

RIOT OVER HOME RULE

Occurred in the House of Commons.

Joe Chamberlain was Called "Judas."

He Had Previously Lost His Temper and was Proceeding to Use Bad Language, When Mr. T. P. O'Connor Hurlled the Above Expressions at Him—A Scene of Pandemonium Followed, During Which Blows were Freely Exchanged Amid the Shouts and Exclamations of the Excited Members—After Quietness was Restored Mr. O'Connor Apologized—The Passage of the Home Rule Bill Amended by Committee then Reported to the Speaker.

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons today Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, stated in response to questions that the Government was taking every possible step towards restoring peace between the warring factions led by King Maitava and Chief Matafa in Samoa, and toward developing the trade prospects of the islands.

In response to further questions, Sir Edward said that precise information as to the date on which the blockade of Samoa would commence had not yet been given. The Government had given no advice to Samoa unless it had been asked for. Great Britain regretted that France deemed a blockade necessary in view of the British shipping interests involved.

On the Government programme, 10 o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in Committee on the Home Rule Bill. The parts of the Bill left over for the discussion of the last week and for the divisions this evening were the new financial clause.

The proceedings early in the evening were very tame. John Clancy, Parnellite, for North Dublin county, moved an amendment under discussion, he said, provided for the equitable, even liberal treatment of the new Irish Government. If the estimates which had been made with the greatest care were realized, Ireland would have 512,000 pounds annually assured here.

Mr. Clancy declined to accept the amendment. The financial scheme under discussion, he said, provided for the equitable, even liberal treatment of the new Irish Government. If the estimates which had been made with the greatest care were realized, Ireland would have 512,000 pounds annually assured here.

Mr. Clancy's motion. Obscure members continued the debate until 9.45. Then Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the final broadside of the opposition. He began by giving his opinion of the closure, as applied by the Government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a discreditable farce.

Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately there came from the Nationalists such a roar of indignation as has not been heard in the House since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the members on the next bench. He turned towards the Nationalists and shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar.

T. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet, and leaning towards Mr. Chamberlain, shouted "Judas" so loudly that the epithet could be heard throughout the House. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus.

Meantime the clock struck 10. Chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists.

started him for the front bench, that he might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to quell the grievance of the Tory trio was Mr. Gibbs tried to forward, but he was so pushed about, and confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mr. Mellor remained uninformed.

Somebody smashed Tim Healy's high hat down over his head. Healy tore off the hat and sprang into the aisle in full fighting posture just as Mr. Hanbury, still shouting "Gag," "Gag," "Gag," others were struggling in the aisles or between the benches with Radical, Liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every side.

The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members, striking, clawing and up setting each other. Manful efforts were made to separate the combatants. Both sergeants-at-arms forced their way through the thick of the fight, but as fast as one group was pacified another came to blows.

Chairman Mellor sent for speaker Peel as speaker as order was restored. When the speaker entered several Conservatives shouted, and pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed: "There sits the author of it all."

The hum of voices died out as speaker Peel dignified the chair. A slight cheer was given for him, and then Mr. Mellor, as chairman of the committee, reported to Mr. Peel as speaker of the House, what had occurred.

In response to the speaker's request Mr. Gibbs then made his complaint in regard to Mr. O'Connor's calling Mr. Chamberlain "Judas." Mr. Hanbury and William O'Connor, Conservatives, corroborated the speaker's account. Mr. O'Connor to say on his word of honor whether or not he used the word "Judas."

Timothy Healy interposed to ask whether or not the speaker had permitted the refusal of members to enter the lobby for division. This, he said, was the real reason why the speaker was summoned. Should it not then be considered first?

The speaker at once appealed to the party leaders to tell what had occurred. Cheers and calls for Mr. Gladstone brought the Premier to his feet. He said: "I regret to say that neither my eyes or ears enabled me to give a clear account of the effect that the speaker's report had on the House. He then gave a description of the events as they had been reported to him by his lieutenants and eventually expressed the opinion that the division should be taken before the "Judas" incident should be considered.

Mr. Balfour recounted the version of the fight given him by his colleagues, and at Mr. Healy's request, Mr. Mellor again told what he knew of the trouble. Mr. Mellor thanked the leaders and Mr. Mellor for their trouble. He added: "I have arrived at the conclusion that the expression alleged to have been used was as the original cause of the disorder. I feel certain that the gentlemen who used the word did so in the heat, and I regret the occurrence. If he were simply to say he regretted having said them I am quite certain it would be my duty to take no further notice of the affair."

Mr. O'Connor humbly apologized to the speaker. "If any words of his had contributed to bringing about this most regrettable state of affairs."

The speaker said the apology was most adequate and the House Rule Bill as more. After Col. Sanderson and others had attempted to explain their part in the affair, the new clause was adopted by a vote of 312 to 291. As another clause, which had not been discussed, was put to vote, Mr. O'Connor moved a motion of Opposition. The rest of the schedules were adopted by noteworthy incidents.

When the Committee rose, and chairman Mellor reported to speaker Peel, presiding over the final broadside of the opposition. He demanded in Committee, cheer after cheer was given, and all hats were waved for Mr. Gladstone by the Liberals and Irish, who were answered by the Unionists with counter-cheers. The report was fixed for Aug. 7. Adjourned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Movements of Ocean Steamships. Arrived at. From. Parnell, 30th. Southampton. New York Adriatic. Queenstown. New York

KILLED IN TWO ROUNDS.

Revolting Scenes at the Electro-cution of Murderer Taylor.

THE PRISON APPLIANCES FAILED.

After the First Application of Electricity Failed, Connections with the City Plant Had to be Made—Meantime the Unconscious Man Groaned, and Frothed at the Mouth—The Second Attempt Successful.

Auburn, 27.—Not since the electrocution of Kemler three years ago has any execution of the death penalty caused such widespread sensation as the double electrocution of William G. Taylor in the death chamber of Auburn prison to-day. When the witnesses had been liberated, after two hours enforced confinement, they began relating the harrowing scenes they had observed, and soon the entire city was discussing the failure of the States executioner.

The scene at the first attempt to electrocute the victim was something indescribable. The moment the full voltage was switched into his body the rigidity of the muscles became so great that the front supports to the chair to which his legs were strapped, were torn from their fastenings and fell upon the floor with an ominous clatter. But the powerful current still held the body and the current was strapped in a firm embrace. The spectators were not very much startled at this unlooked for occurrence. The victim sat motionless in the chair, not even twitching hand or foot. But when the current was turned off the body sank back from its rigid position, and the chair without its front legs tipped forward, the body slipped perceptibly, and if the stout straps had not held it would have pitched prone upon the floor.

There was a smothered "Oh" from the spectators, but not a word spoken. Nobly as yet realized that anything particularly horrible had taken place, as it was taken for granted that the victim was a man of contact. But in a moment more a shudder passed over the little throng. Froth and saliva had appeared at the mouth of the victim, which was left exposed by the narrow leather mask. A strange noise was heard. It was repeated and was then recognized as a gasp for breath. "He's alive" was the awful thought that pressed every spectator. Spasmodic gasping continued, but was soon succeeded by a silent and breathless waiting. The more nervous spectators were afraid he would soon come to life.

The warden ordered the electrician to renew the contact and the switch was again turned on, but, much to David's surprise, no current came. He announced in a low tone that a belt was off or the dynamo had broken down. Here was a dilemma. The labored breathing of the victim continued and his chest rose and fell convulsively. What was to be done, was the question that forced itself home to every spectator. It seemed as though Taylor might revive at any moment. The body had assumed a rigid position in the chair with the legs stretched well out upon the floor. Mr. Davis tried his lever again, but still no current. Taylor was now breathing regularly but stentoriously, and those who did not know that he was unconscious expected to hear him cry out.

It seemed as though the attendants who had gone to tell the engineer of the failure of the dynamo would never return. Warden Stout paced the floor visibly nervous. "I'll go myself and see what the matter is," said Davis, and he hastened out to the power house. Everybody remained quiet and the painful stillness was only broken by the gasping of the victim, while fluid from his mouth had now saturated the strap across his chest.

Mr. Davis returned with the information that the armature had been burned out. It could be used no more that day. The spectators still wondered what was to be done with the rapidly reviving victim. Finally the straps were removed, a cot was brought in and he was lifted upon it and carried into the next room.

