This case is the case of the all a

Richard's statistics, which were not, and cannot be, refuted, we find that during the twenty years of confederation the public debt has been increased from \$73,000,000 to \$230,-000,000, while taxes have risen in the same the cost of living has doubled and rings and combines have made everything artificially dear. The total volume of trade and exports, which was \$217,500,000 in 1873, with a population of 3,750,000, has decreased to 202,000,000, with a population of 4,600,000. Twenty years ago the taxes and the debt per head were onethird those of the United States. Now our debt per head is two and one-half times as large as that of the United States, and their necessary taxes are one third less per head than those of Canada. ..

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And while this decaydence was in progress our Government expended two hundred million dollars in railways and several more in their endeavor to induce immigrants to gettle in Manitoba and the North-West. What hope of bettering their condition can the people of Newfoundland see in this melancholy exhibition of the effects of Tory misgovernment and an anti-American policy? If they are wise they will keep out of contederation till at least the Macdonaldite bubble has collapsed and the Dominion recovers its reason and puts men in power who will knock off the shackles and give the people freedem and honest government.

THE PROPOSED STATUE OF THE VIKGIN.

When Thomas Carlyle was asked, "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" he answered, for so he tells us in one of his Latter Day Pamphlets :- "Cromwell? side by side with a sacred Charles the Second, sacred George the Fourth, and the other sacred Charles, James, Georges and Defenders of the Faith,-1 am afraid he wouldn't like it." But it was urged on the philosopher that the statuo would be a people's statue. "Who are the people?" he asked, " Are they worthy to build statues? Show me the man you honor; I know by that symptom, better than by any other, what kind of man you yourself are. For you show me there what kind of man you long inexpressibly to be, and would thank the gods, with your whole soul, for being if you could."

Here we have presented to us, in the ragged but fruitful phraseology of a writer most esteemed by Englishmen as the exponent of British ideas, a key to the veracity of heart and olearness and sincerity of purpose of those who take sides for or against the proposal to erect a statue to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Mountain Park.

As Carlyle wrote of men, let us write of women, since this is a question as to the sort of women whom the two parties to this controversy severally set up as their ideals of womanhood. No objection was raised when erected her statue in one of our public squarer. They gave form to their ideal in Majesty," that a more dowdy, draggle tailed of the law in his anger at the bad taste of the leraelites.

But let us go back to Carlyle; for he alone has done this statue business full justice. "To all men who are struggling for your give it, leading them to the Victoria mount of vision : 'See, my worthy Mr. Rigmarole, of men's approbation ever strike you so forcibly before? The New Venus de Medici this, or Ideal of the Boodle Ages. What do you think of it ? Allah II Allah; there is still one goddess, you see, in Montreal, and this is she ! Let it be a source of healing to you, my unhappy Rigmarole; draw from it uses of terror,' as the old divines said; uses of amazement, of new wisdom, of unutterable reflection upon the present epoch of the world !' The practical English mind has its own notions as to the Supreme Excellence; knows the real from the spurious in womanbood, and does not worship without its reasons. The practical English mind, contemplating its Divine Victoria, says with what remainder of reverence is in it: 'Yes, you are something like the Ideal of a Woman;)on are she that I would give my wife's right arm and leg and accept for her a potbelly, with gont, and an appetite for strong waters to have her be like. Though I mumble my thirty-nine articles in the service of other divinities, Victoria is my goddess, and to her I will sacrifice, if perhaps she will be prepitious to me," . . .

to much, with thanks, to Thomas Carlyle. In this city there are a host of people who find a more perfect ideal of womanhood in the mother of Jesus Christ than in the mother of the Prince of Waler. Can they be blamed for holding that preference? Since the day of the peeled wands has it not been the wise habit of wise men to set up objects. f grace and beauty, of physical and moral excellence, before the eyes of the mothers of future generations? Tell me, Mr. Rigmarole, hahe who was chosen by the Almighty from all time to be the mother of God on earth, less worthy of being honored by a statue than

one-quarter of the number is to be found where one who is declared by Act of Parin the country to-day. Never was there seen liament to be Victoria, by the grace of in the country signatio and costly a failure as God, Queen; Defender of the Faith"? If Tory government in Canada. Following Sir our people are loyal to a Queen on earth, Heaven ?

