

JUST TO SHOW
THEIR POWER.Reason Senators Killed the
the I.C.R. Extension
Bill.

FIELDING STEALS A MARCH.

Sum for First Year's Rental Included
in Estimates.

RED CHAMBER INDIGNANT

Would Have to Throw Out Supply
Bill in Order to Reach
It.

Ottawa, June 24.—(Special.)—That the Senate would have thrown out the Intercolonial extension bill was generally anticipated here. Before the bill reached the Senate the Conservative occupants of the Red Chamber, and their number to the Liberals is about four to one, expressed themselves hostile to it, and determined to throw it out. It was the first measure of consequence since the Laurier Government came into the Senate, and as a Liberal Senator stated to your correspondent, they were anxious to show their political strength to the country, notwithstanding that the people had declared in favor of a Liberal Government. So anxious were the Conservative Senators to reach the bill and vote upon it that they divided the House on the motion of Sir Oliver Mowat to adjourn until to-morrow to give time for debating and considering the bill. In every instance the majority in the upper chamber wanted to show their great strength, and made very little attempt to deal with the principles of the bill at all.

That the Senate has acted hastily in its action towards a bill which was a financial transaction, and for which the Government of the day was alone responsible, involving nothing outside a departmental expenditure, is shown from the fact that the placing of an item in the estimates meets the entire case. This was done last night by the Government. Parliament will now be asked to pass \$157,500 as nine months' rental for the Grand Trunk Railway and Drummond County Railway, covering the whole matter, so that there will be no delay in bringing the road to Montreal. It will be seen from this that the Senate does not stand in a very enviable position. To make itself utterly ridiculous it will now have to throw out the supply bill.

AN OPPOSITION CAUCUS.

The Opposition called a caucus for two o'clock. It is understood that they are discussing the proposition of the Government to put \$157,500 in the estimates for rental of the Drummond County Railway.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S RECORD.

The Senate Railway Committee is still following the example of the Red Chamber in trying to defeat bills which Liberals are supposed to be advocating. For two days this committee has been blocking the Cataract Power Company of Hamilton, for no other particular reason than that Mr. MacPherson, M.P., is promoting it. They threw out the Restigouche Railway bill because Mr. Wood, M.P., was advocating it. The Winnipeg and Duluth Railway was killed because Premier Greenway was said to be floating it. The bicycle bill was thrown out because the people were in favor of it. And the Intercolonial extension bill was defeated in the most unceremonious way because it was the first bill of any prominence which had been submitted to the Upper Chamber.

SENATE QUITE INDIGNANT.

Ottawa, June 24.—(Special.)—The Senate met this forenoon and discussed the action of the Government in bringing down an estimate of \$157,500 for the Intercolonial extension.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell brought the matter up by asking for information from the Government. He did not think that His Excellency, the Governor-General, knew the circumstances of the case, when he had given his assent to the item. The ministers had got his assent before the action of the Senate had been made known.

Sir Oliver Mowat did not know the result until this morning. In his opinion it was going to be an experiment, so as to show the benefits of the extension of the road, meantime, and then to get the Senate to assent to it afterwards.

Senator Miller said that they were free to face with a grave crisis. In his opinion the time had come for the Senate to decide whether it was going to submit or not to the whim of any Minister. They should take a stand, which would show the very constitution. If the Senate submitted, then it would become the laughing stock of the whole country.

Senator Power did not think that the Senate should be so hasty in discussing this matter. They ought to wait and see what was done.

Senator Macdonald (B.C.), held that there was a deliberate attempt made to override the constitution.

Senator Mills did not see the grave crisis that was so apparent to some of his fellow-members of the Senate. The Senate had rejected a bill, and one of the items in this bill was included in the supply bill. Both Houses were perfectly within their rights. He cited similar cases

which had occurred in the British Parliament. In one case the British House of Commons put an item in the estimates in connection with abolishing the paper duties, after the House of Lords had thrown out the bill. The supply bill was passed by the Lords. In another case the British House of Commons passed a bill doing away with purchasing commissions in the army, and the Lords threw out the bill. The Government then abolished purchase, by order-in-council. He held that the Commons was within their rights.

Senator Miller maintained that the outcome would be that the Senate would have to reject the supply bill.

Sir Oliver Mowat held that there was no attempt to override the will of the Senate. The whole thing was an experiment to test the benefits of the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal. He hoped the Senate would not bring the country face to face with a grave constitutional crisis. The matter then dropped.

LONDONDERRY MEN
VISIT LAURIERAnd They Ask Him to Grant Them
a Favor.Want Their City to be a Point of Call
for Canadian Mail
Vessels.

London, June 24.—A representative deputation from Londonderry, headed by Mr. Edmund Francis Vesey Knox, member of Parliament for the city of Londonderry, accompanied by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Donegal, had an audience to-day with the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the Hotel Cecil, in order to urge the claims of Londonderry as a port of call for the new Canadian mail steamers.

Subsequently, the same delegation had an audience with the Duke of Norfolk, the Postmaster-General, in order to ask the Government to make arrangements for increased train facilities, so as to make the scheme complete.

Both the Canadian Premier and the Duke of Norfolk promised to most carefully consider the suggestions made.

AMERICANS BUYING
CANADIAN WOOL.But Not in the Montreal Market
According to Local
Dealers.Reports from the west note considerable
excitement in the wool market there, owing
to the active operations of United
States buyers.

So far they have not tried the Montreal market, at least not yet so much as they are in a position to know.

Furthermore, he stated that the Ontario reports of great activity, owing to United States buying, were somewhat exaggerated.

"I believe," he said, "that there are a few Americans up there on the lookout for wool, but the yield is yet so light, that they have not been able to take very much. Their purpose in buying is to get the wool across the border before July 1, when it is supposed the new duty will go into effect."

"There is a little desirable wool in Montreal, suitable for the American market, but so far there has been no enquiry for it."

PRAISE FOR LAURIER.

His Political Opponents Approve
His Action in Accepting a
Knighthood.In an article on "Our Honored Ones,"
Le Monde says in part:

"In the person of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Queen wished to honor the people of whom he is to-day the leader. This is no doubt, that has placed Sir Wilfrid under a moral obligation to accept distinctions so graciously offered. It goes on to say that neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Mr. Frechette has ever denied his political faith to merit royal favor. It says further on:

"They are reproached with having accepted these honors. We do not see why they should have treated with insulting contempt an act of lofty courtesy."

LARGELY ATTENDED.

The Funeral of the Late Mr.
Charles Desmarceaux Took
Place This Morning.

The funeral of Mr. Charles Desmarceaux took place at nine o'clock this morning from his late residence, 165 St. Hubert street. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was preceded by a detachment of firemen and employees of the Montreal Park and Island Railway, of which company Desmarceaux was a director. A double carriage followed, carrying beautiful floral offerings.

The chief mourners were the three sons of the deceased, Messrs. Charles, Alexandre and Arthur, his brother, Mr. Antoine Desmarceaux, and Mr. T. Benard, brother-in-law.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. H. Catell, L. N. Collard, Damase Parizeau, ex-Ald. L. Gauthier, J. J. Beauchamp, C. C. S. Beaulin, Q.C., Ald. T. A. Grothe and Dr. Mount. Among those who followed were His Honor Judge Loranger, Hon. D. Robillard, M.L.A., Ald. Lefebvre, Prevost, Renaud, Brunet, Laporte, Savigneau and Marsolais; ex-Ald. Cresse, Clendinning, B. Tansey, Perrault and Dr. Desmarceaux; Messrs. Lomer Gouin, M.P.P., P. L. Beigne, Q.C., Jos. Contant, Alph. Marcotte, A. Lamarche, Perron, A. Bernier, St. Jean, W. Mount, Dr. Bernier, E. Roy, Major J. E. Roy, J. Barry, Denis Poiras, S. Y. Camuel, P. St. Germain, M. Benoit, L. Dowd, Remi Gohier, Mulrany, P. P. Martin, E. R. Gareau, Dr. La Berger, Arch. Wurtele, Adolphe DeMartigny, H. Demartigny, Archambault, N.P.; S. Loranger, Wilson, L. J. Tarte, Bourdeau, G. Piche, Arthur Desjardins, Drouin,

MR. POTTINGER'S REPORT.

The officers of the Intercolonial, and Mr. Pottinger, the manager, especially, estimated that whereas the Intercolonial carried last year 1,379,618 tons of freight and 1,471,866 passengers, it would, if extended to Montreal, carry 1,698,000 tons of freight, and 1,700,000 passengers. The result would be a net betterment of the earnings of the road of \$310,000 a year, after paying the \$210,000 yearly which the extension would cost. These were figures supplied not by political friends, but by responsible officers of the Department charged with the operation of the road.—Hon. R. W. Scott in the Senate last night.

N. Pagnuelo, Vallee, H. Pepin, L. O. David, T. Cardinal, A. Bergevin, L. T. Marchal, Z. Renaud, Arcade Despatie and many others.

The body was received at the portal of the church by Canon Racicot, who also gave the absolve, and the service was sung by Rev. Mr. Primeau, curate of Boncherville, assisted by Rev. Fathers Bedard and Pelletier, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. In the chancel were Rev. Messrs. Blanchard of Malone, Colin, Superior of Sulpicians, Lepallier, of Maison-neuve, and Troie, parish priest of Notre Dame. After the ceremony the body was taken for interment to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

SACRED HEART.

FESTIVAL TO BE CELEBRATED
AT NOTRE DAME.

Magnificent Musical Service Arranged—Eight United Ladies' Choirs to Assist.

As already announced, the festival of the Sacred Heart will be celebrated by a magnificent service at Notre Dame Church to-morrow. The choir of Notre Dame, St. Peter's, St. Louis de France, the congregation of the Children of Mary (of the ladies of the congregation), Mount St. Mary, Madame Marchand's Academy, the Jardin de l'Enfance and St. Urban's Academy, will assist. Selections will be rendered from the works of Rossini, Saint-Saens, Riga and Faucemier. A grand benediction has been prepared for female voices. The soloists will be Misses H. Le Bouthillier, G. Lajoie and M. Brophy. It will be for the largest female choir that has ever been organized in Montreal. The benediction will be preceded, at a quarter past seven o'clock, by a sermon from Father Knapp, Dominican, St. Hyacinthe. Seats can be procured by applying at the parlor of the Seminary.

QUEBEC GETTING
MORE TRADE.Lumber Out Seeking an Outlet in That
Direction Because of McKimley's Tariff.

Quebec, June 24.—(Special.)—A very important diversion of trade is taking place to this port in consequence of the American tariff. A goodly portion of the lumber cut at the mills in the Eastern Townships, which formerly found a market in the United States, is now beginning to seek an outlet, in this direction, most of it coming by the Quebec Central and the Grand Trunk to Levis. Apart from a considerable quantity delivered to King Bros., and Mr. C. Veilleux there, the former road has already brought 311 carloads since the opening of navigation and it is calculated that the number will reach 5,000 before the season closes, while previous lumbermen in Megawic and Nicolet are also forwarding their cuts by rail to the same destination.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Horrible Accident Occurred at L'Assomption
on Tuesday
Afternoon.

A painful accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon near L'Assomption. A Mr. Cardin, of Varennes, accompanied by his wife and brother-in-law, was driving home from L'Assomption. As they were crossing the bridge the horse took the bit between his teeth and commenced kicking furiously. The buggy was smashed up and Mrs. Cardin, who was sitting in front, was killed instantaneously by a blow of the animal's hoof, while her brother, Mr. Dubois, who sat by her side, was seriously hurt. Mr. Cardin was only slightly injured.

FIT FOR A MUSEUM.

A Farmer From Bellechasse County
Brings an Interesting Freak of
Nature to Town.

Mr. Ferdinand Turgeon, a gentleman farmer of Dumont, Bellechasse County, arrived in the city this morning bringing with him a decided freak of nature. It is a little pig, or at least two of them joined together with only one head.

It only lived a short time after being born but the two bodies and eight legs are perfectly formed, one part being male and the other female. Mr. Turgeon thinks it worthy of a place in a big museum.

NO BLAME ATTACHED.

Street Railway Officials Exonerated of
Responsibility for the Death of
Mrs. Gundlach.

An inquest was held this morning on the body of the late Mrs. W. A. Gundlach, who died yesterday from injuries received from jumping off a street car while it was moving.

Mrs. Gundlach and her husband made a visit to Maisonneuve on Tuesday afternoon and when returning Mr. Gundlach dropped a valuable cane a short distance east of Parthenais Street, on Notre Dame Street. As he feared some one might pick it up before the car stopped at the next corner he rang the bell and, after waiting a few moments, he rang it again. He then decided to get off and get it, and turning to

RAINY RIVER GOLD DISCOVERY.

Duluth, Minn., June 24.—Gold has been discovered on Oak Point Island, at Rainy Lake, which will undoubtedly lead to international boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States. According to the maps of the geological survey, the island is in Canadian territory, but according to the wording of the Treaty of Ghent, the island is a part of the State of Minnesota.

THE PILOT STRIKE.

Harbor Commissioners Take
Energetic Action.

MAY RESCIND BY-LAWS.

