

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

PRICE ONE CENT.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR NO. 165.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894.

TREATY RATIFIED.

Canada's New Arrangement With France.

DISCUSSED IN COMMONS.

All the French Members Voted in Favor of It

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Most of the Prominent Members of Parliament Make Speeches on the Subject.

Ottawa, July 10.—The House devoted the whole sitting to-day to a discussion of the French treaty. In moving the second reading of the bill Mr. Foster made a few brief explanations in a half hour of way. Amendments by Col. O'Brien, Mr. Edgar and Mr. Laurier were defeated and the treaty was finally ratified.

When the House met to-day Mr. Gironard presented the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections whitewashing Mr. Turcott, M.P.

Mr. Laurier asked if the Premier would fix a day for the consideration of the report.

Sir John Thompson—I will be pleased to confer with the hon. gentleman during the day about the matter.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

On motion on the second reading of the French Treaty, Sir Richard Cartwright asked for some explanation. Mr. Foster, who had been up rising, in being several weeks since he had been in the House, said that the measure was long enough before the House to allow the hon. gentleman to understand its provisions thoroughly. There was one item, that of fish, in the treaty which was not well understood when he referred to the treaty last year. He was now able to say that item included general canned fish. There was also some doubt as to the item of soap. He was of the opinion that soap meant ordinary Castile soap. The other contention was that it did not. It had been interpreted to mean Castile soap. These two points have been satisfactorily cleared up.

There objections were taken to the treaty by parties outside the House. The prohibitionists, for instance, complained of its provisions and such representations were made to the Government. But he would just point out that the very same majority that brought about prohibition could also bring about the ratification of the treaty. There was another class of people who objected to the ratification of the treaty, namely the wine growers of the Dominion. In his opinion, there would be still left adequate protection for this trade after the adoption of the treaty. The wine growers held that they had labored under great disabilities in regard to preparing their wines. This was a matter which would have to be looked into. If such was the case and it was found that there were any substantial disabilities which the Canadian wine growers had to contend with, then they would be taken away. There was no obstacle in the way of doing that. The treaty was of importance since it was the first one negotiated by Canada's High Commissioner, as representing the Dominion. If there would give the treaty a fair and full consideration.

SIR RICHARD'S SPEECH.

Sir Richard Cartwright would like to know by what process of discipline the Minister of Finance had changed his view in respect to the treaty. It might be necessary to cross-examine him to learn the reasons which made the Minister of Finance come to very different conclusions to those from which he had arrived at in March 1893.

Mr. Foster—Will the hon. gentleman show how Sir Richard Cartwright—I am going to do so, and I have got the data beside me. He referred to the vacillation which existed between the different members of the Government and their high plenipotentiary in England which took place since the treaty was first negotiated. He did not wish to condemn the treaty one bit stronger than did the Finance Minister about a year ago. The Finance Minister showed that while it would benefit Canada's trade with France to the extent of some \$30,000,000 less, it would be nearly three times as large. He would like to see our trade with France increase. But in this treaty there was not one single article admitted free into France. The only advantages that were to have was the difference between the maximum and the minimum. If there was any article admitted free the minister could correct him.

Mr. Foster—None free. Sir Richard Cartwright went on to show that little or no advantage would accrue to us. If we had not a line of steamers plying directly with France then there would be no advantage at all in the treaty. The Government ought to be prepared to say if they were going to have a direct line or a cross line to a French port. This principal plea for the treaty was that the honor of the country was involved. But the hon. gentleman had out that ground away from his feet, by the declaration of the Government that they had not made up their mind on the treaty, and that they were waiting to get the opinions of certain delegations to it. The treaty would result in a great loss of revenue to the country, and thus at the present time of our declining finances was of great importance. He was not a Protectionist in any form, but he did oppose discrimination against our own people as this treaty would do in the case of the native wine growers. There was some ground of complaint in that made by the wine growers, when it was considered that in France the articles for making wine were obtained duty free, while in Canada they were prohibited from doing so. In conclusion, he did not think that Canada was to be congratulated on its first experiment of its treaty-making power. He quoted the words of Mr. Foster from Hansard of last year, when the Finance Minister said that before the Government would recommend the House to adopt the treaty they would re-

DEBS A PRISONER.

He Was Indicted in Quick Order By

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY,

Leader of the Great Railway Strike Soon Under Arrest.

THE ADDRESS OF JUDGE GROSSCUP.

Western Union Telegraph Company Compelled to Give up Deb's Dispatches.

Chicago, July 10.—Slowly but steadily, calmly and certainly, as betis the supreme power of a great nation throughout all the wide stretch of its domain, where wild-disposed persons are taking advantage of an exceptional industrial condition to cause riot and bloodshed, the Federal Government is moving to the accomplishment of that for which its powers were delegated to it, by the preservation of order and the safety of life and property.

In Chicago, in conjunction with the State and the municipality, it has already brought peace out of the condition of war which prevailed last week. At San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and various points in Colorado and Washington, where the unruly are causing havoc it has let slip the dogs of war in token of its fight for law and peace, even if it has to fight for it. In this city the military arm having accomplished its purpose, the judicial arm to-day took up the orderly course of its duties, which include the fixing upon of guilty parties the measure of their crime and the fitting of the punishments thereto.

The fitting of this proceeding was the assembling of the Federal Grand Jury and the delivery of the charge to Judge Grosscup as set forth in extra dispatches from this city. That it is the intention of the natural authorities not to be turned aside from an exhaustive enquiry into the cases which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities, being again objected to by the brinks with which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph Company with a due regard for the privacy of the messages of its client, was forced to put in before the jury called for messages from President Debs to the members of his Order, which had been transmitted over its wires. The court held that the public safety was paramount to private right and so ordered that the dispatches be produced.

That it is the intention of the Government not to be too long about the work in hand was shown by the fact that the footsteps of the telegraph office which brought the dispatches had scarcely ceased to echo along the corridor leading to the Grand Jury room, when the body filed into the courtroom and announced that it had found a true bill of indictment. Pending the arrest of the person thus put under the ban of the law, his name remained locked in the breast of the Lord High Executioner, and the public allowed to draw its own conclusions from all the premises and such preliminary data as it had at hand. That President Debs was the man none doubted, and subsequent developments justified the surmise.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Proposed in Parliament by Mr. Foster.