He was groaning aloud and moving his hand from side to side, his eyes were closed but his features were distorted with pain. The witnesses were instructed not to leave. Taylor grew strong, and his breathing seemed less labored. He might recover. He was even now attempting to rise from his cot. It was necessary for the keepers to give him arms and legs. Dr. Conroy gave him a hypodermic injection of morphia to quiet his struggles. He was asked if the patient would recover with sufficient time, and he replied: "Most assuredly. The three physicians present coincided in the opinion that Taylor was absolutely unconscious from the first contact, and they did not think he had suffered for a moment. He was now in the same condition, precisely as a man struck with apoplexy. His symptoms were the same. There was certainly no burning of the flesh. In 15 minutes more a small dose of chloroform was administered."

There was only one way to carry out the sentence of the law and inhuman as it seemed the unconscious form must be strapped into the chair once more. Linemen were already at work, stringing wires from the city's electric light plant through the grated windows of the death chamber, making connection with the switch-board for the second attempt at Taylor's extinction. In one hour all was ready. The limp form of Taylor was carried to the death chair by three keepers. The broken foot rest had been repaired. He was held in position by the straps, and the current was turned on. The body stiffened up, but not with half the force as upon the first attempt, and for half a minute the 240 volts coursed through his system. The current was then turned off, the stethoscope applied and he was officially pronounced dead. The witnesses then signed the death certificate and were excused from further attendance.

The first electrocution took place at 12.46 and the second at 1.55. The autopsy followed at 3.30 and was conducted by Drs. Brown, Wright and Mooney. The body was not marked and did not differ in appearance from any of the other victims of the chair who had suffered but a single electrocution. The doctors' certificates stated that Taylor's muscular development was very marked. There was an absence of rigor mortis, brain, heart, lungs and kidneys normal.

Upon being asked the question, all the physicians agreed that Taylor was insensible to pain after the first contact. Electrician Davis was asked to explain the failure of the dynamo. He replied that it was simply the burning out of the armature, something that could not be foreseen, and yet was likely to happen to any dynamo. He would say, however, that all of the

NOTICE OF BLOCKADE.

France Keeps Up Her Threatening Attitude Towards Siam.

SIAM ANXIOUS TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Little Hope That Bangkok Will Be Spared, Unless England Interferes—The Pall Mall Gazette Reports the Trouble Has Been Settled—France Intimates that No Foreign Interference Will Be Tolerated.

Bangkok, July 27.—Notice was given to-day of the blockade by the French fleet. Out going vessels have been warned that they must clear from Bangkok and reach Si Chang before Sunday or submit to detention. The blockade will extend along the entire North coast to the gulf of Siam. The government French minister resident has gone to Khio Si Chang. The general expectation is that early in August the French fleet will attack Bangkok and land some 5,000 men. There is little doubt here that France is purposing to make Siam a French colony.

The Siamese government is exceedingly anxious to avoid open warfare. When the gun boat Latin was at Menam last early this morning the foreign minister sent to M. Pavie, a note to the effect that the King and his advisers were most anxious to maintain peace. All such efforts, however, are believed by the English residents to be vain. Unless England intervenes to assist in a settlement of the dispute there can be little expectation or even hope that France will refrain from extreme measures.

London, July 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "We learn from an authority that is deserving of the highest respect that the Franco-Siamian difficulty has been settled. France has agreed to accept Siam's proposals and has abandoned her claims to the territory lying between the 18th and 23rd parallels of latitude."

Paris, July 27.—The following semi-official statement was issued this afternoon: "It may be taken for granted that France intends in the first place to settle the questions of treaty violation and national dignity which have been created by Siam's attitude. France's rule of action will be to allow any foreign interference in this matter."

Paris, July 27.—The Petit Parisien publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that the Czar has ordered Vice-Admiral Tiroff, commander of the Russian Pacific squadron, to proceed to Siam with all available speed. The despatch adds that it is understood in St. Petersburg that Russia intends to observe an absolute neutral attitude in the Franco-Siamese dispute.

London, July 27.—The police of this city, by order of the government, are seizing maps of Siam which are offered for sale on the Boulevards and which represent the Siamese frontier in accordance with English ideas.

London, July 27.—Sir Charles Dilke said in an interview this evening he believed that it would allow some of the islands in free from Australia. That would be a practical way of benefiting the trade between both countries.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords, Earl Rosebery announced that he could not make a full statement regarding Siamese affairs until he received a report from Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, as to what had taken place at his second interview.

Paris, July 27.—The French cruiser La Perouse has been ordered to enforce the blockade against the Siamese coast. The Delata to-day foreshadows the occupation of Battambang and Angkor in August.

London, July 27.—The Pekin correspondent of the Standard says: "Whilst China is not likely to attempt to enforce her right so long as the scene of conflict is limited to the Menam and Lower Mekong, I can state positively on the highest authority that she is fully determined to uphold her dominion on the Upper Mekong. If France encroaches above lat. 21 deg. she will begin China in her path."

THE CRUST OF SOCIETY. The Crust of Society will have its initial production in Montreal during the week of August 7th to the 10th. The company that will produce the play is the Crust of Society. The play is full of action and the comedy element has not been forgotten. The plot and the scenes are laid in New York. The play is full of action and the comedy element has not been forgotten. The plot and the scenes are laid in New York. The play is full of action and the comedy element has not been forgotten. The plot and the scenes are laid in New York.

ALL WERE ACQUITTED.

Result of the Court-Martial Enquiry Into the Victoria's Loss.

TRYON'S ORDER WAS RESPONSIBLE.

The Terrible Accident Decided to be Entirely Due to Vice-Admiral Tryon's Order—Captain Bourke Makes a Manly Statement—Regrets that Rear-Admiral Markham Did Not Refuse to Obey the Order.

Valetta, Malta, July 27.—The court-martial that was appointed to enquire into the loss of the battleship Victoria to-day rendered its decision in the case of the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, captain of the Victoria. It found that no responsibility attached to him for the disaster and he was therefore acquitted of all blame.

The prosecution closed yesterday and Captain Bourke began at the opening of the court this morning to read his defence. He reviewed the evidence in detail, paying most attention to the testimony that had been given regarding the responsibility for the disaster. He said that the question was whether he with Vice-Admiral Tryon beside him on the chart house of the Victoria ought to have acted independently. The court alone could answer that question. He could not say what he should have done if Vice-Admiral Tryon had not been there, but his feeling was that he should have taken more strenuous action at an early period of the manoeuvre without the sanction of the vice-admiral and should have sent aft, as he had done before, Bourke paid an eloquent tribute to the behavior of every body on board the Victoria, especially of the young officers, who had been out of at the opening of their careers and concluded by expressing the deepest grief of the survivors at the loss of Vice-Admiral Tryon.

Capt. Bourke added that when he was talking with Vice-Admiral Tryon just before the collision, he told him that eight cable lengths would be a better distance to be observed by the two columns than six cable lengths. The vice-admiral did not consult him. He never consulted any one during manoeuvres. Capt. Bourke left the cabin not knowing what was going to happen. He was apprehensive of the result of the order, but his faith in Vice-Admiral Tryon reassured him. The signal was specific, and its meaning could not have been mistaken. The vice-admiral himself ordered it to be hoisted.

Continuing, Capt. Bourke said: "I urged the vice-admiral repeatedly when a collision appeared imminent to do something." At this point the captain was overcome by grief, and it was some time before he could proceed.

After the decision was rendered, Captain Bourke's sword was returned to him by Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seynour, commander in chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, and president of the court, amid general congratulations.

The court expressed regret that Rear-Admiral Markham, who on the day of the disaster was on the Camperdown, in command of the Port column, did not carry out his original intention and ignore the signal displayed by the Victoria. The verdict of the court-martial is that the accident is entirely due to the order given by Vice-Admiral Tryon. Not only Captain Bourke, but all the other survivors were acquitted of all blame.

PERSONAL. Mr. J. Walker left for Portland last evening. Mr. Stevenson, Quebec, was in the city yesterday. A. T. Dawson went to River du Loup yesterday. A. Henry left for Murray Bay last evening. J. Worswopple left last night for Murray Bay. James Morrison went to Quebec last night.

