

THE REMEDIAL DEBATE.

A HURRIED ESTIMATE OF SOME OF THE SPEAKERS.

A WEEK THAT WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED IN CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES: SOME STRANGE STATEMENTS; SOME MORE SURPRISING ARGUMENTS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, MARCH 23.—It might interest your readers to have a brief account of the now memorable debate that closed with the vote on the second reading of the Remedial Bill. It would require a very eloquent pen to picture the scenes in the House. The galleries were almost constantly filled; even all night long did ladies sit up, nod, and pretend to be deeply interested; in the basement symposiums were the order of the day—or rather the night; the speakers on the floor actually addressed Hunsard, and the members were few in number and many of the few were in the land of dreams. Of course I refer here to the dull periods that elapsed between the more important speeches. When the "big guns" were firing there was activity on all sides. I need not attempt an analysis of the different addresses; many of them were mere repetitions, in less original style, of what leaders had already stated. Very few of the speakers struck original notes; the arguments presented on one side or the other were strong but not at all new. Any person who has read the papers during the past half year must know almost all those arguments or contentions by heart. However, I will give you a hurried idea of the general impressions produced.

Sir Charles Tupper's presentation of the Bill, in moving the second reading, was a plain, logical and matter-of-fact statement. The Secretary of State made no pretension to oratorical display. He merely laid the arguments in favor of a just measure of relief to the minority before the House. Not so the reply of the Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition. It is a known fact that the leader of the Liberal party is always a pleasing, captivating speaker. He is a builder of elegant phrases and a charming blunder of words. He spoke at his best, and argued most carefully his old contention in favor of a commission of investigation. Everyone anticipated an amendment to the effect that a commission should be appointed; but everyone was surprised when the honorable gentleman closed with moving the "six months' hold." It was a wonderful feat; a regular coup de main; it took his opponents and supporters by surprise. And so far neither the Leader, nor anyone else, has attempted to explain the patent contradiction in his now famous address. It was the signal for a lively skirmish.

Hon. Clarke Wallace, who had resigned his Government Controversialist on account of this question, reiterated all the arguments that he had, times out of mind, repeated in the various Orange meetings that he addressed throughout Canada. There was absolutely nothing new in his speech, beyond the fact of placing himself on record before the House as an advocate of anti-Catholic principles.

Sir Adolphe Caron's address was one of the best of the whole debate. It was the first representative of the French-Canadian element to express his views, and he did so with no uncertain sound. If Sir Adolphe's speech was a logical statement of the attitude taken by the Government, the most logical and powerful—as far as its immediate effects went—was Mr. Beauséjour's admirable argument. While he considered that the Bill could be improved he held that it was the best and most just solution of the question so far offered; and, although a strong Liberal, he felt that he was bound to vote against his leader's amendment. Mr. Beauséjour's speech gave the key-note to a new attitude, and long before he resumed his seat it was evident that the Government was going to have an unexpected support. Mr. Davin following so closely, with his solid and argumentative address, in which he eloquently declared himself in favor of the Bill, put a new aspect entirely on the debate. These two speeches, and later on Mr. McLean's, indicated that there were men in the House who would not accept this as a question of party politics.

The most important speech, in a certain sense, of the whole debate was that delivered by the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance. Despite Sir Richard's subsequent sarcasm and thundering tones, Mr. Foster's points were so well taken that they defied refutation. One of the calmest and most convincing contributions to the debate came from Hon. Mr. Cowling, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Cowling had fought through the New Brunswick School question and he was in a position to give solid information to the House on the present issue. His little passage-at-arms with Dr. Weldon only served to add spice to the debate; and the Minister of Marine came out first in the struggle.

There was one short—very short—but pointed address; it was that of Sir Hector Langevin. He did not enter into the arguments used by his fellow-members, but simply confined himself to the statement of facts with which he was connected at the commencement of Confederation. He spoke of the intentions of the framers of the constitution; not as a lawyer discussing the meaning of language thirty years after that language was written, but as one who took part in the writing of that language, and who, therefore, should know what it was intended to mean.

