

Which is the Heavy End of a Match? See Opposite Corner for Answer.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR NO. 170.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1894.

With E. B. Eddy's Matches the Heavy End of a Match is its Light End.

PRICE ONE CENT.



'NEATH THE UNION JACK.

The Colonial Delegates Dined at the Windsor.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TO BE CONGRATULATED.

A Great Gathering of Montreal's Business Men—Good Results Expected from the Conference—The Toasts and Speeches.



THE banquet given by the Montreal Board of Trade on Saturday night to the Colonial delegates was a right royal welcome and a fond revival in one.

There was no mistaking the enthusiasm with which the B. of T. went in to win to the name of having tendered the much talked of delegates the banquet of the many which have helped to lighten the weary hours of arduous labor spent in Canada in connection with the great Colonial Conference held in Ottawa from June 28th to July 9th, 1894.

Success shone brightly over the gathering from the moment W. W. Ogilvie gave the signal to be seated until the last toast was replied to and banqueters bade each other good night and the delegates good bye. The "Ladies Ordinary" at the Windsor never presented a more charming picture; the walls were covered with the escutcheons of the colonies and the Union Jacks of old England were draped around all. Facing the entrance was a picture of Her Majesty tastefully decorated with flags and hunting, the Canadian flag having the greater prominence. The tables were of art. Roses, pansies, hollyhocks, amaranth, tropical plants and shining silverware were so beautifully arranged that congratulations were showered upon Mr. Dunning and his employees. Head Waiter Beatty was here, there and everywhere within the minute and he took good care that there should not be one chance for complaint. Not was there. The hall was brilliantly lighted with 120 candle power incandescent lights and in one of the side rooms a string band enlivened the gathering with pretty music.

It was just 8.40 p. m. when Rev. Edmund Wood asked a blessing on the meal about to be partaken of and immediately afterwards a host of waiters set to work to serve up the following excellent menu:

MENU.
Little Neck Clams
Celery
Sautéed Almonds
Consommé d'Oignons
Salmon Cutlets, a la Chevre
Cucumbers
Potatoes Hollandaise
Filet of Beef, a la Ravigote
Mousse of Game, a la Perigouise
Sweetbreads, a la Tripp
Roast Saddle of Lamb, Mint Sauce
Roast Chicken, Bread Sauce
Potato Croquettes
Cauliflower, Sauce Hollandaise
Canadian Punch
Lettuce
Tutti Frutti
Ice Cream
Raspberry Blanc Manger
Fruits
Cheese
Coffee

It was one of those banquets where you felt at home. There was no form, no effort to be nice or to be just so. Everybody knew everybody else and so everybody was surprised when he found the time had so quickly flown that the hour had come for the Chairman to rise and declare: "I rise to propose the first toast of the evening."

More bottles were popped, the banqueters settled down for the speeches and then there came a charming addition to the scene. About fifty ladies, in the daintiest of gowns, entered the hall and were given seats of honor near the head of the guest table.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Chairman of the Intercolonial Conference, said he had decided not to speak of what was done at the Conference or what results were expected to flow from it, but he absolved his conferees from their vow of secrecy. He was proud to have had a little to do with the line of steamers between the Dominion and the Australasian Colonies, and he was glad to know that there was a line of steamers on the route that would be a credit to the Atlantic or any other ocean. "I hope the day is not far distant when we will have a line on the Atlantic equal to anything between England and New York, and be able to say that we have established an Imperial highway between the Mother Land and the outlying colonies." There were objections to the scheme which he believed he could answer if he had the time or if he felt it necessary in the gathering. If a country desired to advance it was not by the mail process that it was done. They must have confidence in their country and launch forth in the future as in the past. "Coming to home politics he spoke briefly. It was for the interest of the country's destiny that the principles of the past should be continued in the future. He hoped that when the British Government allowed the Australasian colonies to make differential tariffs Canada could admit goods from her brothers and cousins at more advantageous rates than from foreign countries (applause).

Hon. F. B. Sutor, Minister of Education for New South Wales, was the first Colonial speaker. He enlarged on the hospitality shown to the delegates since arriving in Canada, culminating on this occasion. It was a breaking of bread between brothers, and no one was better fitted to preside at the ceremony than the greatest bread maker of Canada. (Laughter). He felt he was still one of the celebrated sur-

prise party run by Mr. Bowell, and so long as the leader remained silent he declined to avail himself of the permission to disclose the doings of the Conference. He felt that the bond of union was strengthened for all time by the Conference, and congratulated Canada that through the instrumentality of the Government, the British Government had been induced for the first time to send a representative to the Conference. It was true that they had been making history, for this was the greatest conference ever held outside of Britain. It showed that the days when a few politicians in England thought the colonies of no value were gone. (Applause). The colonies were factors in the Empire, and they would show to the world that while England and her colonies held together she would increase as a governing power. The Conference had brought about results that would in the near future show the peoples of Canada, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, and England that they were prepared to discuss fairly anything

"I MAY TREAD ON DANGEROUS GROUND."
—LIEUT.-GOV. CHAPLEAU.
The banquet given by the Montreal Board of Trade on Saturday night to the Colonial delegates was a right royal welcome and a fond revival in one.

of the product of a very good country. (Applause). "Mr. Bowell calls everything foreign that comes from outside our own land, even from England. I was not long enough connected with the Customs Department to do much, but I think that England and the colonies should not be considered foreign countries." (Here, here.) The greatest good that could come from a visit of delegates would be the strengthening of Imperial unity. (Applause.) In Australia as in Canada the country had arrived at that age when it had to decide whether it would continue as members of the old firm; or whether they would say that they had opened up branch houses for the old firm; or whether they should embark in business for themselves alone. There were in the position of a child grown to manhood and considering his future action. People would say that when a man had attained his majority it was his duty to leave his parents and go wherever he could find business for himself. A man may have grown to manhood and have his own independent existence, and business, and still retain the respect, duty, affection, and family ties he had before. (Hear, hear). What will be the future destiny of this glorious Australia, or of those immense colonies of Australasia, that would dare to say: "The Almighty alone can dictate what they will be. Emperors, kings or Parliaments may make treaties, but the smallest event, the wind of dissatisfaction, may come, and the treaties be broken and scattered to the four winds of the heaven. We have one hope, and that is in a closer union between the various colonies, that the glory of the Empire may be increased and the respect due to the noble lady whom we serve." (Applause.)

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, on rising to respond to the sentiment of "The Lieutenant Governor," received an ovation. When quiet had been restored he began what

MILITARY MATTERS.

ANNUAL SHOOTING MATCHES OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

STAFF-SERGEANT LAYERS OF THE FUSILIERS BREAKS A RECORD.

Results at Bisley—Canada Second for the Kolarup Cup—Montreal Garrison Artillery Inspection.

The Victoria Rifles were out in force at the Cote St. Luc Ranges on Saturday. It was the day of their annual matches, and a better day for the purpose could not be desired. The men quickly realized that the conditions of light and wind were all in their favor and went in determined to roll up big scores. They did it with such success that scores which are ordinarily looked upon as good were quite overshadowed. It was certainly the best all round shooting done upon the range in years. One record was broken by Staff-Sergeant Layers, of the Fusiliers, in the match open to teams of five previously named members of one Battalion or Rifle Association. The ranges in this match were 200, 500 and 600 yards, rifle optional, and Staff-Sergeant Layers scored 33 at 200 yards, 35 at 500, and 30 at 600, making a grand total of 98 points out of a possible of 105. Representatives of the Sixth Fusiliers, P.W.A., M.G.A., Montreal Rifle Association, and R.S., also took part in the matches. The shooting began at nine a.m., with Lieut. Col. Starke acting as Executive Officer. The Sixth Fusiliers were successful in carrying off the team prize in the open match.

MAIDEN MATCH.	
Sgt. Warminster.....	Co. Score
Pte. Gordon.....	27
Corp. Bain.....	27
Pte. Strath.....	26
Pte. Coppage.....	20
Lance-Corp. Harrison.....	4
ASSOCIATION MATCH.	
Staff-Sgt. Belcourt.....	Co. Score
Sgt. Bimmore.....	3
Capt. Pope.....	1
Lieut. MacAdam.....	6
Pte. Keough.....	2
Pte. Thompson.....	2
Pte. Gascoigne.....	2
Pte. Matthews.....	2
S. M. Gorman.....	1
Sgt. Leitch.....	1
Staff-Sgt. McCrear.....	2
Pte. Jamieson.....	8

QUEEN'S OWN CHALLENGE CUP.	
No. 2 Company V.R.....	Co. Score
No. 3 Company V.R.....	500
No. 1 Company V.R.....	400
NEXT CHALLENGE MATCH.	
Pte. Hawkins.....	Co. Score
Capt. Pope.....	61
Pte. Thompson.....	2
Lieut. Brown.....	61
Sgt. Bimmore.....	3
Pte. Jamieson.....	3
Pte. Gascoigne.....	55
Pte. Strath.....	55
Lieut. MacAdam.....	55
Capt. Bain.....	4
Pte. Matthews.....	3
Staff-Sgt. Belcourt.....	1
TEAM PRIZE CHALLENGE MATCH.	
No. 2 Company.....	313
No. 1 Company.....	302
OPEN MATCH.	
Team prize \$15, won by Sixth Fusiliers.	
Victoria Rifles, Score \$10. First team	
Victoria Rifles, Score \$8. Third team prize	
\$5. Second team Victoria Rifles. Score \$36.	
Score.	
Staff-Sgt. Layers, 6th Fns.....	98
Capt. Pope, V.R.....	95
Gr. Sharpe, M.G.A.....	89
Pte. Thompson, V.R.....	86
Col. Sgt. Pratt, 6th Fns.....	94

Staff-Sgt. Davidson, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff-Sgt. Bertram and Privates Milligan, Hayhurst and Rolston. The spare men were Staff-Sgt. King and Private Moore.

The scores made in the cup contest were as follows:

ENGLAND, CANADA, JERSEY, GUERNSEY	
First stage.....	213
Second stage.....	211
Final stage.....	211
Total.....	635

The totals of the Canadian team were: Hayhurst 91; Rolston 89; Davidson 86; Quibell 85; Ogg 83; Simpson 82; Bertram 82; Milligan 78. The closeness of the shooting made the contest one of absorbing interest to the onlookers.

Scotland won the Elcho challenge shield with a total of 1627. Ireland was second in 1922 and England last with 1619 points.

England won the Mackintosh challenge cup, score 133; Scotland, 128; Canada, 114; Wales, 80. In this contest the Canadians alone secured the maximum of 10 points given for gun drill.

London, July 15.—The Canadian rifle-men who took part in the contest at Bisley took a fair share of the prizes. In the Jeffrey Competition Sergeant Milligan and a Scotchman, Wilson, shot a tie for the first prize. They will shoot again to decide the ownership of the prize. Hayhurst, Lambury, Mitchell and McNaughton won small money prizes. Money prizes were also taken by King, Mitchell, Ross and Ogg in the Aspley, Pollat and Marsden contests. Bertram and Milligan won money prizes in the field rifle contest.

THE G.A. INSPECTION.

The final stage of the inspection of the Montreal Garrison Artillery took place on the Champ de Mars on Saturday. The Battalion turned out 168 men, under command of Lieut. Col. Cole. The other officers present were: Majors Ogilvie, Wynne, and Trotter, Captains Reid and Wynne, Lieut. Collins, and Surgeon Elder. Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, Commandant of Quebec School of Gunners, was Inspecting Officer. The men were complimented by the Inspecting Officer, on their drill and appearance, who stated that the result was thoroughly satisfactory.

MONTREAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The June monthly match of the Montreal Rifle Association was shot in conjunction with the annual matches of the Victoria Rifles. The results were as follows:

Name.		200	500	600	Total.
G. Layers.....	Co.	33	35	30	98
Capt. Pope.....	Co.	33	35	27	95
G. W. Sharpe.....	Co.	31	32	26	89
A. Thompson.....	Co.	31	33	26	86
E. Pratt.....	Co.	33	34	29	96
C. L. MacAdam.....	Co.	28	29	33	90
Harry Todd.....	Co.	28	29	32	89
T. Sharpe.....	Co.	33	32	29	94
C. McNab.....	Co.	32	30	27	89
J. Drysdale.....	Co.	32	30	28	90
C. Currie.....	Co.	30	30	28	88
J. Broadhurst.....	Co.	30	31	27	88
R. Bimmore.....	Co.	31	32	26	89
J. Bell.....	Co.	29	29	33	91
K. Matthews.....	Co.	29	29	34	92
George Lamb.....	Co.	30	28	28	86
J. Y. Clark.....	Co.	24	31	29	84
Lieut. Brown.....	Co.	33	32	27	92
J. Cooper, Jr.....	Co.	30	27	27	84
J. W. Hanks.....	Co.	28	28	33	89
W. Drysdale.....	Co.	29	29	31	89
W. Marks.....	Co.	31	29	28	88
J. Riddle.....	Co.	27	30	28	85
E. Kroun.....	Co.	34	31	21	86
A. J. McCrear.....	Co.	28	29	31	88
H. Brown.....	Co.	27	29	24	80
D. A. Bethune.....	Co.	28	29	21	78
P. T. Rowe.....	Co.	26	27	17	70
J. Foote.....	Co.	24	24	20	68
J. W. Hanks.....	Co.	27	27	27	81
Corp. Wilson.....	Co.	17	17	6	40
Lieut. Brown, P. W. R.....	Co.	17	8	0	25
L. A. Mathewson.....	Co.	15	8	0	23

Suspected Death From Cholera.

London, July 13.—A suspicious case of sickness has been reported from Wormwood Scrubs prison. The patient has been isolated, but the statement is made that it is not a case of Asiatic cholera.

THE BALEFUL CIGARETTE.

A Montreal Butcher's Daughter Nearly Burned to Death.

Kingston, Ont., July 15.—A very strange and sad accident occurred here this morning. Martie Welsh and Charlie Doyle, eleven years of age each, purchased a pack of cigarettes on Saturday, intending to enjoy them on the quiet on Sunday. In the morning when everything was calm, the boys hid behind a barn and started to smoke their cigarettes. They were having a happy time when Lena Doyle, ten years of age, a sister of Charlie's, noticed them. She came to where they were and innocently sat down on a lighted cigarette, half burned. She did not discover her mistake for some time, and watched the boys smoking their cigarettes with a great deal of interest. Seeing smoke arising from her clothes she stood up, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. In this way she ran to wards her home. When she got there she had not a fragment of clothes on and her skin was roasted. Her father met her coming to the house, and wrapped a coat around her. She is so terribly burned about the body that physicians do not think she will recover. Her father, Mr. Doyle, was once a butcher in Montreal.

DEBS' APPEAL TO STRIKERS.

A VAIN ATTEMPT TO WIN BACK LOST INFLUENCE.

AGITATORS SENT OUT TO THE WESTERN SECTIONS.

The President of the American Railway Union Promises to Reply to Pullman.