Mr. L. J. Sargeant returns this morning from Portland. Mr. R. A. Miller and H. E. Bidwell are in Toronto. Mr. W. Kiscolek left by the G. T. R. last night for Boston. Col. Whitehead returned from the Adirondacks last night. E. R. Price, of Earl Soap Co., went East per steamer last night. Mr. W. Townsend left for Coburg, Ont., yesterday by the Grand Trunk. J. B. Maloney, special agent for the G.T.R. and C.P.R., is in the city. Mrs. Underwood, of 2338 St. Catherine street, left last evening for Glen Falls, N.Y.

Billing, district freight agent of the C.P.R., left yesterday for a holiday at Quebec. Dr. W. H. Parish, Philadelphia, and Alex. R. Macrae, Scotland, are at the Balmoral. Messrs. C. F. Sise, G. D. Laird, and H. Duriford are among the Montrealers at Toronto hotels. Messrs. Hector McCrae & C. Berkeley Powell, Ottawa, and A. W. Ross, Winnipeg, are at the Windsor. Rev. Father Meaton, of St. Laurent College, is in Moncton, N.B., visiting his brother, Rev. H. A. Medtan. F. M. Ironmonger, jr., representing the Clyde Steamship Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., is staying at the Balmoral. Mr. Robert Miller, general superintendent of the Michigan Central railway, is in town, accompanied by his secretary. Mr. M. F. Keefer, proprietor of the Weston Times, Weston, Ont., is registered at the St. James' hotel. Hon. Mr. Geary, father of the Chinese Exclusion Bill in U. S. A., passed through the city last night en route to Washington. Among the Montrealers who leave to-day for Old Orchard Beach are R. J. Anderson, W. H. Callahan, D. McEathie and Frank Gormally. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Redpath, registered at the Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, on Thursday last. They are on their way to British Columbia. Mr. Jos. E. Seagram, of Waterloo, Mr. Harrison Cripps, F. R. C. S., London, and H. Le Bouthillier, of Gaspe, are at the Windsor. Mr. David H. Hogg, the well-known manufacturer of photographic instruments of this city, is in St. John, N.B., accompanied by Mrs. Hogg. Captain Carter, manager of the Rathbun estate, Deseronto, was in the city yesterday. He left for Quebec last night.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

THE OTTAWA BOARD OF TRADE DISCUSSES THE MATTER.

Mr. Huddard, President of the New Steamship Service, and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell Spoke.

Ottawa, July 27.—A special meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade was held this evening, to hear Messrs Huddard and Ward had to say in regard to trade between Canada and the Antipodes, by the Australian-Canadian Steamship Line. There was a good attendance, among them being Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Huddard, who was first called on by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Kavanagh, gave a brief history of the negotiations which had taken place between himself and the Canadian Government prior to the establishment of this service. At present the greater part of the trade of Australia was with Britain, and next to Britain came the United States. There was no reason why Canada should not get a large portion of the trade which was now done with the latter country.

Mr. Ward, who is editor of The Sydney Telegraph, followed, dealing with the advantages which the Canadian route would possess for carrying the British mails as compared with the route via the Suez canal. Both as to speed and safety the Canadian route was held to be superior. In what they could beat the record by several days, and as to speed a piece of dynamite could at any moment block the Suez canal. He had heard a good deal of grumbling about the McKinley tariff in Australia, but what would they do if they were in Australia, where they had seven McKinley tariffs. In his opinion, it was a good thing for our country to deal with another out of the abundance of each. Both countries would be benefited by such trade. Canada might have its disadvantages from being a long distance country with sixty millions of inhabitants, such as the States, but it had also its advantages. For his part he would like to see a nation of sixty millions living along side of those who lived in the Antipodes.

Senator Clemon moved a resolution strongly in favor of the new steamship line, and pledging the Ottawa board of trade to do all that lay in its power to support the same. The resolution was seconded by Thomas MacFarlane, chief analyst of the Dominion. In doing so he urged the idea of adopting preferential trade. While there were difficulties in the way of adopting preferential trade between Britain and the colonies, there was nothing to prevent it; as Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks Beach said when approached on this important subject one British colony having preferential trade with another colony. As an illustration of this he suggests that Canada, for instance, would impose a tax on all raw sugar coming into the Dominion from foreign countries, while it would allow the same to come in free from Australia. That would be a practical way of benefiting the trade between both countries.

In returning thanks, Mr. Huddard said that the acting premier, Mr. Bowell, had not forgotten the matter. After a few words from J. W. NeRae, president of the Ottawa Electric Street Railway, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, who was called on, spoke of the pleasure which it gave him at being present at the meeting and hearing the statements made by the visitors. "I find," he said, "that these gentlemen are in full sympathy with the policy of the Government in so far as it affects the extension of trade not only with our sister colonies, but with other countries. But it was only within the last four or five years that it was possible to extend the trade of Canada with Australia, as before that there was no rail communication to the Pacific coast. He touched upon the rapid strides which Canada had made during the past few years. He had crossed the continent by the American routes, but for grandeur of scenery they were not to be compared with the C. P. R. Coming to question of trade he referred to the correspondence between himself and the premier of New South Wales regarding the establishment of this steamship line, and he trusted that it would not only continue, but bear profitable results to its owners. He had been a long time in politics and had seen the development of the country go on with marvellous rapidity, but he trusted yet to see outgoing vessels on Lake Superior bringing down their loads of grain from Port Arthur, passing through the canal and the St. Lawrence without having to go under the elevator at Montreal on their way to Liverpool. He hoped also to see a full line of steamships on the Atlantic coast carrying the mails and passengers to Canada and their sending them across the Continent by that band of iron which unites the Atlantic with the Pacific, and in turn to be carried to their destination by their Australian friends. Nor had he forgotten the question of preferential trade. To show the unanimity that existed in Canada towards fostering a trade with Australia he pointed to the facts that neither in the Commons or the Senate last session was the proposition to renew the subsidy opposed. The board then adjourned.

Cannot Hold to the Rates. Indianapolis, Ind., July 27.—The inability of the railroads to hold World's Fair rates to any given figure was exemplified yesterday, when the \$4.50 was discounted by one way for 82, or round trip, limited to ten days for 83. Among the representatives of the various roads there is a feeling that it is now time to throw off the disguise and sell tickets at what they will bring directly over the counter and give the percentage to the World's Fair visitor instead of to the scalpers.

Messrs. A. P. Patterson, Hamilton, Lindsay Russell, Sorel, Arthur O'Heir, Hamilton, and O. P. Ames, U. S. Special Treasury agent, Malone, are at the Windsor. The news papers have an inkling of this and are as aggressive as ever.

Paris, July 28.—The Havas agency has received this despatch from Saigon: "The opinion here is that military operations will follow the blockade to secure to France material guarantees. English traders in Singapore are indignant and protest that the blockade will cut off communication with the English and German houses in Bangkok. Hong Kong traders, on the other hand, expect a great increase of business from the closing of the Bangkok market. They hope to send large supplies to Saigon as the French basis."

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1893.

THE WISDOM OF SOUTH LEES.

