

The Montreal Herald

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 91.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

SUBSCRIPTION \$6.00 PER ANNUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT!

Rice's Pure Dairy Salt.
" " Table "
Stubbs' Washing F. F. Salt.
Liverpool Coarse Salt.
Turk's Island Salt.
Lump Rock Salt.

FOR SALE BY
VERRET, STEWART & CO.
271 to 275 Commissioners Street.
April 7

100 BRLS.
Newfoundland Steam Refined

PALE SEAL OIL!

100 BRLS.
Pure Nfld. Cod Oil!

50 BRLS.
STRAW SEAL OIL!

Canned Lobsters and Mackerel!

J. & R. McLEA,
Agents Caledonia Coal & Railway Co.,
8 Common Street, Montreal.

April 8

STEWART MUNN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FISH, OILS, &c.

Steam Refined Seal Oil.
Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil.
Newfoundland Cod Oil.
Gaspe and Halifax Cod Oil.

CELVERS and SHIPPERS OF
Flour, Provisions and Gen'l Produce

22 ST. JOHN STREET
MONTREAL.

CRANE ELEVATOR CO.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF

**HYDRAULIC AND STEAM
ELEVATORS**

For Passenger and Freight Service,
IN HOTELS,

**OFFICE BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSES,
&c., &c.**

NEW YORK OFFICE: CHICAGO OFFICE:
40 and 42 WALL ST. 219 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

Jan. 9.

ASA BAIN
POSITIVE CURE
FOR
CATARH.
GIVES
Immediate Relief
FOR
Gold in Head,
HAY FEVER,
EASY TO USE.

Not a Snuff, Powder or Irritating Liquid. Price
50 cts. and \$1.00. If not obtainable your druggist,
sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address
FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

**FRESH MINED
SPRING HILL COAL.**
ARRIVING DAILY.

Screened - - \$5.00 per Gross Ton
Slack - - - \$3.50 per Gross Ton
F.O.B. Cars Point St. Charles.

CUMBERLAND RY. & COAL CO.,
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS,
Telephone Call, No. 964.
April 13

**Paine's
Celery
Compound**

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

**URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Head-
ache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness,
Stomach and Liver Disorders, and all
affections of the Kidneys.**

A NERVE TONIC.
GEORGE W. BROWN, STAMFORD, CONN., says:
"For two years I have been a great sufferer
from nervous prostration, and I have tried
many remedies, but I have not found any
that have done me any good. I have been
told that Paine's Celery Compound was
good, and I have tried it, and I find it
does me more good than any other medicine
I have ever taken. I am now feeling better
than I have for many months, and I am
able to do my work as usual. I am
grateful to Paine for his discovery, and
I am sure that it will do good to many
others who are suffering from nervous
prostration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, George W. Brown."

A LAXATIVE.
A. C. DEAN, WHITE RIVER, IOWA, says:
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Yours, George Abbott."

Valuable Mining Discovery.
HAMILTON, April 15.—W. A. Crockett,
of this city, claims to have discovered a
lead mine on the mountain about eight
miles south of the city. He says he has
made an examination of the locality, and
found lead in abundance, and says
leaves for a lot of land in the vicinity are
to be signed and a shaft sunk at once.

Winnipeg, W.Va., April 15.—The
Winchell factory and contents burned
last evening. Loss \$55,000; insurance
\$20,000. Cause natural gas.

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last evening. Loss \$55,000; insurance
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BOLD BOODLE BRIGADE.

Another Teller Crosses the
Border Line.

Mutterings from the Torv
Caucus.

Mexican Pilgrims at Nia-
gara.

Hamilton Labor Dispute Basis
of Settlement.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.
Shipped Over the Border—An Open-
Mouthed Teller Tells All His Friends
He was Going to Wait Off With the
Boodle.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—The sudden
departure of W. A. Cameron, teller of the
Union Bank, on Friday night across the
line, caused a great sensation, especially
as he had stated openly that he would
take \$38,000 with him. Cameron, who
has been living a fast life, was \$400
short in 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 ship with
a large sum, but this very fact dis-
armed suspicion. However, he did skip,
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 to
jail. Only \$433 in American gold was
found on him; he admitted that he was
\$200 short and intended to make a big
haul and skip. Mr. Balfour, manager of
the Union Bank, went up to Pembina
and interviewed Cameron. The fact is
the boodle was taken in Winnipeg
and a couple of well known residents
are suspected of being accomplices. Dia-
mond, a member of the insolvent
firm of John A. Tees & Co., which
recently failed for \$40,000, was ar-
rested at Emerson to-night for com-
plicity in the affair. Cameron was
a fast young man, whose parents were
drowned in the Victoria accident on the
Thames, London, May 24, 1881, and
while having the reputation of being a
decent young man, lived far beyond his
means. A few respectable
family is mentioned in connection with
the affair. It is expected Cameron will
return to "split" on his accomplices, as
it is believed his act was one of folly
more than crime. His shortage would
readily have been made good by his
many friends had they known of his
troubles.

Keewatin seeks incorporation as a
municipality in Ontario.

Although Newton's sentence of death
has been commuted, there have been a
large number of applications to witness
his execution, amongst them was one
woman.

A STUTTLIT POLITICAL PARTY
Can't Right About as Quick as the
Fugleman.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)
OTTAWA, April 15.—It is said on good
authority that Mr. Wolton of Alberta
took Sir Charles Tupper to task at the
Government caucus on Friday, for the
stand taken by the Finance Minister on
reciprocal trade arrangements with the
United States. Mr. Wolton held that
the tariff was a tariff, and a considerable
modicum of stultification
awaits the party on the disallowance
question which is to come up on Tues-
day.

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT AT NIAGARA
Party of Mexican Pilgrims En Route
to Rome.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 15.—The
appearance on the streets at the Falls at
this time of the year of a party of tour-
ists is sure to attract unusual attention,
and a party of about twenty, dressed in
the Mexican fashion, arrived on the
Michigan Central at Niagara Falls, N.Y.,
and walked down Main street to view
the falls, it attracted as much attention
as an ordinary circus. Even the hack-
men, seeing a crowd of Mexicans, took
down to the falls for five cents, and the
party was not molested. The party con-
sisted of 133 Mexicans, amongst them
twenty ladies, on a pilgrimage to Rome
to visit the Pope. They are travelling in
a special train of cars, consisting of draw-
ing-rooms, sleeping and dining cars. They
are taking with them as a present to the
Pope gifts whose total value is about
\$200,000. The party left for New York
at 5.30, where they will take the Anchor
Line steamship Bolivia to-day for Rome.

LABOR TROUBLES AT HAMILTON.
Basis of Agreement Arrived at.

HAMILTON, April 15.—A committee
of five each from the Master Builders' As-
sociation and the Laborers' Union met
again last night and discussed the pre-
sent difficulty between them, with a view
to settlement. The result of the meeting
was highly satisfactory to all parties and
will likely result in a settlement of the
entire labor trouble in building circles
here. It was agreed that the rate of
wages for laborers be 18 cents per hour,
and that 9 hours constitute a day's work,
except where teams are engaged haul-
ing from quarries, where the men will
work 10 hours, receiving 18 cents
for extra hour. It was also agreed
that 70 pounds constitute a laborer's load
when carrying brick or mortar in a hod.
When this basis was arrived at the
bosses' committee said they were ready
to sign an agreement for the season.
The men's committee were in favor of the
terms, but said they would have to submit
it to the union and no doubt the union
would accept the terms. If these terms
are accepted they will go into force the
15th May and continue so till April 1st,
1889. The boycott on the Hancock
company was also raised. It is said if the
laborers' union accept the terms offered
it will settle the whole trouble in build-
ing circles, and building operations will
again be started. A meeting has been
arranged between the bricklayers and
masons' union and the builders' associa-
tion to discuss the trouble, and as the
only question between them is one of
wages no difficulty is expected on that
score. The officers of the builders' ex-
change believe the action by the builders
and laborers' union will finally settle all
the trouble.

A Runaway Accident.
PERKINS, Ont., April 15.—A serious
accident occurred yesterday near Mar-
thamville. Mr. J. A. Cooke, editor of the
Perth Free Press, and Joseph Alexander,
proprietor of the Teaness House, were
out driving, when their horse took
fright and ran away, throwing them out

of the buggy. Mr. Alexander had his
leg broken in two places and Cook
received injuries around the head, also
his ribs fractured.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.
Fatal Accident to a Laborer—Retire-
ment of a Candidate—Recent Estate
Sale—Attempted Poisoning Case—
Church Parades.

QUEBEC, April 15.—Edward Hutchison,
laborer, of Champlain street, has met
with a fatal accident in the quadrangle
at the province buildings, this morning.
A number of slabs had been placed in a
building, and one of them gave way,
striking Hutchison on the head and in-
flicting fatal wounds. He was conveyed
to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, but was
momentarily expected to breath his last.

Mr. Michel Thibault, one of the
three candidates nominated to contest
St. Peter's Ward, in the coming munici-
pal elections, has retired, thus electing
the remaining candidates, Messrs. Martin
Foley, Jr., and S. Demers.

The Manor House, with water power
and estate of late Mr. William Paton,
St. Thomas, Montserrat, was sold
for \$20,726.

A man named F. X. Currolean, aged 50
years, was arrested yesterday in St.
Sauveur, where he keeps a grocery store.
The accused was arrested in connection
with the wife, whose life is insured.
The latter was warned by a 14-year-old
adopted daughter not to eat it, as she had
seen the prisoner placing something into
it out of a white paper. The woman took
a part of it to Father Brodeur, who gave
it to him for analysis, and found it
contained arsenic.

The 8th Royal Rifles attended service
in the Methodist church this morning.
The 9th Battalion also paraded to the
Church of the Grey Nuns. Both corps
turned out in full force.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT AT ST.
THOMAS.**

A Telephone Wire Scatters a Shower
of Bricks on the Crowd.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., April 15.—About 8
o'clock last night contractor Thomas
Lodge attempted to move an old build-
ing up Williams street, the structure had
been placed upon trucks and was drawn
by eight horses, when opposite the Pen-
ward House stables the top of the
building struck a telephone wire which
extended across the street from the hotel
to the Penward House, and several
men were hurled a quantity of bricks from
the top of the front wall of the stables to
the street, which was filled with
people watching the progress of the
building. About a dozen persons were
more or less injured, among whom were
Duncan McArthur, reporter, cut
in head and neck; J. Howard, em-
ployee of the Times Printing Com-
pany, worn on forehead and
scalp, young man, Phillips, cut in head
and body bruised; two young sons of
Mr. House, Hoister, Hotel, several
cuts and bruises; two children of J.
Finney, bridge contractor, slightly in-
jured; several others whose names were
not learned sustained cuts and bruises.
It is thought that none are dangerously
injured excepting Howard. Considering
the large quantity of bricks, the height
and the number of people on the street,
wonder is expressed that serious loss
of life did not result.

TELEGRAMS FROM TORONTO.
Fatal Shooting Accident—Business
Failure—New Presbyterian Church
—Rights of Labor Returns—A De-
serter—Carpenter's Wages—Scottish
Class—Doctor Fulton.

TORONTO, Ont., April 15.—Ben. El-
estone of Thornhill, a promising young
man, 21 years of age, while out shooting
with his younger brother yesterday
afternoon, was fatally shot. His brother
was carrying a gun, and the bullet
over a small creek to the left, exploded,
a bullet shattering his left hand and enter-
ing his heart.

Clancy Dross, who has been doing a
large business in stoves and furniture
on Front and Queen streets, yesterday
assigned assets and liabilities not yet
known.

Dedicatory services were conducted
in the new building of Blood
street Presbyterian Church this
morning by Rev. Dr. Parsons,
evening by Rev. Dr. McLaren. The
structure is of handsome Credit Valley
stone, erected at a cost of \$16,000. It
will be used temporarily until the church is
built, when it will be used as a Sabbath
school room. The congregation is newly
formed, but has made rapid progress,
and is likely to become one of the most
prosperous Presbyterian churches in the
city.

Mrs. Lenra M. Barry, the female
organizer and instigator of the Knights of
Labor, lectured to a large audience last
night on proper organization, and the
means to effect it. She was warmly
applauded and created a most favorable
impression. To-day she lectured in the
pavilion of the Music Hall on the Knights
of Labor in their relation to temperance,
and this evening in the same hall on the
same subject. On each occasion the
hall was crowded and several promi-
nent citizens occupied seats on the plat-
form.

George Gidon, who deserted from "A"
Battery, Kingston, some time ago, was
arrested here to-day. He got on a spree
and was taken into custody on arrival here
and received a few days in jail.

The Master Carpenters' Association
have notified the strike committee of the
different carpenters' unions that they
will on Thursday next consider their de-
mand for 22 cents per hour as a mini-
mum rate of wages for the coming sea-
son.