Applications for Branches Already
Received.The Men Appear to be Determined and
Have Secured Hon. A. R. Angers
as Counsel.

The Harbor Commissioners are doing all in their power to end the pilot strike as soon as possible. Meetings are held almost daily to consider any new feature that may turn up. At yesterday's meeting there were present: Mr. Robert Bickert, in the chair; the Mayor, Messrs. D. G. Thompson, W. Farrel, E. H. LeMay, D. Torrance, L. E. Morin, J. Bodison, Alph. Racine, Engineer Kennedy and Secretary Alex. Robertson. Pilots P. Belanger, Joseph Plean, and P. Beaudette had been summoned to appear. The first two appeared by their counsel Hon. A. R. Angers, who asked for a delay in order to procure evidence, his clients pleading not guilty. Beaudette defaulted, but Mr. Allan, the solicitor of the Board, was not satisfied with the bill's return so another summons was sent in order to make the proceedings legal. The inquiry regarding Belanger and Plean, was fixed for Friday at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Watt appeared for the shipping interests to report to the Commissioners that resolutions had been passed by them urging the Government to pass down the present session a bill providing for:

1. Opening of the various pilotage services throughout the Dominion to all qualified applicants.
2. Giving authority to the Minister of Marine to appoint boards of examiners composed of nautical experts, approved by the shipping and underwriting interests, with powers similar to those conferred on pilotage authorities by the Act of 1896, chap. 89, and more particularly of section 15 of that act.
3. Abolishing compulsory pilotage of and compulsory payment of pilotage dues wherever such compulsion exists.
4. Placing defaulting pilots in the same category as defaulting or deserting seamen in respect of penal consequences.

Applications for branches were received from Jule Raymond who had been retired owing to illness, and from L. Fourmer, who had brought up the Concordia. The examination of these men were fixed for Saturday afternoon, for which time the Committee of Pilots has been notified to attend.

Mayor Smith gave notice that he would move that the resolution reducing the number of pilots from 55 to 50 be rescinded so that by-law 99 be repealed. This by-law provides:

"Until the commissioners, to meet the requirements of the trade, shall, with the consent of the Governor-in-council, pass a by-law to that effect, the number of pilots shall not be increased beyond fifteen."

Tuesday being a holiday, to-day was fixed on for the regular weekly meeting when these matters will be further discussed.

Quebec, June 24.—(Special.)—Although the pilots strike continues, steamships are leaving for Montreal with very little delay. Retired pilots and apprentices are taking the vessels through.

Quebec, Que., June 24.—(Special.)—The striking pilots held a meeting at Duhamel's hall this morning which was adjourned until to-morrow without and decision having been arrived at.

Ottawa, June 24.—The House spent this morning in supply on customs items. Dr. Sproule, one of the amateur leaders of the Opposition, wasted a deal of time in order to put on the Hansard, a long statement of appointments to the outside service.

Mr. Clancy asked the Minister of Customs a couple of questions, and then protested because he would not reply off hand. This caused some uncompromising remarks about Mr. Clancy. On the vote of \$5,000 for secret service, Sir Richard Cartwright exclaimed that the amount of smuggling, which is going on along the Gulf counties, demands stringent measures for its suppression. In order to get evidence it was necessary to have a secret service fund, the destination of which should be perfectly secret. He was quite willing to have the expenditure audited by the Auditor-General, the leader of the House, and the leader of the Opposition without publication in the report. Mr. Chase Casgrain supported the vote as necessary, to preserve morals in a portion of Quebec, and Mr. Quinn opposed it as likely to lead to the corruption of employees. The item was still under consideration when the House rose, at one o'clock.

GENERAL MILES ON
THE COLONIAL TROOPSAn American Soldier Says They
Are a Magnificent Body
of Men.

New York, June 24.—General Miles, of the U. S. army, has cabled the World his impressions of Britain's troops in the Indian processions. He says, in part:

"The colonial troops looked very fine indeed, and appear to be a highly serviceable body of men. Their uniforms are very well suited for military services. It is of plain color, not very distinguishable at a distance, and well contrived for campaigning. Their horse equipment was of high order. They were in fact mounted on as fine a body of horses as I have ever seen. It would be hard to say which the best corps was amid so much that was commendable. I noticed particularly the quick, active movements of the Indian troops. They were supplied as panthers, tall, slender, muscular, and altogether fine specimens of physical strength. I cannot help thinking it a great fact that England should have been able to assemble such a representative body of men from all corners of the globe, owing allegiance to her Government and her empire."

THE BANK LOSSES.

Judge Loranger rendered judgment this morning dismissing the action of the Banque du Peuple against Damase Lefebvre, with costs, and also dismissing with costs Damase Lefebvre's action in warranty against Messrs. Lefebvre & Co. The bank sued for \$5,000, the amount of a note, signed by Mr. Lefebvre, to the order of Lefebvre & Co., and endorsed by the latter firm. Mr. Lefebvre pleaded that, if he had signed the note, it had been, as the bank was aware, for no consideration but merely for the accommodation of Messrs. Lefebvre, who were the real beneficiaries, and that, as a matter of fact, the amount of this note had been placed in the list of claims which the bank had, totalling \$450,000, against Messrs. Lefebvre and that these claims had been settled and Messrs. Lefebvre had obtained a full discharge. Mr. Justice Loranger held this plea supported by the evidence. The debt had already been extinguished; therefore the bank's action would be dismissed. The action of Mr. Lefebvre against Messrs. Lefebvre, in warranty, was, for the same reason, also dismissed.

REV. ABBE MORIN.

Abbe Morin, colonizing missionary, leaves for his North West settlements today. He expects to be accompanied by a number of French Canadians who will take advantage of the reduced railway fares to visit their compatriots on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

C. O. U. W. GAMES.

The Canadian Order of United Workmen is to be congratulated upon the success which attended its games held on the Exhibition Grounds on Tuesday afternoon,

events being well contested. The following is a summary of the results:

Putting shot—J. McHugh, 37 feet 5 in.; A. Smith, 2.

Young ladies' race—Miss Jennie Taylor, 1; Miss Weir, 2; Miss Hammond, 3; Miss Dineen, 4.

100 yards' race—F. Kerr, 1; G. Brown, 2; J. McMahon, 3.

440 yards' race—G. Brown, 1; F. Kerr, 2; J. McHugh, 3.

Rolling coal tubs—Ed. Tierney, 1; J. McHugh, 2; D. Dougherty, 3.

Football match—Scott vs. Mets; won by the Scottish Athletics, one goal to none.

Tag-of-war—H.M.S. Talbot's sailors vs. a selected team; won by the sailors.

Catching greasy pig—J. McHugh.

ENGLAND IS CONCERNED.

An M. P. Inquires About Annexation
of Hawaii.United States Has Completed Its Reply
to the Protest Made by
Japan.

London, June 24.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Ernest William Beckett, Conservative member for the Whirby division of the North Riding of Yorkshire, questioned the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, as to whether the Government is aware that Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed by a small body of Americans, who, without right or title, have assumed sovereignty over Hawaii and now, to save themselves from the resentment of the people, have requested the American Government to annex Hawaii, and whether Great Britain proposes to allow this most important coaling station to pass into the hands of the United States without protest?

Washington, June 24.—The State Department has practically completed its reply to the Japanese protest against the Hawaiian annexation treaty, but has not yet delivered it. The reply is undoubtedly to be dignified in tone, a strong legal defence of our position, which, without in any sense abating our claims, still does not disdain to support them by much citation of precedent and international law.

Washington, June 24.—The gist of the protest of Japan to Hawaiian annexation is as follows:—

The acquisition of Hawaii by annexation to the United States would deprive the resident Japanese in the islands of rights to which they are at present entitled under the present treaty with Hawaii. At present there are 25,000 Japanese in the islands, with large property rights, and under the present conditions they are entitled to become citizens of Hawaii.

In case of annexation these Japanese would not become citizens of the United States, as the decisions of the United States Circuit Courts are to the effect that no Asiatic can become a citizen of the United States. By annexation the Japanese now resident in Hawaii would be subjected to any measures that might be adopted by the United States. They would lose the right to become citizens and vote, the local interests owned by Japanese citizens in the islands would be greatly jeopardized, therefore, the Japanese Government must firmly protest against the proposed annexation.

It was not by any means an easy assignment but Sutherland was born to master difficult undertakings and in a very few hours he located his man. Making sure that Lindsay was detained at 68 Vane Street, he demanded an entrance and sure enough his man was the first to meet him.

"I want you, Lindsay," said Sutherland, and the desperate man from Ontario who had escaped from his custodian, and defied the law, gave vent to the exclamation which heads this column, "I might have known better than to come to this place," he said, "but you've got me and I suppose I must go."

He was soon safely landed at police headquarters, and the good news was wired to Toronto. This morning Inspector Murray arrived and will start for the West to-night or to-morrow with his prisoner. ATTEMPTED MURDERERS CAUGHT. Detective Vaughan had his hands full yesterday afternoon, when at the point of his revolver he forced two brothers named Gumbro to accompany him to police headquarters.

The men arrived on the S.S. Turret Chief from Sydney, N.S. They were Chief from Sydney, N.S. They were of attempted murder, and four days ago, when the keeper took a meal to them, they sprang upon him, knocked him senseless, and took the keys. Two other officials were met as they passed on to freedom; both of these were badly hurt by the desperate men.

The Gumbros made their way to the water and shipped on the Turret Chief. As they stepped on shore Vaughan recognized them through a lengthy telegram received from Sydney. They attempted to escape when told they were under arrest, but Vaughan was not a man to be fooled with under such circumstances. His manner, assisted by the argument of a revolver, convinced the men that their game was up, and they submitted.

They are now in jail, and this morning a telegram from Sydney announced that officers were on their way here to get their prisoners.

PULPWOOD FOR FRANCE.

The members of the Colonization Society had an interesting interview yesterday on the subject of exportation of pulp wood, with Mr. Edmond Wagner, who represents the Darblay Stationery Company of France. Mr. Wagner explained the conditions necessary for a successful trade in this commodity, for which there is great demand in France, whether the present supply is brought from Norway and Sweden.

CANADIANS IN PARIS.

The following Canadians are registered at the Consular office in Paris:

Mr. J. Roy Perry, Toronto; Mrs. and the Misses Hall, Montreal; Miss Juliette Routhier, Quebec; Miss E. Arnton, Montreal; Mr. J. L. Morin, Montreal; Mr. O. Leduc, Montreal.

THE LATE MRS. MCGIBBON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander McGibbon took place yesterday from the residence of her son-in-law on Lake Street.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Messrs. Hearn and Harrison report Montreal temperatures to-day as follows:—Standard thermometer 8 a.m., 65; 1 p.m., 76; maximum, 76; minimum, 60. Standard barometer—8 a.m., 29.80; 1 p.m., 29.80. Minimum temperatures elsewhere:

Kamloops, 60; Edmonton, 32; Prince Albert, 44; Qu'Appelle, 35; Fort Arthur, 46; Pelly Sound, 65; Toronto, 62; Ottawa, 62; Montreal, 66; Quebec, 62; Halifax, 50.

Probabilities, 11.30 a.m.—Generally fair, and very warm with a few local showers.

CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

Two Would-be Murderers
and a Burglar.

ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.

Lindsay, a Desperate Ruffian From
Simcoe, Ont.The Ganthro Brothers who Broke Jail
in Nova Scotia—Good Work
by Montreal Detectives

"I might have known better than to come to this place," said Samuel Lindsay, as Detective Sutherland put the handcuffs on him last night.

The detectives of Montreal made three very important arrests yesterday which will add much to that splendid reputation they already have. One was Samuel Lindsay, one of the worst and most dangerous criminals Ontario ever knew. The others were two brothers named Ganthro, wanted in Nova Scotia for attempted murder.

ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.

Lindsay was sentenced at Simcoe to a term of three years in Kingston Penitentiary. A week or so ago, while en route he escaped from those who had him in charge, and was soon safe away. The country was scoured in all directions, but without success. Lindsay was known as a desperate man and would stop at nothing. He had already served several terms in the penitentiary, and the authorities knew that his liberty meant trouble for some innocent person at an early date.

He was not to be found, however, but yesterday morning the police heard it rumored that he was in Montreal. Inspector Murray wired the detective department here and Sergeant Campeau at once detailed Detective Sutherland to find the man.

It was not by any means an easy assignment but Sutherland was born to master difficult undertakings and in a very few hours he located his man. Making sure that Lindsay was detained at 68 Vane Street, he demanded an entrance and sure enough his man was the first to meet him.

"I want you, Lindsay," said Sutherland, and the desperate man from Ontario who had escaped from his custodian, and defied the law, gave vent to the exclamation which heads this column, "I might have known better than to come to this place," he said, "but you've got me and I suppose I must go."

He was soon safely landed at police headquarters, and the good news was wired to Toronto. This morning Inspector Murray arrived and will start for the West to-night or to-morrow with his prisoner. ATTEMPTED MURDERERS CAUGHT. Detective Vaughan had his hands full yesterday afternoon, when at the point of his revolver he forced two brothers named Gumbro to accompany him to police headquarters.