Ottawa, July 10.—The Minister of Finance gives notice to-night of several tariff amendments. The first is the prohibition of the importation of tea adulterated with spruce leaf oil or with exhausted leaves or with contains so much of the odor of spruce leaf oil as to be deleterious to health or to make it unfit for use. The following new items are then set forth: Lamp-drings, 20 per cent. ad valorem; horse clothing of Tule, shaped or otherwise manufactured, 20 per cent.; frames, clasps, or fasteners for purses, chateaine bags, or reticules not more than seven inches in width when imported by the manufacturer of purses, chateaine bags, or reticules for use in their own country, 20 per cent.; German looking-glass, unsilvered, 17 1/2 per cent.; satens for use of corset manufacturers, 25 per cent.; wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads, nut and bolt nuts less than three eighths of an inch in diameter, 10 per cent. ad valorem; patent prepared dyed, ground fustic and patent prepared dyed, bird skins and skins of animals not native to Canada for taxidermists' purposes, not further manufactured than prepared for preservation, iron borings, alum insides made of paper, hair brush pads, "Balerie fire" and "satin white" nitrate of ammonia, Section 724 of free list schedule is as follows: Wire of iron or steel, of number 13 and number 14 gauge, flat, tinned or corrugated used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such article to be used for their purposes only in their own factories, 20 per cent. ad valorem; One more addition to the free list is to be made, iron wire twisted when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories. Brass and copper wire for manufacturers of boots and shoes were already on free list.

DEBS UNDER ARREST.

Chicago, July 10.—The special Federal Grand Jury to investigate the strike was sworn in to-day by Judge Grosscup. The Grand Jury, which is composed of men drawn from the counties of the northern district of Illinois, was instructed to make a sweeping enquiry into the conditions which prevail in the city and the causes which brought them about. When the Grand Jury began its session there were a dozen witnesses in the court room. They are railroad employes and detectives who were called to testify to acts of lawlessness which they had observed. The work of examining witnesses was begun at once.

A deputy marshal stood at the door of the witness room and nobody except witnesses were allowed to enter or to see into the room. When all the jurors had been sworn they were instructed as to their duties by Judge Grosscup in a lengthy charge. "You have been summoned here to inquire," said the judge, "whether any of the laws of the United States in this judicial district have been violated. You have come into an atmosphere and amid occurrences which may well cause reasonable men to question whether the Government and laws of the United States are yet supreme."

In continuing, the Judge said: "Insurrection is a crime against a civil and political authority, the opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or State. Now the laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any persons from obstruction or retarding the passage of the mails and make it the duty of every citizen to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court."

"If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have willfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest for such offence has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and no legal authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established. "When men gather in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurgents, and any person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an insurgent."

"The mails are in the special keeping of the Government and laws of the United States. To insure their unhindered transmission it is made an offence to knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail or any carriage, horse, driver or carrier. "Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger car or thing constituting an element of inter-State commerce forms the foundation for this offence. But to complete this offence, it is necessary to obstruct the mails, there must exist, in addition to the resolve or purpose, the element of criminal conspiracy. "What is criminal conspiracy? If it shall appear to you that any two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully conspire with each other that trains carrying the mails and inter-State commerce should be forcibly arrested, obstructed and restrained, such would clearly constitute a conspiracy. "If it appears to you, therefore, that any two or more persons have conspired to obstruct or demanded under effective penalties and threats upon riot and bloodshed, the Federal Government is moving to the accomplishment of that for which its powers were delegated to it, by the preservation of order and the safety of life and property."

"In Chicago, in conjunction with the State and the municipality, it has already brought peace out of the condition of war which prevailed last week. At San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and various points in Colorado and Washington, where the unruly are causing havoc it has let slip the dogs of war in token of its fight for law and peace, even if it has to fight for it. In this city the military arm having accomplished its purpose, the judicial arm to-day took up the orderly course of its duties, which include the fixing upon of guilty parties the measure of their crime and the fitting of the punishments thereto."

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

The Board of Governors of the Notre Dame Hospital will shortly hold a meeting, when the following gentlemen will be elected liege governors of that institution: Hon. Arthur Boyer, Hon. Louis Turville and Messrs. Joseph Barsalou, Dr. J. H. Bondron, H. C. Cadieux, A. Derome, Chas. Gravel, S. Lachance, Dr. Oscar F. Mercier, Armand Prevost, C. Tongas, C. T. Vian and Romeo Prevost.

A petition has been presented to the Court, asking that a trustee be appointed to the estate of Henry P. Staron, who is now an absentee, and calling a meeting of creditors for the 23rd instant.

Continued on Page Two.

ALL CALLED OUT.

Big Strike of Knights of Labor.

ORDERED BY SOVEREIGN.

The Grand Master Workman's Letter on the Subject.

GIVES PULLMAN SOME HARD RAPS.

The Last and Heavy Card in the Great Strike Game Played.

Chicago, July 10.—Knights of Labor throughout the country, numbering nearly 1,000,000 men, have been called upon to strike for the cause of organized labor. General Master Workman Sovereign issued an order late this evening to all members of the organization to cease work until the conflict originating in the strike of the Pullman employes shall have been settled. Following is the text of the order:

Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1894. To the Knights of Labor of America, Greeting—A crisis has been reached in the affairs of this nation that endangers the peace of the Republic. Every fibre in our civil structure is strained to the breaking point. The shadows of fraternal hatred hover over our fair land with terrible forebodings. The arrogant lust of superiority is being applied by the corporations with relentless fury, and the chasm between the masses and the class is drawing deeper and wider with each succeeding day. If peace is restored and this nation saved from acts repulsive to the conscience of all Christian people, there must be wise action and that quickly.

Sincerely believing that the flames of discord are being purposely fanned by the railway corporations at the risk of the life of the Government, I take the liberty to appeal to you, and through you to the conscience of the whole people, imploring you to lay down the implements of toil for a short season and under the banner of peace and with a patriotic desire to promote the public welfare and the power of your aggregated numbers through peaceful assemblies to create a healthy public sentiment in favor of an amicable settlement growing out of the recent strike of the Pullman employes, and you are further requested not to turn to your usual avocations until a settlement of the pending trouble is made known to you through some authentic source. In the present strained relations between corporations and employes is involved a principle near and dear to all Americans, the right of labor to present grievances to the owners and representatives of corporate capital. The Pullman Palace Car Company refused to arbitrate the differences between itself and employes on the ground that cars were built below cost, and therefore there was nothing to arbitrate. But the Pullman Company goes further, its autocratic policy is refusal to arbitrate. It has refused to join with the business men and the Board of Aldermen of Chicago in a committee to discuss the question as to whether there is anything to arbitrate or not, and has taken this autocratic policy stand by the Managers' Association of the railway corporations, backed by the United States army as the aiders and abettors of this special crime. Suppose the Pullman Company had invited organized labor to arbitrate, and organized labor had declined the invitation, an appeal would have to be made to the question as to whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, it is needless to say a wave of popular indignation would obliterate every labor organization from the face of this continent, and no more could be formed for the next fifty years. The stigma of such a position would follow every name connected with organized labor to the grave. But in the present crisis, the corporation, whose wealth has been created by labor, take the position that they are right, and choke their creator with brigands of old, they rob the laboring masses, and employ the sword and the bludgeon, and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the balance of mankind. The Pullman Company claims that notwithstanding the wages of their employes were reduced to the starvation point there is nothing to arbitrate, because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stock of the Company has been watered three times over and that the Company has not only been able to pay its regular dividends on water and all, but that its stocks have long been and are at the present time at a premium on the stock markets. If the present strike is let to labor, it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibility of labor to ever emancipate itself from the thralldom of greed. The dignity of labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict. I beseech you to be true to your obligation in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of the generous public. Stand firm and united in our common cause, and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

(Signed) R. J. SOVEREIGN, Grand Master Workman.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The number of new cases of cholera reported yesterday was sixty-six. Seventeen cases have proved fatal.

A DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Assistant Coroner for the District of Beauharnois, Dr. Demers, yesterday held an investigation on the remains of Urbain Bergeron, a Lac Beauport farmer of St. Timothee, P. Q., who was accidentally drowned a few days ago while crossing the Beauharnois Canal. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE ST. ANTOINE MARKET.

Architect Perreault appeared before the Market Committee yesterday and stated that it would be necessary to repair the weigh-house at St. Antoine Market, in accordance with the report of the building inspector, and that the city would have to pay the additional expense thus incurred. Aid. Penny did not see why the repairs to the weigh-house should not have been included in the architect's original specification.

BREVITIES.

There will be an excursion from Lowell, Mass., and other intermediate ports on the 20th instant when a large contingent of French families will visit their relatives and friends in Montreal and Quebec.

Edward Higgins, charged with having picked Madame Barry's pocket some weeks ago, was sent to the Queen's Bench at the September term by Judge Dugas on August 15th.

The twelve days' camp of the Field Battery on St. Helen's Island has cost the city just \$55 for special police duty. The constables were kept on until 10 o'clock each night, and for this each one got 50 cents a night.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fine and Decidedly Warm, With Thunder Showers.

Toronto, Ont., July 10.—Since yesterday there has been a slight decrease of pressure throughout the Dominion, but the relative distribution remains about the same. Showers have occurred at a few places, but the weather has been generally fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 42-62; Prince Albert, 30-62; Qu'Appelle, 36-51; Winnipeg, 30-51; Louisbourg, 34-51; Montreal, 60-74; Quebec, 56-76; Halifax, 52-65.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Wind, mostly south and west; fine and decidedly warm, with a few local thunderstorms.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE. The Montreal temperature observed by Henry and Harrison's standard thermometer, 1610 and 1612 Notre Dame street: 8 a.m., 67; 1 p.m., 72; 4 p.m., 70; max., 75; min., 58; mean, 68. Standard barometer: 8 a.m., 30.06; 1 p.m., 30.05; 6 p.m., 30.03.

TRIED TO SHOOT HIM.

ST. LOUIS' MONEY.

It Was Required For Election Purposes.

SO SAYS WITNESS FRIGON.

Government Was Consequently Charged Extra Time

FOR BUILDING OF CURRAN BRIDGE.

Damaging Evidence Brought Out Before the Public Accounts Committee. [Special to the Herald.] Ottawa, July 10.—Another meeting of the Public Accounts Committee was held to-day, when the examination of Edward Kennedy was concluded. There was nothing new brought out. Mr. Geoffrey, Q.C., was present at the Committee for Mr. St. Louis, and with him Mr. Emard. John Conway, the next witness, swore that after the suspension of M. Kennedy, he became over-seeing and appointed Michael Doherty timekeeper to check the same work that were checked by St. Louis. It was on May 14 or 15 that he appointed Doherty. Doherty swore when examined that he was appointed on May 17. Contractor St. Louis was next examined. He said that pick and shovel men were to be included in his labor contract. Such men were paid \$1.10 and \$1.25 per day. He received \$1.50 for each of them. Henry Frigon, who was a time-keeper and employed in other capacities on the work, made some very startling statements. To Mr. Haggart he acknowledged being the author of a letter stating that the G.T.R. bridge lists were stuffed. He produced the time lists he kept on the Grand Trunk bridge from March 6 to April 21, 1893, and made some very startling statements. To Mr. Haggart he acknowledged being the author of a letter stating that the G.T.R. bridge lists were stuffed. He produced the time lists he kept on the Grand Trunk bridge from March 6 to April 21, 1893, and made some very startling statements.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED ON THE MONONGAHELA RAILWAY.

Hammond, Ind., July 10.—A gang of incendiaries has, before daylight, to a trestle bridge over the Calumet river, three miles south of here, on the Monongahela Railroad. It was completely destroyed, and traffic on the line will be effectually blocked until a temporary structure can be erected. The bridge was 700 feet long and 20 feet above water. It was not guarded by militia or deputy marshals.

A MAN BADLY CRUSHED.

While some men were moving a brick shed at the corner of Mount Royal and St. Dominique Street yesterday, it collapsed and injured two of them. They were conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, and on examination it was found that Leslie Boer, 47, of 377 St. Dominique Street, had his right leg broken in two places, his chest crushed, and head badly smashed up. His companion got off with a bad scalp wound and a severe shaking up.

TO BE HONORED BY ORANGEMEN.

[Special to the Herald.] Toronto, July 10.—Hon. Simon Fraser, one of the Intercolonial delegates, is Grand Master of the Orange Order in Victoria, Australia, and will be honored with an address from brethren in this city.

ANOTHER SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Madrid, July 10.—An Anarchist has been arrested in Lagunquera, near Girona, upon suspicion of being concerned in a plot to assassinate President Casimir-Perier, of France.

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\$2,000,000 LOAN.

Continued from page

Only Ald. Turner, Kennedy, Rainville and Penny voting for it. The main motion was carried on the same division.

The report of the Special Committee on the advisability of voting \$25,000 towards the establishment of a military school in the city encountered the opposition of several French-Canadian Aldermen, including Ald. Jacques, Hurlbut, Leclerc and Marsolin.

The last named moved in amendment that the City Attorney be asked to report on the legality of the city making such a grant. The amendment was lost on the following vote:

For—Jacques, Leclerc, Kennedy, Marsolin and Nolan—5.
Against—Lefebvre, Turner, Farrell, Lyall, Renault, Smith, McBride, Farrell, Hurlbut, Brunet, Dupre, Prevost, Penny, Costigan, Stevenson, Robert, Fontaine and Hurlbut—17.

The report was adopted on the same division.
The following letter was read from the City Clerk:

To His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of the City of Montreal.
Gentlemen,—Alderman Beausoleil having advised before the Council that a resolution of the Finance Committee relating to the payment of witnesses in expropriation cases had been distorted, I think it my duty to offer to prove that, instead of being criticized, I should be praised for what I have done in that matter. I thought that the Finance Committee, who heard my explanation, was convinced that I had done my duty and even more than my duty. I would be glad that the Committee should be requested to report on that incident.

L. O. D.
P.S.—I avail myself of the occasion to declare that the City Clerk has nothing to do with the completion of electoral lists except to countersign them, which was done as usual by the officials by means of a stamp approved by the Council.