I will not fill up space with the meaningless and forced witticisms of Dr. Landerkin, or the common-places of the number of secondary lights. The most lively scene of the whole debate was produced by Sir Charles H. Tupper's speech, in which he recited and hewed Dalton McCarthy. Although the greater part of his remarks could not be said to have any immediate bearing on the case, still they had an mighty bearing on the "Equal Rights" champion. The member for Simcoe must have winced

when he heard himself described as a lawyer who never opened his mouth without expecting a fee; as one who increased his personal professional revenue by playing the extremist. It was a fearful castigation, and one that Mr. McCarthy was unable, with all his legally trained argumentation, to escape or turn aside.

Of course great things were expected when the renowned Dalton would take the floor; but it is not too much to say that he fell far below the mark. His speech—which might have been the greatest of his life—was very much inferior to many others that he lately delivered in Winnipeg, Toronto and elsewhere. He was only able to recast his old statements about the Jesuits' Estate Act, the Dual Language movement and the tyranny of Rome. He did not even pretend to eloquence, nor did he attempt persuasive argument. He satisfied Col. O'Brien, Messrs. Wallace, McNeill and Stubbs; but he pleased and satisfied no person else. He placed the leader of the Opposition in the unenviable position of being openly allied, for once, with the deadly enemies of the French race and Catholic Faith. Possibly the redoubtable Dalton gloried in the power for mischief that he exercised during those few hours. But his speech had certainly no perceptible effect on the ultimate result of the debate.

Sir James Grant's was a most eloquent plea, but one which the House did not—in those wee sma' hours—duly appreciate. It came too late in the night and too late in the debate to receive that attention which its splendid merits deserved.

The Hon. Mr. Mills—the philosopher of the House—spoke for nearly five hours, and his remarks might constitute a very good series of lectures for a class of political economy. Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, or Adam Smith, could produce very little effect on an issue like that which occupied the attention of our legislators. However, Mr. Mills' speech had one effect; it changed Mr. N. F. Davin's opinions. Before that speech was delivered Mr. Davin was going to vote against the Bill; but when he heard Mr. Mills' arguments in favor of the amendment, he became convinced that the Bill was good. In that sense Mr. Mills did a great service to the Government by delivering his speech.

As to Sir Donald Smith's most important utterances I will say nothing in this letter, as I send you a synopsis of that remarkable address to give your readers. It requires no comment. I cannot well close this letter without calling the attention of your readers to the silence and machine-like vote of the member for Montreal Centre. What a contrast between his course and that of Mr. Devlin—both Irish-Catholic Liberals.

Here are two Irish Catholics; both members of the same party; both supposed to represent their people's interests. For a first time a question of the most vital importance arises, one on the settlement of which may depend the future of those principles which Irish Catholics have preserved throughout the storms of seven centuries. One of these members has carefully studied the question, the other has not; one has a trained knowledge of its importance, the other knows as much about its history and the philosophy of it as he does about Greek or Chinese; one has weighed in the balance a passing political show or consistency with the more lasting and important principles of faith, the other weighs nothing, for want of a balance, and sees nothing but the individuality of a leader; one thinks for himself, the other has to wait until others think for him; one takes a heroic stand, fearlessly risking all the political preferment that his years of service entitled him to; the other is content to let the chief tug the string and to respond with a vote; one eloquently and forcibly states the reasons for the attitude he has taken, the other is silent as a dummy and does not attempt to explain his political nonentity.

What will be the result as far as these two gentlemen are concerned? Mr. Devlin, I am confident, will receive his party's nomination for the county of Wright, will be elected by a greater majority than ever, and should the Liberals come into power, his claims to a seat in the Cabinet will be undisputed and undisputable. On the other hand Mr. McShane has served his party in preference to his fellow countrymen and co-religionists; he has procured for Montreal Centre the unenviable distinction of being the only important division in Canada that had no voice in that historic debate, and that gave a dumb vote against the cause for which Irish Catholics have suffered during long generations; he has helped to lower the standard of representations below the line of mediocrity. It is not for me to say how he will be rewarded.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The dramatic section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, at the request of hundreds who were prevented from attending their St. Patrick's night performance, will reproduce their new and now most popular play, "The Pride of Killarney," on Easter Monday evening. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. It is expected that an immense audience will witness the repetition of Mr. Martin's best play.