In all this there is no disrespect to the Queen by the following table of contents:—"Unof England. We recognize the necessity of published Washington Portraits," by Mrs. guarding so long as men are so stupid as to proportion. At the same time the value of require a monarch to rule them, the head of property has decreased, agricultural the State. But there is a higher State—the products have fallen in price, and great Republic of which Christ is the head, through the operation of the tariff and where His Mother is the consoler of milgreat Republic of which Christ is the head, lions of human hearts. Do those who oppose, in the narrow spirit of sectarianism, this monument of an ennobling faith ever reflect, though, through the accident of birth and education, they cannot see what Catholics see in a statue to the Virgin, that what gives an incentive to hely thought and devout aspiration cannot be wrong. It was but a bit of shapeless stone that Herman Melville's South Sea Islander worshipped, yet the philosopher, the traveller, the man of genius, worshipped with him.

> An evening paper, notorious for sensation alism, trusulent Toryism, bigotry, innate vulgarity, and turgid shallowness, has presumed to dabble with this matter. Note the smug villainy of this extract from its editorial of Friday : -

> The movement will be regarded as a menace to the rights of the Protestants of all Canada, and it will have the effect of consolidating men now of widely differing in political and religious views in hostility to Roman Catholicism. An event to be much deplored, and to avert which it is the duty of all peace-loving citizent to act with wisdom and prudence. In all since ity and earnestness we concael moderation. Let no foolish outburst of indignation be permitted until at least reason and logic have been exhausted.

So, then, we are given to understand that there is to be no "foolish outburst of indignation until at least" such "reason and logic" as this Tory paper uses "have been exhausted." Then unless the project of the statue is abandoned, the "foolish outburst of indignation" will be quite proper! This is a fine specimen of the reason and logic of a paper which, in obedience to its instincts, has ever found matter for reprobation in things that Catholics hold sacred. To make a hypocritical pretence of counselling moderation, and at the same time threaten that, unless the prejudices of the minority for which it pleads are allowed to triumph, there will be violence, is the act of a coward and an incendiary. The leopard cannot change its spots, nor the bigot his heart, though he may, tiger-like, strive to hide his fange and claws and purr most confidentially.

In the same article of the aptly named poisoned wells organ, which now tries to poison the public's mind, says "the abandonment of the scheme by its promoters would set an example of regard for the rights of minorities."

How extremely generous the bigot can be when he is in a minority! What noble generosity was displayed when in the face of a chivalrous people a piller and statue was erected in Montreal to the British here who destroyed the French fleet. Was not the conquest of their country, the defeat of their countrymen, sofficient without adding that insulting humiliation? Rights of minorities! While such a monument of magnaminity stands, can it be said that the majority in this & Co. will issue, in the early spring, fifty cent womanhood. No objection was raised when province have no respect for the rights of the paper editions of "Mr. Issaes" and "Mario's province have no respect for the rights of the Crucifix," two of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's

But deeper down than puling, unread bronze, and lifted it high up. And let us fanatics have the wisdom to penetrate or the say, without running the risk of being capacity to understand lies the secret of the accused of disloyalty to "Her Gracious cult of the Virgin. They perhaps cannot be blamed for not having studied the mystery of violation of the first commandment was never the heavens, nor for being in ignorance of by Edward A. Oldham. The "boom, boom, perpetrated since Moses smashed the tablets that profound illumination which their unfortunate loss of a most holy and ineffable truth has kept from them. They have enough light to see something worshipful in an earthly Queen, but when they look on Mary they are blind. "Behold, all rations approbation, and fretting their poor souls to shall call me blessed." "No !" passionately fiddlestrings because you will not sufficiently exclaims a little knot of fanatics in Montreal, We are sound Protestants and we will never admit any such pretension. What if consider this surprising copper pyramid, in ar angel did say she was blessed. We never partly human form; did the celestial value said so. It is contrary to the principles of the Protestant Reformation. That settles

> Nevertheless, as common sense and good feeling come into play it will be found that the solid Protestant people of Montreal are not opposed to the proposed statue. They regard it as the French regard the Nelson pillar. It represents comething grand to their neighbors. They may not sympathize with the sentiment; indeed it may arouse a feeling o resentment, viewed in a certain aspect. But really it is no offense. It makes people look up, who habitually look down; and with a collegal statue of Mary on the mountain there would be a hope of lifting the eyes of thousands towards heaven whose faces are now turned the other way. That alone would be enough to justify us in saying -Ave Maria !

