/2 January; 1.98c 1/2 February; 1.99c 1/2 March; 2.00c 1/2 April; 2.01c 1/2 May; 2.02c 1/2 June; 2.03c 1/2 July; 2.04c 1/2 August; 2.05c 1/2 September; 2.06c 1/2 October; 2.07c 1/2 November; 2.08c 1/2 December; 2.09c 1/2 January; 2.10c 1/2 February; 2.11c 1/2 March; 2.12c 1/2 April; 2.13c 1/2 May; 2.14c 1/2 June; 2.15c 1/2 July; 2.16c 1/2 August; 2.17c 1/2 September; 2.18c 1/2 October; 2.19c 1/2 November; 2.20c 1/2 December; 2.21c 1/2 January; 2.22c 1/2 February; 2.23c 1/2 March; 2.24c 1/2 April; 2.25c 1/2 May; 2.26c 1/2 June; 2.27c 1/2 July; 2.28c 1/2 August; 2.29c 1/2 September; 2.30c 1/2 October; 2.31c 1/2 November; 2.32c 1/2 December; 2.33c 1/2 January; 2.34c 1/2 February; 2.35c 1/2 March; 2.36c 1/2 April; 2.37c 1/2 May; 2.38c 1/2 June; 2.39c 1/2 July; 2.40c 1/2 August; 2.41c 1/2 September; 2.42c 1/2 October; 2.43c 1/2 November; 2.44c 1/2 December; 2.45c 1/2 January; 2.46c 1/2 February; 2.47c 1/2 March; 2.48c 1/2 April; 2.49c 1/2 May; 2.50c 1/2 June; 2.51c 1/2 July; 2.52c 1/2 August; 2.53c 1/2 September; 2.54c 1/2 October; 2.55c 1/2 November; 2.56c 1/2 December; 2.57c 1/2 January; 2.58c 1/2 February; 2.59c 1/2 March; 2.60c 1/2 April; 2.61c 1/2 May; 2.62c 1/2 June; 2.63c 1/2 July; 2.64c 1/2 August; 2.65c 1/2 September; 2.66c 1/2 October; 2.67c 1/2 November; 2.68c 1/2 December; 2.69c 1/2 January; 2.70c 1/2 February; 2.71c 1/2 March; 2.72c 1/2 April; 2.73c 1/2 May; 2.74c 1/2 June; 2.75c 1/2 July; 2.76c 1/2 August; 2.77c 1/2 September; 2.78c 1/2 October; 2.79c 1/2 November; 2.80c 1/2 December; 2.81c 1/2 January; 2.82c 1/2 February; 2.83c 1/2 March; 2.84c 1/2 April; 2.85c 1/2 May; 2.86c 1/2 June; 2.87c 1/2 July; 2.88c 1/2 August; 2.89c 1/2 September; 2.90c 1/2 October; 2.91c 1/2 November; 2.92c 1/2 December; 2.93c 1/2 January; 2.94c 1/2 February; 2.95c 1/2 March; 2.96c 1/2 April; 2.97c 1/2 May; 2.98c 1/2 June; 2.99c 1/2 July; 3.00c 1/2 August; 3.01c 1/2 September; 3.02c 1/2 October; 3.03c 1/2 November; 3.04c 1/2 December; 3.05c 1/2 January; 3.06c 1/2 February; 3.07c 1/2 March; 3.08c 1/2 April; 3.09c 1/2 May; 3.10c 1/2 June; 3.11c 1/2 July; 3.12c 1/2 August; 3.13c 1/2 September; 3.14c 1/2 October; 3.15c 1/2 November; 3.16c 1/2 December; 3.17c 1/2 January; 3.18c 1/2 February; 3.19c 1/2 March; 3.20c 1/2 April; 3.21c 1/2 May; 3.22c 1/2 June; 3.23c 1/2 July; 3.24c 1/2 August; 3.25c 1/2 September; 3.26c 1/2 October; 3.27c 1/2 November; 3.28c 1/2 December; 3.29c 1/2 January; 3.30c 1/2 February; 3.31c 1/2 March; 3.32c 1/2 April; 3.33c 1/2 May; 3.34c 1/2 June; 3.35c 1/2 July; 3.36c 1/2 August; 3.37c 1/2 September; 3.38c 1/2 October; 3.39c 1/2 November; 3.40c 1/2 December; 3.41c 1/2 January; 3.42c 1/2 February; 3.43c 1/2 March; 3.44c 1/2 April; 3.45c 1/2 May; 3.46c 1/2 June; 3.47c 1/2 July; 3.48c 1/2 August; 3.49c 1/2 September; 3.50c 1/2 October; 3.51c 1/2 November; 3.52c 1/2 December; 3.53c 1/2 January; 3.54c 1/2 February; 3.55c 1/2 March; 3.56c 1/2 April; 3.57c 1/2 May; 3.58c 1/2 June; 3.59c 1/2 July; 3.60c 1/2 August; 3.61c 1/2 September; 3.62c 1/2 October; 3.63c 1/2 November; 3.64c 1/2 December; 3.65c 