Chicago, July 15.—The American Railway Union officials have determined to make a desperate struggle to regain for the Order the prestige it has lost in the strike, now rapidly approaching a close. The Executive Board of the Union held a meeting this morning, the object of which was to map out a course for the future. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to send out "revivalists" to all important sections of the West. Agitators had been sent out Saturday, and it was intended to augment this number.

"The names of those sent out Saturday will not be given," said President Debs, "for fear of their being arrested for inciting a strike."

After this meeting adjourned an enthusiastic meeting was held in Ullrich's Hall in North Clark Street, President Debs presiding. He made a rousing speech, reminding one of the early days of the strike.

"The strike," said he "is now—right now—more prosperous and more encouraging than ever before. We can and must win. The men who have gone back to work will again come back to us and victory is ours. Grand Chief Arthur will go down in history as a traitor to organized labor. He instructs his men to work with scabs and tells them that scabbing is honorable. He is a tool in the hands of the general managers."

"The strike is weaker in Chicago than elsewhere," continued Debs, "but it is growing stronger every hour. It is fifteen meetings were held in different parts of the city during the afternoon and evening, several of which were addressed by Debs. He will to-morrow give out a statement in answer to the one made by Pullman."

"Mr. Pullman's letter," said he in an interview this afternoon, "is the silliest and most foolish letter on such a subject that I ever saw, and I shall make such an answer to it as will make him one of the most despicable persons on earth."

Mr. Debs said that several of his committeemen had reported to him that a large number of railroad men would be out again to-morrow. Nothing could be learned outside to verify this assertion, however.

DEPEW IN HIS WISDOM.

Tells All About the Labor Trouble and the Rights of Railways.

London, July 14.—Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has at the request of that paper, favored the Times with a following statement of the general causes and real meaning of the labor troubles in the United States:

The labor troubles in the United States are due to the long continued industrial depression, and the strike was caused by the ambitious effort of a few agitators, content of the American Railway Union, to absorb all organizations of railway employees into one. The success of the dis-

TWO LADIES MOBBED.

SET UPON BY A CROWD OF FANATICAL CHINESE.

They Were Members of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton.

Victoria, B.C., July 14.—Hong Kong papers which arrived by the Steamer Victoria, chronicle a serious attack upon two ladies of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, on June 11th, as the result of which, it is stated, one of the ladies may die. Miss Bimler and Miss Halvestone are the names of the unfortunate missionaries. They were walking in Honanad, and came across a Chinaman lying by the roadside. The raised him tenderly and procured a cup of tea, while one of the ladies applied smelling salts. They so far revived the man as to enable him to walk a few yards with support, but while conveying him on a sapa, with the intention of placing him in a hospital, some Chinese who had gathered around, asked if anything had been administered to him by the "Foreign Women." When they learned something had been done for the man they speedily made demonstrations of resentment, and unhappily at this moment the object of the ladies' attention expired. Instantly they were embroiled in a wordy altercation with the surrounding mob and in a moment or two the indignation of the crowd vented itself with brutal force. Miss Bimler escaped naked and bleeding, after receiving a stab in the thigh, to a friendly Chinaman's shop, but it looked like a desperate case for Miss Halvestone, who, torn and wounded, was endeavoring to reach the Custom Station at hand. Fortunately, Mr. J. H. Barton, one of the officers at the station, observed her predicament, and hurrying to the scene was able to rescue her, he too being wounded. Miss Bimler's wound has since given her trouble, while her companion has completely collapsed under the mental strain and lies at the point of death.

The affair has caused much excitement at Honanad, and apprehensions of further trouble are entertained, so much so that the British gunboat Rattler has been anchored close to the shore to be ready should emergency require it to protect the white residents under guns. Chinese superstitions connect the missionaries with the appearance of the plague and their priests are preaching extermination of "white crusaders."

JAPAN IS READY.

War Preparations are Being Pushed Ahead—The Anxious Orient.

Victoria, B.C., July 14.—The Steamer Victoria brings news that while she was at Yokohama active preparations were being pressed forward off Moji on the Japanese coast. She passed a warship and eight troop ships, carrying 10,000 Japanese soldiers to Korea. The latter action was taken by the Japanese government after a report that China was going to send 12,000. On June 28 Li Hung Chang ordered a fleet of five warships to the North for service. Many Chinese engaged in business are withdrawing from Korea and Japan. Japan has stopped the exportation of coal. The two armies are camped very close to each other at Seoul, and if there is any trouble the Korean capital will be the basis of it. No less than four demands have been made on Japan to withdraw, but all have been declined. The whole Orient is on the quiver. Every telegram, every mail, every move by officials aids in keeping up the tension of feeling among the people.

The Chinese troops are quartered at Asson, levying a force tribute on the people and committing many indignities. Reports as to the Korean rebels vary, many holding that they are completely dispersed. It is probable, however, that they still hold their strong position at Senshu.

Reports from the special correspondent of the Yokohama Nippon received June 23, Senshu and so powerful that the weak Government troops have not attacked. A reported great triumph of the government troops is nothing more than the killing of innocent people who were being escorted by the Sagaku. The latter declared that they would not be successful if they left the people to their fate and shot themselves in a castle.

In the meantime the people were killed in hundreds and as the Sagaku announced from the castle that their leaders had been killed, report was made to the Government that effect.

Judgment was given at Tokyo, June in the case of the man who killed Kim O'Kim at the instigation of the Korean king, several months ago. Kim's body it will be remembered was taken to Korea, cut into eight parts and one sent to each province. The principals were all discharged on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction. Although the plotting was done in Japan, the murder was committed in China. The man who abducted Kim's friend, Bokur Bo, intending to murder him, was given a light sentence.

The plague is reported to be diminishing, but Hong Kong averages 30 cases a day.

W. C. Boyd, General Agent of the Adam Forepaugh Circus, is at the Montreal Fair. Mr. John Cameron, of the London Advertiser, on a visit to the city, called at the Herald Office yesterday.



"I rise to propose the first toast of the evening."—Chairman W. W. Ogilvie.

LIEUT. MACADAM, V.R.	
Pte. J. Scott, 6th Fns.....	90
Pte. J. Cameron, 6th Fns.....	89
Sgt. Todd, 6th Fns.....	89
Sgt. Drysdale, P.W.R.....	89
Gr. Sharpe, M.G.A.....	89
Gr. T. Sharpe, M.G.A.....	89
Corp. McNab, R.S.....	89
Sgt. Broadhurst, R.S.....	89

5 shots at 500 yards—	
Pte. Thompson.....	Co. Score
Pte. Hawkins.....	2
TEAM AGGREGATE.	
No. 1 Company.....	Score
No. 3 Company.....	427
No. 6 Company.....	422

Capt. Pope secured first in the aggregate for matches 2, 3 and 6, winning the D. C. R. A. medal and first in the aggregate for matches 2 and 3, winning the P. Q. R. A. badge. Scores, 253 and 150.

5 shots at 500 yards.	
Pte. Mills.....	Co. Score
Sgt. Moore.....	1
Pte. Angus.....	7
NURSERY AGGREGATE.	
Pte. Strath.....	Score
Staff-Sgt. Layers leads in the race for the prize of \$50, presented by Messrs. Lillie and Howard, proprietors of the Mesa, to the winner of the aggregate of all open matches of the city rifle associations during the season.	

Canada won second prize of \$400 in the competition for the Kolarup Cup on Saturday. The trophy remains with Great Britain by a majority of 22 points. The Canadian team was as follows:

LIEUT. MACADAM, V.R.	
Pte. J. Scott, 6th Fns.....	90
Pte. J. Cameron, 6th Fns.....	89
Sgt. Todd, 6th Fns.....	89
Sgt. Drysdale, P.W.R.....	89
Gr. Sharpe, M.G.A.....	89
Gr. T. Sharpe, M.G.A.....	89
Corp. McNab, R.S.....	89
Sgt. Broadhurst, R.S.....	89

5 shots at 500 yards—	
Pte. Thompson.....	Co. Score
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TEAM AGGREGATE.	
No. 1 Company.....	Score
No. 3 Company.....	427
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THE MIGHTY DEBS

THE LABOR LEADER AS HE AP-
PEARS TO HIS ADMIRERS.FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED, GOOD
HUSBAND AND SON.He is an Indel, of a Family of In-
dels, and Ingersoll is
His Pope.

Chicago, Ill., July 14.—Eugene Victor Debs, whose name will go into the history of the great centennial of the century, doesn't look the part a little bit. This man who tied up the great trunk line railroads of the country by a word, and who may paralyze the commerce of forty-four States and a few territories by another word, is enough like Bill Nye in face and figure to make a brother, and Debs' resemblance to the great American humorist increases when he takes his hat off.

His nose and chin are straight and his clean-shaven face looks strong and full of character. Like Bill Nye he wears glasses and a serious expression, but when he begins to talk, his eyes brighten up, his features relax and his face becomes very animated and interesting all at once. He has had a keen appreciation of humor all his life. His sense of the ridiculous is keen and he appreciates wit even when it is levelled at himself. Mrs. Debs, when her husband gets time to look over the newspapers she is saving for him, he will have lots of fun reading the jokes with which the paragraphs all over the country have been brightening editorial pages.

Debs with his hat on and Debs uncovered are two different men. All his life he is in his thirty-ninth year now. Debs has been growing bald and balding. Now he has just a fringe of dark hair running around over his ears and down into the back of his collar. On the top of his head there is nothing but bumps and baldness.

A GOOD HUSBAND AND A GOOD SON.

Debs may be a dictator and a very bad man in the eyes of the law and the employers of labor, but he is a devoted husband, an affectionate brother and a good son. Mrs. Debs, his wife, and Mrs. Emma Debs Mailloux, his sister, said so to-day, and they added that they ought to know. The two ladies came to Chicago from Terre Haute yesterday, and propose to stay here until the Debs movement is ended.

"Not that I had any fears of my husband's safety," explained Mrs. Debs, "Eugene has always been able to take care of himself in any emergency and I guess he can do so now. But his father and mother are completely prostrated by worry and they wanted me to be here. Mr. Debs has all his usual duties, finds time every day to send them a letter or a telegram. He is a good son."

"And the best brother in the world," broke in Mrs. Mailloux. "I am so interested in everything he does that I had to come. And I'm going to stay here until it is all over."

There are six in the Debs family, four girls and two boys. Theodore, the strike leader's brother, is twenty-nine years old, of medium height, smooth-faced and quiet in manner. He acts as private secretary to the American Railway Union's President. Mrs. Mailloux is a tall, well-formed woman, with short dark hair that refuses to curl except a little bit over his forehead. All four of the Debs family are stopping at the Revere Hotel, which is on North Clark Street, just across that river which takes its name from the town, and returns an odor to its own.

The Debs family were at the Lake Hotel, on Jackson Street, near the lake front, until the Federal troops came and camped out under their windows. Then Debs discovered that the Revere was nearer Uhlrich's Hall, the strikers' headquarters, and also that it was much quieter on the North Side.

MRS. DEBS.

The wife of the strike leader, who is going to remain at his side until the end, whatever that may be, is first of all a very pretty woman. She is above the medium height and her figure is well rounded, her hands are shapely and a glance at her feet would remove any suspicion that she belonged to Chicago. She dresses well and wears diamonds, a good-sized stone in each ear and two sparkling about a carat and a quarter each on her left hand. To-day she wore a gray skirt and a light waist of dotted surah silk with those sort of sleeves that exaggerate the shoulders enormously and probably are very cool to that extent, but which come down from elbow to waist with a glove-fitting embrace that is tighter than a corset and makes a woman late for breakfast unless she has given the waist a time allowance before beginning to dress.

Mrs. Debs has dark hair coiled high on her shapely head in a fashion that looks neither modern nor ancient, but which is probably both. To a man's eyes her hair arrangement suggests an enormous doughnut. Mrs. Debs' eyes are gray and her cheeks are rosy. To an unobservant man's eyes, again, she might be a blonde or a brunette, but she is probably what women call a demi-blonde. Her hair skin and something in the shape of her head and general appearance suggest tonic blood in the family somewhere, perhaps two or three generations back. She carries her gold watch in the belt of her light waist and a long double chain of fine gold links hangs about her neck and comes down over her dress to the watch fob. She has been Mrs. Debs for nine years. She was Miss Kate Metzger, of Terre Haute, before she married the leader.

At that time Debs was serving his fifth term as City Clerk of Terre Haute, where he had lived all his life. The next year he went to the Indiana Legislature, and after he had finished his term there he dropped politics for good. Debs was a Democrat in those days. To-day he says he has no politics. All parties are corrupt, he declares. He was fifteen years old when he first went to work. He had received as good an education as the public schools of Terre Haute could give, and his parents had sent him to the Commercial College for a course of business training.

"Eugene went to work in the paint shops of the Pennsylvania at Terre Haute," said his sister, "not so much that father and mother wanted to make a painter of him, but because the man he worked with, the interior designer and decorator of the carshops, was an old friend of the family. They wanted Eugene to be with him especially because he was French, and that they wanted Eugene to become proficient in that language. Our parents are both French, you know, and they hated to have the children grow up without knowing the mother tongue. And there's another of the useful things the newspapers have said about Eugene, that he is a foreigner, that he was not born in this country. He was born in Terre Haute, as a thousand persons there can testify. Everybody knows him in Terre Haute, and every one likes him. I don't see how they can help it."

"Well, Eugene became perfectly fascinated with railroad work, and he was nearly crazy with joy when he got a chance to go on the road. My parents

bitterly opposed it but it was no use. He became a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was in a locomotive cab for two years. He was only eighteen when a lodge of the Firemen's Brotherhood was organized in Terre Haute, and he became a charter member of it and secretary and treasurer. Then he went into a wholesale grocery house as shipping clerk, but all the time keeping up his connection with the firemen, and he was made Grand Secretary and Treasurer."

"Yes," said Mrs. Debs, "and he held that office for eleven years, and was re-elected every time without any opposition at all. The newspapers have said that he was defeated the last time for re-election. That is not so, and the records will prove it. He resigned because he had an idea that he could do more in a new line—the American Railway Union, which he organized and which you know all about. When he was Grand Secretary of the firemen he was editor of the Firemen's Magazine. That's how he began to write. He is editor of the Firemen's Magazine to-day, besides editing the organ of the A. R. U.—The Railroad Times."

"Some of the newspaper writers have made me very indignant by charging that Eugene had organized this movement from mercenary motives," continued Mrs. Debs, leaning forward in her low rocking chair and tapping the carpet nervously with her little patent-leather-clad foot. "Now, that is perfectly absurd. He gets a salary of \$3,000 a year. I call it paltry—and it is paltry for a man of Mr. Debs' ability. The firemen offered him a salary of \$20,000 a year to remain with them and he refused it. He was always the friend of the poor. His sympathies are always with those that are oppressed. He is always on the side of the under dog in the fight."

And this is what the wife and sister said when inquiry was made as to what manner of man Debs really is when he is not in the thick of a labor movement, when he is merely a citizen of Terre Haute and husband, a son, a brother, a neighbor.