> MR. MERCIER AND THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

(Montreal Daily Witness, April 11th, 1888.) Mr. Mercier has done justice to the Protestant minority in the matter of the Hospital for the Insane. Having publicly, in plain terms, deplored the unscientific methods of treatment given to lunatics in this province, he as evidently desirous not only that the Protestants should have their share of assistance in doing for their own unfortunates what they should have done very long ago, but that an opportunity should be given them: of exhibiting an example of treatment in harmony with the times, which de-mand not only the kindly nourishment of the in ane, but the utmost Christian solicitude for their recovery. The province ought to congrat-ulate itself in having at his head one who is not only a consummate politician, which, indeed, is not much of a title to admiration, but who is also a patriot who desires that his rule should be marked by measures that will ameliorate the condition of the people.

.. A DEATH DEALING TORNADO. LONDON, April 16.-A despatch from Cal-Use With the recent torned and the clared is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the fruit of the recent torne and over 1,000 persons, more or less and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the class and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the class and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the class and bleused is the recent torne and persons the whole advantage is Minnesota bound of the recent to the recent torne a

LITERARY REVIEW.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. The April number of this great medium for the illustration and elucidation of American history has come to hand, freighted as usual with most interesting reading, as will be seen Martha J. Lamb; "Acquisition of Florida," by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, L. L. D.; "Be-tween Albany and Buffalo," by Prof. A. G. Hopkins; "The Fallacy of 1860," by A. W. Clason; "Church-Going in New York City in 1787," " Conquest of the Mayas," by Mre. Plongron; "An Englishman's Pocket Note Book in 1828;" Minor Topics, Original Doon. ments. Actes, Queries. Replier, Societier. Historic and Social Jottings, and Brok Notices complete the number. The illustrations to the leading paper are all in the highest style of the engraver's art. No student of American history and affairs should be without this magazine. 743, Broadway, New York.

THE FIELD-INGERSOLL DISCUSSION.

This is a reprint of the several articles which appeared in recent numbers of the North American Review, of a controversial character, between Col. Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, and Dr. Henry M. Field, a Presbyterian. A peculiarity of the discussion is the courtesy and kindliness with which the champions respectively of unfaith and Protestant christianity address each other. We think Dr. Field could have taken stronger ground. Nothing new is advanced by either side, though both state their positions strongly. New York; North American Review, 3 E. 14th street.

THE NOVELIST. Novel in name, form, purpose and method is The Novelist, Alden's new weekly magazine of American fiction. It undertakes to give the worthiest fiction that American authors can be tempted to produce. Foreign authors not admitted. It is not sentimental talk about justice to American authors, but is bold, practical action. It is certainly handy in form, beautiful in dress, excellent in all mechanical qualities, and low in price; well suited in all respects to meet the wants of the intelligent millions who are capable of appreciating "the best"-it will not stoop to com pole with the "gutter-fiction" of the sensational periodicals and libraries. Terms, \$1.00 a year, at which rate it will give over 2,500 pages, equal to from eight to twelve ordinary American dollar novels. The stories will follow successively, one at a time, a novel of orainary length thus being completed in from four to eight weeks. If one story does not please, von will not have long to wait for the next. For a ten-cent subscription (if you don't wish to enter for all at \$1.00), you will receive the first chapters of every atory published during the year, which you can then order separ stely, B. Alden, Publisher. 393 Pearl street, New York; P.O. Box 1227.