L. O. D.
The following by-law was read three times and passed:

By-law to compel all persons building within the city limits to apply for and obtain the level of the street.

At a meeting, etc.
Sec. 1.—Any proprietor who intends to erect a new building or raise a building already existing within the limits of the said city, shall be held, before commencing said works, to apply to and obtain from the City Surveyor or the level of the street which he intends to erect said new building or raise a building.

Sec. 2.—Upon receipt by the city surveyor of any such application, he shall with the least possible delay (not to exceed eight days) visit the premises and make proper measurements and information, he shall grant his certificate or permit showing the level on which the new building is to be erected or the old building raised, and the said proprietor shall thereupon be bound to conform himself to said level, under the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 3.—Any proprietor refusing or neglecting to conform to said level, when given by the city surveyor, shall be liable to a fine, and in default of immediate payment of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment, the amount of the said fine and the term of imprisonment to be fixed by the recorder's court at its discretion; but the said fine shall not exceed forty dollars, and the said imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than two calendar months; the said fine, however, shall cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said recorder's court, upon payment of the said fine and costs; and the offender shall be liable to the same penalty for each and every day that such contravention shall last, which contravention shall be considered as a distinct and separate offence for each and every such day.

The Road Committee report recommending the extension of the homologated line at Chomey Street was adopted, and Grant Street was ordered to be changed to Wolfe Street, of which it is a continuation, and Barlow Street to Ash Avenue.

It was also ordered that the name of Pine Avenue be changed.
The Council then adjourned, the Mayor remarking that he would not call another meeting until August.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.
The question of the dismissal of employees was discussed at the meeting of the Water Committee yesterday afternoon.

Ald. Penny said that he had heard that 90 men had been either discharged or suspended.

Ald. Savignac—"I understand that 13 of these were permanent employees."

Superintendent Davis said that it was only the men who had been engaged in piping who had been laid off. As soon as the Finance Committee gave the \$46,000 which the department wanted the men would be reinstated.

Ald. Savignac said that in his opinion as many men as might reasonably be employed should be set to work. Times were hard and money was scarce; but there was plenty of work to be done. He understood that the Superintendent had put on a number of men who were not entitled to be employed. To this he strongly objected. It seemed that some favoritism was going on. The Committee should be consulted.

Superintendent Davis—"I have only employed men whom it was absolutely necessary to employ. I have varied the appropriation."

Ald. Nolan—"That is a poor way to carry on business."

Ald. Leclerc—"I move that the Superintendent discharge no more permanent employees without the sanction of the Committee, except they are guilty of acts of insubordination."

Ald. Costigan stated that a resolution had been passed last year to the effect that the Superintendent must not discharge any permanent employee without obtaining leave of the Committee, but that, in certain cases, he might suspend them, provided he made a report to that effect.

Ald. Leclerc, forgetting that his motion had not been put, moved that the resolution to which Ald. Costigan had alluded be reconsidered.

This was carried.
Superintendent Davis—"What is to be done about those men who have been suspended? There is no money and no work."

Ald. Savignac—"As a member of the Finance Committee I say that there is plenty of money to be paid for work which is necessary."

Superintendent Davis—"You seem to be vexed at me because—"

Ald. Nolan—"We are not vexed at all. There is no use in your talking like that."

Ald. Savignac moved that all the employees who had been suspended remain suspended until there was some work for them to do. This was passed.

COMMON SENSE WANTED.

W. W. OGILVIE'S SUGGESTION AS TO HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMISSIONERS REFUSE TO ENTERTAIN IT.

A Lively Meeting of the Board—The Engineer's Monthly Report.

The monthly meeting of the Harbor Board took place at half past one o'clock yesterday. All the Commissioners were present, with the exception of Messrs. McLennan and Gould. After the Secretary had finished reading the monthly reports Ald. Hurlbut said that he thought the statement was not complete, as the costs were not given with other items. He thought that each month's statement should contain costs of the work of that period. A resolution was accordingly passed.

The resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce protesting against the scheme of extending a basin at Windmill Point, and arguing the adaptability of Hochelaga Basin, which might be extended, was read by the Secretary, and placed on record.

No. 6 plan, which has been left over from several preceding meetings, was again thought best to be left over to the next meeting by the Mayor. Ald. Hurlbut objected to this, saying he thought the public would be better treated fairly; that too much money was being spent in dredging in the north of the basin.

The Mayor—"I myself have advocated No. 6 plan, and until it is pointed out to me that the plan is wrong in some respects and can be improved on I cannot change my mind."

The Guard Pier was discussed. Said Mr. Richard White—"I think the work is going on satisfactorily and economically. I don't see any reason why we should change our plans we have confidence in our engineer and the work should go on."

Ald. Hurlbut moved that work on the Windmill Point dredging be discontinued and that the dredges be taken to the Molsion shore where the shore must be remedied.

Mr. Chairman, said Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, "what we want is common sense work, and not to go hopping about from one point to another. If we are getting shale rock all night where we are now dredging, let us continue work there."

It was then moved in amendment by W. W. Ogilvie, seconded by R. White, and resolved, "that no change in the plan of work be made until the report of the Engineer, as to the position of the Molsion's Shoal be received." Mr. Ogilvie added that he was not an East End man nor a West End enthusiast, but was on the Board in the interest of the Port of Montreal. There had been 1,400 feet of work done in the West, against 7,300 feet in East during the past 19 years.

Ald. Hurlbut said that the Commissioners should look after the safety of the port, instead of the East. He was in the place of entry. Mr. Bulmer said that he had received many complaints from agents as to the danger of Molsion's Shoal, and he thought the consensus of opinion was that the shoal should be removed. The Mayor said the Molsion Shoal was in the way, and he hoped it would be removed, and he was in favor of all modern facilities being afforded vessels entering this port.

Ald. Hurlbut got incensed and still harped on the East End improvement. W. W. Ogilvie could not stand it any longer and in stern voice said "ever since you saved this board Mr. Hurlbut you have been talking nothing but the East End. I am asking you to hear you try to reach me what traffic is going over Black's Bridge, considering I visit that place four or five times a day. It is rather too late in the day for you to try this."

Mr. Ogilvie, however, Mr. Hurlbut, of making speeches for him, and the Chairman called "order."

The Mayor came to the rescue as Ald. Hurlbut was suggesting that only one dredge be taken off, and he asked Mr. Hurlbut to make a motion as he spoke.

Mr. White said, "Why is not Mr. Kennedy called in to give his opinion?"

Mr. Bulmer replied it was the opinion of the Board that Kennedy was the only man who had any knowledge of the Harbor Works.

Mr. Ogilvie took exception to the Chairman's remarks, and asked what was the use of having an engineer unless he was properly used. He might as well take work out of the hands of his boss miller and try to run the mill himself. The Mayor again came forward with a resolution which was passed as an amendment to Ald. Hurlbut's first motion.