The men arrived on the S.S. Turret Chief from Sydney, N.S. They were Chief from Sydney, N.S. They were of attempted murder, and four days ago, when the keeper took a meal to them, they sprang upon him, knocked him senseless, and took the keys. Two other officials were met as they passed on to freedom; both of these were badly hurt by the desperate men.

The Gumbros made their way to the water and shipped on the Turret Chief. As they stepped on shore Vaughan recognized them through a lengthy telegram received from Sydney. They attempted to escape when told they were under arrest, but Vaughan was not a man to be fooled with under such circumstances. His manner, assisted by the argument of a revolver, convinced the men that their game was up, and they submitted.

They are now in jail, and this morning a telegram from Sydney announced that officers were on their way here to get their prisoners.

PULPWOOD FOR FRANCE.

The members of the Colonization Society had an interesting interview yesterday on the subject of exportation of pulp wood, with Mr. Edmond Wagner, who represents the Darblay Stationery Company of France. Mr. Wagner explained the conditions necessary for a successful trade in this commodity, for which there is great demand in France, whether the present supply is brought from Norway and Sweden.

CANADIANS IN PARIS.

The following Canadians are registered at the Consular office in Paris:

Mr. J. Roy Perry, Toronto; Mrs. and the Misses Hall, Montreal; Miss Juliette Routhier, Quebec; Miss E. Arnton, Montreal; Mr. J. L. Morin, Montreal; Mr. O. Leduc, Montreal.

THE LATE MRS. MCGIBBON.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander McGibbon took place yesterday from the residence of her son-in-law on Lake Street.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Messrs. Hearn and Harrison report Montreal temperatures to-day as follows:—Standard thermometer 8 a.m., 65; 1 p.m., 76; maximum, 76; minimum, 60. Standard barometer—8 a.m., 29.80; 1 p.m., 29.80. Minimum temperatures elsewhere:

Kamloops, 60; Edmonton, 32; Prince Albert, 44; Qu'Appelle, 35; Fort Arthur, 46; Pelly Sound, 65; Toronto, 62; Ottawa, 62; Montreal, 66; Quebec, 62; Halifax, 50.

Probabilities, 11.30 a.m.—Generally fair, and very warm with a few local showers.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

Mr. J. Kerr, traffic manager C.P.R., of Winnipeg, is at the Windsor. The crop prospects in the West Mr. Kerr says are excellent. The June rains were just what the wheat required, and if no unforeseen conditions arise the harvest of 1897 should be a record breaker.

ON 'CHANGE.

Among the visitors on 'Change to-day were:—Mr. P. J. Hamm, of Kansas City, introduced by Mr. A. F. Read, of the G. T. R., and Mr. W. Russell, Calcutta, introduced by Mr. W. Drysdale.

BRIDGE OVER THE OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 24.—(Special.)—The Government intend bringing down a subsidy for the Inter-provincial bridge between Ottawa and Hull. It is understood that the usual subsidy of 15 per cent. on the undertaking will be granted.

YVETTE GUILBERT MARRIED.

Paris, June 23.—The ceremony of civil marriage between Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, the celebrated cabaret artist, and Dr. Max Schiller, of New York, was performed this afternoon at the office of the Mayor. There was no religious ceremony.

WEEKS OF THE SUBURBS

THREE WEDDINGS.

Point Men Secure Lovely Jubilee Souvenirs.

Entries for the Grand Trunk Regatta on Saturday—A "Smoker" for To-morrow Night.

Three young and popular Point men jubilated in a novel way. Each celebrated the Jubilee by leading his fiancée to a marriage altar. Each secured a substantial and lovely Jubilee souvenir.

Mr. George Herdige was married to Miss Ida Baskin, of Westmount street, Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Ker performed the ceremony. The wedding, which took place in Grace Church, was a brilliant and fashionable affair. The bride looked very pretty, gowned in white satin with a large and beautiful train. She also wore a handsome diamond necklace and a pair of large diamond earrings. The bridegroom was in a tuxedo. The ceremony was attended by a large number of guests. After the ceremony a reception was given at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. Baskin, of Westmount street. The bride and groom left for their honeymoon on Saturday morning.

At Maudsloane on Monday evening Miss Margaret Edmonds was led to the altar of the new English church by Mr. George Brooks, foreman in the G.T.R. shops, Point St. Charles, and undoubtedly the best known young man in the Point. Rev. Dr. Ker, rector of Grace Church, performed the marriage ceremony. The best man on this occasion was Mr. Fred Whyte, Magdalen street. The bridesmaids were Misses Maudsloane, and looked very pretty. As this was the first wedding to take place in the new church, the churchwarden, in accordance with the usual custom, presented the happy couple with a beautiful Bible.

Grace Church yesterday afternoon was the scene of another quiet but pretty wedding, when John Jerrold Neale was united in marriage to Miss E. Lester, of Congregation Street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Ker. The bride was attended by her two sisters, all clad in rich costumes. Mr. Albert Dutton attended the groom.

The G. T. Boating Club men will, weather permitting, hold a regatta on Saturday afternoon. A goodly number of races have been arranged for and some good rowing is expected. The boat crews have been chosen as follows: Boat No. 1—P. Raymond, J. Turnbull, B. Diney, and J. Pirrie; boat No. 2—F. Auburn, J. Hoel, J. Farrae and A. Reid; boat No. 3—H. Brodie, J. Harwood, J. McFarlane, and C. McLean; boat No. 4—B. Leroux, A. Sungeon, R. Byrne and W. McDonald; boat No. 5—O. Harwood, C. Hunt, C. Jenkin, and R. McLean; boat No. 6—R. Laing, S. W. Pafos, T. Hunt and F. Scott; boat No. 7—G. Surgeon, D. Murdoch, J. Burke, and J. McLowery. The men are practicing hard. The club will give a smoking concert in the boat house on Friday evening. The "smoker" promises to be a good one as a minstrel band from H.M.S. Talbot will take part and a number of officers and sailors from that ship will be entertained by the G. T. boating men.

The St. Gabriel Quilting Club will be represented in the quilting competition to be held on their grounds on Saturday afternoon by the following players: C. Smith, C. Jones, J. McHugh, George Storey and B. Pitts.

The Point St. Charles Football Club will have several teams in the field on Saturday. They are scheduled for two games and are expecting to arrange a match with the sailors of the steamship Labrador.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Dixon, who expired yesterday after a lingering illness, will take place on Friday afternoon at two o'clock. The body will be taken to Grace Church, where the funeral service will be held, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Read Summer Fiction, Supplement to Saturday's Herald.

A MISSING WARSHIP.

Portsmouth, Eng., June 24.—Considerable anxiety is felt here at the non-arrival at this port, to take part in the great naval review, of the British battleship, the *Ses Lark*. She was due here last Thursday, but has not been seen since she left Devonport. It is believed the brig experienced the full force of the recent gales, and being under sail and manned by forty-one officers and eighty boys, some mishap is feared.



The dead-letter office sustained by our government is not the only one. Death runs a dead-letter office, to which are consigned thousands of intended letters that the would-be writers never wrote because of premature death, as a result of their own reckless disregard of health. There are letters of love and hate, affection and fury, pleading and forgiveness and borrowing and lending. Letters to sweethearts and rivals, husbands and wives, and sons and daughters. They never reach their destination, for they were never written. And the world is full of tears intended—and the world is full of tears.

The man who wants to live to realize hopes and ambitions, to do deeds good or bad, to carry out cherished intentions, must pay some attention to health. The best rule of health is—"when out-of-sorts take the right remedy." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine for working men and women. It gives up the body and brain for the tug of daily toil. It gives edge to the appetite and makes digestion perfect. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements that build firm flesh, healthy tissue, responsive muscle and vibrant nerve tissue. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of constipation. An honest druggist won't urge a substitute.

"I can praise Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, N.Y. "It cured me when all other medicines failed. I had a Gripe and it settled on my lungs. I was down three months when I commenced taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one bottle made me sound and well."

Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. FREE. Enclose 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for a paper-covered copy. Cloth binding, 50 cents. It is a thousand page book with over three hundred illustrations; formerly sold at \$2.50.

Westmount Academy on a Par With Any in Quebec.

Presentation to Rev. J. D. Ellis—Some Pretty Decorations—Personal and Pertinent Notes.

The Academy has just closed a highly successful year, and the principal, Prof. J. A. Nicholson, M.A., and his family leave this evening for their former home in Charlotteville, P.E.I., where they will spend the summer. Under the direction of Mr. Nicholson the school has progressed for several years, until it now ranks foremost in the Province. The attendance has more than doubled in five years, including the Western Avenue school, the percentage ranks higher still. The class work done during the year shows a marked improvement over all previous years. Few failures were reported in the written exams, and those who passed did so on very creditable marks. The prize list published yesterday told a tale of honest and profitable labor, and was an excellent illustration of the grim law, "the survival of the fittest." The high standing of the A. A. scholars, the excellent curriculum, and the general proficiency of pupils all speak eloquently of the school, which may be said to stand on an equality with the first institutions imparting higher education in the Province. The examinations' gold medal was won by Mr. Hugh P. Ray, and the medals given for first and second grades for the first time this year were respectively by Miss Ida LeMaistre and Mabel Robertson. The school tax is slightly more than two mills, and thus the poorest resident could not complain on that score.

Rev. J. D. Ellis, who for the past four years has been pastor of the Methodist Church at Westmount, left for his new station, Sawyerville, yesterday. The Junior Christian Endeavorers of the church made a neat presentation to Mr. Ellis on the occasion of his departure. The form of a handsome umbrella accompanied by an illuminated address. Master Oswald Fisher read the address and Miss Hulbig made the presentation. Mr. Ellis replied in appropriate terms, and acknowledged that he was taken by surprise. The good wishes of all his people were extended to him. Rev. Mr. Klipsch will succeed Mr. Ellis in the work at Westmount.

Among the decorations and illuminations at Westmount those on Tupper Street were worthy of notice, especially those displayed by Messrs. Croft, Jelliman and I. R. Flint, consisting of flags, lanterns and pictures of the Queen.

Mr. D. McCallum, who met with the bicycle accident the other day, is recovering.

Mrs. Barker and Miss Barker, Dorchester Street, have gone to England for the summer.

Mr. Thomas Harding's home at the corner of Sherbrooke Street and Metcalfe Avenue was handsomely decorated for the Jubilee with a large electrical "V. R." and also a beautiful row of colored lights around the second story of the house.

The electrical displays of the town, which have attracted great attention during the past few days, were all designed and executed by Mr. H. E. P. Bulmer, 4230 St. Catherine Street. Mr. Bulmer is a young man who has shown great ability as an electrician. He is a native of Westmount, being a son of Councillor T. C. Bulmer, and deserves the success that is sure to follow brains, energy and determination.

ANNEXATION DEAD.

Erastus Wiman Declares That the Time for Such a Consummation is Past.

New York, June 24.—At the dinner of the Canadian Society at the Windsor Hotel Monday night Mr. Erastus Wiman had to say among other things—"The jubilee of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen possessed a peculiar significance. The hospitality extended to representatives of Canada, and the extraordinary prominence attached to the utterances of the Premier, Mr. Laurier, and, above all, the frankness and sincerity in the discussion of the relations between the different parts of the Empire, implied a permanent connection between the Mother Country and British North America as to be full of instruction to the lesser half of the continent, comprising the United States. The lesson taught was the acceptance of the belief throughout the world that forever hereafter, so far as mortal vision could penetrate, British dominion on this continent would continue. This was a fact of profound significance to the United States, who at this very moment had commenced a career of annexation, going out of their way two thousand miles to include Hawaii and her exceedingly mixed population with the union of commonwealths. Once in pursuit of outside territory, Cuba would be the next in order, and to the average American, the possession of Canada would seem to follow as a matter of course. But here never was a greater mistake. The day is gone by when it was possible that the territorial area of the United States could be extended further north than the St. Lawrence River, the great lakes and the existing impenetrable border line that south of its centre cuts the continent in two. The time was, perhaps, when such a possibility existed, but that time was past."

U.S. TROOPS IN CANADA.

London, June 24.—The Times, referring editorially to the presence of the United States troops at the jubilee in Canada, says: "The news of this incident will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. They are of our blood, speak our tongue and understand, as we understand, the blessing of civil and religious liberty under strong, intelligent government. They have attained it by means different from ours; but that does not prevent them from joining us, at the bottom of their hearts in the prayer 'God Save the Queen.'"

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Toronto, June 24.—Mr. George Anderson, of this city, who has been commissioner to visit Japan on behalf of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has issued a circular to manufacturers and others interested in export trade for information about their ways, which may be of mutual advantage during his visit. He has also volunteered to obtain such information concerning Japanese products as Canadian importers may find themselves in need of.

Every lover of Good fiction will be interested in The Herald's Fiction Supplement next Saturday.

AT COVENT GARDEN.

Members of the Royal Family Attend the Opera.

A VERITABLE FAIRYLAND.

Such Was the Interior of the Famous Opera House.

National Anthem Rendered by Celebrated Artists as It Never Had Been Before.