LITERATURE, an Illustrated Weekly Magazine (\$1.00 a year), has certainly successfully taken the field as the popular literary journal of America. Its great variety of contents, handy form, and choice illustrations, make it exceedingly attractive. Foremost American authors are among its contributors. Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of the author of 'Ben Hur," and quite as charming a writer as her husband, has papers in two current issues on "The Poetry and Music of tae Arab." a specimen copy (free), address John B. Alder, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P. O. Bex, 1227.

It is the desirable spread of good, cheap lit erature, it may be mentioned that Macmilian most popular and, in some respects, most in-taresting stories. In the rebellion. He said he was the real leader of the Metis and that Riel was only the teresting stories.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The April number of The American Magazine is rich in topics of the season. The peculiar ceremonies with which the Moravians of Salem, N C., celebrate Easter are described boam" of the prairie cock-a harbinger of spring—gives Hamlin Garland a theme for the third of his sketches of a farmer-boy's lite in the West. Ernest E. Thompson presents in musical annetation the song of the medowlark of Manitobs, and claims for that vocalist the highest order of merit. Equally apprepriate are the stanzas "Mistress April Helen Chase, "My Paneles" by Nellie M. Garabrant, and "The Resurrection" by Margaret H. Lawless.

A new serial story, "Two Coronets," by Mary Agnes Tincker, is begun in the April number. This promises to be one of the most interesting novels its well-known author has yet produced. Its scenes are laid alternately in Italy and America, and domestic life in the two countries is contrasted.

Arthur H. Noll in an illustrated article begins the task of doing fair justice to the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and the unhappy Carlote, victims to cruel fats in the most pathetic chapter of recent history.

That there are many fine mansions in New England half-tenanted is well known; but it seems surprising, as shown by Charles Burr Todd, that farm-houses by the score are empty and desolate, and large areas of oncecultivated field and meadow are now waste and wilderness.

If the portraits of famous painters may be trusted, there was no lack of grace and brauty among the ladies of old Phildelphia. Charotte Adams describes some of them in an breaks in the Northwest the troops were movillustrated article, and shows that their charms have been transmitted through several generations.

William Blaxton (Blackstone, in modern spelling), who first settled where Boston now ir, seems to have been in many ways remarkable. A scholarly, studious man, he was too independent to feel comfortable in the Massa chusetts of that day, and eventually sought new solitude on the bank of the river that now bears his name. His story is given by Z. L. White in an illustrated article.

Frances Lee Pratt contributes a story entitled, "Only a Birthday Party."

Julian Hawthorne has another of his month ly essays on literature. In The American Pulpit department, Alvan F. Sanborn discusses "Beautiful Churcher," and H. Ryan writes in Timely Topics on the chain-snake; "Household Art" contains an illustrated article on "The Lamp," by Jenny June; Dr. W. F. Hatchinson tells how to preserve the health in the month of showers; "The Portfolio." in addition to several humorous anec-"The Portdotes, has four comic pictures by Frank

A PREVENTIVE OF PNEUMONIA.

VINNA, April 16:-The Hungarian Minister

GABRIEL DUMONT.

THE GREAT METIS CHIEF ARRIVES IN TOWN.

He Will Give Lectures in the City and Throughout the Province-What He Said About Louis Riel-No Pauger of any Further Outbicak in the North-West.

Gabriel Dumont, the great Metis chief, has arrived in town, and his presence here has caused no little excitement amongst the citizens. The friends of the Metis and others who were soxious to meet the man of whom so much had seen said rushed here and there this morning and finally a number of them found him in the office of La Patrie. Gabriel Dumont arrived here Monday after