The report made by the Leeds county farmers, who recently visited the State of New York, is of such a nature that it is not surprising that the Conservative editors are cackling over it blithely and as loudly as if they had laid a fine large egg. The delegates spent three days in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties and gathered from divers sources information as to condition of the farming interest there. Their finding upon that evidence was, roughly stated, that the New York farmer lived at a greater cost than did his brother in South Leeds; that he got no more for his produce; that his farm was more heavily mortgaged than was the average South Leeds farm, and that during the last ten years its value had more greatly depreciated. It is notable that in spite of the fact that the evidence upon which this report was based was corrected under the supervision of George Taylor, the Conservative M. P. for South Leeds, and the chief government whip, and that the report was prepared under his auspices, the Liberal critics of evidence and report have accepted them as an honest attempt to place a fair view of the case before the Canadian farmers. It may be confessed that this acceptance of the report has not perhaps been prompted altogether by generosity, for upon examination the finding loses all of its formidability as an argument against reciprocity. If the report establishes anything it establishes the fact that the American farmer, living at a higher cost than his Canadian brother, is still able to command for his produce on the average prices at least as high as those which the Canadian farmer enjoys. But it does not establish the fact that the causes of the high cost of the living of the American farmer would, in the event of reciprocity, operate in the case of the Canadian farmer. The American farmer has never forgotten the luxury of the war times and has never ceased striving to maintain it; he is liable for municipal taxation of a nature and amount to which the Canadian farmer would probably never become subject, and he has lived for many years under a high protective tariff, a cause which, with intelligent minds, needs no elaboration. As it is not at present proposed that Canada should annex the United States, with all the disabilities with which the people of the States have burdened themselves, it is clear that the Canadian farmer, living at a less cost than the American farmer, and producing goods whose quality in many cases is naturally and admittedly superior to that of American produce of similar classes, would make more money in the American market than would the American farmer himself. And this conclusion is not now reached for the first time. The Toronto Globe's commissioners, who visited Orleans County, New York, last year, arrived at it upon evidence very similar to that which was collected by Mr. Taylor's delegates. Their estimates of cost of living were not so carelessly drawn, and they made estimates of incomes also, which are entirely lacking in the South Leeds report and which are vital to the enquiry. Mr. Atkinson summed up as follows: The point of this comparison is not affected whether the New York farmer is prosperous or not. The truth remains that the Ontario farmer had an equal income they would be making money. The farmers here are hard up, as a general thing, everybody agrees upon it. It is explained that they are trying to continue a standard of living set during war times, when prices were four or five times as high as now. That may be the explanation of the mortgages, but it may be repeated that the average income here from a 100-acre farm is \$500 more than the average income in Ontario, and that what seems to mean mortgages here would mean a comfortable port in Ontario. Mr. Cockin concluded: The condition of the American farmer is superior to that of our own people. And why? The difference between the two is this: The Yankee farmer in New York State is hard up from high living, unnecessary expenditures and having been financially overweighed at the outset of his career. If a careful, intelligent man, and not financially pressed in the initial stage, he can hardly fail to do well. The Canadian farmer, on the other hand, is hard up even when his farm is unencumbered. Each striving to attain independent circumstances. The American farmer could be wealthy. The Canadian farmer would if he could. The Toronto Empire, in a reply to The Globe's review of the report of Mr. Taylor's delegates, discusses this point: The best proof of the wisdom of Conservative Opposition is found in the tardy admission by Opposition organs, formerly loud in shrieking blue ruin, that Canada, and particularly

the farmer, is better off than his neighbor. But, says the organ, we do not necessarily go to the United States to secure a securing reciprocity. The Canadian farmer could retain his present advantages while enjoying the benefits of reciprocity. That is not so. The tariff party proposed unrestricted reciprocity, which the non-protectionists, with whom the scheme was carried on, desired to mean a uniform tariff and heavy discrimination against Britain. That would have entailed great increase of taxation on our farmers to make up for sixteen millions yearly loss of revenue, and the great competition of American food stuffs and manufactures. That would remain, and the tariff party would mean the United States farmers, and the Leeds County delegation could not have gone across the river to bring back the cheering news that we were better off than our neighbors.

The institution of such comparisons between Canadians and other foreign rivals would be disadvantageous to Canadian courage, energy and intelligence. The Opposition, in "shrieking blue ruin," if this ill-tempered phrase may be fitly held to describe a faithful portrait of the unhappy plight of the Canadian farmer, has not said that he was worse off than his neighbor in the United States. In the fact of his having been better off, and generally a better man, has lain the main argument for his admission to what could not fail to be a most successful competition in the American market. The Conservative who denies him this competition, and not the Liberal who demands it for him, sings the sorry song of despair.

"But," says The Empire, "we are necessarily to go under United States conditions in securing reciprocity. The Canadian farmer could not retain his present advantages, which enjoying the benefits of reciprocity." This is a statement which would seem to call for proof, but, as will be observed, The Empire makes none. It says, indeed, that Unrestricted Reciprocity, if founded upon a uniformity of tariffs, would have entailed upon Canada a yearly loss of sixteen millions. That figure is running up. It is used to be only six millions, but now it has swelled to about half the total revenue of the country. If The Empire, in contemplation of the manifest advantages of the American market to the Canadian farmer, be driven to further desperation, it will probably allege that the throwing down of the customs barriers between Canada and the United States would wipe out the entire revenue of the Dominion, and that in a sense would be an acknowledgment of the importance of the trade between Canada and the States and a corroboration of the alleged opinion of the Conservative Government, whose most recent journeys to Washington were taken ostensibly in search of some such treaty as Mr. Taylor's delegates would seem to condemn.

As in all other cases this result of an attempt to obtain a definition of the policy of the Conservative party in the matter of reciprocity must be the complete bewilderment of the student of Canadian politics. To go no further than two years back, the Conservative Government promised the people reciprocity, it went to Washington to obtain it, and came back saying that it could not be got; it then declared that reciprocity was no good anyway, and its faithful servant, George Taylor, now thinks he has proved it, and last of all The Empire comes and admits that as the trade of Canada with the United States represents nearly half the entire revenue of the Dominion, admission to the American market must be of the utmost importance to Canada. The necessity for the accurate statement of the Conservative position in the matter of reciprocity becomes from day to day more urgent.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE. The cablegrams have made it appear that the English press are wild with anger at France over that nation's aggressions on Siam. Every journal of importance has been represented as urging the British Government to take up Siam's case as its own, and call a halt on the forward march of the French legions. In one important respect, at least, the cable correspondents have been astray. The London Daily News of July 18th is to hand, and this journal, which is the chief Liberal newspaper of Great Britain, is certainly pacific enough in its remarks of that date. It says in effect that Great Britain has no interest in the matter, and has a record of colonial aggrandizement which precludes her from taking high moral ground and denouncing France's course as piratical. Says The News: The river Mekong pursues a course considerably to the westward of Tonquin and Cochinchina, which, as everybody knows, are French possessions. If France claims the Mekong as her boundary, she demands more than has been established by treaty. If she claims it as a boundary, she demands more than has been established by treaty. If she claims it as a boundary, she demands more than has been established by treaty. If she claims it as a boundary, she demands more than has been established by treaty.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER is coming out to Canada again; and the fact seems to be causing much perturbation in some quarters. If Sir Charles will pay his passage out and his hotel bill himself while here, The Herald will try to keep cool over his visit.

A Question Answered. J. W. G.—The sunset, a part of which you quote, is by Longfellow. You will find it in any complete edition of his works. It reads as follows: NATURE.

As a fond mother when the day is o'er, Leads by the hand her little child to bed, Half willing, half reluctant to be led, And leave his bed, and his dear mother's side, Still gazing at them through the open door; Nor wholly reassured and comforted, By promises of others in their stead, Which, though more splendid may not please him more.

THE BORDEN FAKES. Circulation of a Foolish Story That Lizzie Borden Had Surrendered. The statement was wired all over the country yesterday that Lizzie Borden, recently acquitted on a charge of the double murder of father and step-mother at Fall River over a year ago, had surrendered herself to the sheriff at New Bedford, Mass. Shortly afterwards a denial of the story was sent out, it being stated that Miss Borden was simply visiting the jail where she was confined for some time, previous to and during her celebrated trial. Later a statement was put on the wire that the first story should be credited to the Taunton, Mass., Evening Gazette.

A Patron Saint for America. Columbus is to be canonized and America is to have a patron saint, just as England has her St. George and Scotland her St. Andrew. The Pope made this announcement at an audience given to the Columbian Minister in Rome, and the first step of its fulfillment—namely beatification—will soon be taken. It has also been given out at the Vatican that Joan of Arc will be enrolled among the saints and adopted as the patron of France. Her beatification will occur simultaneously with that of Columbus.

In a Fit of Temporary Insanity. Quebec, Que., July 27.—At the inquest held to-day on the body of Cavalryman Arthur, the jury rendered a verdict that deceased committed suicide, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Thrown Into a Thresher. Paducah, Ky., July 27.—In Graves county, near Wingo, yesterday, at a wheat threshing, a negro and a white man got into a fight, and the former cut the latter on the hand. The use of the knife enraged the white spectators. They caught the negro and threw him into the threshing machine and killed him. Among the spectators to this horrible affair was a son of the negro, who, to defend his father, picked up a pitchfork and attacked the crowd, sticking the fork into the eye of the man and killing him. The crowd then turned upon the boy, but he ran and escaped.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA. The Possibilities of Greater Trade Between These Countries.