London, June 23.—After yesterday's great exertions Londoners and the great army of sightseers had a partial day off today. In the morning Her Majesty received the members of Parliament, the Lord Mayors and the Provosts, afterwards departing for Windsor, cheered to the very gates of the castle by great crowds. To-night was a gala night at Covent Garden Opera House, where the whole programme and performance reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Maurice Grau. The event fairly rivalled the procession as an attraction to Londoners. For miles around Covent Garden the streets were crowded and the crush of carriages was so dense that many men, wearing gorgeous uniforms and covered with jewels, had to walk for long distances amid the variety of comments of the crowd.

Many others, like the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Devonshire drove to the opera house in state carriages with coachmen and footmen, resplendent in state liveries.

In front of the opera house was a mounted guard of honor; inside, the Earl of Lathom, with a lot of gold sticks, waited the arrival of the royal party, while the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious man, was wildly waving the members of the royal family, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester, all standing, all uncovered, began to sing the one hundredth psalm. "Come ye before Him and rejoice." "The Queen's lips were light, and her eyes, perhaps it was fancy, looked dim; but then 'three cheers for the Queen,' and the Duke, pious

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH

In the Intercolonial Extension Debate,
A REASONABLE SUM PAID.

The Absurdity of Parliament Considering Past Grants.

Only One Instance at Issue—Is the Road Worth the Price Asked?

The following is the speech, slightly abridged, of Hon. Mr. Blair in the Commons in reply to the criticisms made against the proposed extension of the Intercolonial Railway.

The Government is not asking for \$2,000,000 for a road that will cost only \$1,500,000. Mr. Blair showed that the Government was not asking for more than the company would cost the country.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

"What was the value of this piece of property?"—not what the money, not who was benefited by the gift, not who were the beneficiaries of somebody's generosity, not even who stole the money, if you wish, but what is the value of that property? I can understand these gentlemen saying that in the position of the railway it is not wise to seek a terminus in the City of Montreal. I can understand them taking a position of that kind, and in saying that there was no reason founded on the public interest why the Intercolonial should be extended to that city. But once that principle is conceded, once the argument passes away from the question of policy and we come down to details, I take my stand on the ground that the question we have to consider is the value of the property that we are acquiring.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

I do not know what the value of a mile of railway is and nobody expects me to know. What they do expect is that we shall look to the men who have been employed by the Government, who have large experience, who know what it costs to build railways and who are there for the purpose of advising us in that particular. I take it that these gentlemen who for all these years have been filling responsible positions in the service of the Government, are true, reliable and men. I take it that they are men who are competent to advise us. The Government, so far as I and my colleagues are concerned, relied upon their judgment that this road was worth \$1,000,000. If the country and hon. gentlemen opposite are going to condemn the Government for doing this it will be impossible for men in the responsible positions that we occupy to discharge their duty. We have got to rely upon this information, and this judgment upon questions which are of a technical character and upon questions on which we could not possibly be expected to have technical knowledge. Upon the assumption that the property is worth \$1,000,000, did we pay an unreasonable price? When we agreed to give them \$84,000 a year, did we make an improvident arrangement? I think that I think that in agreeing to pay this company \$84,000 a year we did not do any more than agree to pay them a sum which would enable them in the years to come to wipe out the principal of the debt, or to extinguish the amount corresponding with the value of the property. We are not simply paying a rental in the ordinary sense, we are buying the road, year by year, making payment on account of the purchase of the property, which will ultimately be our own. This is not a lease under which at the end of 99 years we will have to go on paying a rental upon the property, but when the last hour of the last day of the last year of that 99 years comes, the property is the absolute, unencumbered property of the people of Canada. How much is it fair to take out of the \$84,000 a year towards the purchase money as payment for the property which we are buying? The hon. member for Westmoreland tells us that they could without difficulty have gone to the London market and with this arrangement could have obtained \$2,000,000 at three per cent. a year. The hon. gentleman may present this proposition, but he should be thoroughly familiar with all the pros and cons, the possibilities and conditions, but there is the possibility that he may have not, and Mr. Speaker, if we were to have insisted upon this transaction being based upon the assumption and calculations of the hon. gentleman the railway could not have been purchased or acquired at all. These people told us that they could not go into the English market, and with this rental guarantee for these years, finance at the rate of three per cent. per annum. I agreed, and my colleagues agreed, that it was absurd to expect that they could finance the property of the company upon the basis of the assumption that even though the guarantee of that rental were no less a responsible party than the Government of Canada. We assume that the cost would be three and a half per cent. at the least, taking one thing with another, the charges, etc., to enable them to recover the value of their property. If they are right—and who can show us that they are not right—upon this proposition that three and a half per cent. would be a reasonable interest. Who will contend that the Government has a right to negotiate with parties whose property they are seeking to acquire on a basis which leaves all doubt in favor of the Government and against the other party to the contract? They said: "It will cost us three and a half per cent. taking everything into account, and we are not even deterring, to require them to refund that money—I say they will have to find some body else to do it. If it was a proper thing I apprehend that there must have been in the lifetime of the Government of the ex-Finance Minister was a leading member, cases when they could have applied this proper and necessary principle, and when there was any justification for it, they would have applied it to the cases that they were dealing with."

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

He has set himself to establish to the satisfaction of the House that we have made an improvident arrangement, that we have paid more than we ought to have paid, even accepting the principle of extension to Montreal.

Mr. Blair said:—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Powell) has pressed the argument upon the assumption that it is a desirable thing, if it can be accomplished upon fair terms, to extend the Intercolonial Railway into the city of Montreal and make the terminus in that city.

up and drop down along that line that many people. Now, with the Grand Trunk Railway Company carrying three-quarters of a million people on this section of their railway, and we are running out trains in and out of that railway, we ought to be able to pick up a portion of that traffic. I think it will not be an unreasonable conclusion to come to that we may perhaps get one-quarter or one-third of the whole number, perhaps not so many, but that is a matter of estimate. But when you get 250,000 people that you are taking out for a part of the way, or the whole of the way, over that section from Ste. Rose to Montreal, you are disposing of a very large percentage of the estimated increased passenger traffic which my deputy put in my hand. Then you have got all the other portion of the road to take into account. Now, whether it is right or whether it is wrong, and whether these calculations have been exaggerated or not I cannot say. They are the calculations which the responsible officers have given to me, and I am not influenced by any desire to misstate, misrepresent, or exaggerate the probabilities with regard to it.

We have heard a great deal throughout this discussion about the subject of adding to the public debt, and we are told we are adding seven or eight millions to the public debt. I have emphasized my condemnation of that argument as strongly as I could. If we are adding to the public debt, where is the evidence of it? We must owe the seven or eight millions, and if we owe it, where are we going to pay it? Will some one kindly tell me that? I concede it would be fair if those gentlemen should say: You are adding to the annual charges. That is a fair way of stating the proposition, and I would at once yield to it. Let us approach the discussion of these things with some fair and reasonable idea. I tell my hon. friend (Mr. Foster) that he will gain nothing by those frivolous means which he sometimes resorts to of clouding and confusing public questions. You cannot, by any mathematical demonstration, establish that this undertaking is going to pay, but you can judge of the probabilities. That we have done, and we think that we will be able to more than pay back the rental which we assume, and we believe that in assuming this responsibility we are only assuming an annual charge which will be absolutely covered by the results of the transaction when it gets into full operation.

Mr. Foster maintained that the Government was wrong in paying an equivalent of \$2,000,000, when, according to sworn testimony, the Drummond County Railway Company had only cost \$1,500,000.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

Mr. Blair—That was outside the 45 miles the company have yet to build and hand over, and which will cost them \$600,000.

Mr. Foster admitted that this was so, but maintained that part of this \$1,500,000 consisted of unpaid promoters' stock, but Mr. Blair informed him that this was not so.

RAILWAYS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
DOMINION DAY.

First-class Return Tickets will be issued at SINGLE FARE.

Good going June 30th and July 1st. Good returning until July 3rd, 1897.

—AND AT—
Fare and One-Third

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1898.

DAILY EDITION:

SUBSCRIPTION—Twenty-five cents per month, \$3.00 per year in advance.
603 Craig Street, Montreal.

Telephone Nos. (Business Office) 444-848
(Editorial Rooms) 444-751

WESTMOUNT OFFICE—423 St. Catherine Street. Tel. 907.

REPRESENTATIVE IN QUEBEC AND LEVIE—E. E. Cinq-Mars.

AGENT IN OTTAWA—For subscriptions and advertising, T. A. BURNS, 505 Sussex Street.

WEEKLY EDITION—A commercial and family newspaper. 75 cents per year.



MONTREAL, JUNE 24, 1897.

GOING OUT OF TOWN.

Readers of The Herald going out of town for the summer may have the paper sent to any address in Canada or the United States for twenty-five cents a month.

Leave order at office, or with any newsdealer.

THE SENATE'S ACTION.

The Conservative majority in the Senate, in throwing out the bill for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway, has given fresh occasion for the doubt which exists in the public mind as to the usefulness of that assembly. The measure before the Senate was not of a character upon which a strict party vote might have been expected—or excused. No question of policy was involved, in respect to which the well-known partisan character of the Chamber might be given an excuse for a partisan vote. The bill provided for the purchase of a certain line of railway, for the purpose of giving the Intercolonial access to Montreal. As the desirability of securing such access was not seriously questioned, the matter resolved itself into one of detail. Were the sums to be paid to the Drummond County Railway Company and to the Grand Trunk Railway Company excessive? Obviously, there might well be difference of opinion as to this. And if the Senate, by a non-partisan vote, had postponed the bill for further consideration, had made amendments to it, or had deemed itself justified in asking for an investigation into charges of wrongdoing which Senators and others have hinted at, then the country might have withheld judgment on its action.

But the Senate did none of these things. The Conservative majority in it simply exercised its voting strength, and hoisted the bill. Having the power to thwart the wishes of the Liberal majority in the popular assembly, it thwarted them. Having the power to convey an impression to the country that the new Government has been guilty of jobbery, it conveyed the impression without daring to crystallize the issue into an official enquiry. Having the power to embarrass the Administration in respect to an important matter of public concern, on which immediate action is imperative, it embarrassed it when it might, by amending the measure, have made it possible for the necessary legislative to be passed at this session. Are these the actions of a deliberative, and especially representative assembly, sincerely desirous of promoting the public weal, or are they what might be expected from a Chamber controlled by unreasoning partisans?

The Senate, in times past, has not been chary about appointing committees of investigation. In 1891 it went out of its way to order an enquiry into matters concerning the Government of this Province. Why does it hesitate now? It pretends that it believes there has been wrongdoing in connection with the Drummond County arrangement. Why does it not investigate the matter? Is it because it knows that to investigate would be to destroy the fabric of suspicion that it has sought to weave, and to remove every objection to the ratification of the contract.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

In the course of the debate in the Senate yesterday upon the bill for the extension of the I.C.R., Senator Scott is reported as saying that the opposition to the scheme was gotten up by a subsidized press, influenced by people who failed to get a job. Being asked whether he meant that the Montreal Star and Gazette were subsidized, Mr. Scott replied that he was certain they did not do it for nothing, but added that some Conservative papers do not need to be subsidized to take the position they have done. These are his words according to the Gazette's report.

By way of retort the Gazette calls Mr. Scott "a cowardly and slanderous libeller." Now we have no desire to minimize the responsibility which rests upon a member of Parliament for the statements which he makes, even when they are made in the heat of debate. Members of Parliament have no license to libel or slander. And speaking generally, we believe that when politicians talk about a subsidized press they libel the great majority of the newspapers of the country. Canada's press is not a subsidized press. The only attempts which we have known about, in Canada, to establish newspapers upon a subsidized basis have failed, sooner or later. The Toronto Empire is a striking case in point. Politicians have risen in this country and flourished upon a foundation of public boodle. But a newspaper is upon more intimate relationship to the community in which it circulates than is a politician. The paper is at the firesides of its constituency, where by its candor, its fairness, its independence, its general interest, it is weighed and judged. And so, we believe that members of Parliament do an injustice, as well as an injury to healthy public opinion, when they use, as they too often do the phrase "a subsidized press."

We sympathize therefore with reputable

papers when they resent with all vigor and directness an accusation of this kind being levelled against them. But let us in all frankness acknowledge that if there is libelling and slandering, it is the press, the press is itself a still greater offender against politicians in this respect.

The other day, for example, the Star published an article accusing the members of the Government of dishonesty in connection with the purchase of the Drummond County Railway. It gave no evidence to support its charges, and we feel sure it has none. No Conservative in Parliament has dared to repeat those charges and ask for an investigation. Unless, therefore, the Star brings some support to these allegations, it comes within the Gazette's language and is a "cowardly and slanderous libeller."

Then, too, since this Drummond County Railway purchase has been under discussion, the Gazette has more than once declared that the Government was making a corrupt deal. But it has brought nothing to support its charges. Its political friends have not dared to ask for a Parliamentary investigation. Neither the Gazette nor its friends have a scintilla of evidence to support their statements and insinuations. It was only this morning, in the same column in which it resented, with unusual Billingsgate, Mr. Scott's equivocal remarks, that our contemporary described the Government as purchasable and corrupt.

Has the Gazette any evidence to support these frequent statements, or is it, too, content to be "a cowardly and slanderous libeller" of the individuals who compose the Ottawa Government—individuals who have reputations for honesty and public spirit quite as established as the Gazette's own and quite as valuable to them?