nion at 2 o'clock from New York and, accom-

panied by his secretary, Mr. Emile Riboulet, proceeded to the Richelieu hotel, a quiet place on St. Gabriel atreet. They remained quiet, and not until this morning did it become known that the half-breed leader was in our midst. Mr Dumout was seen by a Posr representative in the Patric office. He is 51 years of age and dark skinned, recembling an Indian; his hair is black with a grey mixture, and hangs long. His eyes are sunken and small. He is strongly built and has a very wide face. He is very noticeable on the street, as he wears a large black sombrero. Mr Dumont is not educated, but he talks pleasantly, having the French accept. He spoke only when questioned, and then he cut his answers short. His secretary sometimes was compelled to put the question, and even undertook to answer them pimself. The Metis chief showed a beautiful gold watch, with which he was presented at New York by the French Canadians there. The maids care bears the inscription "Presented to Gabriel Dumont by the French Canadians of New York, August 15th, 1886." He also wears a medal which was presented to him by the French colonists at New York, and which bears the following inscription: "Gabriel Du mont, Duck Lake, Fish Crack, Batoche; palita judicia." Mr. Dumont, being incapable of speaking English, conversed in French, and said, in answer to question, that his grand-father was born in Quebec, a far as he knew, and that he himself was an French Metis. He came here for the purpose of giving 'ectures, and would also travel throughout Canada, but could not say whether he would go to Ottawa or not. He would treat every point of the rebellion in his lectures, and sail they would be most interesting. He had received word from Ottawa to the effect that his amnesty was in cluded amought the others granted, and that so long as he committed no deed outside of what occurred at the rebellion he was sufe. He intends taking a trip to France shortly and thinks that he may stay in Montreal for at least three weeks. He had heard in New York that Riel had an uncle in this city, and he intended While the conversation was going on Ald John Lee entered, and being the unal of Louis Riel, Dumont's friend, he naturally had a hearty shake hands. Ald, Malone also come in about this time and shook hands with the Metre, as well as many other prominent persons. Mr. Dumont said as he showed his amnesty papers that he was glad he had them, as some of the papers, after the rebellion as well if you wish. A specimen copy of The Novelist as during the time of the trouble, had will be sent free on request. Address, John written strongly against him and endeavored to prejudice the Government. One point which he will make an effort to carry is that he will apply to have the Metis who carried arms during the reballion receive an indomnity as well

as those who did rlot. He states that the ones who carried arms and fought for their cause descreed it more than the others, who only showed cowardice in not standing up for the rights and receive an indemnity therefor. Mr. Dumont related the last battle at Batcche, where he only had 150 men at his back, but be never flinched. He stated that when the men were taken down one by one and after Riel's capture, he saw there was no hope and left the country. He rode for hours and hours till the frontier was reached. The volunteers were looking for him for four days after that. He then made his way to New York. He says there is no further danger of any trouble in the Northwest, provided the Government continues giving the grants, as they are doing at present. He was asked about the manner in which the militia acted during the trouble, and said that of course he did not like them very well, but he considered the 65th a fine body, and believed they went about work the best of any regiment political leader. He was the first in the affair and brought out Riel in the trouble. He said

good man fir the people and guided them Mr. J. X. Perreault said he had been in com munication with the authorities at Ottaga and they said that Dumont had nothing to fear from

with much vehemence that Riel was not crazy, but far from it; he knew too much; he was a

After speaking on other matters and enjoy ing (?) many hand ahakes from parties who acknowledged they were his and the Metitiends, Mr. Dumont left for the hotel to par-

WAR WITH THE STATES.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER GIVES HIS IDEAS HOW IT WOULD BE CONDUCTED The March number of the Journal of Milit. ary Service Institution contains a paper by to jail. Oa his person only \$433 in American Luu. F. M. Woodruff, of the United States regular army, dealing with "Our Northern \$200 short and intended to make a big haul Frontier," and discussing the present and po- and skir. Mr. Bilfour, manager of the Union tential military strength of this country. As the paper received first prize in a competition at the instruction, it may be accepted as a fairly | ed" in Winnipeg and a couple of well-known accurate statement of the views of the military authorities at Washington on the subject. Lieut. Woodruff states that the possible toria accident on the Thames, in London, on arms-bearing force of the Dominion consists of militis, which if turned out to the last man. would produce "about 900,000 effectives for active service," though it would be practically impossible to place so great a number under arms. After giving some details respecting

the organ zed militia force, calling attention to the insufficiency of its training, he said the weakest point in the organization is its lack of a "nuclous of a transport system." He admits, however, that during the recent outed to the front with remarkable rapidity. Canada's chief advantage, our writer says, lies in the possession of admirable railway and inland navigation systems. By means of these English troops, sent out by steamers of the Cunsrd, Guion, White Star and Inman lines could be quickly distributed at important points throughout the country. The part which the English fleet of gunboats and cruis-