A largely attended meeting of young
Scotchmen was held yesterday afternoon
to discuss the advisability of organizing
an order of the Scotch clans in this city.
It was unanimously decided to take the
necessary steps towards obtaining a
charter from the Royal Clan, and a com-
mittee was appointed to collect all the
required information and as soon as such
is obtained to call a meeting to take final
action.

The Rev. Dr. Fulton of Brooklyn, N.Y.,
condemned his crusade against Roman
Catholicism in this city to-night. He
has had large audiences. As a result of
his visit, yesterday afternoon a meeting
was held in Jarvis street Baptist Church,
to discuss the advisability of the forma-
tion of a league to counteract, if possible,
the influence of the Church of Rome
in political matters. Arrangements
were made to hold a public meeting at
an early date to lay the matter before
the citizens.

Business Trouble.
BOSTON, April 14.—Ira A. Lowe, sales-
man, has gone into insolvency. His li-
abilities of all kinds are about \$200,000.

BOYCOTTING "POOL" BEER

Tragedy in a Busy Thorough-
fare.

California Gold Mining.

Regulators of Public Morals.

A GREAT THEATROLOGICAL MOVEMENT.

Boycotting the "Pool" Beer.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Central La-
bor Union to-day declared a general boy-
cott on all pool beer. There was no dif-
ference of opinion. Every delegate was
in favor of war to the last against the
bosses. By a rising vote, accompanied
by much cheering, it was resolved that
no members of labor organizations must
take the places of the brewers in case
the latter should be locked out to-mor-
row. The names of the union brewers
will be advertised, and the members of
the organizations connected with the
Central Union will use no other beer.

The journeyman brewers also met to-
day to decide to send a committee to
the saloon-keepers at Brooklyn to pre-
vail on them to use union beer.

LOWER CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELDS.
News of the Discovery Confirmed.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 14.—A special
correspondent of the San Diego Star,
who was sent to the new gold fields of Lower
California, with instructions to report
exactly as they stood, telegraphed to-day
from Los Angeles that there are great
mineral indications in the region, and
that a score of clearly defined quartz
ledges bearing free gold have already
been discovered, and that hundreds of
rich specimens are displayed by the
natives.

**REGULATING THE MORALS OF THE
LAND.**

A Useful Band of Lawless Ruffians.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—A band of
"white caps" made a raid Friday night
in the country back of New Albany, Ind.
They visited the house of Mrs. Jones, a
widow woman, and whipped soundly her
three boys because they would not work,
but left their mother to support the
family. Then they visited Wm. Wright,
whom they wanted to leave the State, and
a lawyer from Leavenworth, who had
been paying attentions to Mrs. Jones.
The boys, Kinney, aged 17, and
him with tar and feathers unless he left
home within half an hour. He went at
once.

COLLISION WITH AN EXPRESS.
Many Injured but No Death—A Miracu-
lous Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—While the
New York and Washington express,
south bound, was passing over the
elevated road of the Pennsylvania Rail-
way, shortly before half-past three this
morning, it collided with a heavy pas-
senger locomotive at 30th street. The
express train consisted of a baggage car
and ten coaches, including two vestibule
cars. Four cars were badly smashed,
and toppled over on their sides. The
following persons are known to have been
injured: John Dobbins, aged 47, of Brook-
lyn, N.Y., wound of scalp and confusion of
the brain; James Kinney, aged 47, New
York, lacerated hand and contused arm;
James Gould, Baltimore, fracture of
seventh and eighth ribs, left side; John
Haber, engineer of the single locomotive,
Bordertown, left leg broken and bruised
about the head and shoulders; Baggage
master W. H. Heyney, arm and head
scratched; Frank Hoffman, of Barnum's
circus, bruised about the back and legs;
Conductor Harry Smith and brakeman
Wood were both slightly injured. A. G.
Sweeney, Brooklyn, N.Y., head cut;
Charles H. Hill, Washington, D.C., cut
about the head and wrist; Frederick
Keister, Carroll, M.D., slight bruises about
the body; C. F. Willard, of Roxborough,
Philadelphia, head cut; Sarah Cromar,
New York, head cut; Fred H. Haysler,
Horn Lake, badly injured over the eye;
Frederick Breit, Port Wayne, Ind., hands
cut; J. E. Heimer, New York, face and
hands lacerated. Several of those whose
injuries were not severe went to the
university hospital and had them dressed,
and resumed their journey. The express
and the right of way, and is usually
followed in every morning by an empty
locomotive. This morning it appears that
Engineer Haber had endeavored to reach
the inbound track before the express
train. Evidently he saw the white light
and imagined the New York train had
already gone by, believing all was clear.
When the junction of the tracks was
reached the southern express dashed
past and Huber's engine shot against the
swift running train. The engine and
cars rubbed each other with a grinding,
searing sound and then toppled over on
the adjoining tracks in opposite direc-
tions. The locomotive of the express
train as soon as the other engine crashed
into the baggage car broke loose and
shot in ahead. The greatest excitement
existed among the passengers of the first
three coaches when the collision occurred.
The lights in one or two of the cars went
out, which added to the terrifying ap-
pearance. Those passengers fortunate
enough to be in the cars which escaped
the disaster, swarmed from their berths
and stood about the crushed and splin-
tered coaches. To add to the horror of
the situation the stove had broken from
its attachment, and red hot coals lay
around the floor of one of the coaches.
Two bags of second-class mail matter for
Lancaster caught fire and were destroyed.
There was practically no delay in travel.

OIL PIPES FOR 210 MILES.
A Great Work by a Great Monopoly.

CHICAGO, April 14.—It is stated here
that the Standard Oil Company has com-
pleted all its arrangements for building
a pipe line from Mahoy to Chicago for
the cheap and rapid transportation of the
crude oil which is destined to take the
place of coal in the great manufacturing
establishments of Chicago. A short time
ago the negotiations for the right of way
along the line of the Chicago and Atlantic
Railroad were concluded in New
York, and since the beginning of the
week every west bound freight train on
the road has contained from two to six
cars of wrought iron pipe. These cars
have already been side tracked as far west
as Crown Point. Gangs of men are
working westward from Lima and from
this city, distributing the pipe prepara-
tory to digging along the north side of
the track, and the trench in which it will
be laid. Machinery will be used in the
excavation of the trench, and as soon as
the pipe is distributed, the work of
laying it in the ground will be conducted
as fast as possible. The estimated cost

of the line, without the pumps, machinery
and reservoirs is about \$7,000,000. The
total length of the pipe will be about
210 miles and the entire investment will
aggregate about \$22,500,000.

A TRAGEDY IN THE STREETS.
Suicide in a Busy Thoroughfare.

CHICAGO, April 15.—In the presence of
thousands of people, on one of the
busiest thoroughfares in Chicago, Simon
Rosenfeld, a travelling salesman, stab-
bed himself to the heart this afternoon
and fell to the sidewalk dead. He was
talking to two friends, neither of whom
suspected his intention or knew the
cause of the act. He has friends in De-
troit.

Fatal Railway Accident.
CINCINNATI, April 14.—This afternoon
Mrs. Taft, wife of Dr. John Taft, of this
city, was struck by a locomotive on the
Ohio & Mississippi railway, near River-
side, and killed.

Murder and Suicide.
AKRON, Ohio, April 14.—This

Trade and Commerce.

THE HERALD OFFICE.
Saturday Evening, April 14, 1888.
Montreal Stock Market.
The local stock market shows no signs of recovery from the general dullness which has reigned for the past week. The volume of business transacted to-day was very light, and the feeling on the whole was rather firmer, though there was no appreciable change in values. Bank of Montreal was steady at 219, yesterday's closing figure, with sales of 50 shares. Commerce recovered 1/2, and sold at 117 1/2, closing strong at 117 bid, 117 1/2 asked. Merchants' was unchanged at 131 1/2, 25 shares changing hands at that figure. Other banks were totally neglected. The only trading in miscellaneous securities was 120 shares Gas at 211, a fraction lower than yesterday, and 100 shares Canadian Pacific at 59 1/2, which is also a fraction lower than yesterday. Telegraph is steady at 93 3/4, and Richelieu remains firm at 50 bid, 50 1/2 asked.
The day's trading amounted to 323 shares as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.
50 Bank of Montreal.....at 219
25 Merchants' Bank.....at 131 1/2
25 Bank of Commerce.....at 117 1/2
120 Montreal Gas Co.....at 211
100 Canadian Pacific Railway.....at 59 1/2
The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., 22 Hospital street:

STOCKS.	Closing previous day.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Sales.
C. B. & O. Ry.	118	118	118	118	600
Can. Pac. Ry.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	100
Can. Ry.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. P.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. S.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. T.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. U.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. V.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. W.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. X.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. Y.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. Z.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100

MISCELLANEOUS.	Closing previous day.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Sales.
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
Montreal Tel. Co.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
Dom. Tel. Co.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
Western Union Tel.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
Rich. & Ont. Tel. Co.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
St. Paul & N. E. Ry.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
St. Paul & N. E. Ry.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
St. Paul & N. E. Ry.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
St. Paul & N. E. Ry.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4
St. Paul & N. E. Ry.	100	100	100	100	38 3/4

London Quotations.	12.30 p.m.	2 p.m.
Consols for money, 2 1/2 per cent.	105 1/2	105 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2 per cent.	105 1/2	105 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2 per cent.	105 1/2	105 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2 per cent.	105 1/2	105 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2 per cent.	105 1/2	105 1/2

The following table prepared specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., 10 Exchange Court, shows to-day's rates in detail:—

Between Banks.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Rate.
N. Y. Funds.	116	116	116
60 days.	116	116	116
90 days.	116	116	116
120 days.	116	116	116
6 months.	116	116	116

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60 days.	116	116	116
90 days.	116	116	116
120 days.	116	116	116
6 months.	116	116	116

which could be proved by old Bill Jones, if he still lived, and if proper impetus was felt at this time and stocks commenced to move, as was expected, the effect would not fail to be reflected in the stock market and would cause appreciable rises in all active specialties. While Cammack and his brokers took very little interest in yesterday's course of speculation, they said they saw no good reason for changing their opinions.
Everybody knows Cammack is short and it is even suspected he failed to bag large profits which attended his last week's operations.
The following were the fluctuations of prices and sales in New York, Saturday, April 14, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Bros., St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.	Closing previous day.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Sales.
C. B. & O. Ry.	118	118	118	118	600
Can. Pac. Ry.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	100
Can. Ry.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. P.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100
Can. Ry. S.	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	100

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
Breadstuffs.
MONTEAL, April 14, 1888.
Flour—Receipts, 375 barrels. There was the usual Saturday dullness about the flour market to-day, and the attendance of buyers was very thin. Spring wheat patents sold at \$4.55 per barrel, to a limited extent, and there was more demand for choice strong at \$4.25.
We quote as follows:—
Winter Wheat, patent.....\$4.40 @ 4.55
Spring Wheat, patent.....4.40 @ 4.55
Straight Roller.....4.40 @ 4.55
Extra.....4.40 @ 4.55
Superfine.....4.40 @ 4.55
Strong Bakers'.....4.40 @ 4.55
OATMEAL.—
Ordinary.....0.00 @ 0.50
Do. bgs.....0.00 @ 0.50
Granulated, bgs.....0.00 @ 0.50
Do. bgs.....0.00 @ 0.50
Strong Bakers'.....4.40 @ 4.55
CORNMEAL.—
Barrels.....3.45 @ 3.60
Bgs.....2.15 @ 2.20
Feed.
There is a fair demand for bran, but not in such quantity as the feeding season is about over. We quote bran \$19.00 @ \$19.50 per ton and shorts \$20.00 @ \$21.00, monie \$23.00 @ \$27.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Grain.
No movement of importance in grain is reported, and the enquiry for future delivery is not brisk. No sales have yet transpired. Quotations are nominal as follows:—Canada spring wheat, 84c; red winter, 83c @ 84c; white winter, 85c @ 86c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 89c @ 90c; No. 2 do, 84c @ 85c; No. 1 Northern, 84c @ 85c; peas, 72c @ 73c per 32 lbs. in store; 42c @ 43c per 32 lbs. on track; hard, 60c @ 61c, 58c @ 61c per 48 lbs.; buckwheat, 60c @ 61c, 48c @ 49c; corn, 7c per bushel duty paid.
Chicago Grain and Provision Markets.
Closing cash quotations: Wheat, 75c; corn and oats, no market; pork, \$14.50; Mr. E. McLeannan, 22 St. John street, (Western Chambers), reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows:—
CHICAGO, April 14, 1888.
Closing April 12. Highest. Lowest. Same day last year.

WHEAT.	May.	July.	Sept.	Nov.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
May.	75 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2
July.	78 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Sept.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Nov.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Jan.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Mar.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
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NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.	Reserve, Increase.	Deposits, Increase.	Loans, Increase.	Capital, Increase.
Reserve, Increase.	\$2,250,550			
Deposits, Increase.	1,062,609			
Loans, Increase.	1,792,400			
Capital, Increase.	2,850,000			
Money in Chicago.				
(Chicago Tribune.)				