THE PRICE TO BE PAID.

The Dominion Government, we are certain, will not shrink from any investigation that may be asked for, into the arrangements made for the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal. The charges made in a cowardly and indirect manner in a city contemporary if made by any responsible member of either House of Parliament, will undoubtedly be promptly investigated. Many of these insinuations bear on their very face improbability, if not absolute untruth. That the Drummond County Railway in its present shape was ever offered at \$400,000, or any sum approaching it, is declared by the owners of the road to be a falsehood. Evidence has already been presented that the road had been examined by Government engineers before the order-in-council was passed, and that the late Government was so well satisfied that the line was built according to the required standard, that the federal subsidies were paid to its owners.

The expediency of extending the Intercolonial is not being seriously called in question by the Opposition, nor by those who desire to divert attention from the disclosures now being made at Quebec. The chief point of attack is the price that the Government is paying for the Drummond County Road—\$64,000 per year for ninety-nine years. It is being urged that this is an excessive price, and that in anticipation of its payment, large sums were contributed to Liberal party funds. It is on this latter accusation, if plainly made, that the Government will not doubt court full investigation. As to the charge that too much is being paid for the road, that has been very fully discussed in the House of Commons. Mr. Blair, whose speech we repeat in to-day's paper, says in effect that he estimates the road, when completed as being worth \$12,000 a mile—a very moderate estimate. This represents \$1,600,000. Supposing money to be worth 3 1/2 per cent, the interest on \$1,600,000 would be \$56,000. Adding 1/2 per cent, for a sinking fund and the total annual grant of \$64,000 is arrived at. It must be borne in mind that this \$64,000 is not interest only, but that it includes a sinking fund—the annual charge wiping out principal and interest in ninety-nine years.

So that Mr. Blair's speech places the case in a light entirely different from that in which the opponents of the Government are seeking to place it. That the owners of the road received large subscriptions from Federal, Provincial and Municipal sources has no bearing on the price the Government is justified in paying them for the line. That which must be considered is the value to the Government of the Drummond County Line. This is the question in a nutshell. And according to Mr. Blair's figures the sum offered is not excessive and certainly leaves no room for the wholesale jobbery that is being hinted at, but not charged, by the Opposition and its newspapers.

THE CHILDREN'S PETITION.

The request which the executive of the Junior Christian Endeavorers of the city made to the Protestant School Commissioners was treated with less consideration than it called for. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the practicability of an immediate prohibitory law, we believe that all temperate-minded people will agree that the educative work which is done by the various temperance organizations has a most wholesome, formative influence upon the habits and customs of society. Whether we may agree or disagree as to the benefits from prohibitory legislation, we will all join in giving a great deal of the credit for the increasing sobriety of the world, to those societies and orders of devoted men and women who, with the aim of abolishing drunkenness, seek to turn every opportunity to their most worthy purpose.

It is in this spirit of recognition of their splendid devotion and enthusiasm, and in sympathy with their work, and not in the spirit of impatience, we respectfully submit, the request of the Christian Endeavorers should have been received by every member of the School Board. It was as uncalled for as it was unfeeling

to characterize that request as foolish, childish and absurd.

We agree that, looked at as a practical means of influencing the Government, the getting up of a petition signed by young people between the years of 12 and 20 is not likely to be a very potent force. But this is not all there is to be said. The practical side of any moral question is not the largest side. And whether the petition which is contemplated, and which is not, we understand, to be confined to this city, but is to be a Dominion-wide one, should ever reach the Governor-General or not, its circulation, the interest which it will excite and the impression it will make, will be a factor in that temperance work among the youth of the country which is neither foolishness nor absurd.

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Although gold is still going out of the United States from time to time, there is little reasonable fear that the substantial reserve of the yellow metal is in any danger. In round figures there is now \$143,500,000 gold in the treasury, and the quantities going out have so far failed to make any pronounced impression on the fund. In fact, the last outward consignment of \$600,000 was not drawn from the treasury at all, but from certain New York banks which at the present time are carrying quite substantial reserves. Recent shipments as far as are known represent the settlement of balances, and whether or not they are likely to continue to any extent is just a matter of conjecture. According to the opinions of well-informed foreign bankers in New York there is not likely to be any material decline in sterling exchange rates before August at least, for the reason that obligations created by earlier importations are yet to be settled. So while the rate may continue to keep around the export point, and further small shipments may be made, the situation at the moment seems void of anything that would tend to help on any extensive outflow. A very favorable feature would be the stimulated demand for American securities in Europe. Complications with Cuba would on the other hand tend to increase rates and stimulate a movement of gold, but in any case the time seems a long way off when the treasury reserve will again reach the danger point of \$100,000,000.

Mr. W. E. Simpson, writing from Leeds to The Herald, says: "I cannot see how the I.C.R. will get out of the clutches of the Grand Trunk by becoming only part tenant of a further portion of the Grand Trunk line." At Chaudiere Junction the Intercolonial now has no alternative but to transfer its business to the Grand Trunk. Under the new arrangement it gains direct access to Montreal, and in this city will be able to negotiate for business, not alone with the Grand Trunk, but also with the C.P.R. and with lines of water transportation.

The venerable Senators do not care a rush for consistency, but incidentally it occurs to one that they have now voted want of confidence in the late Government (which proposed a similar scheme), although they have never been known to strain even at a camel, when it was of the Conservative complexion. They also vote want of confidence in such old officers of the late Government as Collingwood, Schreiber and Mr. Pottinger, both of whom are quoted in justification of the extension scheme and the Drummond County purchase.

Just as soon as the Star and the Gazette can take time from their examination of the I.C.R. extension, suppose they give a moment or two to Provincial politics. Suppose they tell their readers what they think of the Flynn-Adairwater deal conversion; or the increase by the Flynn Government, according to recent disclosures, of the liabilities of the Province, during the current year, by \$2,600,000.

The old report that Sir Richard Cartwright is to go to London as High Commissioner is revived. We hope there is no truth in it, for the Dominion Parliament and the Liberal party would be distinctly losers if he should go to London. At the same time we know of no one who would more worthily represent the Liberal party and Canada.

It was just four years ago yesterday that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal Opposition met his party in the molar convention at Ottawa. To-day he is Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a member of Her Majesty's Imperial Privy Council.

For one day the Senators appear to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves. They had a chance to vent their party feelings and at the same time to kill a measure which came to them from that bete noir of theirs—the "Lower" House.

If the ministers of the day may not trust to the expert opinions, upon technical points, of its departmental officers, where would the Senate have them look for information?

An anonymous contributor asks us why a certain well-known residence in the city, which he specifies, is like heaven; and he answers his query: "Because there is no (b)right there."

The only bills which the Senators used to throw out, when the Conservatives were in power, were those which the leaders of that party wanted to have killed in the Senate.

We hope there will be no ill-effect to the health of the venerable Senators from being out in the late night air doing the party's work last night.

The work which the people of Canada performed at the ballot boxes a year ago yesterday was not, it appears, complete.

How will the people of Canada like being governed by a Conservative club of elderly gentlemen at Ottawa?

I.C.R. BILL THROWN OUT.

Senate Kill It by a Partisan Majority.

SIR OLIVER'S SPEECH.

He Says the Bargain is a Good Commercial One.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Replies—Speech by Senator Cox in Support of the Bill.

Ottawa, June 24.—(Special).—The Senate, by a vote taken at 12.30 o'clock this morning threw out the I. C. R. extension bill by a vote of 37 to 10. One Conservative voted for the bill.

Sir Oliver Mowat, in moving the second reading of the Intercolonial extension bill, laid stress upon the fact that the Government considered this agreement a purely business arrangement. He thought there was a little difference of opinion on the question of the advisability of the Intercolonial Railway being extended into the city of Montreal. If that advisability or necessity, was granted, the Government, he thought, was amply justified in entering into an agreement to secure that object. The question at issue was whether the business of the Government should be conducted under the circumstances. There was, no doubt, a difference of opinion on that subject, but he did not think that difference of opinion was sufficient, considering the question from a business standpoint, to warrant the Senate in refusing to allow the bill embodying the bargain entered into by the Government to become law. He appealed to the Senate to consider this question simply as a business proposition. The majority of the Senators were politically opposed to the policy of the Government, and if party considerations were to enter into the consideration of this question he could only say that he would despair of the constitution of the country.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

A careful study of the contract had convinced him that the bargain entered into by the Minister of Railways was a good one. The Government in offering that bargain had acted wisely and well. If the Senate considered that the Government had come to a wise conclusion in deciding that the extension of the road to Montreal would improve its earning powers a mere difference of opinion as to whether the bargain made was the best other reason for them to negative the motion for the second reading of the bill. He then went at length into the terms of the agreement to show that the arrangement arrived at by the Government was cheaper and better than any arrangement which could have been made with any other company over any different route and ever so much cheaper than the Government could construct a road from Leeds to Montreal. Under the present agreement the country was called upon to pay \$134,000 a year for what it would cost the Government \$25,000,000 to construct. He understood that the strongest objections to the agreement were that portion of the agreement providing for the acquiring of the Drummond County Railway at an annual cost of 4 per cent, on \$1,000,000, or \$64,000 a year for 99 years, after which the road would revert to the Government. This very same scheme, was, however, under the consideration of the late Government at one time, and the chief engineer of the Railway Department had made a report which was now in the hands of the present Government, in which he expressed the opinion that the Drummond County road was worth what the Government now proposed to pay for it. Later Mr. Schreiber had examined the road, and verified his previous report as to its worth. He had a high opinion of Mr. Schreiber's opinion as to the condition and value of this road.

MR. POTTINGER'S ESTIMATE.

Sir Oliver then pointed out that the best evidence as to whether this bargain was a good one or not would be the result of the new arrangement in increasing the earning powers of the Intercolonial Railway. An estimate of what might be expected in this direction had been prepared by Mr. Pottinger, the general manager of the Intercolonial, which, if realized, would be an ample vindication of the wisdom of the Government in entering into the present agreement.

Sir Oliver asked if that estimate prepared by Mr. Pottinger could be brought down. This was a very important point and he had not heard before of any such estimate having been made.

Sir Oliver said he had the estimate, and would give it to the House at a later stage.

Continuing Sir Oliver dwelt upon the importance of the local tariffs which would come to the Intercolonial under this arrangement which would not have come from a road from Leeds to Montreal. The Drummond counties road had last year cost \$36,000 over expenses mostly out of local traffic. The Senate had to be one chosen was not only larger but meant the construction of another bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The other possible route over the Grand Trunk tracks by way of Richmond was longer had steep grades and could not be obtained under \$20,000,000. This he thought was ample evidence to convince the Senate that the Government had done its best to secure the best and cheapest bargain that could be obtained.

The transaction was, on the whole, a good business one and would, he felt assured, place the Intercolonial on a paying basis, and end the long period of deficits in connection with the operation of that important road. The bill had been passed by the Commons, and the representatives of the people had approved of the bargain made. He concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that Sir Oliver Mowat had mentioned some new facts in connection with this question of extending the Intercolonial. He had told the Senate that Mr. Schreiber, chief engineer of railways, made a report on the subject to the late Government. Sir Mackenzie said no such report ever came to his knowledge, nor had the matter ever been discussed during the seven and one-half years he was a member of the Cabinet, though the Minister of Railways might have discussed it with individuals. He complained that the Government had sought to keep the papers from the public

eye so as to prevent an opinion being formed as to the merits of the whole transaction.

He pointed out further that the reports by which it was sought to justify the contract were not made till many days after it was signed. No doubt an entrance into Montreal was desirable. The question was whether this arrangement was justifiable on its merits or whether an entrance into Montreal could not be secured at a cheaper and more advantageous rate. Running arrangements might be made with the Grand Trunk without putting a large amount of public money into the pockets of speculators, or by means of the Quebec bridge an arrangement could have been made with the C.P.R. As it was, the Government was going to give a million dollars to the Quebec bridge to draw traffic away from the new line. Sir Mackenzie then analyzed the agreement with the Grand Trunk, drawing special attention to the clause under which the Government agreed to pay 5 per cent. on half of the cost of the improvement.

MILLION DOLLAR PROFIT.

Taking up the Drummond County part of the transaction, Sir Mackenzie showed that the Government proposed to pay \$17,500 a mile for what had cost the company \$8,500 a mile, making a clear profit for the promoters or speculators or manipulators of over a million dollars. Sir Mackenzie then drew attention to the charges made in the Star as to how the money was to be disposed of, and said he thought the demand for an investigation was fully justified. He was dealing with the conditions of the road and quoting from Mr. Salisbury's report, when

Senator Power interrupted; who is Mr. Salisbury? Is he not Mr. Armstrong's engineer?

Sir Mackenzie—I don't know who he is. I am of opinion that those who denounce Mr. Armstrong are very little better than he, only they have not been found out. Everybody knew, Sir Mackenzie said, that this road was conceived and constructed for one purpose only—to take out the inferior quality of lumber there is in that country and the immense quantity of tanbark which exists there. Just as soon as that is absorbed and the traffic has ceased, a decrease in the earnings will take place, a large proportion of the country being unsuited for settlement. The net earnings for the last year reported amounted to \$20,000, for which the Government proposed to pay \$70,000 a year, or \$40,000 in excess of the present income. Sir Oliver Mowat's estimate of \$25,000,000 for building a line from Montreal to Quebec was absurd. It would mean \$170,000 a mile, and Sir Mackenzie would like to have the contract. Along the South Shore road there was a population of 48,000, while the country tapped by the Drummond County road could not number more than 17,000.