Mr. James Huddart, managing partner of the recently organized Australian-Canadian Steamship Company, flying between Sydney and Vancouver, addressed a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade on the possible development of Canadian trade with Australia. He described the conditions under which the new line had begun business. Each steamer running to Vancouver had a cubic capacity of about 5,000 tons, and the speed was above that developed by the steamships on the Suez route, being 14 knots an hour. The fact of them being a reversal of seasons in Canada and Australia seemed to hold out great possibilities of trade. By the second steamer leaving Vancouver there had been shipped several cargoes of wool, and goods from Toronto, conveyed by the C. P. R., and the same was distributed in Australia within five weeks from leaving the factory. Many goods now exported to Australia from the United States, and which were manufactured in Canada, and if it came to matters of preference the latter would be favored. The establishment of the new line had made direct trade with the Sandwich Islands, and the commerce which had hitherto filtered through San Francisco should not be diverted to Canada. Sentiment should be kept in the background in matters of this kind, he said, and sentiment had materially contributed to the success of the new steamship line. He felt sure that Canada would take care of itself in this regard. He had not a word to say against the United States, but it came to choosing between that country and Canada, and sentiment would greatly operate in the latter's favor.

Mr. J. W. Ward, editor of the Sydney Daily Telegraph also spoke. He pointed out that Australia's commerce had amounted to \$600,000,000 per annum, 80 per cent. of which went to Great Britain. An examination of the returns showed that with the exception of Great Britain Australia did the largest part of her trade, both inside and outside the empire, with the United States. That was probably due to the fact that the Americans are an English speaking people, and for 25 years there had been direct steamship communication between the United States and Australia. The total amount of trade between the American republic and Australia was \$10,000,000, and the bulk of it was done with New South Wales and New Zealand. He pointed out that the Australian returns of trade with Canada were very incorrect, owing to the fact that until recently shipments were made through the United States. They ought to endeavor to have this state of things remedied, as it produced a very discouraging effect upon the Australian commercial mind. In fact, the statement of the ridiculously low amount of trade with the northern brothers was one of the great difficulties that had to be contended with in Australia when applying for a subsidy. Mr. Ward spoke glowingly of the prospects of trade between the two countries. Australian wool and fruit, he thought, would find a ready market in Canada, and Canadian commodities, and notably machinery, could be advantageously disposed of in Australia. He had seen in Toronto stores which were just the kind Australians required for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, now transported via the Suez canal, expired next year, and he would be very much disappointed if Canada did not make a great light to secure it. The world's steam, six or seven thousand steamship tons entering their western waters every week, and it meant also a visit from several hundred Australians to take either the Atlantic or Pacific routes. When Australia had a ready market for her wool, and when the men of her life and they dropped away, signs all the way. A suggestion was thrown out by the speaker that the Canadian Government be asked to send a thionally competent man to Australia, to act as commercial agent.

BREVITIES. The sergeants of the Sixth Fusiliers will have an evening excursion by steamer Three Rivers to Varennes and back on Friday, August 18th. The new West End bath is being built at the foot of Magdalen street. It is to be built on the dyke, and the depth will vary from 3 to 6 feet. J. Munro is suing the city for damages for false arrest. He was arrested as a pick-pocket on the Champ de Mars during the C. E. Convention. J. Roussil, L. Blum and S. Durand have taken action against the city for false arrest. A woman, Charles Wilkins caused their arrest for assault and then failed to appear to prosecute, this leading to the action. Madame Poirvin, a boarding house keeper, was sent to the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday morning by Judge Dugas on a charge of stealing from a female boarder. W. A. Pollette, advocate, who has been once more brought before Mr. O. N. Ange, J. P., yesterday morning on a similar charge. He was fined \$10 and costs and bound over in \$500 to keep the peace for one year. High Constable Bissonnette arrested yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Munroe, manager of the Canada Paint Co., on a warrant taken out by Mr. Wm. Johnston, a constable charging him with perjury. He gave bail and will appear at 10 o'clock this morning in the Police Court. Malvina Brazeau, widow of Jean Baptiste Brazeau, lately residing at St. Henri, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning at St. Augustine, a clerk of Terrebonne, on a charge of having stolen \$50 worth of furniture and \$85 in cash from Philomene Trotter, widow of F. Larose, living at St. Henri. Later in the day Madame Brazeau was arrested on a charge of having stolen \$50 worth of furniture and \$85 in cash from Philomene Trotter, widow of F. Larose, living at St. Henri. She pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for another day.

RUMOR ABOUT TUPPER. It is Said He Will Become the Leader of the Conservative Party. Toronto, July 27.—There is a well-founded rumor in circulation in the best informed Conservative circles here to the effect that when Sir Charles Tupper arrives in Canada shortly from England it will be taken the leadership of the Conservative party, and that Sir John Thompson will go on the bench. Various other changes in the Cabinet, it is also suggested, are impending.

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The Pope made this announcement at an audience given to the Columbian Minister in Rome, and the first step of its fulfillment—namely beatification—will soon be taken.

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Andrew Usher's Famous Whiskies. Andrew Usher's Very Finest Whisky, \$2 per bottle, \$20 per dozen. Andrew Usher's Grand Old Highland Whisky, \$1.10 per bottle, \$13.20 per case. Andrew Usher's Special Reserve, 90¢ per bottle, \$10 per case. Andrew Usher's Old Vatted Glenlivet, V. O. G. Whisky, 80¢ per bottle, \$9.25 per case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. FAMILY GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 199 ST. JAMES STREET.

N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James St offer the following great Bargains in First Class Pianos for cash: One lovely New York Weber Upright, only short time in use, (price \$650.) for \$400. Emerson, Boston; handsome Cabinet Grand (cost \$450.) \$250, cash. Yose Upright, only 2 months in use, cost \$100, for \$75. One charming Weber Square, good as new, rich rosewood covered case, \$325. These Pianos are all first-class, enquire at N. Y. PIANO CO. Stores.

ELILOCK - SCHOOL 1143 DORCHESTER ST.

Directors: Sir J. HIGSON, President. Mr. R. H. ANOUS, Vice-President. Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. R. MACKAY, Mr. W. W. O'LEARY, Mr. G. W. STEWART, M.P.P. Rector. Rev. J. WILLIAMSON, School Staff: Classics and Senior English, THE RECTOR. Mathematics, Mr. F. M. GIBSON, B.A. (Senior Optime), Cambridge. Modern Languages, etc., (Appointment by the Board). Preparatory School, (Appointment by the Board) being made. Drawing, Mr. W. RAPHIEL. Gymnastics, Drill, etc., SERGEANT GOODFELLOW. Music, Mr. B. FRICK, Organist.

Preparatory School. For boys of from 8 to 11. Secondary School: For 60 boys, in 6 classes; not more than 12 boys in a class. Preparation for the Universities a specialty. Modern side, with particular attention to French and German, as preparation for commercial life.

Boarding: Superior accommodation for 15 resident pupils, including weekly boarders who may desire effective supervision, studies, and the opportunity of spending two days every week at home. Prospectus on application—by letter till August 2nd. Next session opens on Wednesday, September 6th, at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF Canadian Pine Lumber Limits.

In order to wind up the affairs of "The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company" the following timber berths will be sold by public auction in the city of Toronto during the early part of August next, to-wit: Bertha Nos. 44, 45, 60 and 61, each containing 300,000 cubic feet, more or less, tributary to the Whalapatia River. Bertha nos. 46 and 49, each containing 150,000 cubic feet, more or less, situated on Lake Whalapatia. These limits are in the district of Nipissing, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay. The waters of Lake and River Whalapatia empty into the French River, thence into the Georgian Bay. The licensees give the right to cut all kinds of timber. The ground rent is \$3 per square mile, and the Crown dues are \$1 per 1000 feet b.m. for pine saw logs. Notice will be given later on the time of sale and other conditions will be made known on the day of the sale.

Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. 24 King Street West, TORONTO, CANADA. Toronto, April 2nd, 1893.