"Oh, wish you could see my husband," continued Mrs. Debs, "my dear like him; you couldn't help it. If Eugene's worst enemy would come in the room where he was and stay a half hour he would go away a friend. Everybody who ever knew Mr. Debs liked him. Go to Terre Haute and ask them there. I don't believe any one in the city has so many friends. He's pleasant to everyone, he likes to crack a joke. He has a keen sense of humor. If there is any fun in an article or a speech he sees it and enjoys it. He is a good son. With all his business here, he has written home to his parents every day. Railroad men all over the country are his friends. The firemen would do anything for him."

NOT A CHURCHGOER.

"He doesn't go to any church at all," said Mrs. Debs. "We are a family of infidels, every one of us. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, whom we all know and admire, is our only Pope. And that reminds me that Eugene's voice is very like Col. Ingersoll's strong and powerful and very pleasant to listen to. He doesn't make many speeches nowadays, but he is a very good speaker. He is rather deliberate in his speech, as he is in all his actions. Eugene is the reverse of a nervous man. I don't believe any one ever saw him in a hurry. He's not one of the fiery, impulsive kind."

"Mr. Debs never had time, I guess, for any Indian clubs or bicycle exercise," said his wife. "He has kept himself in good physical condition all his life by hard work of all sorts and by traveling. He doesn't eat very much, and is not at all fond of his food. Plain, everyday fare suits him, better than elaborate dishes. He's a light sleeper and never requires more than seven hours' rest out of the twenty-four. Usually he goes to bed at 11 o'clock, and he's always at his desk by seven in the morning. Of course now his hours are very irregular. He sees very little of his family, but he comes home for his meals, where he can. He has meetings and conferences and writing and dictation of letters, and all sorts of things going on from morning to night, as you know."

HIS MOST ABSORBING TASK.

"And what one occupation takes more time than another?"

"Tearing up letters," answered the wife, promptly. She laughed as she said: "I really believe that it takes more time to read letters that come in every mail and then to answer them than almost anything else. Why, the letters are piled up in our room sometimes that high—and Mrs. Debs held out her hand two feet above the floor. "Most of them are very encouraging letters, too," she added, proudly.

"Did you see the statement by Dr. Robertson, of New York, that Mr. Debs was in danger of going insane?"

"Yes, we did! burst out the sister. "And oh, what do you think of that Dr. Robertson? Did you ever hear of anything so mean and malicious and unprofessional and absurd in all your life? Mrs. Debs herself opened the telegram that that man Robertson sent. Why, granting that there is some foundation in what that interview had any foundation—which they had not—what excuse is there for a physician making public the secrets of a patient? What in the world do you suppose Dr. Robertson did it for?"

"There is no more danger of Mr. Debs going insane than there is of my jumping out of that window on to Clark Street now," said the wife. "He is not even a nervous man. He was never excitable. Of course he is under a terrible strain just now, but he eats and sleeps well, and even in his business hours he can find a minute to speak with his sister and with me about things in no way connected with the strike, but in which he is just as much interested as we are—family matters, you know. Mr. Debs took no notice of Dr. Robertson's telegram at all. He simply ignored it. But he will notice it when this other important matter is settled."

JUNE PREMIERE.

To-day the talk of London town. The windows were full of your face. A brougham and pair to set you down. At the quiet old trysting-place. You are not even as soft and sweet as when you first came to the city. Your eyes are still as soft and sweet. And in the crowd, a lonely two. We spoke of your visions of fame, And wondered of the stars that you had won. And now, when over the Chinese tray The Seres cup of the Twankay, 'Tis easy indeed to see That though much things have changed since then. Your glance is clear as heretofore. Your heart as pure and true as when We met at the old stage-door.

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RIGHTED AT LAST.

CHAPTER III.

(Continued).

"I see no harm in it," he said at last; "But I do not expect you will find him in London. From what he told me, half his life is spent abroad. Still, as he wished it, you can call."

"You can either tell one of the fishermen to carry your box this evening up to Lee's farm and get them to meet you tomorrow and drive you to Minehead, or you can be off at daybreak and go down to Lymouth in your boat and catch the Bristol packet."

As I thought of the jolting of the sea would be mercurial compared to that of Farmer Lee's so-called spring cart, I decided on the latter course.

I received my letter and an ample supply of money before we parted for the night. I bade my father good-by then, thinking I should not see him in the morning; but early as the hour was, he was up, breakfasting with me and saw me start, with a fine breeze and old Dan, the fisherman, to bring the boat back. I reached Lymouth in good time, and safely boarded the steamer bound for Bristol.

As we passed our house, I borrowed the captain's glass, for I could see a dark figure standing out against the sky on the summit of one of the firs. It was a good glass, and I could not, with its aid, the bent head, and as I fancied, dejected attitude—a white handkerchief fluttered for a second, and then something threw a film over my eyes, or the captain's powerful binocular prevented my seeing more. When I had rectified this defect, the figure had disappeared.

"After all," I said, "it is but a few weeks' absence. One would think we were never going to meet again!" But in spite of this a feeling of sadness clung to me until I landed at Porthead pier and the train whirled me away alongside of the muddy stream that flows through Bristol.

How I revelled in the noise and the headlong speed of that journey to London! The fierce rush of the mighty engine on and through the dark night, the flying telegraph poles seen dimly, the sparks scattered on either side as we sped on, the ghostlike double of myself sitting in the phantom carriage which always ran side by side with us—all these were to me such absolute novelties that no traveller yet ever found the journey less wearisome and shorter than I did. I did not attempt to realize the magnitude of Paddington—I contented myself with following my instructions to the letter. In calling for a porter, telling him to find my box and see me safely installed in a cab, whose driver was directed to shape his course to No. — Russell Square.

Never shall I forget my first impressions of those long, wide, gas-lit streets we passed. So endless they seemed to me that I thought my chariot must be driving me all around London. And yet Russell Square is not so very far from Paddington. In less than half an hour the cab stopped, and I laid a vigorous hand upon the knocker of a door which bore No. — upon it. A respectable looking man-servant answered my summons. He informed me that Mr. Grace was at home, and upon my expressing a wish to see him, showed me into a small room, lit the gas, and went off to inform his master that a young gentleman from the country was wanting an audience.

Very soon Mr. Grace appeared—a portly, close shaven gentleman, with a dignified appearance, but kind look; a man of sixty or sixty-five years of age. He gave me a quick, inquisitive glance through his spectacles, bowed and waited my commands. The unexpected appearance at eleven o'clock at night of a boy and a hansom cab with a large box on top of it certainly demanded explanation.

"Will you please to read this letter?" I said, handing him the introductory lines. He broke the seal, glanced, naturally, first at the signature, but then looked at me with unmistakable interest. Several times during the perusal of the epistle he turned and looked at me. Then he folded the letter loosely and placed it carefully in his breast pocket and shook me cordially by the hand.

"Mr. Philip," he said, "I am extremely glad to see you, and in saying extremely glad I mean glad to the extreme. Indeed, I may add there is no young gentleman in the world whose acquaintance I was more anxious to make."

Mr. Grace had a sentimental manner. He pronounced every word slowly and with great distinctness, but even then appeared to think that repetition of words and a paraphrase of sentence was needful to make his meaning quite clear.

"Thank him, wondering why he should desire my acquaintance, then I added a hope, expressed in boyish words, that I should cause him no inconvenience. "You will cause us no inconvenience, Mr. Philip—not the least inconvenience. We have a roomy abode—and in calling it a roomy abode, I mean a house with ample accommodation for visitors. It is less welcome than yourself. Well, Twining?"

For the respectable man-servant at that moment entered the room respectfully. "The gentleman's cab, sir? The man wants to know if he must wait."

"Pay him, Twining—fairly, even liberally—but not ostentatiously. Then carry this gentleman's luggage to the spare room, and order some supper for him at once. Mr. Philip, please to follow me."

He led me upstairs to a large drawing-room, heavily and handsomely furnished. A lady about his own age was there, knitting busily.

"My dear," he said, rather ceremoniously, "this is Mr. Philip Norris, the son of an old friend and client of mine, whose name you have often heard me mention."

Mrs. Grace greeted me kindly, but looked at me with an even more evident curiosity than her previous husband had shown. I began to blush and wonder if my appearance was so terribly boorish and unattractive.

"Mr. Philip, my dear," continued Mr. Grace, "has lived, as I believe you know, all his life in great seclusion—I may say, utter solitude, with the exception of his father's company—in a romantic valley on the Devon coast."

"Poor boy!" said Mrs. Grace, kindly. "Young people ought to mix with young people."

"Precisely so," said Mr. Grace. "His father now sees that and has sent him to spend a week or two with us."

"But we are not young people, Joshua," and Mrs. Grace seemed to enjoy her husband's slip.

"When I lay claim to that happy destination it will be time to correct me," said Mr. Grace. "Mr. Norris wishes Mr. Philip to enjoy a few sights of London in the first place. We must lay down a programme for him."

"The first item in my programme must be supper, the second bed," said the kind lady. "The boy looks tired to death. What time did you start?" I answered, feeling now that such an idea was suggested that I was very tired, and from the pleasure I felt at hearing Twining at that moment announce that supper was ready, judging that I was extremely hungry. Indeed, I might well be so, as in the excitement of the journey I had not cared for nor thought of eating.

So I made a hearty supper and went to rest, longing for morning and the wonders it would bring. The only things on

my mind were the pictured loneliness of my father and the curiosity my appearance seemed to excite. Yet, as I looked at myself in the long mirror, I fancied I was neither an ill-looking nor altogether unprepossessing youth.

(Continued).

BIRTHS.
DUDGEON—At 33 Havelock Street, on July 12th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Dudgeon.
MEYERS—At 171 Havelock Street, on July 11, the wife of D. N. Meyers of a son. 170 HAVELOCK ST.

COOTETASCHEREAU.—On July 10, 1894, at the Cardinal's Palace, Quebec, by Mr. Paquet, Dr. D. Cootet, of Quebec, to Miss Caroline Tascheran, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Tascheran.

DEATHS.
MORAVY—In this city, on the 14th of July, Bridget Quinn, beloved wife of H. Moravy. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 242 Manufacturers Street, on Tuesday morning, the 17th instant, at 7.30, to St. Gabriel Church, thence to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

ROSS.—At 129 Vines, July 12, 1894, Walter Henry, eldest and beloved son of Thirza Harriet and Augustus E. Ross, aged 6 years, 8 months and 10 days. Funeral private.

LOUGHMAN.—At 130 Venable Street, Kathleen Monica (Dolly), on the 13th instant, only daughter of Michael Loughman, aged eleven months and three days. [Ottawa and Winnipeg papers please copy.] 170

WATSON.—In this city, on July 12, 1894, Jessie Reid, youngest daughter of John Wattson, aged 15 years, 1 month and 5 days.

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MONTREAL, JULY 16.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The notice of subscribers to the Herald is directed to the fact that the reduction of price on the 11th ult. this paper is delivered only in case of payment in advance. Within the next fifteen days all who have not paid up arrears will be dropped from the list and payment demanded.

MACAULAY'S PROPHECY.

American newspapers are recalling the pessimistic prophecy as to the future of the United States made by Macaulay in a letter written in 1837 to Henry S. Randall of New York. In this letter he said:

Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World; and, while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much as you as with us. You will have your Manchester and Birmingham; and, in those Manchester and Birmingham, hundreds of thousands of artisans will be assured by sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer pensive and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous inequality that one man should have a million while another does not get a full meal. In such times there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting; but it matters little, for here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select, of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly, yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful; wages rise; and all is tranquility and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through each season the United States will have to pass in the course of the next century, if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war; and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your Government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt that such a Legislature will be efficient? On one side is a strenuous preaching of patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more, and seriously apprehends that you will, in some such season as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should, in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed corn, and thus make the next year a year of not scarcity but of famine. The answer will be, I fear, that the spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when society has entered on this downward process, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand; or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth. This difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

Some seem to regard this as a wonderful piece of prophecy which is now beginning to come true. Others will hold that it illustrates Macaulay's weakness for being rhetorical at the sacrifice of accuracy. Certainly no phrase could less describe the American constitution than Macaulay's observation that it is all sail and no anchor. All anchor and no sail would be much nearer the mark. The power of the democracy in Great Britain under the system of parliamentary government in existence there is incomparably greater than in the United States. The American system is one of check and counter-check. The Executive, both National and State, is independent of the Legislative bodies. The constitution, if not quite like the laws of the Medes and Persians, changes very slowly. It requires a two-thirds vote of Congress to pass an amendment, which must then be approved by two-thirds of the state legislatures before it can become law. The danger in the United States lies, not in the possibility of a sudden anarchistic craze sweeping over the land and finding expression in revolutionary legislation, but rather in the fact that reform moves so slowly that the dislodgement of the special interests which batten on the people is an operation too tedious for the temper of the nation. Take the reform of the tariff as a striking illustration. The bill which will pass Congress this month, even if the House confers, should succeed in having it bought back pretty much to the shape it was in when it left the House, will be a seat very slight instalment of the relief from real end-averse customs taxation, prayed for

by the immense consuming classes in the United States. Yet it will undoubtedly be years before any further attempt to bring about genuine tariff reform will be made in Congress.

The United States travels too slowly not too fast. It is doing next to nothing in the solution of the complex questions of labor and capital, but is leaving to England, which has become a pure democracy, the glory and privilege of leading the world in this as in all other kinds of reform.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

A characteristic knowledge dictated the choice of Toronto as the place and Exhibition week in September as the time for the Conservative Convention. But the choice is in great contrast to that of the Liberals, who last year met at Ottawa in June. The capital is comparatively difficult of access. Its weather in June provides it, in some sort, with means to the expiation of its sins. And its narrow limits and thinly travelled streets would have made any slowness of attendance at the Liberal convention strikingly evident to friends and enemies alike. But the Liberals carried their convention through by such means as could have been secured only through a spontaneous, unanimous and remarkable devotion to the interest of the country. No such devotion will be demanded in the Conservative case. They will run no such risks. They will go to Toronto which is easy of access and of considerable attractions, especially during the fortnight of Canada's Great Fair, as the annual exhibition at Toronto is nicknamed. A man who might not care to attend the convention under ordinary circumstances, would probably be constrained to take it in on the score of incidental larks. And if the actual attendance at the convention were small, the adventitious presence of hundreds of Conservative adherents would be claimed in proof of the fact that the convention was really a great and glorious triumph of Conservative principles.

These Conservatives have long heads, but they will accentuate their wisdom by throwing open the doors of the convention hall? The party has given proverbial acceptance to the theory that the name of Toronto designates it as a place of meeting, but on former occasions the public has been forced to guess at the nature of the deliberations.

THE BANQUET.

In its reception of the delegates to the Colonial Conference, the Board of Trade has done itself, the commercial metropolis and the Dominion at large full credit. The banquet on Saturday evening was a complete success in every respect. And it emphasized in a most satisfactory manner the great and growing interest of the Canadian people in the proposition for the closer communion of the several parts of the Empire. As to the existence of that interest there can be no doubt. The presence of the delegates in Canada and the results of their deliberations have shown that in the opinion of a body of men qualified to speak for the Empire in all its parts, fuller unity will one day be possible, and that now is the time for the commencement, at least, of a movement toward that end. The Board of Trade has done well in giving its countenance to the effort which may now be held to be fairly afoot, and in which Canada must play an indispensable part.