There was a good miscellaneous demand for money in this city yesterday and the market was unchanged as to rates, 6 per cent. being quoted by the bankers as the lowest figure, save on some exceptional loans, where the security was choice. The mercantile demand is on the increase, and the bankers look to see the requirements of borrowers for specie, and the supply of loanable funds. Of loans for speculative purposes there are fewer than usual. New York exchange was quiet at 60 3/4 to 61 cents premium.
MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.
DETROIT, April 14. Receipts. Shipments.
Wheat, bush.....2,500
Corn, bush.....2,000
Oats, bush.....1,000
MILWAUKEE.
Receipts. Shipments.
Wheat, bush.....2,500
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CHICAGO.
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Wheat, bush.....2,500
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NEW YORK.
Receipts. Shipments.
Wheat, bush.....2,500
Corn, bush.....2,000
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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE HAVANA MARKET.
(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)
HAVANA, April 17, 1888.—Sugars—Sellers have come forward this week and availed themselves of the low prices ruling to operate heavily, which has contributed in preventing prices to decline further after the withdrawal of shippers, who were compelled to suspend their purchases on account of advances from abroad. Business might have been larger had sellers been more willing to operate at the established decline, but as the majority of planters entertain the belief that the general situation of markets is to improve soon offerings have been moderate, and only such parcels as belong to planters pressed for money have been brought forward, the holders of the larger part of stocks remaining aloof, and pretending prices much above buyers' views. The apparent firmness denoted will disappear as soon as speculators withdraw, unless better news from abroad impart a healthier tone to the market, which closes to-day nominal as follows:—
Clayed No. 12, current classes, at 5 1/2 c; centrifugals, 95 to 97 test, in hds, and bags, at 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; molasses sugars, 85 to 90 test, in hds, and bags, at 3 1/4 @ 4 1/2; muscovado, 85 to 90 test, common to fair refining, at 3 1/4 @ 4 1/2.

Remove the Cause.
To remedy an evil the cause must be removed. It is by opening the clogged avenues of the system and removing the impure poisonous and worn out matter which is the cause of disease that B.B.B. is so uniformly successful in overcoming all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

Without a Doubt.
There is no doubt that Haygar's Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Colds, Rheumatism, Croup and all Aches, Pains, Lameness and Soreness. It is used externally and internally, and should always be kept in the house.

A young man ought not to propose too gracefully. If he does the girl may get the idea that he has more practice than she deems desirable.

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prices show no change. The only business done is in new makes at 22c @ 25c per lb. Fine old grades are scarce, and in inferior are not wanted.
In cheese there is nothing of interest to report, business here is over for the season. Shipments this week have not been large. The market here we cannot tell until Monday. The public cake quotes the Liverpool market 6d lower, at 60 shillings per cwt.
Our quotations for butter and cheese are unchanged as follows:—
BUTTER.
New Townships.....25 @ 24
Creamery.....25 @ 24
Morrisham.....25 @ 24
Brockville.....25 @ 24
West.....25 @ 24
Low grades.....25 @ 24
CHEESE.
Finest September.....25 @ 24
Fine.....25 @ 24
Finest August.....25 @ 24
Finest July.....25 @ 24
Medium.....25 @ 24

The New York Commercial Bulletin of Saturday has the following:—
The supply of butter has been steadily increasing the past week, and being all fodder or by-product, lacking keeping qualities, holders have been inclined to urge it for sale on arrival, shading prices whenever necessary, and the market has consequently ruled unsettled and irregular, with the tendency steadily downward, and the weakness more marked in the upper grades than in the lower. Notwithstanding all efforts it has been impossible to clean up closely, and nearly all receivers are complaining of stock gradually inclining to accumulate, more particularly creamery. State dairy is selling off a little, but because there is no real demand for it, it is not being sold, and it is probable prices will rule weak and irregular until we have grass butter. Old State dairy is in few hands and held for a special trade, but so little left it is hardly worth while quoting longer. A few lots held Western creamery left, but neglected, and 20c top for the best.
Cheese did not make a particularly interesting week until just at the close, and on the whole there has been a loss of tone. White goods of fancy quality received from the West, and because there was so few of them, and they were held for a special trade, indeed are now quoted only as a matter of courtesy, and amount to practically nothing on the market. Faulty white were difficult to place, except at a reasonable allowance on the line of values, and colored stock has been easy all around, with 12c @ 13c to 14c to 15c, and purposes now the top figure on anything in quantity, while certain "signs" have indicated that a moderate fractional shading would be allowed buyers willing to handle full invoices. Whether such allowance has been made or not is an open question, but at the close quite a movement in colored for export developed, with the principal operators refusing to divulge particulars, though the idea seems to be that 12c was certainly an extreme rate.
British Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.
Liverpool, 11.30 a.m.—The wheat market is firm and the demand fair, holders are offering moderately. Corn is firm, with a good demand. Cargoes of wheat and corn, very firm. Cargoes on passage and for shipment: wheat and corn, strong. California wheat, off coast, 38s. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, firm. Wheat and flour in Paris, quiet. Liverpool mixed maize, 24d. Canadian peas, 5s 6d. Arrivals of wheat cargoes, three; waiting, five; sold, five. Arrivals of maize cargoes, four; waiting, two; sold, two. Australian wheat, off coast, 38s 9d; present and following month, 38s 9d; present and following month, 24s; present and following month, 24s. The following are to-day's quotations compared with yesterday's:—
April 13. April 14.
11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m.
Spring Wheat.....6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Red Winter.....6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
No. 2 California.....0 0 @ 0 0
No. 1 California.....0 0 @ 0 0
Peas.....5 0 @ 5 0
Bacon, S. C.....38 0 @ 38 0
Bacon, L. C.....38 0 @ 38 0
Bacon, N. C.....38 0 @ 38 0
Cheese, new make.....6 0 @ 6 0

WHEAT.	May.	July.	Sept.	Nov.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
May.	75 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2
July.	78 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
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Nov.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Jan.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Mar.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
May.	79 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2

THE WRECKAGE BILL.

Extract From Mr. Charlton's Speech.
Owing to the late hour when Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for reciprocity in wrecking was considered by the House Thursday evening, our report was necessarily a meagre one. The remarks of Mr. Charlton in opposing the bill gave pretty fully the objections to the proposed measure.

Mr. Charlton said that reciprocity in wrecking was a captivating term, but acquaintance with the facts would be likely to modify impressions as to the proposal embodied in the bill. Restrictions upon wrecking were first applied by the Americans, and in consequence of their action Canada was obliged in self-defence to apply the regulations now in force. The practical result of the restrictions upon wrecking first applied by the Americans, and in consequence of their action Canada was obliged in self-defence to apply the regulations now in force.

While the greater part of the tonnage upon the great lakes is American, the majority of the wrecks occur upon the Canadian coast. Mr. Charlton pointed out that if all restrictions were removed the underwriters in Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago would naturally give all their business to American wrecking companies, and extensive investments made by Canadians would be greatly reduced in value, as the greater part of the wrecking business on both sides would fall into American hands. He dwelt at length upon the character of the Canadian wrecking regulations, and proved that they were humane and the American authorities. Leave to employ American tugs and plant where life and property was in jeopardy was never denied. No penalty would be inflicted where a vessel in distress was relieved by American tugs. It was only in the case of actual wrecks where regular wrecking operations, covering a period of time, had to be undertaken, that it was required that Canadian wrecking plant should be employed; and in all such cases where Canadian wrecking plant could not be had permits to Americans were issued. Numerous cases of this kind were cited by Mr. Charlton and a communication from the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, expressing gratification at the liberal character of the Canadian wrecking regulations was noted. In contrast to this Mr. Charlton pointed out the course pursued by the American authorities in the case of the wreck of the C. P. R. steamer Algoma in the autumn of 1886, when, in the face of the declaration of the U. S. collector at Duluth that no adequate wrecking appliances could be obtained on the American shore of Lake Superior, the company were compelled to go to Port Huron, 600 miles away, for American wrecking plant, when they had abundant appliances of their own at Port Arthur, almost within sight of the wreck, which they were not permitted to make use of. Mr. Charlton pointed out a number of the charges against the Canadian Government, which had been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence, and showed that they were without foundation. He pointed out that we had a standing offer to our nearest book of reciprocity in coasting to all nations. Mr. Vic, Chap. 14, Sec. 2, Wrecking, he said, was an incident of coasting. If the Americans wanted reciprocity let them accept our proposal of reciprocity in coasting; confined if they pleased to the great lakes. This was the reciprocity in wrecking, but he was not in favor of allowing them to select that particular incident in the coasting trade which would be of advantage to them only, while denying to us any *quid pro quo*. In their negotiations and proposals they were pretty uniformly guided and governed by the consideration of their own interests, and it would be proper for us in this and all other matters, to be governed by the same considerations.

THE DISMISSED TRANSLATOR.

One of the three gentlemen dismissed from the service of the House of Commons at the instigation of Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Ives is apparently unwilling that the false accusations brought against him should remain unanswered. He has addressed the following letter to the Herald:

MR. EDITOR.—Speaking of your humble servant to-day's *Citizen* says: "He attended a public meeting held on nomination day when Mr. Ives and his opponent were present, and spoke, and he then frequently and in an insulting and offensive manner, interrupted him and attempted to prevent his speaking."

The above is taken word for word from the letter addressed by Mr. Ives to the Speaker of the House of Commons and demanding my dismissal. The following certificates will show what reliance can be placed in the statements of my accusers.

REMI TREMBLAY.

Ottawa, 13th April.
I, Louis Napoleon Bourgeois, merchant, of the village of Danville, solemnly declare:

That on the 15th of February, 1887, the day on which took place the election of candidates at the general elections, I presided, jointly with Major H. P. Haning, the meeting held at the Town Hall in the village of Danville.

That, as one of the joint chairmen of that meeting, it was my duty to see that order should be maintained, and to prevent any interruption or improper conduct on the part of those who attended the meeting.

That I am personally acquainted with Remi Tremblay, translator of the debates at the House of Commons; that I saw him on that day; that during the whole time of the meeting he occupied a seat behind me on the platform; that he never interrupted Mr. Ives nor tried to prevent him from speaking; that he said nothing, and never, while the meeting lasted, gave occasion to the joint chairmen to call him to order.

In witness whereof, I have signed at Danville, on the third day of August, 1887. (Signed.) L. N. BOURGEOIS.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly declare:

That on the 15th day of February, 1887, the day on which took place the nomination of candidates for the election of a member to represent the united Counties of Richmond and Wolfe at the House of Commons in Canada, we attended the meeting held at the Town Hall, in the village of Danville;

That we are personally acquainted with Remi Tremblay, a translator of the debates of the House of Commons; that we saw him on that day at the said meeting; that during the whole time of the discussion he was seated on the platform with the two joint chairmen of the meeting; that he never interrupted anybody or did anything which might have led to the supposition that he wished to prevent Mr. Ives, or any other man from speaking; that his conduct was called to order and that his conduct on that occasion

has been altogether that of a gentleman and a peaceful citizen.

In witness whereof we have signed at Danville on the 26th of August, 1887. (Signed) J. H. C. LAJOIE (mayor), M. T. STENSON (school inspector), Z. DESLAURIERS (manufacturer), A. C. BELSLE, J. NEVEN, Antoine Jourdain, L. R. MANSEAU, J. E. RICHARD (surveyor), J. H. W. RICHARD (advocate), G. L. de Lotbiniere (advocate).

We, the undersigned electors of the County of Richmond and residents of the town of Richmond do solemnly declare.

That we are personally acquainted with Remi Tremblay, of the township of Stoke, a translator of the debates of the House of Commons;

That on the 15th day of February last we were present at the public meeting held at Danville in the County of Richmond for the purpose of nominating the candidates for the election of a member of the House of Commons for the Counties of Richmond and Wolfe;

That we then and there saw Remi Tremblay, the aforesaid translator, during the whole of the meeting that he was quietly sitting on the stage with the chairman and the speakers and that he never said a word nor attempted to interrupt Mr. W. Ives or any other speaker and that he behaved in a most proper and gentlemanly manner during the whole of the proceedings. In witness whereof we have signed the above declaration knowing it to be a true statement of the facts above mentioned.

Signed, J. A. LANCE, ex-M.P.; S. FRASER, ex-M.P.; P. MACKENZIE, advocate, J. EWING, J. professor.

Richmond, August 9, 1887.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Henry George's Theories.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

SIR,—I am sure that followers of Henry George, who are accustomed to being misrepresented and misunderstood, will be thankful for a fair statement of their opinions even so brief as that in your editorial of Friday. To that part of your remarks intended to controvert George's ideas, however, I hope you will allow me to take some exception. Your reference to widows and minors who hold land under the present system and who you say would be "deprived of all that is valuable to them in their property," may impress your readers with the idea that "widows and minors" are the holders of a great deal of this earth's surface. A moment's reflection, however, will convince them that such is not the case. True, it is a more serious practical injustice to change the form of taxation to the injury of widows and minors than of persons better able to fight the battle of life. But the widows and minors are not all landowners, and it is for the vast majority of this class, who are robbed by landlordism, as well as for the people at large that the Georgists carry on their agitation.