It read as follows:
"That in the opinion of this Board it is desirable that the Molsion shoals be removed, and that means should be taken to remove them, and that no more dredges be used, but dredges be put at once." Messrs. Allau and Ogilvie assented.

Amongst other business transacted Chief Engineer Kennedy reported the necessary supervision of the construction of No. 3 dredge apart from personal visits, saying that he considered it important to have a proper inspector constantly at the contractor's works or so frequently as to be practically the same thing in order to make sure that the materials and workmanship of the fitting of the machinery are according to specification. He went on to state various imperfections and inaccuracies in dredges that might have been avoided by such inspection.

Geo. Hadriell, Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trade, wrote transmitting a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Council of the Board, approving and endorsing the action taken on the Harbor Commission in urging that the Commissioners carry to completion Plan No. 6 before any new works in connection with the harbor be commenced.

The Chamber de Commerce transmitted a motion already printed in this paper, referring to the action of the Commissioners re No. 6 Plan in the very opposite way.

The Chief Engineer reported as follows upon the harbor works for the month of June last: New works: Sections 46 and 47 (Maisonville). A small extent of dredging was done in the early part of the month in the basin on the lowest side of the pier for the immediate purpose of furnishing sand for the roadways on the wharves. Quantity dredged 1,725 cubic yards. Section 45.

The gap in the roadway near Nicolet Street has been filled in and there is now a continuous macadamized road throughout the wharves to the lowermost pier at the Sugar Refinery and connecting with Pius IX. Street. Section 43 (Hochelaga). The dredging of the site of the crib-work for the upper side of the new filling in of the basin was finished on the 6th June. Sections 10 to 5. Windmill Point. Dredging has been continued throughout the month. Chiefly in the shale rock and at the upper end of the basin and the dredgings have been used in the construction of the Guard Pier and in dredging 16,995 yards. The chartered blasting boat arrived in the harbor on Saturday, the 7th instant, and was placed for work in the basin yesterday, but a commencement has been delayed by the necessity of lengthening the drill spuds and drill bars and by minor mishaps to the

machinery. Guard Pier. The construction of the embankment has been continued throughout the month, chiefly in raising the height of the upper section. Quantity deposited, upper section 50,633 cubic yards; lower section, 5,059 cubic yards; total, 55,692 cubic yards, of which 3,522 cubic yards is from city excavations and the remainder from the dredges. Island Shoal dredging: Two dredges have been kept at work during the month and have raised 15,435 cubic yards. Repairs: The usual general repairs to the roadways and timber work of the wharves have been continued throughout the month.

The number and tonnage of sea-going vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to July 1 was reported for this year to be 214 steamers, with a tonnage of 347,061, and 12 sail, with tonnage of 4,020, showing a total of 226 and total tonnage of 351,081, as against 227 steamers with 343,942 tonnage, and 23 sail with 6,641 tonnage; total, 250 ships with 350,583 tonnage, for 1893. This shows a decided increase in tonnage, although a decrease in number of ships.

The number of inland vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to July 1 is reported for 1894 as 1,726, as against 1,726 for the same period. The depth of water in a 274 foot channel on July 1st was 31 feet 2 inches, compared with 31 feet 9 inches last year.

The comparative statement of revenue for June and from the opening of navigation to July 1st for 1894 were submitted, indicating as follows for this year from customs and local traffic \$68,210, against \$74,364 for last year at the same date.

The Trinity dues being 5 per cent. of all pilotage dues paid on vessels into or out of Montreal Harbor for June and from the opening of navigation to July 1st was for this year \$811.89 and for 1893 \$808.80.

THE HEPBURN LINE

By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.

CHAPTER XIII.
AUNT DESIRE'S STORY.

(Continued.)

The next morning the newly-married couple left en route for Europe, and the last we heard from them they were at Alexandria, waiting for the Hydaspes, which was to take them to Alexandria. Doris will come back to live with us again in the autumn, but Brier never, and when I think of that, and remember all she was to me, and her patience and gentleness and unselfishness, there is a bitter pain in my heart, and my tears fall so fast that I have blurred this sheet so that she has Tom at last, although her going from us makes me so lonely and sad and brings back the dreary past and all I lost when Henry died. But some time, and that not very far in the future, I shall meet my love, dead now so many years that, counting by them, I am old, but that, counting by my feelings, I am still young as he was when he died, and as he will be when he welcomes me inside the gate of the celestial city and says to me, in the voice I remember so well, "I am waiting for you, darling, and now come rest awhile before I show you some of the glories of the heavenly world, and the people who are here, Douglas, and Maria, and Gerold, and all the rest who still with a more perfect love, because born of the Master whose name is love eternal."

THE END.

RIGHTED AT LAST.

CHAPTER I.

How little did Philip Norris, a solitary boy, who dreamed for hours by the sea, of tragedies and tales he would one day write, imagine that the first, and perhaps the last, tale he would ever tell would be his own; that of all of subtle plots he wove—plots for the greater part unconscious thefts from the books he had already assimilated—the tangled threads of his own life and belongings, when unravelled, would lead him to strange events, more marvellous coincidences and greater surprises than anything his ingenuity could suggest—and his life at that time seemed so prosaic and commonplace!

For I, the Philip aforesaid, had lived all my life, or at least, since I could remember anything, in one house, in one place. Why that house was built has been a mystery to everybody; but as so few people know of its existence, the word "everybody" must be taken in a very limited sense. It lies miles from the road, and, as no land to speak of has ever been held with it, it cannot have been designed to do duty as a farmhouse. Indeed, its appearance tells you at once it is a gentleman's residence, although whoever built his residence there cared little about easy access. High above the level of the road, and in a valley, which stretches away in a table land of moor. These are three sides of the frame; the fourth is the sea, in which every window of the front—the north side of the house—gazes point blank.

CHAPTER II.

When I was fourteen years of age my father gave me a boat. He had evidently no wish that I should become a recluse like himself, and encouraged me in every way to spend my leisure hours out of doors in such sport or pastime as I liked best. For years, when the weather was anything like tempting, I had spent two or three hours each day on the water. The fishermen and I were sworn allies, and their boats were always at my disposal. They taught me all their craft, so that at the age of fourteen I could handle a boat with any of them. I knew every inch of the coast. I was strong for my age, and fearless. Moreover, I could swim like a duck, so, to my great delight, on my birthday I became the possessor of a staunch, safe, yawl-rigged boat. She was an open boat about eighteen feet long, easily managed by one person; and, proud of my treasure, I spent the greater part of what time I had to spare during the next few months afloat, generally alone.