ST. BRIDGET'S HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Report of the relief given at the St. Bridget's Night Refuge, St. Patrick's Parish, for the week ending Sunday, March 22:—Sexes: Males, 504; females, 63; total, 567. Nationality: Irish, 333; French Canadians, 120; English, 83; Scotch and other nationalities, 31. Religion: Catholic, 469; Protestant, 98. Rations were given to 567.

THE SACRED HEART CHURCH.

On Sunday afternoon next there will be a most imposing ceremony at the Sacred Heart Church, in the East End. The general close of the mission will take place and all the societies of that section of the city will join in a grand procession. At half-past two o'clock Papeal Benediction will be given outside the Church. Owing to the immense numbers that will be present, it is thought advisable to give the Benediction in the open air, as the Church could not hold all who will congregate on that occasion.

SIR DONALD SMITH'S SPEECH.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS IMPORTANT UTTERANCES.

THE ADMISSION OF MANITOBA INTO CONFEDERATION—SOME LIGHT THROWN UPON THE SUBJECT BY MONTREAL'S SENIOR MEMBER.

We have not space to give the full text of Sir Donald Smith's timely speech on the Remedial Bill; but the following extracts will convey the important points. After speaking of his early connection with the North-West, he said:—

It may be thought somewhat out of place for me to point to these matters, for it has been said that any promises given to a small people, such as those of the Northwest at that time, ought not to have an effect on the country which would be lasting. At that time, as must be known to many, of the 11,000 people settled along the Red River, 6,000, or a majority of 1,000, were Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics were, alone, principally responsible for the insurrection. They were different from the English. They were martial in their habits. They had been disciplined, and had borne arms from their earliest youth. They had been accustomed to go into the provinces for the annual buffalo hunt, and, for their own protection, they had to band themselves together, and to have their commandants, captains and other officers. On the other hand, the English were chiefly farmers, not wanting in courage, but not hunters like the others. Consequently, when this trouble on the Red River commenced, the French-speaking people, or a very large portion of them, took possession of the only fort of the time, Fort Garry. They had 700 men under arms, while there were no police, no troops, no Government force of any kind to cope with them. Under these circumstances, Mr. Macdougall failing to get entrance into the country, the Government sent commissioners, one of whom happened to be myself. When we got there, we found it was, indeed, a difficult task we had before us, to explain to those people what the intentions of the Dominion Government were. The Dominion Government had, as I think, very unwisely, sent people in advance of the time at which the country was to be given up to Canada, to survey the country, to make roads, to interfere, in short, with the government of the country as it then existed. There can be no doubt but that an impression prevailed in the midst of the settlers, not only the French, but the English as well, that they were to be overruled by what were called the new comers, and they had, consequently, some justification for the opposition they entertained to Canada. However, we did meet the settlers of the Red River in convention, and an explanation was made to them with regard to the intended action of Canada. They were assured that their rights, their privileges, everything they then had, would be retained to them and that justice would be done in every way.

I was appointed a special commissioner, with powers beyond those of my colleagues. But I think I may be permitted to read one portion of the letter of instructions which I received from the Government, and which was really a commission at the time.

Sir Donald then gave a letter, expressing the satisfaction with which Sir Donald had placed his services at the disposal of the Canadian Government and containing this clause: "You will observe it (a message from Her Majesty's Secretary of State) calls upon all who have any complaint to make or wishes to express, to address themselves to me as Her Majesty's representative, and you may state, with the utmost confidence, that the Imperial Government has no intention of acting otherwise, or permitting to act otherwise, than in perfect good faith toward the inhabitants of the Red River district of the Northwest. The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions, that titles to every description of property will be perfectly guarded, and that all the franchises which existed, or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued, or liberally conferred. In declaring the desire and determination of Her Majesty's Cabinet, you may very safely use the terms of the ancient formula that 'right shall be done in all cases.'"