You are quite right in saying that we recognize the same principle in this land question as in the slavery question. But you say further: "British people remember with pride that when the slaves in the British West Indies were freed the protection was preceded by compensation to the owners who were deprived of their property." For my own part I prefer the reasoning which led the Americans to the opinion that the slave's control of himself had been stolen from him and that no man had the right to own another man. The robbery or the compensation when he was forced to discontinue it. But, if you think British precedent of special value, take a later one than that you cite. The landlords of Ireland have been compelled by force of law to submit to a fixing of rents by public courts on the land which is to be theirs. Nobody will contend that this did not deprive the Irish landlords of a portion of their property. And yet no hint of compensation is made. The Georgists say that it is no more a violation of principle to take all the property from the landlord than to take it from the tenant. But we say, moreover, that if the land is really the property of the landlord, the people have no right to interfere with it. And we say that the mere admission of the existence of a right to fix the price at which lands shall be let, is a robbery of the property that the people do not belong to the landlord at all. The difference between the Georgists and the British law-makers is that they declare a principle and stick to it; they are moved merely by "political exigencies"—to use a well-known Canadian phrase—even in violation of principles which they claim to hold dear.

Yours, &c.,

A. C. CAMPBELL.

MONTREAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 176.

At the last regular monthly meeting of the above Union, held at their hall, 223 McGill street, the following resolutions were introduced by the delegates of this organization to the Central Trades and Labor Council, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal has adopted a resolution calling upon all labor organizations, and workmen in general of this city and the Province of Quebec to purchase only cigars manufactured in Canada, and to abstain from purchasing foreign cigars, and are still engaged in importing foreign and cheap labor, to the detriment and depreciation of Canadian workmen; therefore,

Resolved, That Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, hereby endorses the action of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and pledges itself to conform to the resolution of the Council in the matter of purchasing none except cigars bearing the International Cigar Makers' Union label; and

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be furnished to the press for publication.

MORMONS IGNORE POLYGAMY.

The annual conference of the Mormon Church, which recently closed a four days' session at Salt Lake City, brought people from all the States and Territories where there are Mormons.

The feature of the occasion was an epistle signed by Wilford Woodruff in behalf of the twelve apostles, which differs materially in tone from similar papers issued by his predecessor. It is an exhortation to the people to lead pure lives, being simply such an epistle as any bishop or pastor of a Christian congregation might present to his flock. There was no reference whatever to polygamy.

HEALTH AT HOME.

Food-Salt-Fats or Oils-Starches or Hydrocarbons.
(Home and Farm.)

Food includes substances of all kinds, both fluid and solid, necessary to the growth and preservation of the body. The body requires fresh supplies of food to make good the loss sustained in the constant wear of its particles; to maintain the animal heat, and give force for the exertion of muscular movement and nervous action. The value of food in nutrition depends upon digestibility and variety, the mode of preparation, not a little upon the manner of serving and the approval of the senses, taste, smell and sight.

Our friend, the farmer, is a very good physiologist, and is fully aware of the necessity for an adequate supply of pure water, essential to the solution and combining so largely with the other elements of food, it constitutes nearly three-fourths of the weight of the body. It is present in all the fluids and solids, existing very largely in blood, the medium through which nourishment is conveyed to all parts of the body. About two pounds and a half of solid food are consumed by a healthy adult in a day; the liquids drunk as pure water and that contained in milk, tea, coffee, &c., amount to three pints and a half, the solids consumed contain the other pound.

A large part of the water taken into the body, having fulfilled its purpose, is passed out in perspiration through the lungs in breathing, and largely by the kidneys and bowels. Water is also the medium through which noxious matter is often introduced into the system, inducing a variety of grave diseases, such as typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria, diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera, consequently great pains should be taken to prevent its contamination.

There should be an underground cistern so placed as to receive the rainfall from the house of good capacity, built of hard brick, and thoroughly cemented inside and out, preventing any possibility of leakage. Let it be located at a convenient distance from the house, not under it, nor yet sufficiently near for the water to be forced into the kitchen, a convenient place certainly, and a great saving of labor, but as all pumps are liable to get out of order, and possibly deluge both kitchen and cellar, should be placed, time thirty feet distant. Carefully guarding against the entrance of foreign matter, the mouth of a good cistern is strongly enclosed to the height of several feet, fitted with a hinged cover, admitting some fresh air and the supply pipe, and giving accommodation to an old-fashioned chain pump.

The roof of the dwelling is under constant observation, for the decay of the roofing material, the accumulation of leaves and twigs, the deposit of birds, etc., render the water supply pipe, gutter conveying it to the cistern, should have a cut-off, shedding the first rain fall into a cistern properly placed to receive it, and the cistern should be cleaned at least once a year.

A careful farmer also has a cistern containing the water which runs from the roof of the barn, with the same precautions are observed. The water should be sufficient in quantity for cows, horses, sheep and hogs—the latter when bred only for home consumption, are penned under cover. The stock should all be protected by sheds attached to the barn and the official removed to a covered manure heap. The barn yard being dry and comparatively clean, the stock, of necessity, are also. Beware of shallow wells, the contents of which are often little else than surface water, frequently impure from the soil over which it flows and through which it passes, rendered worse by the filth dissolved or suspended in it. Care should be exercised in the location of the well, depending upon the geological formation, the excavation should be carried through the clay bed under the strata of rock, or into the large gravel—securely wall—and enclose to prevent seepage through the side, or the entrance of dirt from above, thus avoiding contamination either from surface water, or from the premises.

It should be the custom of the family to filter all water used for drinking purposes, particularly that from the cistern, for which purpose there should be always at hand a supply of charcoal, and filter the water through it, and passing it through a strainer, for an epidemic to prevail in the neighborhood, the precaution should be taken to boil all drinking water at the first appearance of sickness at home or in the vicinity.

SALT.

Salt also is an ingredient of both the solids and fluids, but present in much smaller proportion than water—a natural element of food—it is also taken as a condiment. It aids the efforts of the cook to render palatable food, which, though nutritious is often insipid and tasteless without it, stimulates the digestive secretions and fits it for absorption and assimilation. The desire for salt is instinctive in animals as well as man. Our farmer never fails to supply the wants of his little herds, and his fowls, for an epidemic to prevail in the neighborhood, the precaution should be taken to boil all drinking water at the first appearance of sickness at home or in the vicinity.

All the vessels of the above lines are A1 highest class at Lloyd's, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Grain, Butter, Cheese and Cattle. Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

Through Bills of Lading. Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in

CANADA or WESTERN STATES. And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo. For further particulars apply to

ROBT. REFORD & CO., No. 25 St. Sacramento Street, MONTREAL.

FURNESS LINE STEAMERS. Running in Connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, ME., AND LIVERPOOL, C.B.

PORTLAND SAILINGS. Tons. Captain. GOVINO.....2,215 " " MADURA.....2,220 " " Prisko

For particulars apply to ANDERSON, McKENZIE & CO., 227 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

Or to JOHN GLENN & SONS, 20 Water Street, Liverpool, G.B.

and vegetable kingdoms, more abundantly as a rule in the former.

The principal proteins are the typical white of an egg, almost entirely composed of albumen, the fibrin of meat, containing 15 to 20 per cent, the casein of milk 3 to 4 per cent, gluten of grain and flour 8 to 11 per cent, and the legume of peas and beans 25 to 27 per cent, potatoes and greens 1 to 4 per cent, and bread 6 to 7 per cent.

FATS OR OILS.

As previously stated, the combustion in the body of the substances of this class generates more force than an equal amount of any other food, they are derived also from animal and vegetable sources, as in the fat of meat, butter in milk, yolk of egg, Indian corn, etc.

STARCHES OR HYDROCARBONS.

require to be taken in much larger quantities than fats and oils to produce an equal effect, they are more largely of vegetable origin. They are obtained from starch, as found in grain, peas and beans, potatoes and in most of the vegetables in use. Sugar is found in cane, grapes, in starch, the various fruits, and in the animal kingdom, as in milk and honey. The oxidation of the body has been compared to the combustion of coal in the furnace of the locomotive, by which water is converted into steam, and the engine moved.

It is unlike the engine, however, in that oxygen necessary to combustion everywhere, induces burning or oxidation all over the body—an effect of this potent element is seen on a smaller scale, and proceeding more slowly, in the rusting or oxidation of the iron work of the farming implements, left in the field not cleaned, nor placed under cover and protected by paint. The average working-man requires in his daily food the equivalent of four or five ounces of pure protein, not less than two ounces of fat per day and between seventeen or eighteen ounces of the starches or hydrocarbons.

STEAMSHIPS.

Don Idson Line.

WEEKLY SERVICE.

MONTREAL and GLASGOW.

—BETWEEN—

BOSSIERE LINE.

Under Contract with the Dominion Government, SAILING FROM

HAVER FOR MONTREAL.

EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Stearns of the above line will sail as follows:—

SS. SULLY, 3,000 tons, 1,200 horse power, leave Haver for Montreal, 15th April; SS. CHATEAU LEVILLÉ, 4,500 tons, 1,800 horse power, will leave Montreal 15th April, and return to Haver for Montreal 15th May.

SS. PANAMA, 3,500 tons, 1,000 horse power, will leave Haver for Montreal 15th May.

SS. HESPERUS, 3,000 tons, 1,200 horse power, will leave Montreal for Haver, 15th May.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Haver, to points East and West in Dominion; in Montreal, to all points in France and Europe.

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THOMSON LINE.

Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne SERVICE, VIA LONDON.

SS. Avonia.....2,000 " Cummings. SS. Barcelona.....2,000 " Cummings. SS. Draconia (steel).....2,000 " Cummings. SS. Eschscholtz.....2,000 " Cummings. SS. Fremont.....4,300 " Anderson. SS. Geronia.....4,600 " Anderson.

The Steamship DRACONIA will sail from MONTREAL FOR LONDON ON OR ABOUT

THE 10th MAY.

Agents—Starks & Cairns, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Andrew Low & Son, 21 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; R. R. James, Queen Square, Bristol; William Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland; and Robert Reford & Co., Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

SAILING BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LONDON

SS. Scotland.....2,700 tons, Capt. Tod SS. Ocean King.....2,500 " " Prisko SS. KILBOUGH.....2,500 " " Prisko

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Feb 1.

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co.'s LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships: Lake Ontario, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,300 Tons. Lake Superior, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,300 Tons. Lake Huron, " M. L. Murray, 5,300 " Lake Winnipeg, " P. H. Murray, 5,300 " Lake Nelson, " P. H. Murray, 5,300 "

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The steamers of the Line will sail FROM LIVERPOOL for New York (calling at Boston to land Canadian Through Cargo) as follows: LAKE ONTARIO, Friday, 18th March. LAKE SUPERIOR, Friday, 18th March. LAKE HURON, Friday, 18th March. LAKE WINNIPEG, Friday, 18th March. LAKE NELSON, Friday, 18th March.

LAKE ONTARIO, Thursday, 15th April. LAKE SUPERIOR, Thursday, 15th April. LAKE HURON, Thursday, 15th April. LAKE WINNIPEG, Thursday, 15th April. LAKE NELSON, Thursday, 15th April.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the Steerage-rooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Gas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, and is ready to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Saloon.....\$27.50 Intermediate.....\$17.50 Steerage.....\$7.50

For freight or other particulars apply to: In Belfast, to A. WATTS, Custom House Square, 1, Queen's Street, Belfast. In London, to J. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street, London, E.C. In Glasgow, to J. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street, Glasgow. In Montreal, to J. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street, Montreal.

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal, Dec. 28.

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LOCAL NEWS.

The Box Plan for the Montreal Philharmonic Concerts, April 25th and 26th, will be opened to subscribers at ten (10) a. m. to-day, at Nordheimer's Music Store.

A FACT—The "Otello" cigar is without doubt the finest, most fragrant 10 cent cigar in this Dominion. Ask cigar dealers for it.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—Hon. James McShane ships this week, per steamship Scandinavian, from Halifax, 300 head of cattle for the Glasgow market.

NOT SETTLED YET.—It is not settled yet who is to be Chief of Police, but it is a settled fact that Adler's, 47 Beaver Hall Hill, is the only place in the city where to have cleaning and repairing of gents' clothing done correctly.

MEAT SALES.—During the past week fifty-eight calves and one hundred and fifty pounds of bruised meat at the East End Abattoir and at the West End Abattoir five calves two sheep and one cow were seized as unfit for food. The health officials say that but for their action the whole of this would have gone into consumption.

SELLING TO MINORS.—Action has been entered in the Recorder's court against Antoine Laborite, grocer, corner of Craig and Amherst streets on a charge of selling liquor to minors. Action has also been taken in the same court against Paul Verdon, of Ste. Cuneoide, for selling liquor on Sundays. This action is taken at the instance of a poor widow who complained that her son was drunk every Sunday and that he got his liquor at Verdon's saloon.