RALLYING THE SENATORS.

He admitted that the Senate ought to submit to the will of the people, but he denied that this Drummond County deal had ever been submitted to the people, or that the people would approve of it if they knew the facts. People were saying the same things about the Senate now as the English Radicals said about the House of Lords when it rejected the home rule bill, but the action of the House of Lords was approved by a tremendous majority of the electorate. The deal was one arising out of the recent elections, and the Government was trying to rush it through in the hope that it would be forgotten before the next general election. But public opinion had not failed to declare itself against this transaction. The Nicolas Town Council declared it absolutely disadvantageous to the country generally and for the south shore of the St. Lawrence particularly. Montreal might be supposed to have some interest in this matter, and its leading papers had declared emphatically against the transaction. The Senate had brought to bear upon members of the Senate, both by promises and threats, but he believed the result would show that these had been treated with contempt. Promises had been made of extensions of the Intercolonial to Chatham and other places, and of the settlement of claims in connection with the Fredericton bridge. He did not think for a moment that members of the Senate would be influenced by anything of that kind. The whip of the Liberal party in the House of Commons had been telling members of the Senate that if they rejected this measure the Government would withdraw the Crow's Nest Pass bill. What in the world had one to do with the other? It was simply an idle threat used in the house of influencing members of the Senate who were known to be in favor of the Crow's Nest Pass line being constructed, and who were friends of the C.P.R. It was disreputable for any man in the Lower House, when representing the Government or not, to hold out such threats towards the independent body of gentlemen composing the Senate. Then there was a more awful threat, that the Senators' sessional indemnity would be diminished by one-half if they dared to have an opinion of their own. The Senate would do its duty, sessional indemnity or no sessional indemnity. So far as his humble ability went, he would do all he could to prevent the country being disgraced by a grosser job than had ever been perpetrated. He should have liked to have placed a motion on the records of the House giving the reasons why the Senate should reject this deal in toto, that it was imprudent in character and not based on commercial principles, etc., but this would not be in order. He would, therefore, content himself with moving the three months' halt.

BASED UPON REPORTS.

Sir Mackenzie (Secretary of State) de-transaction, and said that there was no fended the deal as a sound commercial transaction, and said there was no foundation for the charges Sir Mackenzie Bowell had made. The late Government spent \$1,715,541 on fourteen miles of railway, and the Senate passed the bill without a word of objection. Mr. Schreiber reported on the road under the previous Government, but only for the purpose of seeing if it was entitled to subsidy. He estimated the cost of the whole line in 1894 at \$1,500,000. This was a little less than the Government had taken as the basis of their payment to the Drummond Counties Road, four per cent, on \$1,600,000. The Government had the same right as the Grand Trunk over the joint line and the full use of their magnificent terminals, engine sheds, machine shops, connections with canal, etc., with power to compete with the Grand Trunk even for local traffic between Ste. Rose and Montreal.

The agitation against the transaction, he said, was got up by a subsidized press, influenced by people who had failed to get a job.

Senator Poirer—Do you mean to say that the Montreal Gazette and Star were subsidized?

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Poirer—Do you mean to say that the Montreal Gazette and Star were subsidized?

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

Sir Mackenzie—I am quite certain they were.

Senator Scott—I am quite certain they were.

did not do it for nothing. But some of the Conservative papers do not need to be subsidized to take the position they have done.

Continuing, Mr. Scott said that the Senate did not object to the St. Charles branch deal. He showed that the cost of the road was \$15,000 per mile, land damages, stations, and everything. That was a less price than the Government had ever obtained a railway for before. It would provide the shortest route between Quebec and Montreal, the distance being by the Intercolonial extension 161 miles, by the C.P.R. 172 miles, and by the G.T.R. 173 or 174 miles. The officers of the Intercolonial, and Mr. Pottinger, the manager, especially, estimated that whereas the Intercolonial carried last year 1,379,018 tons of freight and 1,471,868 passengers, it would, if extended to Montreal, carry 1,668,000 tons of freight, and 1,700,000 passengers. The result would be a net betterment of the earnings of the road of \$310,000 a year, after paying the \$210,000 yearly wage the extension would cost. These figures were supplied not by political friends but by responsible officers of the Department charged with the operation of the road. And in the face of these reports Senators proposed to throw out a bill that would change the Intercolonial deficit into a surplus.

Sensors Wood and Snowball, from New Brunswick, spoke, the former against and the latter in support of the bill.

Sir Mackenzie said the Conservative Senators were not true to the traditions of their own party when they refused to pass this bill. The country had now looked up in the Intercolonial Railway \$56,000,000.

The interest charges on this amount was about \$2,700,000, and the annual deficit on the operation of the road was \$500,000. This annual charge of \$2,500,000 was drawing heavily on the resources of the country, and as business men it was their duty to try and place that road in a better position so far as its earning power was concerned. It was generally admitted that its extension to Montreal would have that effect. If there was anything in the present contract which was not right, the Senate should make it right, and not throw out the bill altogether.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

Sir Mackenzie—But we can't alter the terms of the contract.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S MATINEES DAILY

Waite Opera Co.

10c. 10c. 10c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS

MATINEES

A Social Highwayman

1897-QUEEN'S JUBILEE-1897

A Fascinating Attraction!

LUMIERE'S CINEMATOGRAPHE

of Lyons, France.

Junior prize list—Eva Simonds, mechanics, penmanship, spelling, composition; Lucie St. Denis, grammar, French, general proficiency;

"No," said Sheridan. "She was to have been, but when she entered the palace asked the gold-stick-in-waiting to tell Apollinaris that she had arrived, she was ejected."

Med. Co., Corner William and John

ts., | Ken telephone, 3105.

Montreal

Embalmers
 Rochester Street,
 Montreal | 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 192 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

INVESTMENT
SECURITIES.

Government
Municipal and
Other First-
Class Bonds.

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks,
Insurance Companies and Permanent
Investment, bought and sold by

WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker

British Empire Building,
1704 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Profitless Investments always on hand.

STOCKS WERE TAME.

Local Market Has Very
Little Snap.

STREET RY. EARNINGS BIG.

Wall Street Stocks are Dull, But
Still Keep Firm.

Canadian Pacific Up in London—Price of
Railway Stocks Now and a Few
Years Ago.

There was nothing of a startling character
to the stock market this morning, in
fact if anything, the proceedings were
rather tame.

The favorites were not looked after very
closely, and the little business done seemed
rather mixed. There were a few sales
of inactive stocks here and there, with
values on the whole about steady.

It is the complete list, Montreal Street
Railway was the most prominent. The
big bulls have so far failed to
work the price up. Something like 3.5
shares changed hands this morning at 216 1/2
to 216 3/4, although a slightly better
than yesterday's closing, is still below the
highest.

Point of activity Gas took second
place, while Pacific was rather a poor
seller, with sales of only 125 shares. Prices
on the latter, however, were a little
steadier in line with an early advance in
London. The remainder of the list was
quiet, but the table of fluctuations tells
the story.

Canadian Pacific shares were very strong
in London this morning, selling up to 64 1/2
but later they eased off closing at 63 1/2,
an advance of 1/2 over yesterday.

Grand Trunk shares in London were also
higher, selling at 33 1/2 against 33 1/4 the day
before.

Montreal Street Railway earnings yester-
day amounted to \$3,484, an increase over
the same day last year of \$1,080. This was
due to the World West show.

The money market keeps easy.

The opening, highest, lowest and closing
prices on the local Stock Exchange to-day,
and the sales, were as follows:

Open. High. Low. Close.

15 B. of Montreal 233 233 233 233

2 Toronto 228 228 228 228

5 Quebec 122 122 122 122 1/2

10 New Street 200 200 200 200

15 Street Ry. 216 216 216 216 3/4

20 Gas 189 189 189 189 1/2

25 Pacific 108 108 108 108 1/2

30 Toronto 78 78 78 78 1/2

35 Cornwall 50 50 50 50

40 Montreal 171 171 171 171

45 B. Mortgage 134 134 134 134

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report to-day's
prices in New York at 12.30 by wire to
their Montreal manager, C. D. Monk, 16
Sacramento Street:

DESCRIPTION. June 24.
June 23.

Am. Cotton Oil 14 1/2 14 1/2

do. do. prof. 70 70 1/2

Am. Sugar Ref. Co. 122 1/2 123 1/2

Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. 11 1/2 11 1/2

Am. Tobacco Co. 30 1/2 30 1/2

Alco. & S. Ry. pref. 12 1/2 12 1/2

do. do. pref. 12 1/2 12 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio 14 1/2 14 1/2

Can. Pac. 64 1/2 64 1/2

Chas. & Ohio 51 51

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 18 1/2 18 1/2

Chicago & North Western 19 1/2 19 1/2

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 14 1/2 14 1/2

Consolidated Gas & S. Ry. 80 80

Cleveland, C. & S. N. Y. 164 164 1/2

Dubuque, C. & W. 100 100

Denver & Rio Grande 100 100

Duluth, St. B. & A. 100 100

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

Gen. Electric 39 1/2 39 1/2

A Peculiar Thing
About R.R. Stocks.

Shows That Good Earnings Can't Always Advance Prices.

The current earnings of the leading
United States railroads are now about
equal to those of the prosperous year 1892,
and yet the following comparison of prices
for principal shares now and then, shows
the extent to which passivity has per-
mitted depreciation in various invest-
ments:

	June 1897.	1892.	Changes.
St. Paul & N.W.	79 1/2	83 1/2	dec 4
C. & N. W.	82 1/2	102 1/2	dec 20 1/2
N.Y. Central	102 1/2	113 1/2	dec 11
Manhattan	87 1/2	122 1/2	dec 35 1/2
Del. & Hudson	108 1/2	137 1/2	dec 29 1/2
Lake Shore	175 1/2	194 1/2	adv 19 1/2
Pacific Mail	130 1/2	150 1/2	adv 20 1/2
Rock Island	20 1/2	34 1/2	dec 14 1/2
Louis. & Nashville	40 1/2	72 1/2	dec 32 1/2
Rock Island	71 1/2	82 1/2	dec 11 1/2
Chesap. & Ohio	15 1/2	23 1/2	dec 8 1/2
Omaha	62 1/2	50 1/2	dec 12 1/2
Wabash	15 1/2	20 1/2	dec 5 1/2
Union Pacific	64 1/2	89 1/2	dec 25 1/2

Wall Street Gossip.

Interesting Paragraphs From the Big
Financial Centre.

J. S. Bache & Co. telegraphed their local
manager, C. D. Monk, as follows:—
Ladenburg bought A.M.S. Henry Bros.
sold.

Market is halting; traders will sell it
down, and then it will rally.

Commission houses doing little. Less
support than yesterday.

Western roads at their meeting yester-
day did not consider any proposition to
reduce corn or grain rates.

St. Paul third week of June increase
\$22,022.

Buy the Granger shares. R.I., C.B. &
Q. St. Paul, L. & N. are very good also.

Sugar is a safe purchase on all reactions.

Manhattan at 8 1/2 is cheap.

Friends of Chicago Gas are confident as
ever that the stock will go to par at last.

The B.Q. statement for May will be very
good. At the present rate the stock will
earn 8 per cent. this year.

Financial Notes.

Money easy.

More gold to-day.

Call loans 24 to 4.

R. R. earnings keep good.

Big 4 road sold \$1,000,000 bonds.

22 millions Lake Shore bonds now de-
livered.

Winter may be the new Lehigh Valley
President.

The United States gold reserve is now
\$144,000,000.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manu-
facturing Co. has declared a quarterly
dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred
stock, payable July 1. Books close June
25 and open July 2.

A Wall Street report says:—"Twenty
five stocks averaged 54.21 last night, the
highest point on this rise, and an average
advance from April 10 of 6.08. Twelve
Industrial stocks averaged 42.00, an advance
since April 19 of 4.31. Yesterday's average
advance in 20 stocks was .63, and in 12
Industrials was .18."

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The noon prices on the local Stock Ex-
change to-day were reported as follows by
Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., St. Francois
Xavier Street, Montreal:

DESCRIPTION. June 24. June 23.

Canadian Pacific Railway 62 1/2 62 1/2

D. S. S. A. 24 1/2 24 1/2

Commercial Cable Co. 107 1/2 107 1/2

Do. Coupon Bonds 107 1/2 107 1/2

Do. Reg. Bonds 107 1/2 107 1/2

Do. S. R. H. H. new stock 107 1/2 107 1/2

Montreal Gas Co. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

Do. do. 188 1/2 188 1/2

WHEAT ERRATIC.

Opened High, Went Down
and Then Recovered.

NERVOUSNESS IN "JULY."

Large Montreal Exports of Lumber,
Grain and Produce.

Shipments of Wheat Are Looking Up,
While Cattle Exports Are Smaller.

Commercial Gossip.