A CANADIAN HUMORIST.

The Hamilton Spectator hops on the Toronto Globe because it says that Sir Richard Cartwright arose in the House to speak "with a smile under his moustache, and in his eyes a twinkle of good humor which is by no means a stranger there." The Spectator says that Sir Richard has succeeded perfectly in our smiling smile and good humor from all but Globe eyes and it adds, "We have often enjoyed reading Sir Richard's tirades; but we have never suspected that he found any amusement in delivering himself of them."

Now, to be a statesman it is not necessary that one should develop the qualities of that old Hugh Ambrose who made merry jests, or of the immortal author of Joe Miller's Joke Book, or of Lamb or Jerrold, whose good things somebody recently has been trying up in a little book as interesting as that which Mr. Doherty kept on the Curran bridge. But the Globe correspondent's innocent little piece of local color was laid on truthfully; the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and especially Sir Richard Cartwright, can best the Government and its supporters every day in the week in humor, except, of course, when some such Conservative humorist as Cockburn or Coatsworth or Oimout or Curran is funnier than he knows. The record will speak. Though it is not Sir Richard's business in Parliament to be funny, the bon mots of Cartwright, as embalmed in Hansard, would fill many little books and would stand with the best in the language. That one, for instance, in which he said that when he threw a stone at a pack of wolves he liked to hear them howl, will commend itself to the favorable attention of students of contemporary Canadian politics.

"By a freak of judgment," says the Gazette, "the electors of L'Islet sent Mr. Tarte to Parliament." That is the real grievance. In a hand to hand contest with the great fighter, Caron, the man who would sooner fight than eat, as the saying is, Mr. Tarte captured a constituency which the heaven-sent Conservative campaigner for the District of Quebec was supposed at last to hold in the palm of his hand. The loss of Mr. Tarte's prowess in the field is one of the reasons why the Conservatives never

lose a chance to abuse him, and why the Gazette in the present instance is willing to insult the intelligence of the electorate of L'Islet.

IN THE HEADLINE of its Ottawa correspondence the Gazette blazes the announcement that by a majority of 29 the House of Commons has declared Mr. Turcotte not guilty. But even if the party had not lost the votes of five members who used to be consistent supporters of the Government, the majority through which the whitewashing operations of the Government have been effected would have been hardly a matter for legitimate pride. It is not improbable that the Canadian people and even the great mass of the supporters of the Conservative party throughout the country would not be displeased if the majority had been very much smaller, or even if the Government had altogether declined to accept the responsibility of Mr. Turcotte's clearly proved offense.

THE FUTURE of the gas supply of Montreal is discussed in a letter of a prominent citizen which appears in another column. It is a most important matter to the city and to the individual citizen, so much so that the columns of this paper are open to its further discussion either by the writer of the letter referred to or by any other responsible parties.

THREE-QUARTERS of a mile of blocked trolley cars stood in Yonge Street, Toronto, on the Glorious Twelfth, when the Orange procession, which took an hour and a half to pass a given point, went by. The Globe has protested, saying that "business ought to have the right of way on business streets." The Globe will catch it now.

THE TORONTO NEWS says that "this repetition day after day of the message that 'Britannia wins' is becoming painfully monotonous." It shouldn't. In a thousand years or so Britons have had a good chance to get used to that message.

THE STAR DEVOTES a two column editorial to smashing annexation. Who in the world is advocating annexation, anyway!

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Charlton and the Treason Charge.

The Editor of the Herald: Sir,—Referring to your article in a recent issue on the above subject, it may be said that under ordinary conditions and without extenuating circumstances there might be some grounds for the serious charge made against Mr. John Charlton, M. P., for his pointing out to the government of a foreign country a means to enable it to control in a particular part of the world. But I can say with confidence, and Mr. Charlton knows it probably as well as anyone, that no matter what were the conditions, if a member of Congress had signed such a memorial addressed to the Hon. Mr. Foster when he was preparing our tariff, instead of continuing to give advice to the very government which he was opposing, his presence in Congress would be limited to the length of time it might take him to reach the doorway. The conditions, were, however, extraordinary, and much may be extenuated when the situation is fully known. While the whole intelligence of the country outside of Parliament considers the raising of our entire tariff to be the raising of a wall to the United States is one of the most pernicious trades for Canadian interests that can well be conceived, and has even been styled "robbery" by Americans engaged in it, Mr. Charlton, whose business life has been connected with this trade, has a right to claim that the Canadian Government is in perfect accord with him; in fact it would seem that for the past four years it has been acting entirely under his directions in this matter, for while its pernicious effects are patent to everyone possessing a modicum of intelligence, no one can show where it benefits any Canadian interest, except that of Mr. Charlton, and his advice in matters connected with this trade, however apparently contended, has always been strictly followed by the present Government.

Of course a slip like this must occasionally occur, for it must be admitted that it is no easy matter to satisfy the run two Governments at the same time, as Mr. Charlton has been doing; and some allowance should also be made him, for it was no doubt a little galling to one who had taken so much pains to properly work the Mills and McKinley provisions as to serve his own interests, by keeping the American import duties on lumber as high as possible and keeping the Canadian export duty off logs, to find Mr. Bryan and the gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, whose first interest was to secure free lumber, entirely ignoring him and others whose interests were in direct opposition to his naturally antagonistic with the Hon. Mr. Secretary Carlisle, and points out the means to be adopted to make his own interests perfectly secure. And always, as he is, mainly towards Canada, he misrepresents matters to Mr. Carlisle when he says: "The Canadian Government has shown hostility to the exportation of logs," for he did not make it quite clear that this referred to former governments, and it was, to say the least, unjust on his part to indirectly charge the present Government with hostility to the exportation of logs, when he knew that it had not exacted a single cent of the tens of thousands of dollars that should properly have been paid if the export duty had been retained on the many millions of feet of logs exported by him during its existence.

In fact, in so far as there is any direct evidence of it, one cannot see where in it has shown the least hostility to the export of logs, except it may be in some petty nagging about the duty on the whole, in my opinion, it had no justification for notwithstanding the protests so frequently urged, not only by those who have been ruined by reason of this pernicious trade, but by every intelligent Canadian who has given any thought to the subject, the present Government has not exacted a cent of export duty on any of the hundreds of millions of feet of logs that have been towed away, or the tens of thousands of cords of pulpwood shipped out of the coun-

try, to the sacrifice of millions of dollars in revenue alone, irrespective of the many times greater losses in other respects, while the American Government has all the time continued to exact duties on every foot of Canadian lumber and pulp entering the American market. Indeed so little interest has the Government taken in the subject that it has not even insisted on getting correct returns of the quantity or value of these exports, and it appears to be completely ignorant of the amount or value of the logs and pulpwood exported, as you will see from the Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ending June 30, 1893, where our whole exports of pine logs to the United States for all ports are given as 127,002,000 feet, valued at \$1,030,755; whereas the Hon. Mr. Weadock, of Bay City, Mich., gives the quantity imported to Michigan alone as perhaps 500,000,000 feet annually, and Mr. John Charlton, M. P., places the value of logs imported to Michigan, Ohio and western New York mills at not less than \$2,000,000, and that the quantity is as much in quantity and five times as much in value. The quantity mentioned being, as you are no doubt aware, fully ten per cent more than our whole exports of pine logs to the United States. So that Mr. Charlton has a right to claim that he is not a traitor, and that the Canadian Government is wholly indifferent to the only pointed out to Mr. Carlisle the most perfect form in which to word the proviso to secure the end desired, not only by himself and his log exporting associates, but evidently by the Government also, as he so well pointed out, and it has done nothing whatever to put a stop to this ruinous trade, which it could terminate at once if it so desired.

But where Mr. Charlton's conduct as a member of Parliament appears to be exceptionally reprehensible is that, when knowing as he so well did, and so clearly pointed out to Mr. Carlisle, the great advantage it is to the Americans to get free logs from Canada, and the necessarily serious injury it is to Canadians to sacrifice their timber for the sole benefit of himself and his American sawmilling friends, he had not communicated this valuable information to his own government first, when Mr. Carlisle and the whole world would have known it; but which to my knowledge at least he had not done. I have carefully read his speeches in Parliament on this subject, copies of which he has been good enough to send me, and I have been deeply pained since he sent this memorial to Washington, and I do not find in the whole of them put together anything like the amount of valuable information contained in this short memorial to the Hon. Mr. Carlisle, which is altogether in his best style, and anything he has done since that time has been nothing more than the repetition of the same old story of the Saginaw valley, and other points in Eastern Michigan, are now almost entirely dependent upon the forests of Canada for a supply of logs. The importation of logs from Canada for Michigan, Ohio and western New York mills was not less than \$5,000,000 in 1893, and the imposition of the Canadian export duty would be most disastrous to this extensive American industry. Of course it would not give him and his log exporting friends the exceptionally great advantage they now possess over Canadian lumbermen, which is at least \$2 a thousand feet on lumber under existing conditions, so that this may have had some influence in his preferring to communicate this information to the Hon. Mr. Secretary Carlisle, instead of to the Hon. Mr. Foster.

Moreover, since it appears that legislation in regard to what we are to do with our timber is left to be decided at Washington, Mr. Charlton may have thought he was acting quite within his rights in communicating directly with the United States government, and that he was hardly treating Mr. Carlisle honorably for a member of the Canadian Parliament, when, dating his memorial from Washington, to sign simply "John Charlton on behalf of the Michigan lumber interests," even if his American interests so greatly predominated over his interests in Canada, and even if he was rectified in accordance with his suggestions it might "serve Canadian purposes," which of course to him would be greatly to be deplored. I have no doubt, however, that he felt fully justified in considering the change suggested by him in the wording of the proviso to be in the interest of Canada if it served his own interest, when, with the exception of those members of Parliament whose constituents are most seriously affected, many of whom have been ruined by this pernicious trade, and the few other gentlemen who have protested against it, he saw the Government, Opposition, Third Party and all in Parliament, while differing on all other subjects and wasting the time of the House in interminable squabbles about petty nothingness, were in full accord in Canada in considering the interests of Canada and the interests of Mr. Charlton identical, but which all the intelligence of Canada outside of Parliament considered directly antagonistic, for they considered existing conditions as regards our timber policy the most abominable, destructive, unpatriotic and altogether unsatisfactory that can possibly be. With the Canadian Government, however, it is the same now as every "to get rid of the timber" is still the first order of the day; and, in fact, I have no doubt, that with Mr. Charlton's valuable assistance it will eventually succeed in accomplishing.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
Montreal, July 12, 1894.

Great Gas Question.

To the Editor of The Herald: I have been watching with deep interest the discussion of the award by the City Council last year of the gas contract to Messrs. Coates and Co., and the subsequent conduct of the new Company.

I am not a shareholder in either Company, but I am a taxpayer, and a taxpayer, and I really think that my fellow consumers and taxpayers in this city are submitting to a good deal of humbug without knowing it, and some of our newspapers have, perhaps, been caught in the same trap. I would like to make it plain to you or your readers too much, and what appears to me the why's and whereof's of the situation.

In the first place, in the summer of last year two gentlemen, hitherto unknown to this community, appeared as tenderers to supply gas to the city of Montreal and to the citizens. One of them retired and the other obtained a contract from the city, by which contract he is bound to supply gas at a dollar per 1,000 feet, less 5 per cent. By so doing the City Council immediately released the old Company from any obligations to furnish gas at any fixed price after the first May, 1893, the date of the expiration of its present contract, leaving the citizens at the mercy of the new company, who might or might not succeed, and even if he did, who might sell out. The amount of security exacted, some \$15,000, was utterly inadequate to protect the interests of the citizens; and the successful tenderer is even now, before he has fairly begun to make his preparations, asking for its return.

The old Gas Company's tender, which was rejected, was actually lower, as respects gas for heating and cooking purposes, for which gas is now so freely used and may be said to be the poor, and was some 15 cents higher for illuminating purposes.

RE-OPENING!

This announcement is of interest to you, because

You Wear Shoes

and because we are about to tell you where the best value in footwear can be had in Montreal.

For many years we have sold honest goods at honest prices to the public, and on this principle we have built our business reputation for fair dealings.

We have re-opened our store at the old stand, 1855 Notre Dame, with the finest grades of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer BOOTS AND SHOES, including every Style of Tan Shoes.

In Fancy Dress Shoes and Slippers, we have a complete assortment. Prices will suit all.

In dealing with us you will have the advantage of our experience in our business, and you can select from the choicest stock of Boots and Shoes in the city.

We particularly wish a call from our old patrons.

B. D. Johnson & Son

THE OLD RELIABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

1855 NOTRE DAME STREET

Taking the total of the gas used for both purp. (the tender was slightly better than that of Mr. Coates.

The present Montreal Gas Company has been in existence, I believe, for something over forty years. It was an enterprise started by a few men, who, at the time, were the only ones in the city who were interested in the progress and numbering, as it still numbers, among its shareholders, not only men of integrity and reliability but a great many whose savings have been invested in its stock, and with the hope of having a reasonable and legitimate return upon their investment. The Company, as such, has been probably as much abused as any other corporation which supplies its output to the public and against which complaints may from time to time be made, but it has honestly invested its capital with the growth of the city and has been steadily reducing the price of gas to my recollection during the last twenty years. They spend very large amounts of money in wages, works and buildings and are in every way thoroughly responsible for the carrying out of any contract which they may enter into with the city for the supply of their gas to consumers.

The new company, on the other hand, would appear to have been incorporated since the awarding of the contract to Mr. Coates with a nominal capital of \$500,000. I am informed that of this amount more than \$200,000 was issued to Mr. Coates or his firm in paid up stock as a consideration for his contract with the city and with the friends of his expenditures. If, as I have heard, the new company is to be a very large amount of water in the new company's stock at the outset and beyond the names of one or two individuals, which I have heard mentioned, I am not aware that any of their stock is held by residents of Montreal. Who the real shareholders are, I am, of course, not aware, but they are presumably not interested beyond the amount of their stock subscriptions, whatever these may be.

Their method of securing consumers also strikes me as peculiar. I was solicited recently by their mains and to take my gas from them. I was asked to sign the following contract:

"To the Consumers' Gas Company of Montreal, Limited.

"In consideration of your laying mains in this street, and also supplying and connecting service pipe and one meter free of rental, and agreeing to supply gas at \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, less 5 per cent discount per 1,000 cubic feet, for payment made at the office of the City Engineer, I hereby agree to use your gas only for the term of _____ years."

I could not understand the reason for binding myself in this way and I cannot yet. By this contract the Consumers' Gas Company undertakes nothing. The consumer is asked to bind himself to take gas for a period of years from the Consumers' Gas Company only, at a price which their contract with the city obliges them to furnish it at. They bind themselves to nothing. They undertake by their contract with the city to supply gas to me at exactly the same rate they ask me to contract for. If this contract is signed by a consumer and if the gas is not satisfactory or for any other reason he wishes, as he has a right to do, to substitute the gas of the old Company, this contract will prevent him doing so or will expose him to an action for damages. If it is true, as it is rumored, that their gas is absolutely odorless, while possessing much more deadly properties than the ordinary coal gas, this of itself would form a sufficient ground of danger to have in a household, particularly where there was a large household.