ers would play is thus described: Forty-three of these vessels draw less than seven feet of water, and some would immediately pass through the Richelien river and Chambly canal torce to Lake Champlain. This naval force would be auxiliary to a land force that would approach the frontier of New York from Montreal. From Belifax and St John, N. B., a strong naval force would threaten the important cities from Eastport, the gates of Reaven. Henry J. Philpott Me., to Hampton Roads, and so absolutely defenceless are all these cities that they would be placed under tribute. England would send a land force into Maine, and thus secure control of the railroads even as far as Portland, where she would already have some of her ironclads. From Bermuda she would send her vessels to lay the cities of the South Atlantic Victoria the would send them to San Francisco and Portland, Oregon- On the entire frontier the only point at which the United States possesses the whole advantage is Minnesota

Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton would serve as basis upon Lake Untario for naval operations; and as every effort would be made to keep the Welland Canal intact, they would also serve as a basis for operations on Luke Erie. The ordinance stores and war material presessed by the English and at the disposal of Canada, and the perfect system of navigation and railroad communications from Montroal, which is only fifty miles from Rouse's Point, would soon place the whole of Northern New York under control of the enemy.

and the city of Ogdensburg."

Up to this point Lieut. Woodruff concedes the advantage to the British, but he holds that as the United States could arm and conip 20. 000 men every week matters would soon be . In the meantime the tollowing evened ur. programme could be adopted by our neighbours:

This would include the two frontier railrouds

Regular troops would be massed at four or five points on the frontier, viz., at St. Vincent, Minn ; Detroit Mich .; Buffalo. Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point, N. Y. Upon the declaration of war the troops should be ordered to occupy and hold at all hazard Windsor, opposite Detroit ; Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, and Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh; a bold dash by some ploked men would probably give up the possession of the four bridges scross the Niegara river, viz., the Suspension bridge, Cantilever and the International bridges, and the small Suspension bridge. The troops taking possession of Fort Erie should make a desperate eff.rt to reach and destroy the Wellland canal or disable it as much as nossible and the troops from Ogdensburg should attempt the destruction of the Point Iroqueis Junction and Galops canals; the latter is only seven and three-eight miles below Prescott. That this might be done by a fearless commander is highly probable, for it was along this portion of the frontier that the Fenian raids were successfully made. The troops Windsor, and also occupy Sarnia and Courtwright, and the commanders at these three was to be no such thing as withdrawal or surrender. The troops from St. Vincent should move to Winnipeg, and hold that point to sever connections by Canadian Pacific with Bangor, Mo., to concentrate there a large portion of the National Guard of that state, and if any delay occurred in the operations of the Canadians, these troops should at once McAdam, N B."

MORE TARIFF TINKERING. THE BOOK TRADE RILED - A CHARGE OF FORG ERY - OPENING OF NAVIGATION -

LABOR DEMANDS, ETC. TORONTO, Ont., April 11.-The Customs an thorities to day placed a duty of 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem on all Engisb magazines containing fashion plates comin This ruling on the tariff has into Canada, aggravated book agents and wholesale dealers who express their disapproval in strong terms A deputation will go to Ottawa to protest sgainst the change. They will also ask for a remedy for unnecessary delays in the Customs Department of the Post Office.

John Marley, formerly of Brandon, Manitoba, was arrested to day on the charge of forging the name of Thomas Careley to a cheque for \$60 and uttering it at the Merchants' Bank. Marley protests his ipnocence.
The first vessel to arrive here this season from

ce. The bak-re of this city are agitating for an increase of \$2 per week on present wages. As

there is a split in their ranks, it is altogether un-likely the demand will be acceded to. The master painters and painters union will hold a conference to-morrow with reference to the demand made by the men of 25 cents per hour and nine hours per day. The painters are

well organized. General passanger agents of railways and General passenger agents of railways and Paquet, Clegrain, Poirier, Chaffers, Power, at a meeting here to-day, agreed to DeBlois, Road, Girard, Ross (de la Duran-

a basis of rates for the coming season. They believe, 1920, Grard, will be similar in m st respects to those of last taye), Orderemont—19. season. A very prosperous season is expected.