July wheat opened considerably stronger
in Chicago this morning, selling at 70 1/2
to 70 3/4. For some time the market held
fairly steady around that basis, but later
on began to ease off a little. Towards noon
as low as 69 1/2 was quoted, but at 12.30 the
feeling became a little stronger again, and
the market sold up to 70 1/2.

"The feature here," said a Chicago wire
to a broker, "is the nervousness in July.
The action of the market yesterday will
suggest a larger short interest than had
been anticipated."

A dispatch from Chicago says:—"About
2,000,000 bushels July wheat were trans-
ferred yesterday by the commission houses,
which have had the line brought to Norton
and Worthington, a well-known ship-
ping concern, and to Armour and Co. It
was probably all for Armour. Allen-Greir
did the most, over 1,000,000 bushels. They
transferred a large line in the forenoon
to Norton-Worthington, and just before
the close they transferred a moderate-
sized line in the same way. Logan did
the same.

Harvesting has now reached Southern
Illinois.

Harvesting in the Southwestern States
has been delayed in some sections by
rains.

The directors of the Chicago Board of
Trade decided to adjourn from the close
of July until July 6th, making the 4th
of July holiday include both Saturday and
Monday.

Montreal Markets.

Grain Firm, While Cheese is Just
Barely Steady.

GRAIN.

The tone of the market is still quite
firm, in line with the feeling in Ontario,
where in some sections stocks appear
rather limited. In the way of oats locally
a moderately good business has been done,
and sales were made during the last few
days on the basis of about 27c. Up West
white oats are quoted at 26c north and west
freights, while the price on middle freight
basis is 26c. Peas north and west are firm
at 40c, and are quoted in this market at
40c to 50c. Other lines are more or less
inactive. Values are as follows:—No. 1
hard Ford William, 00c to 00c;
wheat, No. 2 hard, nominal; peas,
per 60 lbs, in store, 49c to 50c; oats, No.
2, in store, 00c to 27c; oats, American,
per 60 lbs, 00c to 00c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 40c;
barley, feed, 00c; buckwheat per bush,
35c to 39c.

WHEAT.

The Canadian situation is void of any
startling features. A telegram from Tor-
onto says:—"Wheat is quiet; feeling un-
settled; red winter is quoted at 67c west,
white sold at 68c west; No. 1 Manitoba
hard is quoted at 71c to 72c Ford William,
and at 70c Midland; No. 2 Manitoba hard
at 73c to 74c Midland. Buckwheat, de-
mand limited and prices nominal."

Reports received in Montreal from Man-
itoba note quite a liberal movement at
Ford William.

FLOUR.

The leading millers and handlers of On-
tario flour had pretty much the same
story to tell to-day. They continue to
note a rather limited business at steady
prices, while in an export way nothing of
importance has been done. Following are
the values:—Spring wheat patents,
\$4.25 to \$4.40; Manitoba strong bakers'
best, \$4.10 to \$4.20; winter wheat patents,
\$4.10 to \$4.20; straight rollers, \$3.75 to
\$3.90; straight rollers, in bags, \$1.80
to \$1.90.

FEED.

Prices have held firm over the holidays
at \$1.50 for Manitoba bran and \$1.10 for
shorts.

MEAL.

There is

MANITOBA'S CROP.

June Report of the Government Issued.

PROSPECTS MUCH IMPROVED

No need for Harvest Hands This Year.

June has Seen a Great Improvement in the Wheat Fields of the Prairie Province.

Winnipeg, June 24.—The June crop bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has been issued, under date of the 16th. The total area under grain is shown to be as follows: Wheat, 1,230,821 acres; oats, 468,141 acres; barley, 133,346 acres. The total area under flax is 20, 633 acres; rye, 2,975 acres; peas, 1,039 acres; corn, 713 acres; potatoes, 13, 576 acres; roots, 6,130 acres. The total area under all crops is 1,908,025 acres. The increased acreage under wheat is gratifying. This increase is not confined to any one district. While old settlers are slightly increasing the area cropped by them, new settlers are locating in all parts of the Province, and thereby adding to the area under cultivation. Dauphin district has added several new townships on account of the number of new settlers and the general impetus given to agriculture on the advent of the railway. Conditions for seeding were exceedingly favorable this season. As soon as the snow disappeared the land was ready for seed, and work was carried on without interruption. A small portion of the Red River from the boundary to Morris, was flooded by water, retarding seeding operations for a time, but even there the seed was sown about the usual date.

Reports indicate that when seeding was finished, the farmers had the satisfaction of knowing that the work was well done. Dry weather and cold winds during the last week in May and the first week in June retarded growth, while severe night frosts in most parts of the Province nipped the young plants, so that for a time prospects were not encouraging. During the second week in June, rains were frequent in most parts of the Province, and at the present date, June 16, continued rain, with warm weather, has given new life to all crops. Crop prospects are now greatly improved. The quantity of wheat still held for sale in the farmers' hands is estimated to be \$21,370 bushels. Correspondents were asked to state the number of cattle fed for beef during the winter, and the number of milk cows in their townships, and from the replies the following estimates are prepared:—Beef cattle, 88,729; milk cows, 65,205. Stock has stood the winter fairly well. The majority of reports state that all kinds of stock are in good condition. A few say, however, that, owing to the cold and hard winter, they have come through rather thin. There was in most cases a sufficiency of fodder.

The demand for experienced farm laborers, young men or lads who would be willing to work for from \$5 to \$10 per month, could not be supplied this year. More than the usual number of men looking for work came to the Province this spring, but 90 per cent. of the arrivals from Ontario and the Old Country were experienced farm laborers, who expected from \$15 to \$20 a month to start with. There is at present no general demand for farm laborers. Reports from all parts of the Province indicate that none, or very few, will be required until harvest. There may, however, be a slight demand for additional assistance in haying. The number of men now employed is, including herdsmen, 6,510. The demand for female help continues, and in all parts of the Province girls have no difficulty in securing employment. The number now employed outside of the towns and cities is in the neighborhood of 2,000.

WALLPAPER DEALERS ORGANIZE

Buffalo, June 24.—A new association will be formed at Niagara Falls on the 29th, known as the Retail Wall Paper Dealers Association of the United States and Canada. Its objects are set forth in a circular sent to all retail dealers in wall paper. The association will take place on June 29th at the International Hotel.

LONDON'S HOSPITALS.

London, Ont., June 24.—At a meeting of the medical men of the city last night a resolution was unanimously adopted appointing a committee of six to take measures to have a bylaw submitted to the people at as early a date as possible for the purpose of securing increased hospital facilities. The medical men are opposed to the present joint stock company scheme.

TWO BODIES FOUND.

Quebec, June 24.—(Special).—Andrews, an aged wanderer, has been found dead on the roadway at Etchemin. He bore no marks of violence, and is supposed to have died of heart disease. He was a native of Ogdensburg.

SIR CHARLES WILL APPEAL.

New York, June 24.—Sir Charles Henry Ross, whose suit for divorce was recently told of in cable despatches, is at the Waldorf. It was reported from London, on June 13, that Lady Ross had obtained a decree from the Scottish court on her counter suit, but Sir Charles says that the decision was not final, and that his lawyers, by his direction, were preparing to appeal the case.

AUTOTONERS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For particulars, see advertisements in another column.

RAE & DONNELLY—Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, etc. Friday, June 25, 245 St. James Street.

Money Saved

By selecting your next suit from our fine assortment of imported and home-made goods. We are prepared to supply you with the best in our line at shortest notice, giving positively the most material and workmanship at surprisingly reasonable rates. It costs you absolutely nothing to examine our goods, which will convince you of their merits. Our style and fit are faultless, quality unsurpassed, and prices always at the lowest.

Clifford & Ferris, 61 Phillips Square.

THE QUEEN'S PERSONAL WISH.

That Mr. Laurier Should Become Sir Wilfrid-Lord Glenoe's Rank is That of a Baron.

Toronto, June 24.—The Globe's special London cable says:—It is well understood here that Premier Laurier accepted the distinction of knighthood from Her Majesty only because it was the personal wish of the Queen that he should do so, and I may add that if Her Majesty's desire had been fully realized the Canadian Premier would have received yet higher honors. The Premier's title is the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G. Sir Wilfrid received today a cablegram of congratulation from fifty thousand French-Canadians in Chicago. Sir Donald Smith's title will be Lord Glenoe, his rank being that of Baron.

PRESENT FOR MR. FISCHE.

Again Honored by Halifax People on the Eve of Departure for Montreal.

Halifax, June 24.—(Special).—Thomas Fische, the joint general manager of the Mechanics Bank of Canada was waited upon by the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, last night, and presented with an oaken case containing a one thousand dollar gold silver dinner and tea service. Affecting addresses were made, expressing appreciation of Mr. Fische's great ability and regret at his departure from the city.

ADVANCE IN C.P.R.

Grand Trunk Shares Also Higher in London.

There was another advance in Canadian Pacific shares in London today, and at one time they went as high as 64. But later on private cables to local stockbrokers noted a slight reaction, and at the close of the session the stock was quoted at 63, an advance of 1 over yesterday.

THEATRE ROYAL.

There will be an entertainment of burlesque and vaudeville at the Theatre Royal commencing next Monday which should please all patrons of this style of amusement. The attraction will be Rose Sybil's London Belles. The performance will begin with "Widow Wynne's Reception," and following the curtain raiser there will be an olio of high class specialties. The performance will conclude with a laughable burlesque called "The Isle of Shalman." The burlesques will be staged with special scenery, gorgeous costumes and brilliant light effects. The women will present a number of taking marches, dances and choruses.

THE SEASIDE SPECIAL.

The first train of the Grand Trunk seashore and White Mountain special service of this season will arrive in Montreal tomorrow morning and leave the same evening for Old Orchard Beach. It will be remembered that the Grand Trunk inaugurated the service last summer with a magnificent train of cars, which at once proved a most popular move. The train is due in the city at 10:15 a.m. to-morrow, covering the 850 miles from Chicago in 22 hours and 15 minutes. As a general rule, the passengers take the boat from Kingston to Montreal, the train awaiting their arrival. The train leaves Montreal at 9 p.m. to-morrow for Old Orchard, and any space in the train which remains unsold can be obtained by Montrealers.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION.

The prize list and programme of the Montreal Exposition, which is to be held August 19th to 28th, has just been issued by the energetic secretary, Mr. S. C. Stevenson. The cover of the programme is the words "Diamond Jubilee Prize List" across the front, with pictures of the Queen. The directors are especially anxious that this year the exhibition should be worthy of the city and of the Province and great efforts are being made to have the date of the exposition well represented. The date of the exposition has been made earlier this year as it appears to be in the interest of a good display of natural products as well as of manufactured articles. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Montreal, and surrounding country, will give this deserving institution their hearty support.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The deaths in the city for the past week below the average in number. The total is 105; 91 Catholic; 13 Protestant and 1 Jew. The cause were as follows: Grippe, 2; Diphtheria, 1; Typhoid, 1; Measles, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Consumption, 12; bronchitis, 3; broncho pneumonia, 1; congestion of the lungs, 3; pneumonia, 8; infantile debility, 31.

THE LIBERAL CLUBS.

The presidents of all the Liberal clubs of the Island of Montreal, are invited to meet on Friday, the 25th inst. at 8 p.m., at 44 St. Vincent Street, in order to complete the preliminaries touching the amalgamation of Liberal Clubs of the Island of Montreal.

JAPAN'S PROTEST OF NO AVAIL.

Washington, June 24.—Japan's protest against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States has met with little consideration at the hands of the Administration. The Tokyo Government has been informed in effect that annexation will take place provided the Senate concurs in the action of the President, regardless of the position of that country. This is the intimation conveyed in the communication addressed to the Japanese Minister by Secretary Sherman.

THE LARDO ROUTE.

A new steamboat route on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, has been inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway called the Lardo route. Freight can now be accepted for Schroeder Creek, Lardo and Argenta, the points reached by the steamer Kokanee.

PERSONALS.

Major Turner of Toronto is stopping at the Windsor.

Lady Caron and Miss Caron of Ottawa are guests at the Windsor.

Mr. Hiram A. Calvin, ex-M.P. of Garden Island, is among the arrivals at the Windsor.

Her Excellency, the Countess of Aberdeen, sails by the steamship Labrador for England on Saturday.

Among the foreign arrivals at the Windsor are Major-General Cherry of England and Mr. S. W. Russell of Calcutta.

Dr. N. D. Gunn, Union Avenue, left last night for Western Ontario, where he will spend a couple of weeks.

Mr. P. Bercevitich, law student, of McGill University, will leave town in the course of a few days to enjoy a short rest with friends at Bolton Springs, Que.

Mr. C. W. Spencer, general superintendent of the C.P.R., has gone on an official tour of inspection of the Eastern division.

Dr. W. Grant Stewart, of this city, who is resting at the Spring Grove Hotel, Bethel, Man., is recovering from his recent accident.

Sir Charles Ross, of Scotland, who is interested in gold mining in British Columbia, arrived in the city this morning, having quite recently returned to Canada after a visit to Scotland. He had a conference this morning with several gentlemen interested in business with him.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Alleged That a Married Man From Across the Line Wedded an Attractive Toronto Woman.