Consumers should thoroughly understand that they are intended to receive their gas from the Consumers' Gas Company at exactly the same rate as the old Company, and that the new Company, if the contract above recited, and the Company are bound to furnish it, on application, for just as long as the consumer wishes, and no longer, and that to ask a signature to such a contract is to restrict the very competition which so much has been said about securing.

The new Company have allowed permanent pavements to be laid in a number of streets since their contract was awarded, and have made no effort to lay their pipes before the old Company's were completed. This looks suspiciously like an intention of not being in earnest with their undertaking. I have also observed that it has been said that this Company has paid a large amount, some \$25,000 of paid up capital, in addition to the amounts which I have referred to above, as a consideration for the transfer from the St. Henry Light and Power Company of franchises which the latter pretend to have and which they claim entitled them to over-ride all municipal by-laws and regulations and to lay their pipes where they please in the city of Montreal and St. Henri and Ste. Catherine without even getting the permission of the city or town authorities. There would certainly appear to be considerable water in the stock of the Company, whether there is in the gas or not.

The inevitable result, as in all similar cases, of this unfortunate contract, will be that the gas consumers of Montreal will, at no distant date, have to pay for the cost of competition between the companies instead of being enabled to obtain their gas from the existing company at a reasonable price and one which is considerably below that charged in cities of the same climate and similarly situated to Montreal. People who have used the telephone for the last few years will have an example of what I mean. I remain,

CITIZEN.
P.S.—It would be very interesting to know what truth there is in the rumors generally current respecting the absorption of the new by the old Company. If there is any truth in them, and that the negotiations on the score of the price demanded, it seems to me that the bona fides of the new Company are open to serious question.

Montreal, July 13, 1894.

FOR... The CRUISE, The CAMP, The HOME.

What more delicious for the breakfast table in the summer months at Seaside, Town, or Country than this?

Famous Ferris Hams and Bacon.

We are the pioneer importers of this brand, and sell more of the Ferris Meats than all other importers put together.

Remember we always have Fresh Cured Meats.

Remember we give you sizes exactly to suit your wants.

Little Pig Hams for whole boiling

Medium Size Hams for slicing for frying or broiling.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

YOM CAN'T GO WRONG

In selecting any of the following from our

Old Scotch Whiskies, Pure Highland Malts

King William IV. V.O.P.

Loch Lomond "Private Stock" (Fraser, Viger and Co.)

Andrew Usher's, all the different grades.

John Dewar's Extra Special Liqueur Special

Bullough's Extra Special Liqueur Special

Walker's Kilmarnock.

The Lagavulin (especially selected) and the Antiquary.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

AITKEN'S (PAIKIRK) ALE.

In Pint Bottles.

Aitken's Pale Ale in quart bottles.

Boston's Pilsener Lager in pint bottles.

Tanner's Glasgow Pilsener Lager in pint bottles.

Schweppe's English Seltzer.

Schweppe's English Soda in quarts.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

OUR NO. 10 PORT

is a very superior rich old wine and is without exception the Great Seller in our list of Port Wines.

It is one of Sandeman's Wines, is of undoubted quality and sold at a popular price.

No. 10 Port, \$1.00 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

OUR "S. D." SHERRY

is a very superior rich, pale Dinner Sherry, and is the Great Seller in our list of Sherry Wines.

It is a wine supplied by Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., is of undoubted quality and is sold at a popular price.

Our S. D. Sherry, \$1.00 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

OUR S. D. "DRY" SHERRY

is for those preferring a very dry wine. It is one of Penant's wines, is a "Light Anonitide" in character and is sold at the same price—within the reach of all—\$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

OUR MADEIRA WINES.

Two popular brands at popular prices.

Fale Delicate Dry 75 cents per bottle, \$3.50 per gallon, \$8 per dozen.

Our P. W. M. No. 3 Madeira is one of the best of the kind.

It is a very pale rich Madeira and is sold at \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

All our cellars are stocked with wine imported from Messrs. Gossart, Gordon & Co., Funchal, Madeira.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

IMPORTERS,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,

(The Northumberland Buildings),

207, 209 & 211 St. James Street.

"To Be Or Not To Be

that is the question." We considered for a long time before we decided to make a 20 per cent reduction on all our Summer Goods. To sell at such a reduction meant a loss of profit, and we can't afford to do business without a profit—at least, not during the entire year. To keep the goods meant that we would lose the interest on their cost, over and over again, and we would have a stock of "old style" goods on hand next year. The latter argument fetched us and we decided to reduce everything by 20 per cent.

The Stock Comprises:

Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves

Umbrellas, Underclothing,

Baby Linen, Etc.

For Ladies, Gentlemen or Children.

John Aitken & Co.,

1757 Notre Dame St.

Bell Telephone 1982.

Established 1847.

NEATH THE UNION JACK.

(Continued from page 1.)

more had varied character than the one just closed. The Conference had decided to open up the initial survey for the Pacific cable (Hear, hear.) It had passed resolutions, whereby the colonies of Australia could deal on favorable terms with Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, or any other British dependency. Trade relations meant a great deal. Sentiment was a fine and proper thing, and all great nations and great people possessed sentiment, but sentiment was nothing without trade relations which would bind the component parts of the Empire closer together. (Hear, hear.) He himself had spent the afternoon in trying to open up a little trade with Eddy and Co., of Ottawa, the paper manufacturers. He was satisfied he could get better material from Canada than from England or the States, and the only difficulty was the want of a treaty which would enable his colony to treat the world on a differential basis. As for Canada, her destiny was in her own hands, and if trade with Australia were once started it would grow more rapidly than they thought for. There was no reason why Australia should not look to Canada for lumber and other goods in which this country was so rich. "There may be trouble" in the future, and it will be greatly to the interests of the Empire that the Colonies may be able to trade with each other. In that manner small sentimental looms be strengthened, and so the day should ever come when we should be threatened by foes we can stand together and say to the world, "Hands off, Pompey." (Applause.)

Sir Henry de Villiers, Cape of Good Hope, added his testimony to Canadian hospitality. He had been asked why the Cape of Good Hope had sent a delegate, or what interest it had in Pacific cables and fast Atlantic steamers. He had replied that while the Cape might have no interest in these subjects it was their interest to keep up the unity of the Empire. That Canadians fully endorsed that sentiment such motives as those on the walls showed. He saw the words "Imperial Unity" and "Concordia Salus." There was safety in concord; there was safety in union. It was said that the construction of the Suez Canal would take trade away from the Cape, but instead of that being the result it had increased their commerce. It could be seen that the laying of the Pacific cable and the hope that the cable might be extended in time to the Cape. The Conference has passed a resolution that the cable should be proceeded with without delay. Mr. Rhodes gave his best wishes to the Pacific cable project. Most of the colonies have protective duties the Cape least of all. His own feelings were in favor of free trade. (Applause.) As nearly all the colonies had adopted protection it was in the direction of free trade that reciprocity should be allowed between the different colonies. (Hear, hear.) The greatest prosperity was in prospect for Canada, and that the best thing for the Cape to do was to improve trade relations with her. The Cape needed lumber, and a large trade might be opened up in that commodity.

Agricultural implements were required, and were admitted duty free (hear, hear). He was pleased to know that Canada could furnish these goods of much superior quality to any that could be had in England or the United States. In return the Cape could make valuable exports to Canada, with increasing prosperity her diamonds would be in demand. Wool could be supplied by the sheep from the vast sheep farms of the Cape, and mohair which was far more valuable than wool. Fresh fruits could be sent here at a time when we had none, and vines superior to the best qualities of California vines. All these the Cape was ready and able to send Canada in return for her natural and manufactured products.

Hon. A. Lee Smith, New Zealand, followed: He came, he said, as a commercial representative and not as a political one. The people of that island colony looked at the Conference in a commercial light, and he hoped that he could give proof of being a debtor to Canadian hospitality in future material ways. When he emerged from the wild rugged scenery of the Rockies to the rolling hills, prairies, and saw the grain waving, he began to understand how great a factor Canada was in the production of wheat. As a student of political science he had learned much of advantage to him here, and the first thing he noticed was the very intense loyalty to Canada. Occasional in New Zealand they read articles by a gentleman named Goldwin Smith (cries of "No Smith here," and "order order" from the chairman) they had thought that perhaps he would get followers here, but the speaker would go home in the belief that Goldwin Smith stood in this country absolutely alone. (Hear, hear.) He would go away with a firmer belief that Canada was just as loyal to the British Crown as Australia was, and shared the feeling of all loyalists living under the British Crown that England was not only the mother of Parliaments but the mother of freedom, of liberty, and of independence. (Applause.) Of the Pacific cable, he said: "The Pacific cable is a great importance to me, and I give it the premier place, because it is an Imperial question. That point was given great prominence by the Conference. If the cable is to go forward it must be on territory not in the least foreign or neutral. When the cable is laid we will have communication between the British Colonies and England on British soil, and it will be such that in time of war it will be in no risk whatever of disturbance." The financial aspect of the question had been considered, and the representatives of every government had expressed the readiness of their governments to forward the completion of the work. Before long the Canadian Government, to which had been entrusted the task of making the preliminary inquiries, had accomplished something. Mail communication was being established. Necessary. Mr. Smith thought the time had come for Britain to give more consideration to the great colonies in the matter of tariffs. As time went on the action of foreign nations would make this more imperative. He said that the British had done great harm to British trade. He urged differential duties in favor of the colonies. "It was too soon, however, to ask Great Britain to tax her trade with our colonies. While her 80 per cent. of her total trade was with rather distant and risky to ask her to tax herself to support the colonies. I do not object to the principle of differential duties; I am in favor of it, subject to the reservation thought that it should be carried into effect yet. The reason of New Zealand, "the rich, fertile little Britain of the South," were put in evidence. Mr. Smith was the bright glimmer of the ladies at the end of the room. He told some female audience that he was in the house of Commons had passed the bill for ocean subsidies. "Though the line might not pay, I would pay the subsidy to the line of the Imperial aspect of the question. It will pay in time, for in a few years the trade with Australia will have grown as to bring this about. I believe you can have just as strong, good, quick, efficient lines between here and Great Britain as between New York and Great Britain. Wales, has subsidized a line to carry mails between Sydney, Wellington and San Francisco. I do not see why we should not transfer our mail line to Canada. Our mails through a hostile country are a source of "no, no, no, hostile, they'll be right," Mr. Smith explained that he meant commercially hostile. If Mr. Huddart or anyone else could come forward with a line of service Australia and New Zealand would not be found wanting. He was about to proceed to the Mother Country to

DEBS' APPEAL TO STRIKERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Debs, and the story of the Pullman boycott. He approved of President Cleveland's action, and in this connection said: The losses occasioned by the strike are enormous, but it is destined to prove of incalculable benefit to the country. The national idea has been strengthened and broadened. Safe anchorage has been found for persons and property. One of the hopeful features of the situation has been the unmistakable display of loyalty in the South. The so-called rebel States unanimously demanded the intervention of the Federal power to restore order before everything else.

A CLERICAL CRANK.

Rev. M. Reed, of Denver, Claims that Christ was an Anarchist.

Denver, Col., July 15.—Rev. Myron Reed, delivered an address before a large meeting held under the auspices of the A. R. U., in which he declared he was an Anarchist. He continued by saying: "Jesus Christ was not only an Anarchist, but was killed by the representatives of the law, Church and State for daring to do so."

Hugh McLennan, James A. Cantlie, Hon. S. H. Holmes, C. P. DeVilliers, A. H. Wrixon, T. Huddart, A. D. Caron, F. Edgar, W. F. Carsley, S. Carsley, Jr., Leslie H. Gault, G. W. Stephens, Jr., R. J. Gault, Vice Chairman.

Gazette, Star, La Patrie, La Presse, Le Monde, Ex-Mayor Grenier, Hector Mackenzie, H. M. Allan, J. A. Vibert, George Esmark, W. J. Morris, G. W. Stephens, Jr., George Walt, Wm. Nivin, Vice Chairman.

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

Christian Endeavorers Resolve to Revive It.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 15.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has undertaken another great project, which is nothing less than an attempt to enlist all the members of that organization with the leading denominational mission boards in a wide reaching, and thorough campaign to arouse the missionary spirit among all Christians. It is a missionary extension movement similar to university extension. The plan was evolved by Stephen L. Mershon, a Chicago business man, who became interested in the Christian Endeavor Society several years ago. His idea was to have the various boards of home and foreign missions unite in securing good lecturers to speak in various places upon missionary work and thus arouse the interest of the people. Mr. Mershon was anxious that the Society of Christian Endeavor should take hold of the enterprise and help to push it. Accordingly he came to Cleveland and thought to secure the endorsement of his plan by the trustees of the society. For two days he was in conference here with representatives of all the denominational mission

George Hadfield, H. H. Lyman, Henry Lyman, A. D. Danford, John G. Savage, A. McGowan, R. C. Thorneloe, J. S. Doran, J. A. Taylor, C. A. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Dr. Macphail, G. A. Childs, Wm. Knowles, David Robertson, G. A. Irwin, R. R. Dobell, F. W. Thomas, Rev. E. Wood, Z. D. Drossau, J. B. Holland, Victor Roy, A. A. Thebaude, A. Robert Archer, K. N. Macfee, London, Eng, Alex. McFee, C. H. Gilchrist, E. H. Lacey, J. Baird, Frank J. Hart, S. C. Stevenson, D. L. Lockhart, H. W. Garth, R. W. Garth, J. R. Archibald, John Corbett, Wilfred Marsan, Thos. Cushing, C. A. McDonald, D. A. McCaskill, Chas. F. Smith, Frank J. Hart, S. C. Stevenson, D. L. Lockhart, Vice Chairman.

WATERY GRAVES.

An Unknown Man Drowned in the Canal—A Boy Lost in a Mill Flume.

Two more were added yesterday to the long list of drowning accidents. Both happened at almost the same spot on the canal and neither of the bodies have been recovered.

A little before 9 o'clock a well dressed young man, about 26 or 27 walked along William Street with an unsuspicious step. He had quite evidently been on a spree on Saturday night and was getting home by slow degrees in a semi-oblivious state. When near Seigneurs Street bridge he turned down towards the canal and lay down on a pile of lumber to rest. He rose suddenly and in doing so appeared to overbalance himself, falling backward into the canal. A woman on the barge Julie Lafontaine just beside him threw a rope out to him, and a couple of men who were standing on the bridge at Ogilvie's mill ran down to the pier. The man sank at once, and when he rose again he was a distance out, but he sank instantly for the last time. Boats were put out and the body dredged for but without success. It was rumored that the man's name was Sullivan, but he appears to be unknown.

INQUIRY CLOSED.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE EVIDENCE SENT TO THE HOUSE.

List of Railway Subsidies to be Submitted To-Day.

[Special to the Herald.]

Ottawa, July 15.—Henry Frigon was again called by Mr. Haggart at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee yesterday morning. He testified to two books which were received from Washington by express, being the originals of the time books which were already filed before the Committee. These are the books which Frigon said he sent to his brother so as to keep them safe from St. Louis. There was a bill of \$10.80 express charges on the books. The \$10 evidently went to the sender.