JOINED THE BOODLERS. FAST LIFE CAUSES A WINNIPEG BANK TELLER TO WALTZ OFF WITH THE PEOPLES' MONEY.

WINNIPEG, April 15.-The sudden de-Union bank, on Friday night, across the ine, caused a great sensation, especially as he had stated openly that he would take \$38,000 with him. Cameron, who has been tiving a presty fast life, was four hundred short in his cash, and the expected arrival of the cashier yesterday caused him to join the procession across the line. He told several friends he meant to skip with a large sum, but this very fact disarmed suspicion. However, he did akip, and a large sum, the exact amount of which the bank authorities will not admit, is missing. Cameron was arrested at Pembina on Saturday and taken gold was found. He admitted that he was \$200 short and intended to make a big haul and skip. Mr. Bilfour, manager of the Union urges bim to sojourn at Friedicheruhe. bank, went up to Pemoina and interviewed Cameron. The fact is the boodle was " residents are suspected of being accomplices. Cameron's parents were drowned in the Victhe 24th May, 1881, and while he had the reputation of being a decent young man, he lived beyond his means. A young lady of respectable family is mentioused in connection with the affair. It is expected Cameron will return and "split" on his accomplices, as it is believed his sot was one of fel'y more than crime. His shortage would really have been made good by his numerous friends had they known of his troubler.

PEMBINA, Dak., April 14.—W. A. Cameron.

the absconding teller of the Union Bank of Canada at Winnipeg, was captured here today. On his person were found \$433. He admitted that his account with the bank had been short for some time, but would not state the amount. He left Winnipeg because he heard the bank examiners were coming.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

TELEPHONE WIRE CAUSES A SHOWER OF BRICKS. ST. THOMAS, Ont , April 15 .- About 8

o'clock last night Contractor Tom Lodge attempted to move an old building up Wil-liams street. The structure had been placed upon trucks, and was drawn by eight horses. When opposite the Penwarden House stables the top of the building struck a telephone wire which extended across the street from the hotel stable to Spain block. The tremendous strain upon the wire hurled a quantity of bricks from the top of the front wall of the stables to the street beneath. which was filled with people watching the progress of the building. About a dozen persons were more or less injured, among whom were Duncan MoIntyre, press reporter, and Gulf coast under tribute, and finally from out in head and neck; J. Howard, employed of Times Printing Co's., wounded on fore-head and soalp; Phillips, out in head and body bruised; two young sons of Mr. House Halatein, of the City Hotel, several

dition to the basis of operations named. that none are dangerously injured excepting Howard. Considering the large quantity of bricks which feel and the number of people on the street the wonder is expressed that serious loss of life did not result.

SENATE AND DIVORCE.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE ON THE DIVOROR BULES IN THE SENATE-THE DIVISION LIST. Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe-I do not purpose oc-