THE MONTAGNARD GLEE CLUB.—At the last meeting of the Montagnard Glee Club, held in their hall, thanks were returned to Sir D. A. Smith for the generous gift of \$25, to the artists and amateurs for their kind assistance in the concert of the 10th, and to the proprietors of THE HERALD, the Gazette, the Post, the Witness, La Presse, Le Mouveur, La Patrie, Le Monde, L'Echo, Musical, Le Monde, L'Industrie, for their free advertisements, and the public in general for their appreciation.

INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

An adjourned meeting of the vestry of Christ Church Cathedral will be held to-night. One of the chief subjects for discussion will be the question of free services in the evening of Sundays. At present the custom is for the seats at the evening services to be free to all. This was instituted during the rectorate of the late Dean Bethune, and it is now argued that the circumstances have materially changed. At that period there was only one large Anglican church in the West End, and it was held that the poorer classes should have an opportunity of attending church. Now there are three or four churches in the vicinity, and many of the congregation think the practice might be changed. Some advocate the adoption of the practice in force at St. George's Church, where the seats are reserved until seven o'clock, when the congregation is expected to be in their seats. After this hour the pews are assigned to any one. Others are in favor of reducing the pews, which they think too high. There are also some advocates of the abolition of pews rents altogether and dependence on the voluntary system.

THE MARKETS COMMITTEE.

The Markets Committee met Saturday morning. There were present Ald. Malone, in the chair, Ald. Boissac, Cunningham, Dufresne and McBride.

The estimates, as altered to meet the exigencies of the state of finances, were presented. Instead of \$44,000 asked for, the amount appropriated is only \$21,400, the amount asked for general repairs and estimates being reduced from \$26,300 to \$23,700.

The question as to the advisability of appointing an assistant clerk at Bonsecours market was then considered, it being thought that Mr. Perigo was too old to conduct the whole business of the market.

Ald. McBride said a reliable informant had told him that between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year dues were not collected. It was finally, on the motion of Ald. Dufresne, resolved that a report be sent to Council recommending that Mr. Perigo's salary be reduced to \$2,000, and that an additional assistant clerk be appointed at a salary of \$800 per annum.

It was resolved to recommend to Council the name of G. Tessier, at present clerk at St. Antoine market, to fill the position.

AN HONEST CARTER.

Detective Cullen Says They Are All Honest.

A lady and her daughter arrived in Montreal yesterday, en route to France. At the C. P. R. station they took a car to drive them to the Balmoral Hotel. A few minutes after entering the hotel the lady discovered that she had left in the cab her satchel containing her jewellery and through tickets to Paris. Thoroughly alarmed she hastened back to the C. P. R. station, but could find no trace of the carter. She then went to the Central Police Station and told Detective Cullen all about it, asking him at the same time if it would not be well to telegraph to New York and have the tickets stopped.

Mr. Cullen, however, who never gets excited, considerably soothed the lady's agitation by calmly assuring her that there was no need for any such action. "Montreal

CARTERS WERE ALL HONEST, and if she returned to her hotel she would probably find the 'jeu' awaiting her there, satchel in hand." The lady, though still somewhat sceptical, did return and the detective with her. There sure enough they found Mr. Carter, satchel in hand, just as Mr. Cullen had described, awaiting to deliver his find over to its owner.

It appears that on his return to the C. P. R. station the carter was engaged by a second party, who on entering the vehicle saw the satchel and drew the driver's attention to it. The latter at once requested his fare to engage another carter, and returned to the Balmoral to give the ladies their property. The said ladies will probably carry abroad with them a high opinion of the honesty of Montreal carters.

Snit Yourself.

But there is no other ready for sick headache, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, or to restore a regular, healthy action to the liver, stomach and bowels, equal to those reliable little "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" prepared by Dr. Pierce. Or druggists.

FUNERAL SERVICE AT THE GESU.

The funeral of the late Rev. Father Raynel, S.J., whose sudden death was announced in THE HERALD on Saturday, took place on Saturday morning. The body of the deceased priest was laid in state in the church, dressed in his priestly robes. The coffin being placed in front of the altar on a bier covered with black and gold. A great crowd attended and, for a long time filed past the remains, hundreds touching the hands of the deceased with rosaries and other objects of veneration. The full choir of the church was in attendance and sang the requiem with superb effect, the service being of great length. His Grace the Archbishop presided at the service and performed the last rites over the remains of the lamented priest. He was attended by the Grand Vicar Mareschal and several clergies of the Seminary. The Jesuit order, of which Father Raynel was so respected a member, was present in full force. The body remained exposed for some time after the service previous to its final removal, waiting the arrival of some relations from a distance.

TO AND FRO.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier left for Quebec by the three o'clock afternoon train yesterday.

Among the late arrivals at the Albion are—J. W. Boisset and wife, Sherbrooke; A. J. Brown, Toronto; Ed. Bageard, Agent French Opera Co., New Orleans; S. Frank, New York City; Miss L. W. Murray, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. P. Bannan and wife, Toronto; Geo. T. Eldridge and wife, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Hall yesterday were: H. L. Matthews, Toronto; W. D. Perly, Ottawa; Rev. H. T. Leslie, Winnipeg; Mrs. de Lery, Quebec; H. E. McEneaney, Ottawa; L. M. Tarte, J. Blanchet, G. Busse, M.L.C., Quebec; Dr. Casgrain, Ottawa; Dr. Montzambert, Quebec; T. P. Owens, Ottawa; Hon. D. A. Ross, Quebec; Mr. Carbury, Quebec.

Among the arrivals at the Balmoral yesterday were: A. H. Kellogg, of the Vanners Biscuit Co., New York; Geo. J. Bray, Toronto; Jas. H. Harris, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. J. Bickley, Elkhart, N.Y.; Jas. B. Yost, Hamilton, Ont.; Geo. F. Evans, Boston, Mass.; Nussory Joske, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. D. Reid, Charlotte, N.C.; Mrs. Ward and daughter, France; M. Archibald, Halifax, N.S.; Thos. F. Miner, Philadelphia.

BRIEFLETS.

Small-pox is on the increase in New York.

The asphalt pavement on St. James street has stood the winter well.

Mr. Flynn, the Street Inspector, will remove 1,700 houses in the west end this week.

The Allans steamship Austrian sailed from Boston for Glasgow at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday.

The Allans steamship Grecian sailed from Philadelphia for Glasgow at 4 p.m. on Saturday.

The Allans steamship Nestorian sailed from London for the St. Lawrence on Saturday.

In 1848 a special tax was levied on all proprietors to the extent of 49 sous each to enable the authorities to clear the streets.

A floral concert and social will be given by the choir of St. Jude's Church, on the 19th instant, in aid of their fund.

Mr. Henri DeSalaberry, for many years the writs' department of the Court House, has resigned to practice as a notary.

The cure of Longueuil has returned to the mayor of that town the sum of fourteen dollars conscience money for the road committee.

A shareholders meeting of the Peoples' Mutual Building Society will be held at their office on Thursday evening, the 24th instant, when the first, second and third appropriations will be awarded.

The residents of Longueuil cross over to the city in an improvised ferry, consisting of a sleigh and canoe, the latter being brought into requisition to navigate the open water in front of the Hochelaga cotton mills.

Mr. J. S. Varnock, well known in commercial circles in this city a few years ago, died on Sunday last at his residence in Minneapolis, Minn., where he has been residing since his departure from Montreal.

Negotiations are being carried on between the Provincial Government and the authorities of Laval University with a view to the acquisition by the latter of the present Court House, for the purpose of converting it, with additions, into a university building.

The commissioners for widening Dorchester street visited the proprietors between St. George and St. Lawrence streets on Thursday. They met again next week to decide the limits to be assessed.

The new street will be forty-eight wide, or an increase of from fifteen to seventeen feet.

PERSONAL.

The Bishop of Huron, Right Rev. M. S. Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin left per G. T. Railway for home, London, Ont., Friday.

Mr. C. M. Acer, of Montreal, is in Ottawa advocating the extension of the electric light on the canal.

Mr. D. H. Henderson, who was confined to the house with a bronchial affection, was out on Friday, but is advised by his physician to take a rest and a sea voyage.

Mr. William Vainwright, assistant general manager of the G. T. R., has arrived in town from Ottawa. He will return to the capital on Tuesday, when the fight with the C. P. R. over the Southwestern Railway bill will take place before the Railway Committee.

THE TIN-PLATE TARIFF ROBBERY.

The United States is the greatest canning country in the world. The total value of the products put up in cans last year was over \$100,000,000, and in proportion to the tin-plate used in this industry the workman's lunch-pail does not amount to a drop in the bucket. This country can manufacture tin-plate as cheaply as any country on earth, and the present duty only enables a single syndicate, composed mainly of foreigners, who employ almost exclusively men of foreign birth, to levy an exorbitant and unjust tribute on the canning industry. If the duty were removed the canners would still use American tin-plate, but they would get it cheaper.

American tin-plate is manufactured from foreign block tin, which is admitted free of duty. The claim, therefore, that the impost on tin-plate is designed to "protect" undeveloped tin mines in this country, is a transparent fraud. It is designed to aid a greedy syndicate in "clinch" the American canning industry. —San Francisco Alta.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

JIM, THE PENMAN.

There was a large attendance at the Academy on Saturday night, to witness the closing performance of Jim, the Penman. The company did an exceedingly good week's business. The play was produced in first-class style, and the performers may be assured of a warm welcome should they come this way again.

ERMINIE.

The great New York Casino success, Erminie, which Mr. Aronson's elegant company of artists will present here this week, beginning to-night, needs no words of praise so long as its airs are on the lips of every community. The airs of the lullaby, the "Dicky-bird" song, the gavotte, the march, and a dozen other favorite selections, have found their way into everybody's portfolio, and have been taken to us from every orchestra in the land. Seven hundred nights of unvarying success in New York city is an astonishing record for any one work to achieve, and it proves what a wonderfully strong hold upon the public interest Erminie maintains. The manner of its production by Mr. Aronson's company is exceptionally fine and effective.

The company is said to be one of the most capable bodies of musical artists and comedians ever organized in the United States, and the almost lavish extravagance of the costuming and mounting serve to afford the opera every possible opportunity to display its qualities under the best possible auspices. Great care has been exercised in the assignment of parts, and every character is impersonated by an artist of excellent reputation. People have been so accustomed to seeing comic opera presented with one or two strong artists in the principal parts, and a collection of mediocre persons filling up the rest of the cast, that it will be a genuine and gratifying treat to receive such a thoroughly well-balanced company as this is known to be, and it is safe to say that their fame will ensure their a very enthusiastic welcome.

If they obtain the full measure of patronage to which their merits entitle them the theatre will be crowded on the occasion of their appearance. The only matinee performance will be given on Saturday.

The advance sale of reserved seats for the Erminie performances at the Academy is far in excess of any previous advance sale for that well-known opera. A succession of crowded houses will be the result of this, the last engagement of the Erminie Aronson Comic Opera Company in Erminie. On their next visit to this city they will present a new opera, possibly the latest Gilbert and Sullivan creation. Reserved seats at Nordheimer's.

Theatre Royal.

UNDER THE GARLIT.

An excellent company in the above play closed a successful week's engagement before a crowded audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday night.

RAGS, THE WILD CAT.

The above great American comedy-drama will be given its initial performance for this season at the Theatre Royal this afternoon, and will be repeated twice daily for the remainder of the week. Speaking of the play the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"A new play by Chase, W. Chase was produced for the first time in this city. It is a purely American play, and one of the first order; not an everyday story, told in an off-hand manner, but a finely woven plot, built together and worked out with great care. The story is new, and the interest never falls from the first to the last. The comedy keeps the audience in a continual roar, while the pathetic scenes bring tears to many eyes. It tells an interesting story in a prologue and act, of a Canadian soldier dying on the field of battle, of his wife's death by his side, and of the child that remained behind. Fifteen years elapse, and the child, adopted by a Federal soldier, turns out to be the heroine of the play. Of course, there is a villain plotting against her happiness, and the lover who shields her from all harm."

Fannie Bloomfield, the young lady pianist, Miss Fannie Bloomfield, who appears at Mrs. Page Throver's concert, at Queen's Hall, on Friday evening next, the Milwaukee Sentinel says, "Miss Fannie Bloomfield, the young pianist, in the Symphony Concert of the Milwaukee Musical Society, achieved a great success with her playing of Weber's 'Concert-stuck' in which she exhibited remarkable facility of execution, and this impression was deepened by her artistic performance of a number of smaller selections by Chopin, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. She was enthusiastically applauded, and deservedly so. Her playing is characterized by great clearness and at the same time delicacy."