One morning, when a brisk westerly breeze sent me westward, but I was not happily under way, and, forsooth, saw a small schooner-rigged yacht stretching in toward shore on a long winning tack. A yacht, being always an object of curiosity and pleasure to me, and besides, not very often seen off the North Devon coast, I went about, and beat down as near to her as I could. For some reason which I could not divine, she how to about a quarter of a mile from the shore, exactly opposite our little bay. As I flew past her, admiring her white sails, tapering spars and beautiful lines, someone on the deck hailed me, asking if I could get alongside. The breeze was very fresh and the sea lively; but I saw nothing to prevent my doing so. I got up to windward, and, without any fuss, saw a small schooner-rigged yacht stretching in toward shore on a long winning tack. 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MONTREAL, JULY 11.

THE PADDY PAY LIST.

The enquiry by the Public Accounts Committee in the Curran Bridge affair has brought out no more interesting evidence than that which has reference to the padding of the pay lists. That there lists were falsified has been clearly shown...

Even more striking evidence as to the padding of the lists was given recently by M. Doherty, who was employed as a stone mason on the Wellington and Grand Trunk bridges and Lock No. 1. Doherty was asked by Kennedy, who the letter was overseer of the works, to keep a check upon the numbers of men employed from day to day on the stone of which Doherty was in charge...

Table with columns: Date, Pay-list, M. Doherty. Rows for March 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

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claimed by St. Louis on this score had not yet been paid. By Mr. Davies pointed out, and Mr. Haggart agreed, that the accounts for March at least had been paid. The inference is that such lists as those which have been declared upon oath in the Public Accounts Committee to have been falsified were fair samples of the lists upon which the contractor was paid. It is to be remarked that before the Committee Doherty positively declared to admit that he had signed any certificate of the official pay sheets. He said that his signature, wherever it was found affixed to these sheets, had been affixed in its capacity as stone measurer. Both certificates, he said, must have been submitted to him at once. He had had no official connection with the matter of labor and had certified only to the quantity of stone received. There could be no doubt, he said, in answer to Mr. Davies, that the figures which he himself had prepared were actually correct. There could be no reasonable doubt about his ability to check. He could not be more than one or two astray. He had made his entries from day to day. The conclusion is that so far at least as the men engaged to work on the stone of which Doherty was measurer are concerned, the number for whom the contractor asked, and for a certain period received, pay, very largely exceeded the number actually engaged on the works.

TWO IMPERIALISTIC PROJECTS.

The London Times discusses at some length the two propositions for consolidating the scattered Empire, which are now being put forward. One is, of course, the project which was once quite familiar in Canada, of preferential trade within the Empire. The Colonial conference which has just completed its labors at Ottawa is understood to have given its approval to this scheme; and when the veil of secrecy has been lifted from its deliberations it is to be hoped it will reveal something more than a mere expression of good-will to a scheme which has always been outlined in the vaguest terms. It is time we should know what a preferential trade arrangement will mean, so far as Canada's fiscal policy is concerned. Are our duties on British manufactures to be entirely removed in the interest of Imperial unity? The outstanding free traders of Canada would probably be pleased to see such a change, but if the Government will confer on the subject with Mr. A. F. Gault, Senator Drummond, the proprietors of the rolling mills and the other leading manufacturers who virtually dictate the fiscal policy of the country they will very soon find that they will not be allowed to go a single step in that direction. Even a reduction of 5 per cent. on British goods would be vigorously opposed, for it is well-known that British competition is much more feared than American by our manufacturers. It is very doubtful whether a proposition of preferential trade, even assuming that Great Britain was willing, would carry in Canada, at any rate under conservative auspices. The Times is also of the opinion that it could not be agreed to by several of the colonies.

But if the colonies were all agreed the project could not be carried out without the reversal of England's hereditary, and trade policy. The Times is very cautious in its treatment of this phase of the question, but it is apparent that it has no expectation that Great Britain would agree to anything so radical. "It may be useful to recall," says the Times, "the figures of the trade of the United Kingdom as summarized by Sir Rawson Rawson for the year 1890 (and they are essentially the same for 1893)—and, to avoid the use of totals, which convey very little to the mind, we may avail ourselves of the figures representing the percentage proportions. Adopting this method, we find that the colonies—excluding India, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong—represent 15.1 per cent. of the total trade of the United Kingdom, of which 2.7 represents the trade with British North America, 7.5 the trade with Australasia, 2.2 the trade with South Africa (Cape of Good Hope and Natal), and 2.7 that with all other colonies. British India and the Straits Settlements are responsible for 10.3 per cent. of the trade of the United Kingdom, while our trade with the countries of Europe 42.6, and with other foreign countries (inclusive of Hongkong) 13.4 per cent. The significance of these figures is patent on the face of them, and it may perhaps serve a useful purpose to recall them at a time when the commercial relations between the colonies and the mother country are attracting an unusual amount of attention."

The other scheme of Imperial consolidation has been given prominence lately by the memorial to the Home Government, largely signed by members of the Imperial Parliament of both parties. It sets out that the total seaborne trade of the Empire in 1891 amounted to 970 millions sterling, of which 696 millions belonged to the United Kingdom and 143 millions to the self-governing colonies. Of this last sum 95 millions is said to represent the trade done by those colonies with countries other than the United Kingdom, while the Navy which protects this commerce is almost entirely paid for by the people of the United Kingdom. The 38 million inhabitants of the United Kingdom spend on the general protection of the Empire and its commerce by its navy, £18,000,000 a year, while the 11 million people in the self-governing colonies contribute £200,000 for the same object. This amount is contributed entirely by the Australian colonies. These figures give a contribution by the colonies of the Empire of £1,100,000, or about 1 per cent. of the total value of the goods imported into the United Kingdom.

The memorial urged the Government to call the attention of the Ottawa Conference to the subject, with a view to obtaining from the assembled delegates a declaration of the willingness of the countries they represent to take an equitable share with the United Kingdom in the cost of the maintenance of the Navy "provided that arrangements are made by which these countries can also share in the administration of the funds so provided." If this request was forwarded to the conference apparently was not approved. The sympathy of the conference was for the other scheme which is simply impossible of fulfillment unless Great Britain consents for sentimental considerations to endanger her maritime foreign trade; and it had nothing but indifference or hostility for a proposal that the colonies should demonstrate their loyalty to Great Britain which is so much in evidence at banquets and in election campaigns by consenting to bear a portion of the cost of the navy, whose value to the colonies is unquestionable. The second proposition is understandable at all events; it is a plain claim for compensation for the protection of colonial shipping by the navy; and we are not prepared to say that it is not reasonable in its terms.