cupying the time of the House to any extent, bat it seems to me that unless there is manifest cause the rules of the House should not be interfered with or changed. For my part, either through the press or otherwise, I have heard no complaint made against the system of procedure in the Senate in the past, and I know this that that system has minimized the number of divorce casesthat the procedure now proposed is better calculated to facilitate divorce and divorce cases than the system that has hitherto prevailed. The very fact of bringing the par-ties before the bar of this House and examining them in the solemn manner in which they are examined, has a most deterrent effect upon applicants for divorce. The change draws away from the House that feature. It takes it to a committee. The moment persons who wish to obtain divorce feel that they can go into a committee room, hidden away from the public gaze, and give their evidence with closed doors, it will tend to increase the number of applications for dissolution of the marriage tie. Those hon, gentlemen who believe that it is for the benefit of society, for the benefit of the family tie, for the benefit of the country, may well vote for a procedure such as the one now proposed; but men who believe that divorce should be kept down and minified as much as possible will be committing an error in voting for the report moved by my hon, friend. It is nothing more or less than the creation of a Court within the from Detroit should construct earthworks at Senate. It is an Imperium in imperio. That is what this procedure will produce. I have yet to learn that hon, gentlemen of this places should be made to understand that there Senate, while telerating divorce, and while endeavoring to deal with cases of great . hardship, would give a vote or perform an ace that would increase the number of divorces in this country or weaken in any the extreme west. Troops should be sent to manner the sacred character of the marriage tie. Everything is done in this proposed procedure to increase the number. Notice is shortened. As it has often been said, a couple may disagree to day. You give move towards Vanceboro, and if possible them under our existing rules six months notice before they could come before this House. In that period their wrath has time to cool, and that which at one time was matter irreconcilable between them ceases to be so. Time assauges and cools their passion, and enables them to continue to live with one another. That is the state of things as they now exist. Has there teen any outery throughout the Dominion for increased facilities for divorce? Let any man put the question to himself. If there has not been, why not let the system we have had in the past govern? I repeat, that the solumn manner of bringing a witness to the bar of this House and system of examination is deterrent in its effect. The moment you do away with that solemnity of procedure in the House, and take it between the walls of a Committee room you destroy its deterrent effect, in my humble) adament, and I submit with the greatest pussible deference that we should do nothing whatever tanding to icacross the lake came in this morning. She is crease the number of applications for diverce. the schooner Caroline March, with coal from I, on that ground, purposed taking no part Charlotte. The bay is now entirely free from In the discussion of the clauses of the proposed procedure, because it there are in this House hor. gentlemen who want to facilitate divorce, I believe that the system promulgated by my hor. friend is better calculated for their purposes than our rules as they stand at present.

For the amendment : - Hon. Mesere. Alexander, Leonard, Almon, McClelar, Bell roic-McDorald (C.B.), Boldue, O'Donence, Boyd,

FOR THE NEW RULFS:

Hon. Mesere. Abbott, Allan (Speaker). Archibald, Clemow, Cochrane, Dickey, Fer. rier Gowan, Havthorne, Howlan, Kaulhach, Lewin, McCalium, McInnes (BC.), McK.y, McKindsey, McMillan, Macdonald (Midland). Macdonald (B.C.), Macfarlane, Merner. O.lell. parture of W. A. Cameron, teller of the Ogilvie, Santord, Smith (Hon Frank), Stevens, Sullivan, Sutherland, Turner, Vidal, Wark. -31.

THE FRENCH IMPERIALISTS.

Paris, April 16 .- Gen. Der Barail, who ha been elected president of the Imperialist Committee of Appeal to the People, through the columns of Figaro, vanuts the strong plebis catory position of the Imperiolists, and urges that votes be given to Gen. Boulanger to overthrow the parliament regime and prepare the way of Prince Victor.

BISMARCK OVERWORKED.

Berlin, April 16 .- Dr. Schwenigger advises

GLADSTONE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS LONDON, April 16 .- Replying to an address signed by twenty-eight members of the Mid-lothian Executive Council of the Liberal-Unionist association, Mr. Gladstone complains of misrepresentation of his statement, and maintains that on all of the points upon which they asked a fuller exposition of his views his public speeches have been explicit. He regrets that some of his constituents have entired in o such a controversy, but says he is not entitled to take exception to their act.

A GOOD LESSON FOR HIM.

MADEID, April 16.-The Court at Malaga has sentenced Senor Vita, a Spanish passor, to 28 months' imprisonment for publishing a pamphlet condemning Roman Catholic dogmas.

ANOTHER GIFT FOR MACKENZIE. BERLIN, April 16 .- The Emperor and Empress presented Dr. and Mrs. Markinzes with a splendid gold tray was a silver were ing g fc.

Bencin, April 16 - the control final warning has been issued to German hollers to sell Rui sian stock.

Holloway's Ointment .- Go where you may, in every country and in all climes, persons will be found who have a roady word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafer, or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ancies, erysipelar, and rheu-matism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves. adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's

A prehistorio dam has been dis overed in Oregon. There are no indications that it was ever used in polite society.