1/2 January; 3.66c 1/2 February; 3.67c 1/2 March; 3.68c 1/2 April; 3.69c 1/2 May; 3.70c 1/2 June; 3.71c 1/2 July; 3.72c 1/2 August; 3.73c 1/2 September; 3.74c 1/2 October; 3.75c 1/2 November; 3.76c 1/2 December; 3.77c 1/2 January; 3.78c 1/2 February; 3.79c 1/2 March; 3.80c 1/2 April; 3.81c 1/2 May; 3.82c 1/2 June; 3.83c 1/2 July; 3.84c 1/2 August; 3.85c 1/2 September; 3.86c 1/2 October; 3.87c 1/2 November; 3.88c 1/2 December; 3.89c 1/2 January; 3.90c 1/2 February; 3.91c 1/2 March; 3.92c 1/2 April; 3.93c 1/2 May; 3.94c 1/2 June; 3.95c 1/2 July; 3.96c 1/2 August; 3.97c 1/2 September; 3.98c 1/2 October; 3.99c 1/2 November; 4.00c 1/2 December; 4.01c 1/2 January; 4.02c 1/2 February; 4.03c 1/2 March; 4.04c 1/2 April; 4.05c 1/2 May; 4.06c 1/2 June; 4.07c 1/2 July; 4.08c 1/2 August; 4.09c 1/2 September; 4.10c 1/2 October; 4.11c 1/2 November; 4.12c 1/2 December; 4.13c 1/2 January; 4.14c 1/2 February; 4.15c 1/2 March; 4.16c 1/2 April; 4.17c 1/2 May; 4.18c 1/2 June; 4.19c 1/2 July; 4.20c 1/2 August; 4.21c 1/2 September; 4.22c 1/2 October; 4.23c 1/2 November; 4.24c 1/2 December; 4.25c 1/2 January; 4.26c 1/2 February; 4.27c 1/2 March; 4.28c 1/2 April; 4.29c 1/2 May; 4.30c 1/2 June; 4.31c 1/2 July; 4.32c 1/2 August; 4.33c 1/2 September; 4.34c 1/2 October; 4.35c 1/2 November; 4.36c 1/2 December; 4.37c 1/2 January; 4.38c 1/2 February; 4.39c 1/2 March; 4.40c 1/2 April; 4.41c 1/2 May; 4.42c 1/2 June; 4.43c 1/2 July; 4.44c 1/2 August; 4.45c 1/2 September; 4.46c 1/2 October; 4.47c 1/2 November; 4.48c 1/2 December; 4.49c 1/2 January; 4.50c 1/2 February; 4.51c 1/2 March; 4.52c 1/2 April; 4.53c 1/2 May; 4.54c 1/2 June; 4.55c 1/2 July; 4.56c 1/2 August; 4.57c 1/2 September; 4.58c 1/2 October; 4.59c 1/2 November; 4.60c 1/2 December; 4.61c 1/2 January; 4.62c 1/2 February; 4.63c 1/2 March; 4.64c 1/2 April; 4.65c 1/2 May; 4.66c 1/2 June; 4.67c 1/2 July; 4.68c 1/2 August; 4.69c 1/2 September; 4.70c 1/2 October; 4.71c 1/2 November; 4.72c 1/2 December; 4.73c 1/2 January; 4.74c 1/2 February; 4.75c 1/2 March; 4.76c 1/2 April; 4.77c 1/2 May; 4.78c 1/2 June; 4.79c 1/2 July; 4.80c 1/2 August; 4.81c 1/2 September; 4.82c 1/2 October; 4.83c 1/2 November; 4.84c 1/2 December; 4.85c 1/2 January; 4.86c 1/2 February; 4.87c 1/2 March; 4.88c 1/2 April; 4.89c 1/2 May; 4.90c 1/2 June; 4.91c 1/2 July; 4.92c 1/2 August; 4.93c 1/2 September; 4.94c 1/2 October; 4.95c 1/2 November; 4.96c 1/2 December; 4.97c 1/2 January; 4.98c 1/2 February; 4.99c 1/2 March; 5.00c 1/2 April; 5.01c 1/2 May; 5.02c 1/2 June; 5.03c 1/2 July; 5.04c 1/2 August; 5.05c 1/2 September; 5.06c 1/2 October; 5.07c 1/2 November; 5.08c 1/2 December; 5.09c 1/2 January; 5.10c 1/2 February; 5.11c 1/2 March; 5.12c 1/2 April; 5.13c 1/2 May; 5.14c 1/2 June; 5.15c 1/2 July; 5.16c 1/2 August; 5.17c 1/2 September; 5.18c 1/2 October; 5.19c 1/2 November; 5.20c 1/2 December; 5.21c 1/2 January; 5.22c 1/2 February; 5.23c 1/2 March; 5.24c 1/2 April; 5.25c 1/2 May; 5.26c 1/2 June; 5.27c 1/2 July; 5.28c 1/2 August; 5.29c 1/2 September; 5.30c 1/2 October; 5.31c 1/2 November; 5.32c 1/2 December; 5.33c 1/2