Yesterday's proceedings at the Glass Workers' Convention was devoted to the appointment of Committees on the following branches of the trade: Prescription, Press, Chemicals, Iron Moulds, Paper Moulds, Workers, Brass and Lead Workers and Stoppers. The work of the Convention will be done by these Committees, and is expected to occupy the balance of the week. The Convention will then form a Committee of the Whole and consider the report of the various branches. The financial report shows that 7,500 members were employed during the year. The aggregate wages during the same period, amounting to \$2,705,708.25, a shortage of about 50 per cent. on the aggregate wages reported by the strike that has been going on during the last year. The receipts during the year from all sources, was \$375,000, and the disbursements for sick, death and strike benefits amounted to \$300,000, leaving a balance of \$75,000, independent of the reserve fund, which amounts to \$250,000. The highest wages earned by any local union was \$76,000. The lowest \$800. Among the delegates who arrived were the representatives of Gas City and Mexican Ind., who were delayed owing to the strike. The American press is represented by Mr. B. Alfred, editor of the Millville, N. J., Transcript, who has attended the annual conventions of the glass workers for the past twelve years. The Commonweal and Glass Worker, the official organ of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., is represented by its editor, Mr. S. N. McCarthy, who has been a practical glass worker and was an active member of the Union. Present here is an honorary member of the Association. Among the delegates attending the Convention whose also representative men in public life are: The Hon. John Corcoran, a member of Legislature of Wheeling, W. Va., and a member of the Executive Board; W. Doonin, V. P. of the Glass Workers' Union; George Simpson, P. Lafferty, J. McGinnis, M. Kane, J. McHenry, Jes. Sullivan, Jos. Branagan, A. Kyler, J. Wallace, T. Higgins, Thos. Rowe. These delegates are all old members, and have a wide knowledge of the trade, and the questions which they intend to introduce during the Convention, and which is expected to cause quite a surprise among the members, who are of the opinion that only that which is directly connected with the trade should be considered. The session of the Convention began at eight and twelve and from half past one to half past five. The evening session was held at 7 o'clock at the B. O. L. G. Assembly Hall. A committee to draw-up-by-laws governing the sick benefit fund, which they have recently decided to introduce as a permanent feature of the Assembly. The reports of the Committee appointed to wait on the Mayor and request him to have the Sunday closing law, enforced, showed that much good has been produced. Four actions were taken out on Monday, against W. J. Richards, Montreal, and proprietors of shops for violating the law and they will be tried before the Recorder to-day.

ONE OF THE objects aimed at by Debs in bringing on the railway strike was the crushing of the other railway labor Orders. "The contention of Mr. Debs," says the Railway Review, "is that all railway employees should belong to the same union instead of being divided into brotherhoods according to their various classes of occupations. The American Railway Union was organized for the express purpose of substituting itself for all other organizations. It could not, therefore, be supported by other unions in a strike of its own creation, and it therefore sought, by adopting the cause of the Pullman employees, to create a sympathetic strike which, while it would involve the other organizations, would rebound chiefly to its own credit. In short, the success of the American Railway Union means the death of the other railway unions, and it will be strange if some of the level-headed men who are at the head of these organizations will consent to be used for such a purpose."

THE DIPLOMATIC DEBTS might be deemed a fair specimen of the demagogues that the greatest protectionist country of the world is bound to produce. But the same country produced a Grover Cleveland also, and just now Grover seems to be coming on top.

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THE CREW IN IRONS. A Sailer Has Trouble With Indian Sailors.

Victoria, B.C., July 10.—The Steamship City of Topeka arrived here from Alaska, and reported that the Steamship Stealer Legrande reached Sitka on July 4th with a crew of Indians in irons. They had mutinied and threatened the lives of the officers. They were landed in Sitka, and jailed.

Committed for Trial. Jockey Grier, who was arrested by Detective O'Keefe for breaking into Osterer Dixon's refreshment room at Bel-Air, was fully committed to the Court of Queen's Bench, September term, by Judge Dugas yesterday morning. It is expected that other arrests in connection with the same case will be made shortly.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or other organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowed complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every morbid derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations are used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, nausea, or disorders liver; for flatulence or heartburn they are specific. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organs can longer...

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THE DIVORCE GRANTED.

Mrs. Johnston could not be found or notified. [Special to the Herald.] Kingston, Ont., July 10.—To-day McIntyre and McIntyre were notified through their agents in Ottawa, that the divorce bill relieving G. Johnston, florist of this city, had passed the Senate and Commons and only awaits the signature of the Governor-General to become law.

Notwithstanding that great efforts were made to locate Miss Johnston and notify her of divorce proceedings, she could not be found.

A Missing Teller. E. C. Costigan, a paying teller in the Bank of Montreal, No. 127-D, St. James Street West, left his post on the 10th inst., but since his departure the officials have discovered that his accounts are about \$3,800. Detectives were "put on the case," but they have failed to locate him. Costigan is 25 years of age and unmarried. He was insured in the Guaranty Company.

Uncle Sam Wants More Soldiers. Washington, July 10.—Major-General Miles in Congress contemplates urging at an early day an increase of the standing army to 30,000. This is wholly independent of the present strike and Representative Darper's resolution for an increase of the army, as the proposed addition of 5,000 men is due to a desire permanently to benefit the service.

PERSONAL. Mrs. C. McDan and daughter arrived home last evening by S.S. Lake Ontario, having spent 4 or 5 months on the Continent. The latest arrivals at the St. Leon Springs Hotel are: Thos. D. Grace, Ontario; Mrs. O. Tremily, Lake Port, N.H.; Chas. Rodier, N. Tougissant and family, D. E. Mathew, G. H. Wilson, W. O. Wilson, J. Holbroome and family, Misses G. G. Gilbert, M. B. Roy, B. M. O. Turgeon, Montreal; Frank Conway, Kingston; Henry D. Herlt, Montreal; G. A. Frigon, Miss A. Frigon, Three Rivers; Bert Perry, Hamilton; H. C. St. Pierre and family, Montreal; Captain Chartrand, Paris, France; J. Beaumont, Montreal; J. H. Sunk, Miss C. A. Sunk, P. B. Seaman, New York; D. McCormick, Alphonse Mallet, James Cook, Thos. Deery, J. Fairhurst, G. Nicholson, G. McDonald, Miss Eward, Miss E. L. Porter, G. N. Neilson, N. Tees, C. E. Holder, Chas. D. Armore, P. Swellman, F. D. Shiller and family, W. J. Richard, Montreal; E. P. Vannas, Alfred Lussier, Alfred Marchand, T. Beland, Louisville; L. La-Brie, Montreal.

Camping parties find Lyman's Fluid Coffee indispensable.

PURE OLD CHIANTI WINE.

Italian Caper, shipped by Ferdinando Nen ciotti, Pisa, Italy. Now in store, ex-Allen Lane St. Brasilia. Chianti, in cases of one dozen quarts. Chianti, in cases of two dozen quarts. FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

THE LAKE SHORE TRADE.

The new trip will be made as usual, SATURDAY MORNING, leaving the Italian Warehouse at SEVEN o'clock a.m.

THE VERY FINEST JERSEY AND GUERNSEY BUTTER.