Swimming Made Easy UNDER PROF. KILICK'S SYSTEM. Late four years' Swimming Instructor to the Detroit Young Men's Christian

WOUNDED CATTLE.

They Must be Killed When Injured on Shipboard. So Says the Inspector of the S.P.C.A. in Liverpool—The Laurentian's Captain in an English Court—The Ramble's Collision in the Mersey—General Shipping News.

Captain Moore, of the Allan line steamship Laurentian, was recently summoned to appear in the Birkenhead, England, Police Court, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, for neglecting to have slaughtered a bullock which was suffering from serious injury during the voyage from Montreal to Liverpool.

Inspector Lewis, R.S.P.C.A., stated that on the 11th inst., he went on board the steamer at the Woodside cattle stage, while her cargo of cattle was being discharged. From what he was told he went on to the top deck and there saw a red bullock, which had just been slaughtered and which had just been suffering from serious injury.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce contains the following notices of disasters: PRINCE ARTHUR.—The Norwegian ship Prince Arthur, from Cape Breton for Quebec, ashore at Red Island, has been condemned. (Christiana, July 10.)

RAMBLE.—At 6.50 a.m., as the steamer Ramble, of Liverpool, was proceeding down the river in tow of the steam tug Undanent, she collided with the steamer Advent, of Sunderland, lying at anchor in Halfway Reach, striking her on the starboard bow.

The Allan steamship Laurentian is due on Sunday. She brings passengers from Liverpool and general cargo. Messrs. Harling, Ronald & Co., report that the ship sailed on Sunday from Liverpool for this port with general cargo.

PORT OF MONTREAL. Arrived, July 27. Steamship Astrian, Sydney, Kingman, Brown and Co., coal.

Cleared. Steamship Brazilian, 2084, Whyte, London, H. and A. Allan, general. Steamship Thomas, 1064, Couillard, Sydney, Kingman, Brown and Co., ballast.

Vessels in Port. Barkentine Highland, Vancouver, Anderson & Co. SS. Rydal Holme, Maryport, McLean, Kennedy and Co.

For Over Fifty Years. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

The Northwestern Chloride of Gold INSTITUTE. LOCATED AT RHINELANDER, WIS. Furnishes absolute cure for Drunkenness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and testimonials on these diseases furnished on application.

A Story About General Morgan. Three men were telling war stories yesterday, when one of them related an incident of General John Morgan's career that has probably never been in print before.

THE BOHEMIAN FLOATED. She Will be in Port To-Day—Mr. Connolly Works Hard. The following telegram was received yesterday by Mr. W. J. Clancy, general passenger agent of the R. and N. S. Co.:

Arrived—July 27. Bark Lowwood, Thurber, Sydney, Carbay, Rou and Co., coal. Steamship Beaver, Masson, Gaspé, Ross and Co.

Notes. The steamer Beaver left this morning for Coteau du Lac, to assist in floating the stranded Richelieu line steamer Bohemian.

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GULF REPORTS. Noon, July 27. L'Islet—River Du Loup—Cloudy, stirring east. Winds.

Anticosti—Clear, southwest wind. South Point—Inward yesterday, 3 p.m., State of Alabama, to Esquimaux Point. Clear and calm.

INLAND SHIPPING. July 27. OSWEGO, N. Y.—Arrivals—Steamers Ferris, Picton, Penlo, Kingston; Resolute, Deseronto, lumber; schooner Rutherford, Port Hope, wood; Cummings, Chicago, corn; Clearwater, steamers Resolute, Deseronto; schooners Vase, Crest, Hamilton, coal; Kate, Eccles, Colborne, coal; barges Eaton, Ottawa, coal; Robert, Ottawa, coal; Averill, Ottawa, coal.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. The World's Fair EXCURSION TO CHICAGO. JULY 28th & 29th \$18.00 Round Trip. Good to return leaving Chicago until August 7th, 1933.

2--TRAINS A DAY--2 TO CHICAGO. Through TOURIST SLEEPING CARS to Chicago, Levee, Montreal Windsor street Station Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at \$25 a m. RATE PER BERTH.

TO AUSTRALIA. SS. Warrimoo and Mowbray are intended to leave Vancouver August 14th and September 14th, and monthly thereafter.

Upper Lake Steamships. Leave Owen Sound for Fort William, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of train leaving Montreal previous evening.

NEW TICKET OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET. Central Vermont Railroad. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICES.

Taking Effect June 25th, 1933. TRAINS LEAVE GRAND TRUNK STATION AS FOLLOWS: For New York.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE. THE SS. MIRAMICHI, A. BAQUET, Master, is intended to leave Montreal on Monday, the 7th Aug. at 4 p. m.

Montreal & Jamaica Steamship Line. The SS. City of Kingston is expected to arrive at this port on Aug. 1st, with a full cargo of bananas, coconuts and other West India produce.

The America will arrive in New York about Aug. 1st, with a full cargo of bananas, coconuts and other West India produce.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R.R. (Adirondack Division.) The New and Favorite Route between Montreal and New York.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON R.R. The New York and Montreal Air Line. Shortest, Quickest, and Best Line to New York, AND TO SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

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PEAKER LINE. The Canada Shipping Company's Line of Steamers Between MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. SUMMER SAILINGS Between Montreal & Liverpool Direct.

Excursion to Chicago. Round Trip \$18.00. Good to return leaving Chicago until August 7th, 1933.

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Reford Agencies. DONALDSON LINE. WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE SAILS FROM MONTREAL EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

THOMSON LINE. LONDON SERVICE. Sailing from Montreal on or about 30th July.

ROSS LINE. LONDON SERVICE. Sailing from Montreal on or about 30th July.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted by any of the above lines to any point in Canada or the Western States.

R. REFORD & CO., 25 ST. SACRAMENT ST. MONTREAL. Dominion Line. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Quebec Steamship Co. Liverpool Service via Londonderry. From Montreal, From Quebec.

Black Diamond Line. Steamship Cape Breton, 2500 tons capacity. Steamship Bonavia, 1800 tons.

American Line. U.S. MAIL STEAMERS. New York to Southampton and London.

Kingman Brown & Co., 14 Place Royale, - Montreal. American Line.

U.S. MAIL STEAMERS. New York to Southampton and London. Carry the United States Mail. PROPOSED SAILINGS: From New York.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY. HANSA LINE. Summer Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Montreal.

CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE. New York to Liverpool & Queenstown. FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Ottawa River Navigation Co. DAILY MAIL LINE. Montreal - and - Ottawa Palace Steel Steamers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Hamburg American Packet Co., S.S. Slavonia, A. Schmidt, Master, from Hamburg and Antwerp is interested at Customs.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Beaver Line Steamship Mariposa, Master, from Liverpool, is entered at customs.

SHIPPING. Royal Mail Steamships. Proposed Sailings, Subject to Change. 1933. Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service.

RATES OF PASSAGE. By SS. Parisian—\$67, \$75 and \$80 single, \$110, \$120 and \$130 double.

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Trade and Commerce FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

The reaction that caused a rise in so many New York stocks today evidently has not had time to reach our market, where prices are more depressed than ever.

Table with columns: Description, Bid, Ask, Last. Includes Canadian Pacific, Montreal Cotton, Commercial Cable, etc.

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London Stock Exchange. Messrs. Macdonald Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were called the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

Table with columns: Stocks, Bid, Ask, Last. Includes Atchison, Canadian Pacific, etc.

Financial Notes. Canadian Pacific shares in London opened at 7 1/8, sold down to 6 3/4, and closed 7 1/8.

French Exchange on London 25-21. Paris Rentes opened 97-57 1/2, and closed 97-52 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS. Declines in Several Quarters, but a Much Quieter Day.

New York, July 27.—The early trading at the Stock Exchange was characterized by a good deal of features, but there was far less excitement than had been looked for after the important events of yesterday.

Paris wheat unchanged, flour 15c lower, when it was found that there were to be no failures in the wheat market.

Concerning Manitoba crop conditions, the Winnipeg Commercial says: Locally the crop outlook is about the same as last year.

Chicago Closing Prices. The closing prices of grain and provisions today are given as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Op, High, Low, Close. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, etc.

New York Closing—Wheat, 69c; corn, 79c; sugar, 11c; cotton, 12c.