Mr. Geoffroy put the witness through a very severe cross-examination, endeavoring to show that the copies presented were not the same as the originals. The witness was asked by Geoffroy if he ever forged the name of J. P. Lamontagne, his father-in-law. He replied that he did not.

The Magic Touch.

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You smile at the idea. But if you suffer from Dyspepsia And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will involuntarily think, and no doubt exclaim, "That Just Hits It!"

"That soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep, and in short, raises the health tone of the entire system. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

We Know That this is the "off" season of the year, that business is quiet—that times are hard—and that most people are away for the summer.

You Should Know That in consequence of this dullness we sell Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Portieres, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, etc., etc. at lower prices than when business is at its best.

Call and determine for yourself JAMES BAYLIS & SON. Specialists in Floor and Window Furnishings. 1837 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SEWERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned City Surveyor has completed the Special Assessment Rolls for the sewers, in the City of Montreal, viz.: Atwater Avenue, between St. Catherine Street and St. Louis Street; Bonaparte Street, between Wellington Street and G.T.P. Railway; Champlain Street, between St. Catherine Street and Dorchester Street; Dorchester Street, between St. Catherine Street and St. Louis Street; St. Louis Street, between Pine Avenue and St. Catherine Street; St. Catherine Street, between St. Patrick Street and Canal Street; St. Michael Lane, between St. James Street and Notre Dame Street; Mount Royal Avenue, between St. Andrew Street and St. Hubert Street; Mount Royal Avenue, between St. Urban Street and Cote St. Catherine Street; Macgalloway Street, between Cote des Neiges road and eastward to the end of existing sewer; Notre Dame Street, between Lacroix Street and Monarque Street; Ontario Street, between Gale Street and west of Monarque Street; Fairmount Street, between Pine Avenue and Roy Street; Pine Avenue, between St. Denis Street and St. Urban Street; Prince Arthur Street, between Amherst Street and Oxenden Avenue, via Cherris Street and Prince Arthur Street; Prince Arthur Street, from University Street eastward; Royal Street, from Charlevoix Street to east of Butler Street.

And they have been deposited in his office, in the City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by all parties interested until THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, that he will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to special rolls of assessment before the accounts are sent to the City Treasurer in accordance with the law.

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1894.

(To be inserted in the Gazette and Herald on the 15th and 16th July instant.)

HOTELS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. Corner Windsor and St. James Streets. The only fire-proof Hotel in Canada. Elegantly furnished. Cuisine, service and attention unsurpassed. Special Rates to Commercial Travellers. E. M. MATHEWS, Manager.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL. 135 to 139 St. James St., Montreal. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor. The Best known Hotel in the Dominion.

THE ST. ELMO. Cor McGill and Recollet Sts. The Best 25 cent Dinner in the City. Best Ales Wines and Porter On Draught or in Bottle. Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

Alexander's Palace. 473 St. James St. OUR MOTTO EVERYTHING ABOVE BOARD.

Employers of Labor Please Notice. THE RESCUE AND RELIEF SOCIETY, of the Central Lodging House, 736 Cote Street, Montreal, desires to inform the public generally, and the employers of labor in particular, that very worthy, honest, temperate men can be secured at a moment's call by addressing Rescue and Relief Society, 736 Cote Street, Montreal. Telephone 957 "B".

LADIES' CUTTING & ACADEMY. ESTABLISHED IN 1891. The Courses comprise Designing of Patterns, Cutting, Joining, Fitting, Altering, Drapery Skirts, Mantles, Dolmans, and Waists without seams, etc. MRS. E. L. BETHIER, Principal, 88 St. Denis St., Montreal.

PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS. For sale at the Clubs, Hotels and leading grocers. Those who wish for a pure and pleasant table water will do well to give a trial to the bottled waters of the physicians of Montreal. Telephone orders promptly filled. If your grocer does not keep it, send to

J. A. HARTE, 170 Notre Dame Street.

ROOMS IN THE COUNTRY. A quiet two-story house for two ladies and child 2 years old. Must be situated near Montreal and within five minutes walk of river or lake. Must be full furnished. Particulars as to W.E.B. Herald office, Montreal.

How the Guests Were Seated at the Banquet Table.

speaking of the fast Atlantic service, of which he said, "we want the fast Atlantic service, and we intend to have it. We are in the race of commerce, and the desire of the people of Canada is to build up the service, and retain for Britain the supremacy on this North American continent." He asked the delegates, in the words of Burns, "Will ye no come back again?" and the applause which followed the question was quite proof enough that if the delegates did come back they would be just as welcome as new.

Sir Henry Wrixon rose to propose the Chairman's health. He had been frequently called for earlier in the evening, and he took that opportunity to explain that he was only one of three delegates from Victoria they had to take turn about in speaking. His turn would come at Quebec. He referred in terms of deep thankfulness to the kindness of the

Board of Trade and Mr. Ogilvie personally. The demonstration at the steamer had particularly impressed the delegates, and had made a special impression on the minds of the young people in the party. "It is out of feelings such as these that national sentiment arises."

The toast was drunk with all the honors. Mr. Ogilvie briefly expressed his thanks and the pleasure of the Board of Trade that the delegates had derived so much enjoyment from their short stay in the city. There was no doubt that many of the predictions which had been made that evening would come to pass.

The National Anthem, vigorously sung, brought the banquet to a close, and as the party slowly dispersed, the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" floated through the corridors of the Windsor.

Papa—"Was Mr. Sandymann here last evening? I looked into the parlor and saw no one but you." Clara—"Why, yes, father, he was there." Papa—"Strange I didn't see him." Willie—"I guess he must have got into the chair first!"—Life.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Generally Fine, with a Few Breezes. Toronto, Ont., July 15—11 p.m.—The pressure is a little below normal over the Northwest Territories, elsewhere about normal. The weather to-day has been fine and warm throughout the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Regina, 55-76; Edmonton, 58-88; Calgary, 52-86; Winnipeg, 56-89; Port Arthur, 55-79; St. John's, 52-74; Toronto, 57-83; Kingston, 55-80; Montreal, 58-74; Quebec, 52-76; Halifax, 48-80.

Lakes and Upper and Lower St. Lawrence.—Moderate winds, generally fine with thunder showers in a few localities. Stationary or higher temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf.—Fine weather, much change in temperature.

Mt. Royal.—Light to moderate winds, fair, with a few local showers. Stationary, or a little lower temperature.

Montreal.—Fair and very warm, with local thunderstorms.

The Montreal Temperature observed by Hogg and Harrison's standard thermometer, 1601 and 1602 Notre Dame street: 5 a.m., 68; 1 p.m., 72; 2 p.m., 80; 3 p.m., 85; 4 p.m., 88; 5 p.m., 88; 6 p.m., 85; 7 p.m., 82; 8 p.m., 78; 9 p.m., 75; 10 p.m., 72; 11 p.m., 68.

ing to practice humanity. Jesus Christ was an Anarchist and a Socialist, but I never read of His being a deputy sheriff. (Cheers.) Nothing has discouraged me so much in the past few weeks as to see so many men anxious to take a gun and offer to go out and shoot their fellowmen for the mere pittance of \$3 per day. I look at this effort now being made by such men as Pullman as an effort to break up all organizations of laboring men so that they can deal with the workmen one by one and, gradually, get them down to pauperism and serfdom."

ANOTHER SUMMONS FOR DEBS.

Chicago, July 14.—A summons was served to-day on Messrs. Debs, Kellner, Rogers and Howard, the officers of the A. R. U., from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee, to appear in August, and answer an information filed there against them. The bill is like that filed in the Court here.

OLD EMPLOYEES TAKEN BACK.

Chicago, July 14.—For the most part the railroads are taking back their old employees as fast as they apply, as individuals. They are not, however, discharging any of the men employed to take their places.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—All railroad trains at this point are now arriving and departing on time, freights being moved without inconvenience. A large number of applications from old employees to be reinstated are being made and many accepted.

MANAGERS' ACTION FINAL.

Chicago, July 14.—John L. Egan, Chairman of the General Managers' Association, announced to-day that the action of the final meeting was taken last night in returning Mayor Hopkins the proposition for a return of the strikers to work, submitted by President Debs of the American Railway Union. The announcement by Mr. Egan was said to be the result of a compromise of the Managers, which began to-day about 10 a.m.

DEBS AND SOVEREIGN RETURN.

Chicago, July 14.—The Executive Council of the Federation of Labor finished its work to-night and adjourned. Little information was given out except that the Council decided to appropriate \$500 towards Mr. Debs' defense fund. A mass of routine business disposed of. President Debs retired to his room early this evening and declined to see anyone. General Master Workman Sovereign left this evening for Des Moines without making any further orders in regard to the strike. A mass of routine business disposed of. President Debs retired to his room early this evening and declined to see anyone. General Master Workman Sovereign left this evening for Des Moines without making any further orders in regard to the strike. A mass of routine business disposed of. President Debs retired to his room early this evening and declined to see anyone. General Master Workman Sovereign left this evening for Des Moines without making any further orders in regard to the strike.

A BIG BILL.

Washington, July 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to Congress that the Attorney-General asks an additional appropriation of \$253,000 for the expenses of the Department in connection with the strike.

A TOO ZEALOUS REPORTER.

Chicago, July 14.—It has just leaked out that the wreck on the Chicago and Northern Pacific yesterday was caused by the misplacing, through carelessness, of a switch by J. T. Bollister, a reporter for a Chicago paper, who was acting as switchman in order to be "on the inside" in getting news among railroad employees. He was promptly jailed, but he could not escape the telegraphing of two locomotives and smashing up of a number of passenger coaches. Nobody was killed.

Kelly's Cars Stopped.

Toronto, July 15.—There were no Sunday cars run to-day. Mr. Kelly, who ran them last Sunday, started to do so again to-day, but found the police in possession and had to quietly abandon the attempt.

A peddler named Raphael Marks came very near being murdered on Friday afternoon last in a hotel at St. Isidore, about 30 miles from Montreal. It was he is badly used up and will suffer from his ill-treatment for some time to come. A man named Alexander Dupont has been arrested by a Government detective for his share in the assault.

The introduction of a dough-mixing machine into Messrs. Hogg and Harrison's bakery New York city has been the cause of throwing nearly forty bakers out of employment.

LABOR NOTES.

Coopers' Pic-Nic at Ste. Rose—Delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Some five hundred pleasure seekers journeyed out to Ste. Rose on Saturday to enjoy the annual picnic of the Coopers' Union. The committee had made all necessary arrangements for the carrying out of their splendid and varied programme of games. The winners of the different events were as follows:

1st. 50 yards, boys 12 years and under, open—1. J. Howard; 2. T. Welsh; 3. C. Collier.

2nd. 50 yards, girls 12 years and under, open—1. Miss Howard; 2. Miss Welsh; 3. Miss S. Howard.

3rd. Putting the shot, open to members—1. F. Potvin; 2. J. Giblin.

4th. Throwing the 50 lb weight, open—1. A. Duffy; 2. A. McKewen.

5th. Hop step and jump, open—1. J. McQuay; 2. A. Malo.

6th. Broad jump, open—1. J. McQuay; 2. A. Malo.

7th. 75 yards, young ladies, open—1. Miss Bernard; 2. Miss O'Brien; 3. Miss Hubert.

8th. 75 yards, married ladies—1. Mrs. Hogen; 2. Mrs. Flynn; 3. Mrs. O'Flaherty.

9th. Pipe lighting race, for members—1. A. Doust; 2. J. Robes; 3. W. Laforte.

10th. Half-mile, open to Union members—1. W. Laforte; 2. J. Giblin; 3. A. Doust.

11th. Half-mile, open to policemen and firemen—1. A. McKewen; 2. D. Merrick; 3. A. Duffy.

12th. 200 yards, members 50 years and over—1. Doust; 2. Boissommet; 3. J. Hester.

13th. 200 yards, master coopers—1. W. H. Paxton; 2. J. Tessier; 3. Thos. Hanley.

14th. Half-mile, open—1. A. McKewen; 2. F. Noseworthy; 3. J. Giblin.

15th. Half-mile, Organization Committee—1. Laforte; 2. J. Giblin; 3. E. Howard; 4. W. Thompson.

16th. Boat race, half mile with turn—1. F. Potvin; 2. E. Howard; 3. J. Laforte.

17th. Consultation race, 200 yards for young folks—1. J. A. Roby; 2. L. Poirier.

18. Consultation race, 200 yards for old folks—1. D. Depatie; 2. Boissimette.

The judges were R. Bennett, W. Gratton, W. H. Paxton, Thos. Hanley, D. Campbell and J. Tessier.

The committee deserve the highest praise for the efficient manner in which they carried out the programme.

The prizes will be distributed on Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at eight o'clock, at 178 Montcalm Street, near St. Catherine.

A purse containing a few souvenir pieces of silver and some receipts was lost by a lady who would be obliged to find by leaving it at this office. A noticeable feature of the picnic was the large number of master coopers who took an active part in making the picnic a success by donating valuable prizes and assisting the committee in the carrying out of the arrangements. This speaks well for the good feeling that prevails between the employer and employee.

NO JESUITS IN GERMANY.

The Bundesrath Decides to Keep Them Out.

[By Associated Press Cable.]

Berlin, July 14.—The Bundesrath, as was expected, has reversed the decision of the Reichstag to repeal the anti-Jesuit law. As a compromise, however, it accepted a motion, proposed by Bavaria, exempting the Jesuits from the law, but not the Jesuits. The Centre party is furious at the rejection of the Reichstag repeal bill and threaten the Government with all kinds of retaliation at the next session of the Reichstag. The Catholic Congress, at its session in August, will decide upon the general attitude of the Centre party in view of the action just taken by the Bundesrath.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

There was a rumor current in labor circles yesterday that a large number of men were being discharged from the Canada Sugar Refinery, on St. Patrick Street. A Herald reporter went out yesterday to investigate the statement.

A workman who was in a position to speak with certainty, informed him that the rumor was entirely unfounded. The men being discharged had been discharged on Saturday evening, and eighteen a month before. He gave the explanation of this. It is usual and necessary to take on extra laborers when there is a large cargo of sugar comes in to handle it in the stores. When the cargo has been disposed of, the men are discharged until there is need for them again. The men in the Refinery, and the regular hands outside, are all at work and likely to remain there. Yesterday afternoon steam was being put up for the Sunday night start at nine o'clock.

T. Ahern, Ottawa, is at the Hall.

Geo. E. Kidd, Ottawa, is at the Hall.