Continuing, Sir Donald said:—A letter to the same effect was sent to Governor McTavish, who was then Governor of Assiniboia. I have said that there were great misgivings on the part of the people of the Northwest with regard to the treatment they would receive from the Canadian Government, and that they regarded with apprehension confederation with Canada.

But they came together in an open air meeting on the 19th and 20th of January. After the complaints had been given they determined to form a convention, and, perhaps, I will be permitted to read a few lines here in which Mr. Riel, who then assumed the title of President of the Provisional Government, and Mr. Donahoe, his right hand man, spoke of the proceedings at that meeting. Mr. Riel and Mr. Donahoe both exclaimed: "We accept the commission as genuine, and are merely to consider what is to be done under it," and then Mr. Riel said: "Before this assembly breaks up I can't but express my feelings, however briefly. I came here with fear. We are not yet enemies, but we came very nearly being so. As soon as we understood each other we joined in demanding what English fellow-subjects in common with us believed to be our just rights. I am not afraid to say our rights, for we all have rights. We claim no half rights, mind you, but all the rights we are entitled to. These rights will be set forth by our representatives, and what is more, gentlemen, we will get them." Following on this there was a convention of the delegates, appointed from all parts of the settlement. There were 24, an equal number for both sides, French and Eng-

WHAT RIEL SAID.

lish. They met, and they brought up, in the first instance, a bill of rights, which had been drawn up by Mr. Riel and his friends. But that was objected to, and was not accepted by the convention. Then it was decided that another bill of rights should be framed. This was done by the Convention, and I have here an authentic paper showing what it is. It is true that, in that bill of rights, there was nothing said about separate schools. The only mention made of schools at all is this: "That, while the Northwest remains a territory, the sum of \$25,000 a year be appropriated for schools, roads and bridges," and such promise I gave as a special commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. That was implemented by Canada; and, to show that what was done at that time was approved, I may be permitted to read a few lines, although somewhat personal, to myself. This is a letter from the Secretary of State of the Dominion, addressed to myself.

That great explosion of enthusiasm and patriotism of which Montreal was the centre on the 17th found a gentle echo on the Mount Royal eastern flank, within the sacred precincts of the Hotel Dieu. Pleading sight it was to behold, on that festive day, the gaily decorated ward consecrated to St. Patrick.

Thanks to the generosity of Miss Murray, of Ottawa, a large supply of shamrocks and green bunting was placed at the artistic disposal of Rev. Sister McGurty and the Celts of the ward. How beautifully they blended together, the green decorations and the white alcoves, can be more easily imagined than described. The Rev. Sisters and patients of the other wards flocked to the entertainment, the programme of which was as follows:—

"St. Patrick's Day".....
Princo Edward Island Orchestra.
Vocal Solo—"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep".....
Rev. A. C. Porta, S.J.
Vocal Trio—"Old Oaken Bucket".....
W. McNally, G. McDougall, D. McNally
Selection.....
P. E. I. Orchestra.
Recitation—"Robert Emmet's Speech".....
Wm. Walsh.
Comic Song—"Philadelphia".....
G. McDougall.
Speech—"The Day We Celebrate".....
W. T. Purcell.
Song—"I'm Proud I'm an Irishman's Son".....
W. P. McNally.
Recitation—"Ireland Forever".....
A. P. Cullinan.
Song—"My Heart's in Scotland".....
G. McDougall.
Reading from Dickens.....
Thos. Conroy.
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God Save Ireland—God Save the Queen.

All performed their parts in the most satisfactory manner. But if it is allowed to particularize, special mention must be made of the Rev. Father Porta, S.J. The Rev. Sisters and patients fail to find words that can fittingly thank Messrs. McDougall and McNally, and wish to express, through your valuable paper, their most sincere thanks to each and every gentleman on the programme.—Com.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Montreal College was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic that has ever taken place in that world renowned institution. We regret to be obliged to hold over the report, received too late for insertion in this issue.