There is a moderate demand for cheese freights, and engagements have been made at 25s, Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

There is a moderate demand for fish, and although the market is not large, the demand is considered fair for this time of the year.

There is a moderate demand for pork and smoked meats, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for flour, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for sugar, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for cotton, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for wool, and the market is not large.

same nervous conditions. The close was quite firm but a little under yesterday.

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There is a moderate demand for cotton, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for wool, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for leather, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for oil, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for tin, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for iron, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for steel, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for copper, and the market is not large.

speculative market experienced another decline yesterday, which was partly accounted for in consequence of the easing feeling reported from Brazil.

The tea situation in New York holds about the same, and on the whole there is not a great deal doing.

Rice.—No change is noted in the position of the local market, and values rule about the same as last week's.

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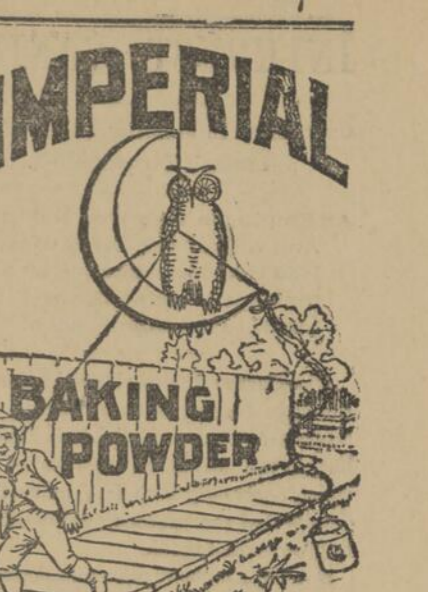
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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphoric Acid, or any Injurious.

BANK NOTICES, ETC.

Banque d'Hochelega. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up - \$710,000. Reserve Fund - \$300,000.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices today as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Bid, Ask, Last. Includes Montreal, Ontario, Quebec, etc.

There is a moderate demand for tin, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for iron, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for steel, and the market is not large.

There is a moderate demand for copper, and the market is not large.

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Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria.

Patents. Trade Marks and Designs. F. H. REYNOLDS.

INTEREST WANING.

Only a few interesting points at yesterday's investigation.

An Employee Who Was Paid a Day And a Half for Every Day And Had His Meals Cooked Free—An Incident Which Infuses Sudden Life into the Commission.

The Curran bridge investigation continues to drag on its weary course. Much interesting evidence is yet to be divulged, but in the meantime there is so much which deals only with dry, uninteresting details that the proceedings almost begin to grow monotonous.

One thing becomes more conspicuous each day—the determination of the Government lawyers to let the accused down as lightly as possible. Indeed, Mr. Enard now seldom finds it necessary to interrupt the proceedings, as Mr. Atwater serves his client almost as well as he himself could possibly be expected to do.

The cross-examination of the timekeeper Baillarger by Mr. Archibald was continued yesterday morning. The course pursued by Mr. Archibald in this examination was the same as on the previous day, and his object was to show that Baillarger in his evidence was influenced by personal animosity to Mr. Kennedy. Witness stated that the work charged for in the several pay sheets had probably been done, the time being merely changed from one appropriation to another.

Felix Grandemaion, a stone mason, was the next witness. He was examined in regard to the number of men employed on different parts of the work. His points were established in his evidence, viz., that while he had lost considerable time, and been paid only for the actual time he had worked, his name appeared on the lists as having worked almost full time.

Replying to a question by Mr. Vanier, witness stated that he had seen six men employed on one derrick, a thing which he had never before seen. In his opinion four men could have done just as good work as six.

Witness said also that he had never been paid extra for overtime, although his name was down on the list for overtime.

The cross-examination of Mr. Grandemaion was continued in the afternoon. Mr. Enard took up the question of the number of men required in each derrick, and tried, but without success, to induce witness to say that more than four men might have been needed.

Duncan McLaughlin, construction foreman, was the next witness. He had had charge of the moving of the Grand Trunk bridge in March last. In his opinion the men employed on the works were more or less over-crowded. He also thought that the excavations were done too much by hand shovelling, without the use of derricks. There were many other points in which greater economy might have been exercised had there been more time in which to complete the operations. As a rushed work, however, he did not think that it was unusually extravagant.

E. W. Gillman, of the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., was then called and examined in regard to articles furnished the department by this company.

Henry Frigon, contractor, had worked at the Grand Trunk bridge, supervising the cutting of the stone for the works. He had taken his instructions from Mr. Kennedy. He had also obtained all required materials from Mr. Kennedy. He had been paid at the rate of 30c per hour by the Government, and was credited with 15 hours per day whether he worked that length of time or not. He had not paid anything for his board while he was at work, having been furnished by the Government, who employed a cook to prepare meals for himself and Mr. Trudel.

Incidentally, it may be interesting to know that this witness is a brother-in-law of Mr. St. Louis.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Atwater, who tried to establish that the reason why his board had been furnished him free of charge while Mr. Kennedy, who had suffered by his being absent at that time. In answer to Mr. Atwater witness modestly said he was prepared to swear that there were not too many men employed on any part of the works.

The discussion then took a different turn. Mr. Vanier asked witness if he did not know of considerable champagne having been drunk on or about the works. In fact, was there not a building in which the snacking had been wont to take quite freely? This question created quite a sensation, among those present in the room. The commissioners showed unwonted signs of life, the Government lawyer looked about with a bewildered gaze while Mr. Enard, who had been peacefully dozing in his chair, suddenly awoke and suggested that the commission at once adjourn to the adjourned building and investigate. Witness, replying, said he knew of wine having been served by Mr. St. Louis to his guests, but that those so favored were not numerous. The excitement then gradually subsided, but the commissioners and lawyers had forgotten any further questions which they might have intended putting to the witness, and he was accordingly allowed to go.

Adrien Lacourriere, mason, was next brought before the commission and examined in regard to the contract for the work which came under his observation. Nothing of importance was developed, however, and the commission adjourned till this morning.

Court of Special Sessions. In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning Judge Dugas sentenced the man Leriche, who committed a brutal assault on one Demers, to one year's imprisonment. Arthur Lalonde, charged with a similar offence on Philip Angers, was found guilty and remanded until Aug. 3rd, for sentence.

The Garrison Gets Sergt. Fellows. The Garrison Artillery here, have recently secured an acquisition in the person of Staff-Sergeant Fellows of B. Battery R.C. A Quebec. He will become acting Armory Sergeant, and assist Manager Benton as sergeant instructor. Mr. Fellows was in the city yesterday.

Careless Storekeeping. A daring safe robbery occurred yesterday at noon in the hay and feed store of Mr. P. Daigault, on Commission street, who suffered loss to the extent of \$125 in cash. Mr. Daigault at 12 o'clock went to his store, leaving a clerk in charge of the lunch. A few minutes after a man entered and brought a bundle of hay. It was necessary to go out into the yard at the back to weigh it, and while the clerk was attending to it someone, unknown, entered and broke open a drawer in the safe and abstracted the amount of money above named. Strange to say, although a lot of people were near the store none of them saw any stranger enter, neither did they hear any noise. The affair is in the hands of the detectives.

RAILWAY PHOTOGRAPHY.

New Books and Illustrations for the C. P. R.

Mr. D. McNeill, who operates the passenger part of the great Canadian road, chatted pleasantly to a Herald reporter yesterday concerning travel and railroad photography. He said travel was very heavy to the World's Fair, and that as trains always became heavily laden as they neared Chicago, he had decided to put a new train on at Toronto about next Monday.

The manager of our Canadian-Australian line is over here, but he is now ill in Toronto. He may be in the city Sunday morning. Our steamers are running beautifully, and as this is an ideal time of the year to visit Australia and the Island, all accommodation is taken up.

"We have just published some new illustrated guides," he said, "pertaining to the Westward to the Far East," comprising a guide to the principal cities of China and Japan with a note on Korea; the "New Highways to the Orient," or "Across the Mountains, Prairies and Rivers of Canada."

The former is intended to supply general information in connection with the line, and is desirous of visiting the East, and is an elaborately descriptive work, being in no respect a bald statement of times, distances and measurements.

The other, Mr. McNeill said, is a companion pamphlet handsomely illustrated, which tells of the journey across the continent, and which will be furnished by our agents with pleasure.