HERALD MARINE RECORD.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

R.M.S. Vancouver arrived up 6 o'clock last evening and made a great record. She left Liverpool July 6th, and until she reached Belle Isle met nothing eventful. About 50 miles off Belle Isle a dense fog set in and when it cleared up icebergs in an innumerable quantity were visible. The officer reported that the ice near the Straits has not been so bad for years. The Vancouver minister troupe, assisted by passengers, gave a splendid concert on board, and realized about \$60 for the Seamen's Orphanage. The passengers numbered 67 sailors, 75 intermediate and 133 steerage. The over-popular officers were more highly spoken of than ever, and the following saloon list speaks more than words:

Mr. Aime, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Belasco, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Berry, Rev. Berry, Edward Berry, John Berry, Mr. Brin, Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Campbell, Mr. Collins, Miss Crawford, Mr. Creed, Mr. Delaney, Mrs. Davidson, J. H. Davidson, O. H. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Drake, Miss Gamble, Mrs. John Gault, Miss Gault, Mrs. Gault, Mr. Gault, Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Harris, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hawker, Mr. Holden, Miss Hornby, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. King, Misses Kingsmill, Mrs. Mack, Mr. Manney, Mrs. Manney, Dr. Meadows, Mr. McGilvray, Miss McKenna, Mr. McLean, Dr. Nichol, O. M. Manney, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Percy, Mrs. Percy, Mr. Rooper, Mrs. Rooper, Mrs. Sharp, Lieut. Carrington Smith, Mr. Snell, Mr. Toole, Mr. Thompson, B. W. Thompson, A. A. Thompson, Mr. Treat, Mrs. Treat, Miss Treat and maid, Mr. West, Mr. Wemyss, Mr. Witton, Captain Wise, Dr. Young, Mrs. Young.

No sooner had the Dominion Line ship been docked than the Allan steamer Numidian steamed up the current, and was at her wharf just at dusk.

The Numidian sailed July 5th, and was detained 21 hours by fog and ice at Belle Isle, thus making her trip longer than usual. The following is the passenger list:

Rev. W. O. B. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Benjafield, Miss M. M. Bond, A. Brown, A. Brown, Jr., K. Cochrane, Mr. Collins, Mrs. Collins and two infants, C. Cowan, Mrs. C. Crandall, Miss Dobbell, Miss Dobbell, Miss Hamilton, C. H. Kennedy, A. Kent, Mrs. Kent, Miss Kent, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, J. K. Meredith, Rev. P. Mulligan, Mrs. Newman, Master Newman, Rev. J. Slidel, Miss Thurston, H. F. Wiens.

Pilots' Notice.
The following notice to pilots has been received at the Harbor office:

A telegram has been received from Mr. Narcisse Parnis, President of the Montreal Pilots, from Quebec, to the effect that the red buoy in mid-channel, Cap a la Roche, has drifted into the centre of the channel and is in a dangerous position.

The Sincennes-McNaughton line, connectors for the Bay Service, have been notified of the above and are taking steps to have the buoy replaced in its proper position.

Pilots are meantime requested to remember the above notice and to be careful when approaching the Cap a la Roche channel.

The pilot of R.M.S. Vancouver stated that these buoys had been straightened, and were now in order.

Notes.
Steamship Pocklington, Davies, Glace Bay, Kingston, Brown and Co.

Grosse Ile, Que., July 15—Steamer Elmore passed here at 5.15 p.m.

Dominion Line, Toronto left yesterday morning with a good list of passengers, McLean, Kennedy and Co.'s steamer Dunmore Head left port yesterday morning.

The R. and O. steamer Quebec, which left port at 3 o'clock yesterday, was greeted with a six gun salute in honor of the 25th International delegates who were on board.

Accompanying them were Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. The President and other prominent members of the Board of Trade were at the steamer.

It was expected that this morning the steamer would stop opposite the residence of the residence of H. Dobbell & Co., near Quebec, and there delegates would land for breakfast.

The Allan steamer Sarmatian arrived up yesterday from Quebec and reported the startling detention of 70 hours (about 3 days) with ice and fog in the Straits.

The Sarmatian brought 28 saloon, 48 intermediate, and 97 steerage passengers. The 97 were landed at Quebec.

The R. M. S. Vancouver Minister Troupe have arranged through their clever interlocutor, Charles MacMaster, to give a public concert at the Victoria Armory next Thursday night.

The performance will partake of ventriloquism, conjuring, popular vocal and instrumental music, and general light entertainment. The hall should be crowded.

St. John's, Nfld., North and South Sydney, C.B.—S.S. Thames will sail for above port on or about Thursday, 19th July.

Arrived—July 14-15.
Steamship Vancouver, Williams, Liverpool, D. Torrance and Co., general.

Steamship Sarmatian, Glasgow, Johnston, H. and A. Allan, general.

Steamship Numidian, MacNicol, Liverpool, H. and A. Allan, general.

Steamship Thames, Couillard, Glace Bay, H. Dobbell and Co., coal.

Steamship Glenlivet, Sydney, Carbray, Routh and Co., coal.

Steamship Alcides, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co., general.

Cleared.
S.S. Dunmore, Auld, Quebec, McLean, Kennedy and Co.

S.S. Toronto, Davis, Liverpool, D. Torrance and Co., general.

Vessels in Port.
S.S. Louisville, Gould, Sydney, Kingman, Brown and Co.

S.S. Bellisio, Bennett, Rangon, R. Reford and Co.

Ship Woodcock, Smith, Iloilo, McLean, Kennedy and Co.

Brig. Maggie Mitchell, Jones, Barbadoes, Harling, Ronald and Co.

S.S. W. J. Mabe, New Braddon, J. G. Brock.

Steamship Ipsden, Cousins, Glace Bay, for Montreal, coal.

Steamship Glenlivet, Chase, Sydney, for Montreal, coal.

Bark Sarsborg, London—Steamer Relief, Masson, Gaspe, Ross and Co., general.

Cleared.
Steamship Sardinian, Moore, Liverpool, Allans R. and Co.

Steamship Acadian, Mylius, Sydney, Allans R. and Co.

Steamship Sarmatian, Johnston, Montreal Allans, R. and Co.

Bark Zampa, Hansen, Lisbon, Price Bros. and Co.

Schooner Loraine, Blais, Labrador, R. Blais.

Schooner Geo. Clark, Jr., Albert, Shippegan, W. and R. Brodie.

Canal boat H. Shovah, Shovah, Three Rivers, master.

Notes.
Repairs to steamship Amaranthia will take about two months.

Bark Capella, previously reported, was taken to Indian Cove to-day to discharge cargo, prior to going into dock.

Steamship Acadian sailed for Sydney at 2.30 p.m., for another cargo of coals.

Steamship Chellerton will sail for Fernandina on Wednesday next, according to present orders.

The Allan liner Sarmatian steamed into port and fired her guns at 7.24 a.m. She landed passengers and freight at the Breakwater and then left for Montreal at noon.

The popular Allan R.M.S. Sardinian arrived from Montreal at 2 p.m., and moored at the Company's wharf.

Arrivals to date are 117 sailing vessels and 174 steamships, being one less of former and eight more of latter as compared with same time last year. Arrivals from Lower Provinces show an increase of twelve.

There are only twelve seagoing vessels and six steamships now in port, including the disabled Capella and Amaranthia.

Steamships Ipsden at 3 a.m. and Glenlivet at noon, both passed up to Montreal.

There is a great slack in the tug business and owners are talking of paying off crews and laying up some of their boats.

Bark Sarsborg was towed into port this afternoon by tug Beaver.

Coasting steamer Relief arrived this morning and is doing some repairs prior to leaving for Montreal.

Arrived—July 15.
Steamship Numidian, MacNicol, Liverpool, Allans R. and Co., general.

Steamship Vancouver, Williams, Liverpool, W. MacPherson, general.

Steamship Otter, Bernier, Esquimaux Point, A. Frazer and Co., general.

Steamship Alcides, Davies, Glasgow, John Ross and Co., general.

Steamship Edmondslie, Nasbet, Cow Bay, for Montreal, coal.

Steamship Petunia, Owens, Glace Bay, for Montreal, coal.

Steamship Cacouna, Whalen, Sydney, for Montreal, coal.

Steamship Eleanor, Fill, Shields, order, ballast.

Tug steamer Spray, arrived down at noon with six canal boats in tow, coal laden.

Dominion Line, R. M. S. Vancouver, arrived in port at nine forty-five p.m. yesterday and moored at the breakwater, where passengers and freight were landed this morning.

Allan liner Numidian reached her port at 12.30 p.m. She landed passengers and freight at the G.T.R.

Coasting steamer Otter, which carries the North Shore mails, arrived up yesterday afternoon on her eighth trip this season.

Steamship Derwent-Holme, having finished discharging railway iron, left for Pierreville to load yesterday afternoon.

Steamship Numidian got away for Montreal at 6.40 a.m., followed twenty minutes later by steamship Vancouver, and now which will get there first is the question.

Coasting steamer Relief left for Montreal at one a.m.

Mail steamer Sardinian sailed for Liverpool shortly after nine a.m.

Steamships Mesario and Tiber, from Montreal, both passed down yesterday evening.

Steamship Eleanor, which arrived this afternoon, is on her second trip here this season, for a cargo of timber and deals.

Steamships Toronto at 2 p.m., Meridito at 6 p.m., and Parkmore at 8.30 p.m., all arrived from Montreal and proceeded.

Steamship Dunmore Head arrived from Montreal at 6.30 p.m., and ships cargo of timber and deals for Europe.

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC.
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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
SOLICITORS, ETC.
—BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING—
1724 Notre Dame Street.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C.
H. A. E. GREENSHIELDS.

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TEMPLE BUILDING,
183 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

HON. JOHN S. HALL, Q.C., M.P.P.
SEKIRIK CROSS, ALBERT BROWN,
W. PRESCOTT SHARP.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & HARKNESS,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS
IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.,
CORNWALL, ONT.
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SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER RESORTS—Cape Porpoise, Me.
Summer board; country and seashore; at
Sunset House; pleasant location; fine table;
fishing, boating and bathing; terms \$7 per
week. W. O. Simmet, Prop.

LAKE HOUSE, Crown Point, N.Y.
Family Hotel; Rooms single or en suite.
Modern rates. Write for circulars to
171 M. GILLIGAN, Prop.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,
SCARBORO BEACH, MAINE.
One of the finest seaside hotels on the Atlantic
coast; beautiful beach; good fishing, and
bathing. For particulars address C. D.
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**ROBINSON HOUSE—Beautifully situated on
Lake Simcoe; good fishing and bathing; room
boats for guests; terms low. Apply to
Isaac Robinson, Barrie, Ontario.**

AMERICAN HOUSE,
SWEETSBURY, P.Q.
Having leased the above hotel for a term of
years, the proprietor respectfully solicits the
patronage of the tourist and traveler, and
during summer months, and will say that no
pains will be spared to please all guests.
Strictly a temperance hotel. Free carriage
to all trains, and good livery in connection.
Terms moderate. Correspondence solicited.
214 E. W. GODDARD, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACK—HIAWATHA LODGE.
Situating in a pine grove on the southern
end of Indian Carry, and on the shore of
Specie pond. Handsome building, with milk, cream
and vegetables from hotel farm. Best of hunting
and fishing. Rates \$8 to \$12 per week. For
other information address J. C. LOCKE,
Prop., Axton, N.Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY
AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
In the Northern Adirondacks. Opens July 1.
Magnificent scenic location. Thoroughly well
appointed house. For illustrated pamphlet,
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CHAS. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N.Y.

HEART OF THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS,
2063 Feet Above Tide.
The largest and finest Hotel in this part of
the region. Most beautifully located between
Lake Placid and Mirror Lakes. Surrounded
by mountains towering Five Thousand Feet
high. Fine Tennis Courts, Base
Ball Grounds, Golfing and Drives. Send for
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PORTLAND HARBOR.
Cape Elizabeth, Maine.
Will open for Summer Guests about June
25th. Only three miles by carriage road from
the City of Portland. Fine Beach Bathing,
Boating and Fishing. A New Tennis Court
this season.

For particulars and special rates, apply to
care of Palmont Hotel, Portland, Me.
C. H. SAWYER, Prop.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
Rouse's Point, N.Y. Hotel Windsor.
New management, many improvements, long
lease, very moderate prices for board. The
coolest, best and most delicious family
resort near Montreal. Splendid fishing grounds,
boating, bathing and driving, large rooms, best
of beds, good table and excellent management.
Only little over an hour from Montreal. Write
for art circular, giving rates, etc. Address,
G. C. HOWE,
Rouse's Point, N.Y.

CHAMPLAIN HOUSE,
Missisquoi Bay, Phillipsburg, Que.
Charming Scenery. Forty square miles
of water for boating, fine fishing, etc.
Terms—\$7 a week; special arrange-
ments for Families.

FRANK CADORETTE,
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HOUSE, SIGN AND WINDOW SHADE
PAINTER, PAPER HANGER AND
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Central Vermont Railroad.
TRAINS LEAVE GRAND TRUNK
STATION AS FOLLOWS:
For New York.

9:00 A.M. Fast train via Rutland, Troy and Albany, N.Y. 9:30 p.m.

9:00 A.M. Express via W. R. J. and Springfield, N.Y. 10:00 p.m.

6:00 P.M. Fast Night Train via Troy and Albany, N.Y. 6:45 a.m.

8:25 P.M. Daily Night Express via Springfield and New Haven, N.Y. 11:30 a.m.

9:00 A.M. Daily Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7:30 p.m.

9:00 A.M. Daily Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7:15 p.m.

6:00 P.M. Daily Express via Worcester and New Haven, arriving Boston 7:00 a.m.

8:25 P.M. Daily Night Express via Worcester and New Haven, arriving Boston 8:12 a.m.

Wagner New York & Buffalo Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For tickets, time-tables and other information, apply to the Company's office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
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RAILWAYS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
CHEAP
SEASIDE EXCURSIONS
On JULY 23rd and 24th, 1894.

Portland and Return \$6.00
St. Andrews " " 7.50
Halifax " " 10.00

St. John via Shore Line (or Port) 7.50
St. John via Moncton " 8.50
Moncton " " 8.50

Tickets good to return to starting point on or before August 8th.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
Baptist Young People's Union
OF AMERICA?
TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO
TORONTO & RETURN \$10.00
On July 17th, 18th and 19th, good to return until August 13th.

UPPER LAKE STEAMSHIPS
Alberta and Athabasca, leave Owen Sound for Port William and the Northwest every Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with train leaving Montreal at 9:00 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES STREET - Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
Seaside Excursion!
MONTREAL TO
Portland and Return \$6.00

St. John, N.B., and Return 7.50
Via Quebec and I.C. Ry. 8.50
Moncton, N.B., and Return 8.50
St. Andrews, N.B., and Return 7.50
Halifax and Return 10.00

Proportionately low rates from all other G.T. Ry. Stations in Canada west of Montreal.

Tickets good going July 23rd and 24th, and valid to arrive back at starting point on or before August 8th, 1894.

Stop-overs will be allowed within the time limit of tickets at Quebec, Portland and east thereof, but going journey tickets must be used to Quebec or Portland on or before July 24th.

International Convention Baptist
Young People's Union of America
TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO
TORONTO & RETURN \$10.00
On July 17th, 18th and 19th, good to return until August 13th.

For tickets, reservation of sleeping car berth or seats in parlor car, apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James St., or Bonaventure station.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R.
And Lakes Champlain and George Steamer.

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL AIR LINE.
Shortest, Quickest and Best Line to New York.