A RETREAT FOR LADIES.

The retreat for the English-speaking ladies of Montreal began in the Gesù Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Instructions are given by Father Sheven, S.J., in the morning, at 9.30 a.m., and 3.30 each afternoon.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

There will be a procession of all the Catholic orders of Foresters in Montreal on the 26th inst., leaving the Sacred Heart Church at 2 p.m.

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything."—Miss G. KEAN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

But, I will say to the leader of the Opposition, and I would say to every member on both sides of this House, that I trust they will join heartily and cordially together, and that each will, if possible, endeavor to outdo the other in his desire and in his determination to do justice to all classes in Manitoba, and to do it in the best way. (Ministerial cheers.) I trust that this question shall be taken altogether from the arena of party politics. I trust that we all shall look only to the best interests of the country in the matter. With the assistance of the gentlemen in opposition, I am sure that it could be done in this way, and I think they will agree with the members on this side of the House, with the Government and with all others, if, in the end, it is found that justice—a proper measure of justice—

cannot be obtained from the Province of Manitoba, it will then be the right, and ought to be the duty of this House to intervene. (Ministerial cheers.) I heard a much respected prelate of the Episcopal Church, one of the highest authorities in that Church, say that, while his own people were, perhaps, in favor of separate schools, still he did not desire to see these schools administered by a dual Government, and he would desire, and wish above all things, that, if such arrangements were made, the schools of the Catholics and of the Protestants should be disposed of by the local Government. I fear that I have taken up too much of the time of the House.

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IN CANADA

We have always shown, and will continue to show, only the best goods produced by the best looms at work in the world today. By Good Linens we do not mean Table Cloth, at \$2.50, or \$3.00 each, (which we have in stock), but good Table Cloth, at \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50 each.