"Album photography," he said, "I know very little, but I do think that though it may be not, art in itself, it is a great help to art in our elaborate photographic tours of the continent, the public imagine that our object is advertising. Personally, I care nothing for the advertising. My idea is that the route of the C. P. R. illustrated shows to the world Canadian possibilities.

"O. photographer, who is now away up on the Rockies, has just sent word that the weather is beautiful and that he has some delightful scenery reproduced by the new 48 x 20 inch panoramic Camera, which I purchased this year.

"I have just finished the proofs of a very pretty little book," continued Mr. Nicoll, "which will appear in about two weeks. It is 'Glimpses along the line of the C. P. R.' and is a reproduction of Old World's scenery, and in which are the most artistic works yet published by us."

FAVORING THE RASCALS.

Grand Trunk Red Tarpism Stands in the Way of a Capture.

Ever since the epidemic of burglarism which burst upon the city a fortnight ago the city detectives have been working in order to secure the capture of the parties committing them. The latest case which reached when the fancy dry goods store of Messrs. Porter Teskey & Co., St. James street West, was broken into and goods valued upwards of \$1000 taken therefrom.

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Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Atwater, who tried to establish that the reason why his board had been furnished him free of charge while Mr. Kennedy, who had suffered by his being absent at that time. In answer to Mr. Atwater witness modestly said he was prepared to swear that there were not too many men employed on any part of the works.

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SHOULD BE IN MONTREAL.

Col. Butler Talks of the Removal of the Military School.

Col. Butler, Q. C., in an interview with the Herald yesterday, spoke definitely regarding the removal of the Military School from St. John's, Que.

"It should have been removed to Montreal long ago, in fact, he said, the school should have been located here in the first place. For over seven years I have been using my influence to have the school here, and I now understand that the Government are seriously considering the scheme. 'It is self-evident to me that having the Military College here has fine distinct and supreme advantages for Montreal.'"

"It is first of inestimable value to the force from the officers down to the lowest man in any regiment. Because nearly every officer is engaged in some practical course of study, and he has much of his attention that running to St. John's, and the knowledge that he has to go, operates upon him in such a way that he hardly ever goes as often as he would were the school in the city. That school has been the bête noir of military life and activity in Montreal."

"Now commissioned officers are even more inconvenienced by the school at St. John's than the commissioned men, for if a business man cannot lose time and money to visit a town like that, then how much more difficult must it be for a mechanic. If the school were here, every man, rich or poor, would have enlarged opportunities, and could be educated without losing a moment's time."

"Privates are especially debarrated from the school now, and I believe that there would be twenty privates come to Montreal to every one that goes to St. John's."

"Just look," he said, "at the permanent force at St. John's. There are at least ten men a week on an average who take sky trips to this city, and why not bring them here?"

"In case of a riot 200 trained men would be of great value to the city, and the permanent force would be a splendid safeguard."

"Then, too, the school in St. John's has a great commercial value. Its annual expenditure is \$100,000 if it is a cent, and it that were spent in Montreal it means a good deal."

"Socially, almost any man is a better citizen because of his military training and who would not prefer city social life to that of a small town. It is an easy thing to compare military schools at Toronto, London and other places with that of St. John's, and I venture to say that the percentage is 3 to 1 against our schools."

"If removed here it will be done very soon, and I am sure it would pay the City Council to spend \$100,000 on the movement."

"Located at some desirable central point, I would suggest that there be night and Saturday afternoon classes, and most of the officers, even if they have certificates, would attend, to say nothing of the untold advantages to the volunteer force."

"I believe," the Colonel said in conclusion, "that had the commanding officers taken as much interest in the future of the school fifteen or twenty ago to-day, it would never have been located at the small town."

McINTYRE'S DEATH.

The Inquest Continued at Notre Dame Hospital.

Yesterday morning, at Notre Dame Hospital, the inquest was continued on the body of Duncan McIntyre, who was found dead Monday morning in the waiting-room of the London House, Messrs. Fox, Leashy, and O'Neill, of the London House, testified to deceased having been drinking heavily.

Mr. J. McFadden, of Bishop's Crossing, swore the deceased had left his employ with the intention of going to Chicago, having in his possession about \$150. Some of this money might be in the valise, which went to Chicago.

An analysis being made of the stomach of the deceased, but it is not yet completed. The long time being taken to complete the analysis would seem to indicate that deceased was not poisoned, for if such had been the case, it would probably have been revealed.

Two witnesses were examined last evening, Miss Carrie Ninigar, chamber maid, and Joseph Howard, waiter, both of the London House. The first witness testified that she was on duty at the time McIntyre was in the room. Deceased had access to the rooms of the guests. Deceased had spoken to her on only one occasion, when he asked her if she were English or French. On Friday he had complained of the loss of a great pin, and had never heard any other complaints of the kind at the hotel. She heard a conversation between Mr. Fox and Mr. O'Neill, in which they spoke of deceased having money. Personally she knew nothing about it. Deceased left no trunk in his room. Monday morning, witness found a good pipe in the bed of deceased, but the bed bore no evidence of having been slept in. There were no bells in the rooms of the hotel.

Joseph Howard in his evidence said that he had taken McIntyre to his room at about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He had seen him again about 7 o'clock in the evening. Witness's own room was on the same floor as deceased's. Deceased had been talking or otherwise in the direction of the room when he went to bed, about 12 o'clock. He did not know whether the door was locked or not; he never tried the door. Witness was not receiving any salary for his services at the hotel. He had until recently been employed with John Fisher, Sons & Co., dry goods, Notre Dame street. He had no money saved up.

All the witnesses present, men, and the Mr. J. D. Edgar, L. P. Brodeur, of Quebec, Messrs. Beaugrand, P. H. Roy, Deschene, Turgeon, Choquette, R. Lemieux and many others.

CLUB L'ETHELIER. The Club Letellier met last evening, Mr. Pierre Danseur occupying the chair. Mr. H. Mercier, A. Lemieux, R. Tremblay, A. Poirer, J. Rochon, and A. Filteau, were admitted to membership. Speeches were made by A. G. Phaneuf, W. Beaser, E. O'Leary, A. Lemieux, Mr. Mercier, Tremblay, Campeau and others.

It was proposed that there be held an assembly of Liberals in St. Jean Baptiste ward to prepare for the picnic to be held on the 14th of August in honor of Mr. Laurier. It will be held on the Exhibition Grounds, and the entrance will be free. Ladies are invited. Amongst those who are expected to address the meeting are: Hon. W. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Lister, Edgar, Patterson, Miles, Green-shields, Tarte, Brodeur, Beausoleil and others.

POSSIBLY A CHALLENGE. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. J. Israel Tarte and many others are to receive an invitation to meet the Conservative leaders in a joint political meeting, to be held at Terrebonne on the 7th of August. Hon. J. A. O'Brien, as Government minister of Quebec, will probably issue the invitation. Mr. L. P. Brodeur, who will be one of the speakers, said yesterday that, as Terrebonne was a Tory stronghold, the meeting would undoubtedly be an interesting and important one.

Liberals and Conservatives May Meet on the Platform. At the grand Liberal picnic, which is to be held at the Exhibition Grounds on the 14th inst., under the auspices of the Club Letellier, the following leaders of the Liberal party will be present and will speak in the afternoon: Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. J. Israel Tarte, Hon. David Mills, Mr. W. Patterson, M. P., Mr. J. D. Edgar, L. P. Brodeur, Ald. Beausoleil, Messrs. Beaugrand, P. H. Roy, Deschene, Turgeon, Choquette, R. Lemieux and many others.

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The Exhibition Threesheet.

The new hangers and threesheets for the Montreal Exposition Co. have arrived and are being distributed to the bill-posters yesterday. The hangers represent a mounted Indian gazing out over the prairies, presumably looking for the crowd expected to visit the Exposition, while below him are representations of the impossible oxen and horses that one sees only on Exhibition posters. The threesheets show a blue ground with red and yellow lettering in very effective contrast. At the right hand are the arms of the Dominion, and at the left a scarlet horse is endeavoring to break loose from his holder in orthodox style. The whole poster is brilliant, if not altogether artistic, and it will not fail to attract attention from the passing public.

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