Longley-Heinrich Concert. Mr. Ernest Longley, the young Canadian pianist, who will make his farewell appearance in the Queen's Hall on St. George's day, next Monday evening, while studying in that institution, was selected from the whole Stuttgart conservatory with two others as the best pupils to play before Rubenstein, and after the concert, he will be sent to the (Russian ambassador in the Wurtemberg Court) to Rubenstein in Paris, and studied with him as long as he remained there. Since Mr. Longley's return he has played in New York, Saratoga and all over Canada, and in every case with brilliant success. He is now returning to study in Germany for another three years. At his concert Max Heinrich, of New York, and Jehin Prume, the celebrated violinist, are to assist, which, from the programme presented, will form one of the richest concerts of the season.

The Armory Hall.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given by the pupils of Mrs. Bernhart, assisted by Mrs. Neil Warner, Mr. Hubert Baker and other distinguished talent, in Armory Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 24th. The programme to be presented is one of rare attractiveness, and augurs well for the success of the entertainment. Tickets may be had at Nordheimer's.

Caledonian Concert.

The Caledonian concert on Friday night, at the "Vics" armory, promises, from all indications, to be a marked success. An attractive programme has been arranged, which will be sure to satisfy everybody.

The Oregon Passenger List.

HALIFAX, April 15.—The steamer Oregon, which arrived to-day from Liverpool with the Canadian mails, brought the following passengers: W. L. Brady, Miss Julia Burrell, E. B. Burrell, J. M. Chapman, W. C. Chapman, H. E. Rose, Chapman, E. C. Cobbold, G. A. Coombes, Brigade-Surgeon L. F. Dickson, Mrs.

Dickson, Miss Dickson, Miss C. Dickson, Miss A. Dickson, L. J. Dickson, Jr., Master Gerald Dickson, Mr. Evans, W. Cook, W. Goodwin, H. B. Lewis, Miss P. Mercer, W. P. O'Brien, J. A. Riley, John Rutherford, W. F. Saunders, Marshall Smith, Mrs. Smith, Octavius Smith, Mrs. Thomas Stewart, D. Sutherland, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, J. Watson, H. T. Whitford, and 470 intermediate and steerage.

Smash Up on the G. T. R. BRIMOTH, Ont., April 15.—An east bound freight train on the Grand Trunk broke an axle to-night about four miles west of here at the place known as "The Dangers." Eleven cars were wrecked. It will probably take all night to clear the track. To-night's through express for Montreal is detained at Cobourg in consequence of the accident. No one was hurt.

WEATHER REPORT. METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, April 16, 1 a.m. The pressure is highest over Lake Superior and lowest over the State of Ohio. Light snow is falling in southwestern Ontario and in eastern Nova Scotia. Elsewhere the weather is fair from Ontario eastward. The temperature has ranged between 32 and 40 degrees, and in the Northwest between 40 and 50 degrees.

Probabilities. Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh north to northwest winds; fair, cool weather; not much change in temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate to fresh winds; continued fair, cool weather.

Maritime—Winds, mostly northerly; partly cloudy to cloudy, with light snow or sleet again to-night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Another good bargain. Men's Cashmere Socks, equal to what is sold elsewhere at 50c per pair. Can be had at 35c per pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.

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Men's Underwear kept in every possible make and weight, so as to please everybody.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Saturday, April 14th, 1888.

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VELING, both in light and dark shades will be found in all colors, at S. CARSLLEY'S.

An accomplished gentleman, when carving a tough goose, had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish and into the lap of the lady next to him, on which he very coolly looked her in the face, and, with admirable gravity and calmness, said, "Madam, I will thank you for that goose."—Tit-Bits.

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Men's merino socks, natural and tan shades, 25c per pair, or 6 pairs for \$1.15.

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The best bargain to be had. Men's all wool cashmere socks in three colors, navy brown and black, at 25c per pair.

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Young Man—"Is Miss Brown in?"
Maid—"Yes, but she's engaged."
Young Man—"Well, I'm what she's engaged to, I'd like to see her, please."—Tit-Bits.

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Men's Underwear kept in every

CANADIAN.

EUROPEAN.

AMERICAN.

—A crew of Burlington switchmen went to the Western avenue yards of the St. Paul road late yesterday afternoon with a train of thirty cars. Upon its arrival there, some St. Paul switchmen and a lot of outsiders commenced to pull the coupling pins and throw them away as fast as the Burlington switchmen could replace them. The police attempted to protect the Quincy, and finally made some arrests. Many stones were thrown, but no one was hurt.

[From the Taunton (Mass.) Gazette.]

CALIFORNIA STYLE AND HUMOR.

The Four Cardinal Points.

The four cardinal points of health are the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and the blood. Any failure of their action brings disease and derangement to the whole system. Regulate their condition with Burdock Blood Bitters to secure perfect health.

Interesting Hints and Suggestions for Farmers.

Our present tariff is not without its burdens and evils, admitted as such by protectionists, although discreetly passed over in popular appeals. Among themselves, however, and at home as it were, they grieve over the extortions by rings and monopolies made possible by the

High Praise.

Mrs. John Neelands, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelaide, Ont., says:—"I have used Hagar's Pectoral Balsam for years in our family. For heavy Colds, Sore Throats and distressing Coughs no other medicine so soon relieves."

WHAT AILS YOU?

The Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofulous Tumors, King's Evil, etc., the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 Rue Bonaparte, Paris."

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NOTICE FOR TENDERS

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Apply to
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ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
July 11 1y 314

GENUINE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Remarkable Discovery of Ancient Graves in Southeast Missouri.

The caving of the banks of Big River, about two miles south of Bonne Terre, Missouri, has disclosed an ancient burial ground. Six rudely constructed boxes, formed by setting flat stones on edge in parallel lines about twenty feet apart, covered also with flat stones, were discovered, the ends projecting from the bank some two or three feet below the surface of the soil. On examination each box proved to be a coffin containing human remains. The form of the bones could be plainly discerned by the chalky substance into which time had changed all but the larger ones. Portions of the larger bones of the arms, thighs and skulls were obtained from each of the graves in a tolerably solid condition, but the smaller bones, as soon as they were exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. Quite a quantity of teeth were found in an excellent state of preservation, as also numerous fragments of pottery. This last circumstance determines the occupants of these silent abodes to belong to the Mound-Builders, a race of men who had passed even out of tradition before the advent of the white man. The six graves were all side by side, a space of about two feet intervening between each two. Besides these other graves have been found, justifying the belief that this is an extensive ancient burial ground.

These remains of an unknown race that once inhabited this country recall other interesting remains found on the farm of William D. Huff, near Irondale, and about twelve miles from Bonne Terre. These latter are found in a rocky glade, covered with a yellowish, bastard limestone, in which, however, there were hundreds of tracks of human feet and of almost every animal formerly inhabiting the country. Years ago, however, the locality became known to curiosity hunters, and all the best specimens have been carried away. Among the footprints were those of bears, deer, turkeys, as well as human feet, most of which were as perfect as if they had been made by the impression of the foot in soft mud which dried into stone; and, indeed, there are many who believe this to have been the case. Notwithstanding the great number of specimens that have been carried away, there are still many left, and to those who take an interest in such matters the locality is a highly interesting one.

A SUBTERRANEAN CHAPEL.
Interesting Discovery in an Old Mine in Northern Mexico.

An interesting discovery has been made in an old Spanish mine on the property of the Corralitos Cattle & Mining Company, on the Casa Grande River, in Northern Chihuahua, Mexico, an immense estate belonging to El Paso and New York parties. The mine is called the San Pedro, and there is on it an old incline going into the mountain at an angle of forty-five degrees and evidently following the richest silver streak in a zigzag manner. At the end of this incline a subterranean chamber was found which had been fashioned evidently with great labor and trouble into a regular Catholic chapel. The chamber is some thirty feet in diameter and about twenty feet high. Seats have been cut from the solid rock running all around the chapel, and so have been an altar and a pulpit. The whole was found neatly whitewashed and presents a peculiar and weird aspect. The ancient chapel could be used at a moment's notice as a place of worship. A tradition is found to exist among the natives living in the neighborhood that many years ago a regiment of Spanish cavalry was stationed at the presidio of Janos, some twenty-five miles distant from the mines, and that others eventually antedated any authentic records of history. A richer field of exploration and investigation cannot be found anywhere in North America.

DECLINE OF SALMON.
The Supply in Oregon Giving Out—Alaska as a New Source.

Every year the condition of the salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast is a subject of public discussion. The problem of keeping up the supply to the markets of the canneries is constantly presenting itself. It has been demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of all persons interested in fisheries that the natural means of sustaining the salmon run are insufficient, and that to keep up the supply artificial propagation must be resorted to every year. The wholesale destruction of ripe salmon during the spawning season has for years had an injurious effect on the Sacramento fisheries. The Columbia River fisheries seem to be suffering now. The use of the salmon which on that river is so common, has been crowded out of the water which the shoal bushes its way eagerly up stream to the spawning grounds. Lately, however, it has been found necessary to restock the river with salmon fry artificially propagated. The fish commission of Oregon intend placing 5,000,000 young salmon in streams along the Oregon coast this year—San Francisco Bulletin.

ALWAYS AVOID HARSH PURGATIVE PILLS. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.
How They Cheapen Goods and Increase Labor.

New York Herald: We constantly receive letters from workmen asking us to explain this, that, or the other effect of tariff reduction.

Here is a question which one of them has asked:

Will the *Herald* tell me what will be the result to men who work for a living of putting certain raw materials—wool, for instance—on the free list?

Well, first of all, the duty on raw wool is a tax which the man who uses the finished product, the cloth, must pay every time. The manufacturer doesn't bear the extra cost—why should he?

If he can buy his mixing wool at a low figure he can afford to sell whatever he makes at a correspondingly small price. On the other hand, if his raw materials are dear that is your misfortune, for he will have to charge you more for his goods. The duty, or tax, of 67 percent duty on wools, is paid by you whenever you buy the manufacturer's goods.

Again, if the cost of raw materials is limited, the production from them is limited. That is serious. There is no sense, however, in producing a great deal when only a little can be sold. A man would be an idiot to keep his manufacturing running night and day when there is no demand for what he is making. High prices mean a small demand and small demand means no money. Poor folks would like to buy, but they can't afford to. They get along without what they need in order to be really comfortable, because their money must go for flour and potatoes.

Then, again, when a manufacturer is doing a small business he only wants a few workmen. The moment you limit his market by increasing the cost of his products you cut down his pay roll. On the contrary, if he can get his raw materials so cheaply that every body can afford to purchase his goods, he wants a bigger building; there is work for carpenters and masons; he requires more rooms; there is work for machinists; and he wants more hands in his mills every day in the year than you have good wages and no work.

Prosperous times for laboring men depend on the popular demand for what manufacturers turn into the market. Choke off the production by a tax on raw materials and you not only lessen the number who have work, but you increase the number who are seeking for it and can't find it.

A VETERAN MINER.
"Cariboo Cameron," a Noted Character of Early Days, on the Sound.

The Tacoma Ledger contains an account of a meeting between Mr. J. A. Cameron, familiarly known here as "Cariboo Cameron," and a former partner of that gentleman named Mr. A. C. Campbell, now of Puyallup. To a reporter of the *Ledger* the latter gentleman stated that if ever he had a surprise it was when an old gentleman came to his house and said, "How are you, Alec?" I knew him at once and greeted him by the hand, and he said, "How are you, Mr. C?" It was possible it is you? It was John A. Cameron, famous in early mining days as "Cariboo Cameron." Why, along in the early sixties Mr. Cameron and I were together in the Cariboo district six hundred miles from Victoria, the heart of British Columbia toward the north pole. "Mr. Cameron made the biggest clean-up of any man in the camp. Nine months after striking pay he had considerable over \$200,000 in gold dust as the outcome of his five-year interest in the famous Cariboo claim. He gave me mine to some friends and at least as much more has since been taken out of it. Mr. Cameron loaded his dust on to the backs of two mules and a horse and, accompanied by an escort of nineteen men, started for the lower country. The stuff was heavy and it killed the pack animals. The night that Mr. Cameron left he gave some of the boys a dinner that cost him over \$1,000. That was in '62. Mr. Cameron went back to Ontario and remained until two years ago, when he returned to Victoria. The winter before he left his wife died in camp and he took the remains over the several hundred miles of the snow-bound region to the lower country and thence to Victoria. He took the remains east when he went. Mrs. Cameron was buried near Summersdown, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, near to which place Mr. Cameron erected one of the finest residences in that part of the country. It is said that he invested heavily in timber limits and saw mills on the north shore of Lake Superior, which investments he lost, and he was left a poor man. John and I were great chums in those days and I was delighted to see him to-day, and am trying to get him to remain here."

Mr. Cameron, whose head is snowy white, was seen later. Although sixty-eight years of age he is erect, vigorous and intends going back to Cariboo next summer as he is confident there are yet untold millions of hidden wealth there and if anyone can find it he can. He speaks modestly of his experience and does not court notoriety. "Yes," he said, "Alec Campbell and I were great friends in the Cariboo days. He sharpened our picks and always gave us good value. If I had gone slowly at work on that claim and worked it out thoroughly and systematically I believe I could have cleared up a half of a million as easily as I did. I don't in the least regret that I was from \$100 to \$175 per sack and labor from \$10 to \$16 per day. Mr. Cameron also knew W. H. Fife well in Cariboo and had a long and interesting talk with him concerning the old days."

EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packages by grocers, labelled—"Epps' Cocoa," Homopathic Chemists, London, England." Sole agent for Canada: C. E. Colson, Montreal.

His Friends Can Testify. Mr. G. H. Vought, of Peterboro, Ont., says that his friends can testify to his being cured of Indigestion, Constipation and Torpid Liver by using two and a half bottles of B.B.B. "It seems to act like magic, and I heartily recommend it" are the closing words of his letter.

FUNNYGRAPHS.
Why He Stays Out.

She—George, did you belong to a club before we were married?
He—Yes, my dear.
She—Were you in the habit then of staying out late at night until after midnight?
He—Yes, my dear.
She—Oh, you weren't!
He—No, my dear. In those days I didn't have to stay out until my wife got to sleep; hadn't any, you know.

Properly Shaved Up.
"Say, waiter, what do you mean by giving me such a stiffly starched napkin?" indignantly demanded the patron of a St. Louis hotel.

"You're from Boston, I believe, said the waiter.
"Well, that is I am?"
"That's the reason I gave you such a stiff-up napkin, sir. We have strict orders to preserve the unities, sir."

A Sensible Move.
Passenger (to stranger)—Minister of the gospel, I imagine, sir?
Stranger—Yes, sir. I have been a minister of the gospel for forty-two years, but I expect to retire soon.

Passenger—That is a very sensible move, sir. I think when a man has made money enough in his business he ought to get out of it and enjoy himself.

An Unanswerable Argument.
Doting parent—What, my dear! a new gown and outfit for your confirmation? Won't your last commencement dress do well enough?

Wheeling daughter (the favorite—and knows it)—Now, papa, dear! How could you think of it? Surely you wouldn't have your little pet confirmed in her old habits.

Carpentry Made Easy.
Omaha Man (reading)—Female carpenter have appeared in London.

Wife—Shouldn't wonder. A woman can be a carpenter now as well as a man.

"Why so?"
"I saw by the paper the other day that an Englishman had invented a machine for driving nails."

De man dat has de po's side ob de argument talks de loudes; jis' ez de male kicks de mos' desperate dat has de least cause.

Mrs. Riley—"Are you on callin' turns wid our neighbor?" Mrs. Murphy—"Aye course I am. She called me a thafe, an' I called her another."

"I never could see that Anania told such lies that he should be struck dead for them." "And who are you?" "I'm a real estate agent." "Ah! That explains it."

Mr. Saw (excitedly)—I tell you, the truth will out! Mr. Instance (calmly)—Yes, indeed; and I notice that it will out of some men so thoroughly that doesn't seem to leave a trace behind.

Small boy (whose ideas of heaven are not totally disconnected with a full stomach)—"Papa, will we have three meals a day in the next world?" "No, my son; but we will get our desserts there."

"Clara" said the old man from the head of the stairs, "hasn't that young man gone yet?" "No, sir," came back an exceedingly prompt reply, and it wasn't Clara's voice either, "but he is going at once, sir."

"We do not live by bread alone," said a minister to a young man who was trying to win from the error of his ways. "Is that so?" was the irreverent reply. "Well, I wish you would convince my boarding house lady of it."

"What do you understand by word painting?" asked the new teacher. And the smart bad boy, after a moment's thought, said he didn't know, but he reckoned that to black a fellow's "I" would come pretty near it.

He—I read something funny the other day. It was about a man who had invented a parlor-lamp which would glow out promptly at 10 p.m. She—How nice? And he hasn't yet made up his mind whether it was a hint to go or turn down the gas.

A young artist wishes to know if, under our present tariff laws, "a statue by an American sculptor residing abroad is admitted free." We think it is, but it is a great outrage. Some of the statues ought to be kept out under penalty of death and imprisonment for life, and the sculptor ought to be kept out on the same terms.

Mr. Leach—"I only called, Miss Gayson, to apologize for disappointing you last evening—but really I couldn't find time to come. I hope—"

Miss Gayson—"Don't speak of it, Mr. Leach. We never thought of it at all till after the company left, when we noticed that the decanter on the side-board had something left in it."

A CHANGE OF SEX.
L. Allen Scott Put on Trousers After Wearing Petticoats for Twenty-eight Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—A curious story comes from the Town of Newport Perry County, and that thriving little town is in a state of excitement over the case of a man who, for twenty-eight years, has been known as a woman in the country, and for that length of time has appeared in female attire. Letitia A. Scott now walks the streets in trousers, which have been put on after consultation with one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the Juniata Valley.

Letitia Allen Scott was born in Madison Township, Perry County, in a small log house, situated in a lonely and wild section of woodland at the base of Peters Mountain. There was no physician present at the birth of the child, and the mother, supposing it to be a girl, gave it the name of Letitia Allen. When Letitia grew large enough she was put into frocks and aprons and sent to the township school, where she was always kept on the girls' side, although as she grew older her disposition seemed to be to associate with the boys. At 16, when she was a good sized, buxom girl and long dressed in frocks and aprons, she left off tucking and began to show more of the airs and manners of a woman, much to the delight of her mother, who had always been opposed to her boyish ways. After this she was never seen in company with a young man, although other girls of her acquaintance always had beaux to sing-school and frolic parties. Notwithstanding the fact that she invariably wore her hair cut short, she was considered everywhere to be a fine-looking girl. When she reached young womanhood Letitia went out to work as a domestic in various families and readily learned to cook, bake, and do all kinds of household work.

In his hands without hesitancy, and by his advice, forsaking petticoats forever, permanently adopted trousers. As soon as this step was taken it caused great notoriety, and Letitia, "the hired girl," was discharged by the family by whom she had been employed. The former Miss Letitia Allen Scott, with the bright black eyes and rosy cheeks, is now the good-looking Mr. L. Allen Scott. The physician who caused the change of attire and the alteration in Mr. Scott's name said:

"I can assert, without hesitancy, that he is a man in every sense of the word." Mr. Scott is slightly over five feet in height, with dark hair and brown eyes set deep in his head. His figure is well molded and he is lithe and graceful in his movements. He still retains a slight touch of effeminacy in his speech and manner.

He was shaved the other day for the first time in his life. Although his mother was strongly opposed to the change of attire, Mr. Scott, who talks freely of his life, says he is delighted to get into men's clothes.

DEAD AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.
(From Chambers' Journal.)

We have observed several wonderful stories of late respecting the skill of the Chinese executioners, who, it is said, can strike off the head of their victims so swiftly that the poor fellows themselves never discover their loss until a moment or two after they are dead. We recall to mind, however, the story of a German executioner who far surpassed the Chinese in professional dexterity. Upon one occasion it happened that a criminal had singular itching to play at ninepins and he implored permission to play once more at his favorite game before he died. Then, he said, he would submit to his fate without a murmur. The judge, thinking there could be no harm in humoring him, granted his request, and upon arriving at the place of execution, he found everything prepared for the game, the pins being set up and the bowls all ready.

He commenced his favorite sport with enthusiasm. After awhile, the Sheriff observing that he showed no inclination to desist, made a sign to the executioner to strike the fatal blow. The executioner did so, but with such exquisite dexterity that the culprit did not notice or feel it. He thought, indeed, that a cold breath of a wind blowing on his neck, and drawing himself back with a shrug his head dropped forward into his hands. He naturally supposed that it was a bowl which he had grasped, and seizing it firmly rolled it at the pins. All of them fell, and the head was heard to exclaim as it rebounded from the farther wall: "Hurrah! I've won the game."

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BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,
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JAUNDICE, FLUETTING
OF THE HEART,
ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF
STOMACH, RHEUMATISM,
HEADACHE, DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS,
STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; and the result is a perfecting of the Blood, the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Plutering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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SHERRY

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Cholera Infantum,
Colic, Diarrhoea,
Dysentery, and all Summer
Complaints of Children
or Adults.

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Proprietors,
TORONTO, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. This trouble was constitutional, not local; and, until Ayer's Sarsaparilla did its effective work as an Alternative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 21 Austin st., Lowell, Mass., was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frank Roberts, 727 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had terrible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

Permanent Relief.
"Every Spring, for years," writes Lizzie W. DeVeau, 282 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intolerable, every Spring, from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility, and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. L. Lewis, of A. St. Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lytka, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered from headache, indigestion, and nervousness, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

When Mrs. Geneva Belanger, of 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. A friend persuaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Building Girders,
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POST-OFFICE TIME TABLE
FOR APRIL, 1988.

DELIVERY.	MAILS.	CLOSING.
A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.	A. M. P. M.
9.15 9.00	Outfall, and West. States, &c.	7.45 7.00
9.40 13.00	(a) Ontario, &c.	7.00 7.40
9.15 1.00	(b) Ottawa, &c.	8.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(c) Perth and Ottawa, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(d) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(e) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(f) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(g) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(h) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(i) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(j) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(k) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(l) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(m) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(n) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(o) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(p) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(q) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(r) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(s) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(t) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(u) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(v) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(w) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(x) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(y) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00
9.15 1.00	(z) C.P.R. N. & O. to Pembroke, &c.	7.00 7.00

8.10 A.M.—Fast Express for Berthier, Joliette, Joliette, Three Rivers, Quebec, &c.

8.45 A.M.—Day Express for St. John's, New Brunswick, and New England points, via Montreal and Boston Air Line.

9.00 A.M.—Fast Express for Lacoste, &c.

9.10 A.M.—Day Express for Brockville, Smiths Falls, Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, &c.

3.00 P.M.—Suburban train for St. Therese, &c.

3.30 P.M.—Sundays Only—Local Express for Three Rivers, Lacoste, &c.

4.30 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, &c.

4.45 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, &c.

5.00 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, &c.

5.20 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, &c.

5.30 P.M.—Local Express for St. John's, &c.

7.45 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

10.00 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

10.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

11.00 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

11.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

12.00 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

12.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

1.00 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

1.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

2.00 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

2.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

3.00 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

3.30 P.M.—Night Express for St. John's, &c.

DR. LAVALLEE, EX-M. L. C.,**Charged With Misappropriating Road Funds.****Offences Alleged to Have Been Committed in 1885 and 1886.****Evidence Taken at Preliminary Enquete.****Writ of Prohibition Issued by Judge Doherty.****Dr. Lavallee Under Arrest.**

The fact was stated in the papers some time ago that proceedings had been taken against Dr. Lavallee, ex-Legislative Councillor, for alleged misappropriation of colonization road money. A good deal of interest was excited over the matter on account of the gravity of the charge and Dr. Lavallee's hitherto good reputation, but the papers generally refrained from making any comments on the case, preferring to await developments. A preliminary examination having been held and Dr. Lavallee placed under arrest (having given bail), it is deemed proper that the public should be made acquainted with the character and principal points of the evidence advanced at the preliminary enquete. These points a HERALD reporter has been enabled to secure.

The examination was based on two road returns, one for the year 1885, the other for 1886. In the case of the former the work purported to have been done on the Brandon, Ramway and Douville roads in the County of Joliette. There were twenty-six names of laborers on the pay list, the amount of money purporting to have been paid them being \$24.90.

The return for 1886 purported to have been for work done on the Brandon and Ramway roads in the County of Joliette. There were twenty names on the pay list, and the amount of money drawn was \$305.20.

In order that HERALD readers may fully understand the matter, it may be necessary to describe a road return or pay list. Below the official headings are parallel columns under the following headings:

Names of laborers.
Nature of labor.
Days employed.
Rate per day.
Amount.

Signatures of laborers.
The signatures of the laborers in the last column, on the right-hand side of the sheet, is appended when they receive their pay and is in the nature of a receipt to the Government.

At the foot of the sheet is a solemn affirmation declaring that the work has been done, the money earned and paid to each man on the list; and the signatures of the laborers in both pay lists purport to have been made before two witnesses. In the pay list of 1885, Dr. Lavallee and one Ducharme have signed affirming that the names of those of the men who have overseer and the signatures of the men who made their mark had been appended to their presence.

In the pay list of 1886, the witnesses before whom the men were said to have signed were Severin Tessier and J. C. Crepeau, the latter a brother-in-law of Dr. Lavallee.

Ducharme, in the list of 1885, and Tessier and Crepeau, in the list of 1886, declared on oath that the signatures of the men, neither by themselves nor by their mark (x), were appended to their presence. Ducharme admitted frankly that he signed the pay list, and that he was the overseer of the work done on the roads. He positively denied the genuineness of their signatures, but refused to frankly admit that they signed—they claim to be in doubt.

Several of the men who are reported as having worked on the roads, and whose signatures purport to appear on the pay list, were examined. All swear that they are residents of the parish of St. Felix de Valois, and live in the vicinity of the roads on which the work is purported to have been done in 1885 and 1886; that no such work was done; that none of them worked on such roads; that they never signed the pay rolls; that they never authorized anybody to sign for them; and that they never received a cent of the money, amounting in all to \$830.10, which were paid by the Government on the faith of those pay lists.