Hotel Champlain, Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
Quick Time. No Delays.
TRAINS LEAVE G. T. R. DEPOT

7.20 a.m. Express, daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.15 p.m. comes at Hudson River, Wagner Buffet Drawing Car to New York.

10.00 a.m. Limited, daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 6.30 p.m. Wagner Parlor Car to New York. Table d'Hôte Dining Car from noon until 8.00 p.m.

6.10 p.m. Night Express, daily, arriving in New York at 8.45 a.m. Wagner Parlor Car to New York. Table d'Hôte Dining Car from noon until 8.00 p.m.

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Trade and Commerce

Bell Telephone Co., Ltd., 2 per cent.
July 10th.
To shareholders of record June 20th.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company half-yearly dividend, 5 per cent. per annum, August 17th, 1894, will be paid in cash, and will close July 21st to August 15th.

FINANCIAL.

Saturday, July 14.
The local stock exchange was closed today.
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 14.—The market closed active at the best prices of the week with L. N. Invariant. The market for American's closed active and strong with prices at about the top notch for the week. There was considerable activity in L. N. Erie, N. P. and U. P. The Vanderbilt stocks are flat but fully up to New York parity. New York foreign houses have been instructed to buy about 4,000 shares principally, L. N. St. Paul, N. P. and Erie.

"For the past week, the chief influence acting upon Wall Street interests has been disorganization of business arising out of the great Western strike," says Henry Clews in his weekly financial review. "European holders of our investments have shown some uneasiness at the prospects of organized revolt against capital and the laws that protect it, which is only what might be expected from the distance separating the event from the observer; and there has been some consequent selling by the London market, though barely sufficient to visibly affect quotations there. In brief: Wall Street regards the struggle as the crowning battle between the money class and the employed class, in which former has regained its right to unobstructed freedom of contract in the employment of labor. The result of this victory is of no small value to the future stability of our industries; and is expressed in the steadiness of the financial markets and so much confusion."

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Messrs. L. J. Forget and Co. have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

A gentleman prominently identified with Drexel, Morgan and Co., said to us yesterday evening: "I think that conditions will mend very much for the better and during the next thirty days the market will gradually harden and higher prices will be regarded for the most active stocks on the list."

There has been unquestionably good buying during the past few weeks, and while the strikers were at fever heat so to speak, there was nevertheless a disposition on the part of small capitalists and others to take advantage of concessions that were made in securities to pick up moderate lines, all of which have been taken out of Wall Street and will probably not return for some considerable time. The low priced industrial shares will unquestionably come well to the front. Richmond Terminal securities are shaping themselves to do much better.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Meredith and O'Brien's special New York Gossip contained the following:

The London market is 4 better on most stocks, but L. N. is the strongest and is 3 better. This road shows nearly three per cent. advance in a poor year, and we think it a purchase. The South will improve quicker than the North.

Dun says the soundness and strength of business is amazing.
Newspapers think Sugar will get 40 cent duty and no protection.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien, 16 St. Sacramento Street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire, from New York:

Description.	Open High.	July 14 Closing	July 15 Closing
Am. Cot. Oil.....		291	291
Am. Tobacco Co.....	889	889	890
do, pref.....		101	103
Am. Sugar, Refin. Co.....	94	94	94
do, pref.....	94	94	94
Archison, Topeka & S. Fe.....	75	75	75
C. Ball. & Olio.....	50	50	50
Can. Pac.....	60	60	60
do, pref. & St. Paul.....	60	60	60
C. St. P. M. & O.....	36	36	36
Chimada So.....	7	7	7
Chgo. & N. Y. Votling Cls.....	125	125	125
C. C. C. & St. L.....	36	36	36
Co. of N. J.....	125	125	125
do, pref.....	125	125	125
Chicago Gas.....	76	76	77
D. L. & W.....	160	160	162
D. L. & W. Cont.....	160	160	162
Dist. & C. F. Co.....	22	22	22
Den. & Rio G.....	27	27	27
D. S. C. & A.....			
do, pref.....		13	16
Gen'l. Elec. Co.....	37	37	37
Hocking Valley.....		15	15
Lake Shore & Mich. So.....	130	130	130
Laclede Gas.....		46	46
Louis & Nash.....	46	46	46
Lake Erie and Western.....		15	16
L. N. A. & C.....		63	63
do, pref.....			
M. P. & C.....	261	261	261
Mich. Cent.....		93	93
M. K. & C. pr.....			
Manufact. Elevator.....		115	115
Minn. & St. L.....			
do, pref.....			
N. Y. & N. E.....		81	81
Nor. Pac.....	38	38	38
do, pref.....		105	105
C. & W.....		105	105
N. Y. L. R. & W.....	14	14	14
N. Y. Cent. and Hudson.....	97	97	97
N. Y. O. & W.....		14	14
N. Y. & Northern pref.....			
Nat. Lead. Co., do, pref.....	38	38	38
N. Y. & C. O. Co.....	22	22	22
N. Y. C. & St. L.....	22	22	22
Pac. & Reading.....	17	17	17
Penn. & Balt. & O.....	17	17	17
Rich. and W. Point Ferral.....	11	11	11
Silver, Bullion Co.....	67	67	67
Texas Pacific Trust Co.....	81	81	81
Union Pac.....	18	18	18
Tenn. Coal, Iron and H.....			
Union Pac.....	10	10	10
W. Va. and Lake Erie.....	42	42	42
do, pref.....			
Wabash.....	14	14	14
Western Union Tel.....	64	64	64

John Murphy & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT. Think Twice!

The second thought will bring conviction of the startling advantages to be derived from a visit to
**John Murphy & Co.'s
Great Removal Sale.**
You will save time! You will save money! You will save worry!

REASON IT OUT.

Where under the circumstances are genuine bargains more likely to be found? We have no choice. At all hazards we must clear out stock. We are on the eve of removal, and we want to remove as cheaply as possible. It is better, therefore, in our opinion, to pay our customers to carry away the goods (for that is what it amounts to) than to defray the cost of transportation, etc.

Our Removal Discounts

range from 10 to 75 per cent. The least discount given is 10 p.c. off reduced prices.

These reductions prevail in all departments.

Dress Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Hosiery, Gloves, Boys and Children's Clothing, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, &c., have all been subjected to the same ruthless pruning down of prices. For particulars see our "Handbook on Hard Times."

Be Sure to Visit Us.

John Murphy & Co.
1781-1783 Notre Dame St.
—AND—
105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter St.

Terms cash and only one price.
Telephone 2193.

AGAINST M. F. HACKETT.

Another Eastern Townships Paper Out For E. E. Spencer.

The Cowansville Observer piles into M. F. Hackett, M.P.P. for Stanstead, vigorously, for aspiring to be the Eastern Townships representative in the Cabinet. It says: "There is another man, whose long Parliamentary career has won great claims on the party, and whose popularity is even greater than Mr. Hackett's is in the House, and whose name must be considered by the Government before his name is even mentioned. We refer to Mr. E. E. Spencer, whose long and faithful services to the Province and to the party, have gained for him an influence which cannot but do injury to the Government if he is ignored."

Reference is then made to the compact by which the representative of the Eastern Townships has always been a Protestant, and Mr. Hackett is warned not to be the first to break it. The Observer continues: "Mr. Hackett, no doubt, has a brilliant career before him, and it will be only by such foolish acts as this one that will retard his prospects for something better in the near future. As we said before, we do not know if Mr. Spencer wanted any position in the Government, but if he is willing to take one when offered him, we feel confident that he will get it."

SOREL NEWS.

A Very Sudden Death—Popular Music.
(Special to the Herald.)

Sorel, Que., July 14.—Francis, the traveler who committed suicide on Tuesday, was buried here.

Mr. Elie Senecal, a very wealthy resident of this city, died suddenly on his farm yesterday afternoon. He complained of severe pains in the stomach, and fell down just beside his farm where he was assisting in loading hay.

The Sorel B. B. Club is being reorganized and the grounds have been put in the most favorable conditions.

The orchestra concerts on board R. and O. May Co.'s ship, the *Arctique*, and Sorel and Montreal are attracting so many people on board that the agent here has been obliged to warn off all those who go on board without business.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

England Wins the MacKinnon Challenge Cup.

London, July 14.—At today's meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley, the MacKinnon Challenge Cup, was won by the English team. This cup was competed for by teams of ten men who fired five volleys at 500 yards. The target represented guns and gunners. The score was as follows: England, 133 points; Scotland, 118 points; Canada, 114 points; Wales, 89 points. In the contest for the Elcho shield, at 800 yards, England and Scotland tied with 567 points. The Irish team scored 564 points.

Professor Hermann Helmholtz Ill.
Berlin, July 14.—Professor Hermann Helmholtz, the distinguished German scientist, who was taken suddenly ill on Thursday last, is suffering from paralysis of the left side.

You're going away for your holidays soon. Don't forget that you will miss a great deal of pleasure, if you are a smoker, if you don't bring along a stock of cigars or tobacco. And don't forget that Ross' five cent cigars and Ross' cut plug are the best value in the city. Ross, 20 Chaboussier Square, opposite No. 4 Fire Station.

It is hard to change custom.
The coffee-pot must go, however, **Lyman's Fluid Coffee vs. Coffee Grounds and Custom.** Look up the case.

Our Wall Papers

Are the products of the best makers in America, England and France. We don't claim to have all the patterns they make, but our stock is as large, if not larger than any in Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY, 2901
St. Catherine St.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

CLAIMED TO BE NO LONGER IN TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE.

THE SOCIETY CONTROLLED BY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MONUMENT.

An Officer of the Society Replies to Criticism—Everything all Right.

Various articles which have appeared in the French papers of this city, since the 24th of June, as well as some very significant incidents which attended the last celebrations of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, have sufficiently indicated to all observers that the French Canadians are by no means as enthusiastic as they might be over their national society. A correspondent, who signed "Furor," some weeks ago wrote to the *Canada Revue* that the St. Jean Baptiste Society had lost \$1,000 on its spectacular entertainments in the Monument National, while religious orders were realizing profits amounting to five and ten times that amount out of similar enterprises. Again last week Mr. L. O. David in an appeal for gifts to the coming Kermess of the Society complained bitterly of the rebuffs with which they had met.

Believing that such a condition of affairs required an explanation, the *Herald* has undertaken to ascertain what are the grievances against the St. Jean Baptiste Association.

A prominent member of the French Canadian labor societies has volunteered the following very full statement: "The trouble with the St. Jean Baptiste Association," says that gentleman, "is that it is no longer in touch with the people. As first incorporated in 1849, the Society was a popular organization which welcomed to its ranks French Canadians of every class without distinction. At that time the trades unions were the mainstay of the Association, and it was through their assistance that the grand demonstrations of 1874 and 1884 were organized to bring together French Canadians from every part of the continent, and that every year the French Canadian of the district of Montreal came together with really fraternal feeling. It was then an understood thing that the working classes were entitled to the presidency of the Society, alternately with the professional classes."

But in 1888 a new policy was inaugurated under the guidance of Mr. L. O. David, and a new charter was secured. In this charter it was declared that:

"The corporation succeeds to the Association Saint Jean Baptiste de Montreal, incorporated by the act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 149, and to all the property, rights, powers, privileges and obligations of the said Association, and it shall have the same objects, namely:

1. To unite all French Canadians.
2. To provide them with a place of meeting, and give them an opportunity of fraternizing and becoming better acquainted with each other.
3. To foster the union which should exist among the members of the same family.
4. To promote, by all legitimate means, the moral and industrial interests of the French Canadian population of the country and of its members of the Association in particular.
5. To establish a fund by means of annual subscriptions, which fund shall be used for benevolent purposes for assisting members who are unfortunate and sick, and in providing proper burial for those members who die in poverty.
6. Finally, to induce all who belong to the Association to practice everything which honor and fraternity prescribe for the children of the same country."

"Now I challenge the leaders of the St. Jean Baptiste Society to show that they have done anything to carry out the objects enumerated beyond providing a place for a place of meeting, which is the Monument National, which is open to French Canadians as it is also to all others, when they pay for it."

"It is with a view to enable the Society to erect this Monument National that the new charter was secured, and the amendments made to the charter in 1892 as well as by the by-laws enacted since the management of the building has practically been taken out of the hands of the Society."

"The first step to attain that end was taken in 1893. It was then decreed in the act of incorporation that 'the powers conferred upon the corporation are exercised by a council called the board of the Association and consisting of the general officers of the Association and of six active members.'

"The general officers of the Association are a president, two vice-presidents, the secretary-treasurer, the latter two of whom are chosen by the board itself. Thus out of the twelve members of the board, the Society only elects ten, and it can only choose those ten from a certain class of members, namely, those who are shareholders of the Monument National. To be a director one must be possessed of one share, and to be an officer, of ten shares. The price of shares is \$10 each."

"By the charter of 1893 this board was given almost absolute power to do what it would with the Society, but by the amendments of 1892 the powers were still extended. The board regulates:

2. The admission and expulsion of members, as well as the amount and date of payment of the annual subscription of the active members.
3. The qualification of the members of the board of management and of the financial committee.
4. The appointment of officers or employees other than the president, two vice-presidents and master of ceremonies.
5. The forfeiture and conversion of the shares.
6. The construction and administration of a national edifice and other property.
7. The creation of a financial commission, to which the board of management may delegate the necessary powers for the construction and administration of the national edifice.
8. The organization of a mutual benefit fund, either in favor of its sick members or of the families of deceased members, by means of a special assessment; the formation and encouragement of national undertakings; the carrying on and administration of the affairs of the corporation, and, in general, all that the Association may consider necessary to accomplish such objects.

"The act of 1893, Clause 14 read as follows: 'The by-laws adopted at a general meeting of the active members of the Association cannot be amended except by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting called for the purpose.' It was amended so as to read: 'The by-laws 'confirmed' by a general meeting, so that the power even of initiating by-laws was taken out of the hands of the Society."

"And now you will see how legislation has been secured which further curtails the control of the Society over its property. Section 24 in the Act of 1893 reads as follows: 'For the purpose of erecting a national monument or edifice, the Association may issue shares and debentures for an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, redeemable in twenty-five or fifty years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum; give the holders of such debentures the rights, advantages, powers and guarantees which it may deem advisable; form different classes of members and special committees or boards, unite with other national or benefit societies or corporations on the conditions to be determined between them, and transact all business and make all by-laws necessary for the construction and proper management of the building and the issue of the debentures. 'Such debentures may be secured by several issues, and shall constitute a mortgage on the date of their issue upon the property belonging to the Association, and especially on the building and ground on which it shall be erected. 'The board shall cause the said national edifice to be insured and, in the event of its being destroyed or damaged by fire, the amount of the insurance shall be employed in rebuilding it or be divided amongst the debenture holders in accordance with their respective rights and the law, if the Association should decide not to rebuild the edifice. 'In 1892 this clause was struck out and replaced by the following: '24. For the purpose of erecting a national edifice, the Association may create stock. 'The shares may be issued in one or several series. 'The Association shall be permitted to employ its present and future assets in the construction and furnishing of the national edifice, as well as to subscribe to, or redeem, its own shares. 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