Toronto, Ont., June 24.—Merwyn E. Lattimer was remanded in court here this morning on a charge of bigamy. It is charged that he married his first wife in Bryan, Ohio, in 1888. She was a school teacher and he a county official. About the beginning of this year he came to Toronto, became acquainted with Captain Dorland, a well-known citizen, was introduced to his family, and in March married the captain's daughter, Florence E. Dorland, an attractive young lady, well known in society circles.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Sir Donald Smith is the fourth Canadian Peer, the others being Lord Aylmer, of Melbourne, Que., the Baroness of Earncliffe and Lord Mount Stephen.

It is said that a man in Alaska, who had some work to be done in a mining claim, offered \$125 per hour for men to help him, and could get but four out of 60 that were standing around. Everybody else thought by working for wages.

The Peace Conference held another session yesterday at Constantinople, and Tefik Pasha, on behalf of the Sultan, submitted a counter proposition for the delimitation of the frontier. The conference discussed also the question of indemnity and the proposed abolition of the capitulations, but no decision was reached.

The Washington correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle relates his story in regard to President McKinley's Cuban policy—the President will only permit Spain to exercise merely a titular sovereignty over Cuba; she will be compelled to withdraw her troops, and to allow the Cubans to make their own laws.

TO VISIT THE TALBOT.

The Mayor and Aldermen have been invited to visit the Talbot this afternoon when they will be received by the officers. The man-of-war will therefore be closed to the general public.

HE IS TO BE PITIED.

Mr. John O'Brien, 15a Margaret street, who kneeled last Tuesday and broke his thigh. He is at the General Hospital.

DECORATING THE GRAVES.

The annual ceremony of decorating deceased firemen's graves takes place today. The proceedings will be private this year.

TO BUILD THE CROW'S NEST.

Mr. M. J. Harvey, of Toronto, has been appointed manager of construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Some years ago he built the Pembroke branch of the Canadian Pacific, and later on the sections between Port Hope and Selkirk, Manitoba, 150 miles, Port Moody and Griffin Lake, 320 miles. He also built the Red River Valley Road, and at a subsequent period was associated with Mr. Ryan in the construction of the famous canal on the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie.

A BRIGHT PRINCE.

A Jubilee story avers that one of the Queen's grandchildren, Prince Alexander, son of Princess Beatrice, after having been refused extra spending money by his mother, boldly applied to the Queen herself for a sovereign. But she, having been warned of his spendthrift habits, merely sent him a letter of reproach and good counsel. Two days later the ten-year-old Alexander replied:

"Dear Grandma: I received your letter. Do not think I was sorry to get only your reproving words. Your good advice has been much appreciated. I have sold your letter to an autograph collector for \$4 10s."

A RELIEF GIVER WOUNDED.

Bombay, June 24.—It developed today that Plague Commissioner Rand, who was shot at and wounded by a native, while leaving the Governor's reception at Caneahind, on Tuesday evening, at the same time as Lieutenant Ayerst, of the Commissariat Corps, was killed, is not dead, as reported last night. The commissioner today was improving.

WHAT IS CALLED A SPREE.

Richard Nagle and Henry Millway are under arrest charged with stealing \$90 from Joseph Ford. The three were out on a spree and Ford afterwards missed his money.

\$125,000 OFFERED FOR A HORSE.

Chicago, June 24.—Marcus Daly, Copper King and turkman, has sent a cablegram to Mr. Gubbins, Knocknany Stud, Knocknany, Ireland, offering \$125,000 and half of his turf winnings for Galtee More.

FIREMEN AND SAILORS.

The fire brigade will turn out on Monday next on the Champ de Mars for the benefit of the visiting sailors.

LOSSES FROM FLOODS.

Winnipeg, June 24.—During the recent rains and freshets from mountain streams, the Saskatchewan river, at Edmonton, rose 22 feet above its level. Much of the gold-washing was carried away.

A Calgary despatch says:—Losses from the floods will amount to \$200,000. The chief sufferers are those living on the Langvin flats. Major Walker, two miles down the river, loses his house. H. B. & George Alexander lose \$30,000, damage to irrigation ditch and the flume across Bow River, which was carried away. Messrs. Pearce & Turner lose \$1,000 on the irrigation bridge, which was destroyed. The city, the North-West Government and the C.P.R. suffer heavily.

COULDN'T MARRY BUT SUICIDED.

Sisterville, W. Va., June 24.—Miss Ida Stewart, a prominent young society lady of this city, committed suicide yesterday in the office of Colonel Bob Moore, one of the most prominent attorneys of the city. The fact is that Miss Stewart has been engaged to marry Colonel Moore for over a year, and that Moore and she quarrelled in his office, whereupon she shot herself dead in his presence.

MCKINLEY ON UNIONISM.

Washington, June 24.—In an interview with President McKinley of the American Federation of Labor, in regard to a fear that is entertained by the labor organizations that the anti-poll tax bill will class them as trusts, the President is quoted as saying: "I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights."

A BODY IN THE CANAL.

At noon to-day the Coroner's office was notified that the body of another unknown man had been discovered in the canal. As Mr. McMahon was engaged in hearing evidence in the inquest on the remains of Mrs. Gundlach, no arrangements have yet been made for the holding of an inquest, but his matter will doubtless be settled this afternoon.

HELPED CANADA TO CELEBRATE.

Houghton, Mich., June 23.—Three thousand residents of the copper district, mainly British-Americans, went from here on the whalerback steamer Christopher Columbus for Port Arthur, Canada, to assist in celebrating Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

POWDERLEY'S APPOINTMENT.

New York, June 24.—The Journal and Advertiser says: President McKinley, it is said, has decided to appoint Terrence W. Powderley, formerly General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, commissioner of immigration at this port to succeed Dr. Joseph N. Sennar.

IS HE BARNATO'S BROTHER.

Mr. James Crunkshaw is soon to sail for London on important law business. Part of his mission will be an investigation of the affairs of the late Barney Barnato on behalf of Mr. Roland Barnett of this city. Mr. Barnett still thinks that Barnato was his long lost brother and will take all proper steps to prove it.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

What with the Jubilee and Buffalo Bill the Montreal Street Railway the past five days has done a great business. The sole attraction of importance yesterday was the Wild West show, but the earnings amounted to very nearly \$5,500, or an increase over the corresponding day last year of \$1,080.

NEW U. S. MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Washington, June 24.—Dr. Angell, the newly-appointed Minister to Turkey, has notified the department that he will sail from New York on July 17 for his post, stopping in London en route to confer with Mr. Terrell, the retiring Minister.

DO YOU SMOKE.

If you want a really good cigar, one that will give you pleasure and make your troubles melt for my brand. Only the best tobacco kept in stock. Ross, 20 Chabouille Square. (Agent for Fortier's Cigars and Cigarettes.)

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report the following quotations from Chicago:

	June 24	July	Aug.	Low	High
Wheat.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Corn.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Oats.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lard.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Short Ribs.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

BIRTHS.

MCCARTHY—At 193 Beverley Street, Toronto, on June 21st, the wife of D. L. McCarthy, of a daughter.

FLECK—At 404 Queen Street, Ottawa, on June 23rd, the wife of J. G. Fleck, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, on June 23rd, Mr. Arthur French, B.A., Fred. Williams, of Montreal, to Miss Mary, second daughter of 1477 St. John Street.

ELLIOTT—At St. Barnabas' Church, Toronto, on June 22nd, by the Rev. W. H. Clarke, M.A., Joseph Elliott, Esq., merchant, Tottenham, Ont., to Miss Emma Martin, of the same place.

CLAPPY—At the residence of the bride's father, 123 Rideau Street, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. T. Hendrie, of Ottawa, the son of R. T. Eason, of Toronto, to Miss Minnie, eldest daughter of ex-Mayor Northwick.

DELEBAUGH—At the residence of the bride's sister, 28 Albert Road, Hamilton, Ont., on June 22nd, by the Rev. Mr. Massey, Miss Ruth Conn, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Conn, of Clifford, to George Delebaugh, of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

DESMARTEAU—In this city, on the 20th inst., Charles Desmarreau, Accountant and Agent for Estate of Hon. James. Forged 27 years.

WHATELEY—At Toronto Junction, James Whately, late of Tecumseh, died after a short illness, aged 89, at his sister's residence, Mrs. Finch, 124 Cooper ave. BOOK—At her residence, Palermo, Ont., June 20th, 1897, Hannah Presella Book, aged 84 years.

PACK—In London, Ont., on Monday morning, June 21st, 1897, Fannie Leach, eldest daughter of the late John G. and Mary Pack, age six years, four months and thirteen days.

SERVOS—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 75 Cannon St., east, Hamilton, Ont., on Monday, June 22nd, Joseph H. Servos, aged 4 years.

AT THE HOTELS.

AT THE WINDSOR.

John M. Hamilton, Milton, Ont.
Chas. S. Halladay, Boston.
Chas. F. Treagway, Pittsburgh.
Paul B. Morgan and wife, Worcester, Mass.

Rollin Sanford, New York.
Mrs. H. Pean, Pittsburgh, N.Y.
W. J. Edmonson, Toronto.
F. B. Stewart, Toronto.
N. G. Moncrieff, Toronto.
W. H. Bentley, Toronto.

Frederic Nicholls, Toronto.
C. H. Moore and wife, Chicago.
G. B. Lacey, Minneapolis.
Lady Caron, Ottawa.
Miss Caron, Ottawa.

Joshua B. Carna, N.Y.
H. A. Sheovin, Cleveland.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hinchings, N.Y.
A. J. McSloy, St. Catharines.
A. B. Black, Superior, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Reed, Boston.
W. W. Manning, Marquette.
Geo. B. Hegan, St. John.
T. Ahearn, Ottawa.

A. R. Gardner and wife, Short Hills, N. J.
J. F. Baily and wife, Boston.
J. T. Treener and wife, N.Y.
R. H. Dammall, Singapore.
Major Turner, Toronto.

L. G. Kregel and wife, St. Louis.
A. E. Dunn and wife, Chicago.
Robert Loring, Boston.
J. H. Capen and wife, N. Y.
Alex. S. Chessin, Baltimore.

F. I. Leigh, Kingston.
A. Berrington, Perth.
A. W. Butcherworth, Philadelphia.
Miss J. P. Hale, Syracuse.
G. A. Steinheimer and wife, Cleveland.

J. H. Gould and wife, Cleveland.
C. H. Ounpauugh, Rochester.
M. H. Ounpauugh, Rochester.
M. A. Suercher, Syracuse.
M. H. Clapp and wife, St. Paul.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Robinson, Danilson, Ct.
Mrs. W. J. West, Syracuse.
Miss P. J. Ryan, Syracuse.
Miss M. Coon, Syracuse.
Miss J. P. Hale, Syracuse.

Mrs. D. J. Mitchell, Syracuse.
Mrs. J. P. Curtis, Syracuse.
Mrs. H. Walter Wales, Syracuse.
Mrs. S. A. Baker, Syracuse.
Mrs. A. D. Wells, Syracuse.

W. M. Barnes, Oswego.
Mrs. Charles P. Moser, Syracuse.
Clare Hartigan, Syracuse.
Mr. and Mrs. Boivine, New York.
W. A. Smith, Boston.

H. A. Calvin, Linden Island.
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Benedict, Perth.
St. John C. Skurray and Mrs. Skurray, Bath, Eng.

Major-General Cherry, England.
A. J. Myer, Buffalo.
R. C. Rogers, Buffalo.
E. C. Rogers, Buffalo.

Julius Seigel, New York.
A. P. Yates, Syracuse.
D. B. Magrave, Lynn.
Miss Magrave, Lynn.
Mrs. W. McEvilla, New York.

John J. Coll and wife, Waterbury, Conn.
A. C. Ritter, London.
W. S. Crichton, Liverpool, Eng.

AT THE HALL.

Julius Sinays and wife, Burlington, Vt.
A. J. Hendon and Mrs. Hendon, Richmond.

D. McArthur, Lancaster.
G. C. Lepine and wife, Quebec.
E. Schell and wife, Detroit.
O. L. Wunker and wife, Alton.
M. Thomas and wife, Toronto.

P. H. Hann, Kansas City.
J. H. Gutter, Chicago.
C. H. J. Lalege, Chateaugay.
F. F. Sturtevant, Hartford.
F. F. German and son, Seaford.

C. E. Clarke, Toronto.
J. N. Munro, Pembroke.
G. A. Burke, Cleveland.
W. W. Grady and wife, Rochester, N.Y.
E. Crompton, E. Butler, W. McCaffrey and wife, W. L. Ogle, Toronto.

A. S. Picard and W. H. Duckworth, New York.
G. W. Simpson, Boston.
D. Terry and wife, New York.
E. C. Ritter, London.

P. T. Harris, Stanstead.
F. E. Hegarty, Oldtown, Me.
At the BALMORAL.

A. C. Cobb and wife, Philadelphia.
J. Cusack, Albany.
W. T. Reynolds, Albany.
G. S. Place, Albany.

A. McWilliam, St. Catharines.
Geo. Griffin, Toronto.
Geo. Hamblin, Toronto.
H. A. Durysho, Quebec.
Sadie Handy, New York.

Mrs. W. Malone