Good Table Napkins, all pure linen, 8c. \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10.00, \$10.25, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11.00, \$11.25, \$11.50, \$11.75, \$12.00, \$12.25, \$12.50, \$12.75, \$13.00, \$13.25, \$13.50, \$13.75, \$14.00, \$14.25, \$14.50, \$14.75, \$15.00, \$15.25, \$15.50, \$15.75, \$16.00, \$16.25, \$16.50, \$16.75, \$17.00, \$17.25, \$17.50, \$17.75, \$18.00, \$18.25, \$18.50, \$18.75, \$19.00, \$19.25, \$19.50, \$19.75, \$20.00, \$20.25, \$20.50, \$20.75, \$21.00, \$21.25, \$21.50, \$21.75, \$22.00, \$22.25, \$22.50, \$22.75, \$23.00, \$23.25, \$23.50, \$23.75, \$24.00, \$24.25, \$24.50, \$24.75, \$25.00, \$25.25, \$25.50, \$25.75, \$26.00, \$26.25, \$26.50, \$26.75, \$27.00, \$27.25, \$27.50, \$27.75, \$28.00, \$28.25, \$28.50, \$28.75, \$29.00, \$29.25, \$29.50, \$29.75, \$30.00, \$30.25, \$30.50, \$30.75, \$31.00, \$31.25, \$31.50, \$31.75, \$32.00, \$32.25, \$32.50, \$32.75, \$33.00, \$33.25, \$33.50, \$33.75, \$34.00, \$34.25, \$34.50, \$34.75, \$35.00, \$35.25, \$35.50, \$35.75, \$36.00, \$36.25, \$36.50, \$36.75, \$37.00, \$37.25, \$37.50, \$37.75, \$38.00, \$38.25, \$38.50, \$38.75, \$39.00, \$39.25, \$39.50, \$39.75, \$40.00, \$40.25, \$40.50, \$40.75, \$41.00, \$41.25, \$41.50, \$41.75, \$42.00, \$42.25, \$42.50, \$42.75, \$43.00, \$43.25, \$43.50, \$43.75, \$44.00, \$44.25, \$44.50, \$44.75, \$45.00, \$45.25, \$45.50, \$45.75, \$46.00, \$46.25, \$46.50, \$46.75, \$47.00, \$47.25, \$47.50, \$47.75, \$48.00, \$48.25, \$48.50, \$48.75, \$49.00, \$49.25, \$49.50, \$49.75, \$50.00, \$50.25, \$50.50, \$50.75, \$51.00, \$51.25, \$51.50, \$51.75, \$52.00, \$52.25, \$52.50, \$52.75, \$53.00, \$53.25, \$53.50, \$53.75, \$54.00, \$54.25, \$54.50, \$54.75, \$55.00, \$55.25, \$55.50, \$55.75, \$56.00, \$56.25, \$56.50, \$56.75, \$57.00, \$57.25, \$57.50, \$57.75, \$58.00, \$58.25, \$58.50, \$58.75, \$59.00, \$59.25, \$59.50, \$59.75, \$60.00, \$60.25, \$60.50, \$60.75, \$61.00, \$61.25, \$61.50, \$61.75, \$62.00, \$62.25, \$62.50, \$62.75, \$63.00, \$63.25, \$63.50, \$63.75, \$64.00, \$64.25, \$64.50, \$64.75, \$65.00, \$65.25, \$65.50, \$65.75, \$66.00, \$66.25, \$66.50, \$66.75, \$67.00, \$67.25, \$67.50, \$67.75, \$68.00, \$68.25, \$68.50, \$68.75, \$69.00, \$69.25, \$69.50, \$69.75, \$70.00, \$70.25, \$70.50, \$70.75, \$71.00, \$71.25, \$71.50, \$71.75, \$72.00, \$72.25, \$72.50, \$72.75, \$73.00, \$73.25, \$73.50, \$73.75, \$74.00, \$74.25, \$74.50, \$74.75, \$75.00, \$75.25, \$75.50, \$75.75, \$76.00, \$76.25, \$76.50, \$76.75, \$77.00, \$77.25, \$77.50, \$77.75, \$78.00, \$78.25, \$78.50, \$78.75, \$79.00, \$79.25, \$79.50, \$79.75, \$80.00, \$80.25, \$80.50, \$80.75, \$81.00, \$81.25, \$81.50, \$81.75, \$82.00, \$82.25, \$82.50, \$82.75, \$83.00, \$83.25, \$83.50, \$83.75, \$84.00, \$84.25, \$84.50, \$84.75, \$85.00, \$85.25, \$85.50, \$85.75, \$86.00, \$86.25, \$86.50, \$86.75, \$87.00, \$87.25, \$87.50, \$87.75, \$88.00, \$88.25, \$88.50, \$88.75, \$89.00, \$89.25, \$89.50, \$89.75, \$90.00, \$90.25, \$90.50, \$90.75, \$91.00, \$91.25, \$91.50, \$91.75, \$92.00, \$92.25, \$92.50, \$92.75, \$93.00, \$93.25, \$93.50, \$93.75, \$94.00, \$94.25, \$94.50, \$94.75, \$95.00, \$95.25, \$95.50, \$95.75, \$96.00, \$96.25, \$96.50, \$96.75, \$97.00, \$97.25, \$97.50, \$97.75, \$98.00, \$98.25, \$98.50, \$98.75, \$99.00, \$99.25, \$99.50, \$99.75, \$100.00, \$100.25, \$100.50, \$100.75, \$101.00, \$101.25, \$101.50, \$101.75, \$102.00, \$102.25, \$102.50, \$102.75, \$103.00, \$103.25, \$103.50, \$103.75, \$104.00, \$104.25, \$104.50, \$104.75, \$105.00, \$105.25, \$105.50, \$105.75, \$106.00, \$106.25, \$106.50, \$106.75, \$107.00, \$107.25, \$107.50, \$107.75, \$108.00, \$108.25, \$108.50, \$108.75, \$109.00, \$109.25, \$109.50, \$109.75, \$110.00, \$110.25, \$110.50, \$110.75, \$111.00, \$111.25, \$111.50, \$111.75, \$112.00, \$112.25, \$112.50, \$112.75, \$113.00, \$