Three of the parties named in the list of 1886 were absent from the place at the time, two of them being in the United States. The money of 1886, as shown by the official cheque, purported to have been paid to J. Manseau, the alleged overseer, but was finally endorsed by Dr. Lavallee, which leads to the supposition that he drew the money from the bank. Several of the witnesses declared that in their opinion all the signatures purporting to be those of laborers were in the handwriting of Dr. Lavallee, and one witness said that the defendant admitted having written the names. The witnesses also expressed as their belief that Dr. Lavallee, living in the parish of St. Felix de Valois, must have known that no work was done on those roads.

The overseer, Manseau, it is alleged, decamped to the United States on hearing that proceedings were being taken. The foregoing, it is understood, are the principal points in the evidence brought out before the Magistrate in the preliminary examination. After the investigation had been concluded and a writ of prohibition from Judge Doherty's Court was served on the Magistrate. This, of course, put a summary stop to proceedings, so far as the Magistrate is concerned, but on Friday evening, Dr. Lavallee was arrested in accordance with instructions issued by the Attorney-General and admitted to bail.

The public will, doubtless, await further developments with interest.

THE STATUE QUESTION.

The executive of both the Evangelical Alliance and the Protestant Ministerial Association held a special meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A., to consider the question of the statue on Mount Royal Park. The erection of this statue according to all indications, is going to raise no end of a hubbub, and all right-minded citizens are unanimous in hoping that the Council will use discretion in the matter and not pursue a course that will tend to cause any friction. The following petition has been prepared for signature to be presented to the Council:

congregation of — Church, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners are much concerned to observe that application has been made to your honorable body for the grant of a piece of land on the summit of the mountain, whereon to erect a statue of the Virgin Mary.

That your petitioners would represent the granting of such property for such a purpose would be extremely offensive to the conscience of the Protestant population of the city as an abuse of images, against which they and their forefathers have continued to protest since the time of the Protestant Reformation; and as being an innovation of the custom and constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which, while it respects the conscientious beliefs and religious convictions of all classes and creeds of Her Majesty's subjects, gives the precedence to none.

Your petitioners would, therefore, humbly pray that the application for public property for purposes so purely denominational, not entertained by your honorable body.

And your petitioners will ever pray."

The above was read in all the Protestant churches yesterday.

WORKINGMEN'S PROCESSION.

Yesterday morning, the Society of Workingmen and Mechanics, incorporated in 1876, and now numbering 1,000 members, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their incorporation by attending High Mass at the Notre Dame Church. The procession, which was a very large and respectable one, was headed by the fine band of the 65th Battalion, and moved along from their rooms on the corner of St. Catherine and the Main streets to the Parish Church. The streets along the route were handsomely decorated with gay banners and bunting and thousands of spectators lined the sidewalks. Representatives from all the different national societies were present in the procession; also, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. James McShane and Mr. L. O. David, Bishop Soule, of France, celebrated mass and an eloquent sermon was preached by Abbe Tessier, a Dominican Friar.

The service was over the procession reformed and marched to the society's rooms by way of Dorchester and Craig streets. Here the President, Mr. LeMarche, addressed the members and called upon Hon. Messrs. Mercier and McShane to address the meeting. The President then addressed the members on the occasion on briefly congratulating the society upon its respectability, intelligence and the good work it was doing. Mr. L. O. David and the representatives of the national societies also made short practical speeches. The proceedings terminated with a benediction and salutations to the Premier and his friends.

FATHER ST. LAWRENCE.

Hundreds of people could be seen wending their way down to the river side all day yesterday in the expectation of seeing the ice shove, but none took place. The solid glacial surface remained intact, and is likely to be so for some time.

The water has receded three inches, making it 29 feet 6 inches, as compared with 29.9 on Saturday. From this it is gathered that the city will be spared a flood this season. The pumps are all ready, and can be set in motion at short notice.

Reports from above and below state that the ice to be still firm. The river at Three Rivers is very high. It was worth while climbing to the top of the City Hall tower yesterday to obtain a view of the river. In addition to it, the sightseer was afforded a magnificent view of the surrounding country, well worth the climb up. The ice has opened at the Victoria Bridge and is stretched in the St. Mary's current, and also opposite the Hochelaga cotton factory. The river rose slightly at 12 o'clock, but no further advance was noted.

A shove took place in the afternoon at Little Nuns Island, and the ice in many places from there to the Victoria Bridge was rolled up in ridges along the ramp of the dyke. A clear open space of water soon appeared from the east end of the island, crossing diagonally to the bridge and St. Lambert's. There are also large open spaces of water on the south side of the island below the dyke. The steamboat channel, by which a free exit will be given to the lake ice, should it suddenly rush down before a break is made in the mass in front of the city. The ice is so thoroughly honeycombed that it is thought a very little movement of the current would soon free it from its present position.

ART FOR THE MASSES.

The Cheap Tickets Draw a Large Crowd to the Art Rooms.

The council of the Art Association, having decided to issue cheap tickets, the Art Association rooms were well filled on Saturday evening with the employees of many of our city firms, the proprietors of which had bought a large number of tickets at 5 cents each for distribution. An observer visiting the rooms on Saturday could not fail to be convinced at the large amount of good, both morally and intellectually, to be derived from the art in a domestic home. Here and there could be seen family groups, the father explaining to his youthful heir the meaning of the scene before them; the widowed mother with her daughter quietly but earnestly gazing on some bit of landscape that reminded her of days gone by never to return; the engaged young couple with faces aglow gazing on a pretty little landscape and no doubt setting in their own mind that they would like to spend their honeymoon near such a lovely spot. Finding the bachelors young man who, finding he had nothing to do, had dropped in to spend a few minutes, what stopped an hour, so interested had he become with the works of art exhibited for his delectation. The ubiquitous small boy was there as usual, laying down the law as to the excellence of this or that picture; but the one that seemed to draw the most attention was a lovely sketch entitled, "Study of Alice," by Zaida M. Lambé. As a study of still life it is a masterpiece. The lilacs look as if they had just been cut, so life-like are they depicted. This shows that the artist treated her subject as an ideal one and not as a mere object.

"Papa, give me those." "Mamma, may I have one?" Such were the ejaculations heard around the room.

The next pictures that claimed the most attention were those by F. Bell Smith, R.C.A., water-color drawings of points of interest in the Rockies, his later efforts being in marked contrast to his previous ones.

The new departure is deserving of the warmest encouragement, and should be supported heartily by all employers of labor. The only regret heard on all sides was that the rooms were not opened to the public on Sunday afternoons, as in Boston, where they are opened from 2 to 5 p.m., thereby not interfering with divine worship. As many as 4,000 persons have attended at that place, and no complaint has ever been laid as to misconduct on their part, and it is a great pity that the same people in this city cannot have the same benefit extended to them.

The following have already bought tickets:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway, 400; Grand Trunk Railway, 400, and Messrs. J. Lovell & Co., S. Carley, J. Morgan, of Morgan & Co., S. E. Dawson, D. Bentley and G. Brush have also bought large numbers.

Judging from the first experience on Saturday evening, the movement promises to be an extended one, and cannot but have a beneficial effect on thousands of our workmen and their families.

THE STATUE EMBROID.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

Sir,—At the regular meeting of the Methodist ministers of Montreal, held on the 13th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this Methodist Ministers' meeting has heard with surprise and grief that a proposal is made to erect in Mount Royal Park a statue of the Virgin Mary; and we hereby protest against the carrying out of such offensive proposal."

S. BOND, Secretary.

A NEW ASPIRANT.

A new aspirant for public favor as a vocalist appeared for the first time before a Montreal audience on Friday night, at the Manchester Unity Band concert, Victoria Armory, in the person of Mr. William Thompson, a native of Liverpool, England. Mr. Thompson achieved a complete success and was enthusiastically encoored on each of his two appearances that evening. He has a rich, full baritone voice, of remarkable power and sweetness as well, and promises to become a small known and favorite feature of musical events in Montreal.

THE G. T. R. STOCK YARDS.

A deputaion of prominent cattle men waited upon the general manager of the G. T. R. on Saturday morning, and presented him with a petition, signed by over 125 cattle shippers, protesting against a number of complaints against Messrs. Acer & Telfer, the present managers of the G. T. R. yards, Point St. Charles. The petitioners request the G. T. R. either to assume control of the stock yards themselves, or to have the management of the yards placed in the hands of a committee of action of which they are members. The deputaion was cordially received and assured that there would be a thorough investigation and their grievances righted.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Edward Kelly and James Fahey, restaurant keepers, St. James street, have renewed their applications for licenses. That of E. Kelly contains 88 and that of Fahey 75 signs. Judge Desnoyers when asked if it were not a farce to allow these men to apply again replied: "You cannot take away from a man the right of petition. Whether the petition will be granted is an entirely different question. Were it not that both the applicants have their places near the depot, I should immediately have refused them. But as restaurants are needed in the vicinity of railway stations, I will take the matter under consideration."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Taschereau rendered judgment on Saturday morning last in the case of Hiram Johnson vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway, awarding the plaintiff \$640 damages for injury received and loss of property in a collision between two of the companies' trains. The court held that the accident was due to the negligence of the plaintiff's employees, two conductors and one of the firemen being under the influence of liquor.

Judge Taschereau gave judgment on Saturday morning in the case of Dame Tudor vs. Mr. Fred. Hart, dismissing the plaintiff's action for a separation de corps, with costs.

The plaintiff's attorney will appeal from this judgment if unsuccessful in their action for divorce now going on before the Senate at Ottawa.

A FLORAL SERVICE.

The Church of St. James the Apostle was crowded to overflowing yesterday afternoon long before the hour notified for the floral service to begin. Precisely at four o'clock the organ began to play, and simultaneously a chorus of voices from the grand old Anglican hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." A few seconds after the Rev. Canon Ellegood offered the sacred edifice, followed by the choir, and a large number of children carrying beautiful banners (worked by the ladies of the church) and lovely bouquets of flowers, marched up the aisle to places allotted to them.

A short service followed, including an address to the children by Rev. Canon Ellegood, after which another hymn was sung and the service ended.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and banners of artistic designs.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

An accident in which the victim had a very narrow escape from death occurred on the 3.15 train to Island Pond, Saturday afternoon. It appears that a man named F. J. J. Smith, employed in the service of the Canadian Express Company, on nearing St. Hubert station put out his head to ascertain how far they were away from it. A semaphore extending over the track caught his head, knocking him between the train and platform. The accident was witnessed by the engine driver, who immediately reversed his engine, and with the other officials, proceeded to the scene of the accident. To their great surprise they found the man still living, though unconscious. A telegram was immediately sent to the Grand Trunk depot, acquainting the authorities of the affair. Station Agent Stone at once sent on an engine and first-class car, which, after picking up Dr. Hutchison, of Point St. Charles, proceeded to St. Hubert, where they brought the wounded man back to the city. On his arrival at the depot he had recovered consciousness, and was at once taken to the General Hospital. Latest accounts report Mr. Smith to be progressing favorably. Though the shock to his nervous system was a most severe one, and the blow he received on the temple of a serious nature, it is expected that he will be as well as ever in a few days.

A BAD PROSPECT.

How many were broken down invalids there are to whom life is burdensome and whose prospect is sad indeed. The nervous debility and general weakness of those afflicted with lingering disease is best remedied by the invigorating and restoring properties of B. E. B.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE**What is Thought of the Acts of the Lacrosse Convention.****Two of Our Gun Clubs Have Very Satisfactory Shoots.****Steeplechasing in England.****The Torontos Again Victorious.****LACROSSE.**

THE LACROSSE CONVENTION—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF ITS ACTION ON VARIOUS POINTS.

In sporting circles throughout the city the Lacrosse Convention of the recent convention of the N. A. L. A. and the action it had taken on various matters. The question of the series is, of course, the most important, and is regarded with different opinions by sporting men. In one respect they are unanimous, and that is, that it will likely do a service to our national game by making some of the clubs who are opposed to it drop out. If this course is pursued by one or more of the principal clubs it cannot fail to be injurious, as the lacrosse public will be sure to lose interest in the game. Indeed, it is a most important point (the Montreal) has already withdrawn from the series. Mr. McIndoe, the delegate of the Montreal Club to the convention, as soon as it was decided to continue the series system, announced that his club would not play in the series this season, and that he would not have been in the championship interest in Montreal, for only one club, the Shamrocks, will, it is understood, represent the metropolitan city. Everyone is, of course, assured that the Shamrocks, with their splendid material, will all maintain the honor of our city on all most important occasions. The Montreal Club has already withdrawn from the series. Mr. McIndoe, the delegate of the Montreal Club to the convention, as soon as it was decided to continue the series system, announced that his club would not play in the series this season, and that he would not have been in the championship interest in Montreal, for only one club, the Shamrocks, will, it is understood, represent the metropolitan city. 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