Jersey Butter, in prints and tins, from the dairy of the Hon. Senator (Ochroon, Hillsdale, N.Y.).

LONDONDERRY "LITHIA" WATER.

America's Finest Sparkling Table Water.

TARRAGONA PORT.

Good Cooking Sherry.

Bunker Hill Beer—The Boston Tivoli Lager.

In champagne bottles, brewed and bottled by Messrs. Barkhard & Co., Roxbury, Mass.

Theodore Metcalf's (Boston) Celebrated Fruit Syrups.

BASS'S PALE ALE The Bogle Brand.

BASS'S PALE ALE Cameron & Saunders.

BASS'S PALE ALE C. G. Hibbert's.

DUNCAN GILMORE'S HOP BITTER ALE.

Disgraceful Row.

CHINA WIVES TO HOLD ON TO COREA.

China Wives to Hold on to Corea.

CLOSING SALE.

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Scotch Linens, Straw Hats, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, etc.

By Auction, To close various consignments, at our Sales-rooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

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ORDER RETURNING.

THE POWER OF THE STRIKE ON THE WANE.

TRAINS PASS THROUGH THE STOCK-YARDS.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE IN CALIFORNIA.

Trouble Breaks Out in the Southwest.

Chicago, July 10.—Adjt.-Gen. J. P. Martin, next in command to Gen. Miles, stated this morning that from the advice received in military headquarters the situation in California is such that the President is reported, and the railways have nearly all resumed business, running regular mail and passenger, as well as nearly all suburban freight trains. President Egan, of the General Managers' Association, this morning reported trains moving on all railroads.

Several mail trains were sent out of the Stock Yards last night and this morning and a number of consignments of live stock received. Freight business is beginning to be resumed. Some of the trucks used for freight trains only in this city have not been cleared, but the railroads are clearing rapidly the obstructions thrown across the tracks last week. The National Association of Marine Engineers will not go on a strike to assist other labor organizations.

The blockade at the Stock Yards was raised to-day when the Second, Third and Morris went out on a train of 55 cars of meat. The train went through the yards without obstruction, being the first to leave since July 4. The stock yards companies' tracks were clear and another train was prepared for shipment east this afternoon. The receipts in the Stock Yards to-day consisted of 50 cattle and 3,000 sheep.

Toledo, July 10.—The situation here this morning is better than yesterday. The Michigan Central strikers held a meeting at midnight and decided to go to work. The Pennsylvania Railway is moving all trains without trouble, and the strike on the Hooking Valley is over here. The Lake Shore is the only point of trouble. A few freights are getting through, having to run the gauntlet of petty annoyances, such as having engines pulled down, and the crews assaulted with verbal abuse from idle spectators. All efforts to involve other roads, or to cause a general strike of all labor organizations have so far failed.

NON-UNION MEN AT WORK.

Cleveland, July 10.—The railroad managers are to-day making an organized effort to raise the freight blockade. Another large batch of non-union men were brought into the city from the East about midnight last night, and were put to work with a number of others who arrived yesterday in the Lake Shore yards this morning. The Nickel Plate succeeded in getting a mail train and one freight train westward this morning. The other roads have so far made but slight efforts to resume work, apparently awaiting the outcome of the proposed break on the Vanderbilt lines.

PASSenger TRains are running as usual on the four Lake Shore lines, and the Ohio, C. & E. Erie and other lines.

DEBS NOT A DRUNKARD!

Chicago, July 10.—The talk of President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, taking to drink and suffering from nervous prostration, is pronounced by his friends to be wholly untrue. "It is a gross misrepresentation," says Director William L. Debs, "and he reports that Debs had been on a prolonged spree and was suffering from nervous prostration in consequence." President Debs, Director Rogers and Secretary Kahler were served with new subpoenas issued by the United States Court in Ohio. The injunction is similar to the one issued here, and commands those named to appear before the Court at Columbus.

MORE SHOOTING.

Lives Lost at Danville—Further Trouble Feared.

Danville, Ill., July 10.—Yesterday was a day of much excitement in this city and Grape Creek. Two women, who were at their homes, were killed by bullets fired by militia in an attempt to move in moving a large freight train. Mrs. Michael Glendon, killed at Grape Creek; Miss Clara James, killed at Grape Creek; and Miss Clara, killed at Danville. The strikers used several freight cars and they were fired upon by the militia. Stray bullets killed the two women, who were in their houses. The town is wild with excitement, and a battery has been sent here.

ARBITRATION THE REMEDY.

Congress to be Asked to Provide a Law to Adjust Labor Troubles.

Detroit, July 10.—Following an immense parade of workmen last night, a mass meeting was held in the Auditorium to discuss the present strike situation. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Pingree. The Mayor read telegrams received in reply to his enquiry telegraphed to the Mayors of fifty cities, comprising nearly all sections of the United States, ninety per cent of whom responded in favor of arbitration. The meeting adopted a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting Congress during its present session to pass an Act providing for submitting to the States an amendment to the Federal Constitution for the establishment of State Boards of Arbitration, designed for the adjustment and settlement of labor troubles arising within their jurisdiction.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Varying Views of American Newspapers.

The attempt of Debs, in the name of his new American Railway Union, to paralyze the transportation interests of the country, is an utterly inexcusable act of violence. Debs is striking, not at the railroads alone or chiefly, but at every labor organization, and he has done so upon no account of the oppression of corporate power ever equalled that it now has against Debs for his destructive madness. Honest labor cannot afford to stand by Debs—St. Louis, Wash. Dispatch.

This is not a labor against capital. It is a criminality against the people of the United States, and upon every other kind of labor all popular interests in common.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

We must insist upon viewing this strike not as a contest between the railroads and their employees, but as a contest between the people of the United States, and upon every other kind of labor all popular interests in common.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HIS STRENGTH IS RECRUITED FROM THE HABITUALLY VICIOUS AND CRIMINAL CLASSES, MARSHALS, CHIEFLY PEACEFUL CITIZENS AT NIGHT ON THE STREET. IF THEY WERE NOT ENGAGED IN MOB WORK AT THE SCENES OF RAILROAD DISTURBANCE.—CHICAGO HERALD.

The general Government is called upon to meet the issue that is now plainly before the nation, and that consists in the order of choice between Anarchy and the rule of law. It is not probable that the President is not in a position to order the execution of the riotous and rebellious conditions which now prevail on the Western railroad systems, and depend upon the firmness and courage of the President and it is gratifying to see that he has taken his stand without hesitation in favor of the emphatic and vigorous assertion of the regular power.—Chicago Bulletin (Rep.).

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Washington, D.C., July 10.—The entire national force in the Marine Islands, navy yards and marines, have been ordered to co-operate with the garrison in the Pretidio in maintaining and executing the law.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 10.—Col. Frank, commanding received orders today to get all the rapid fire guns at the post in readiness for immediate inspection, in case they are needed in Chicago.

Scottsdale, Pa., July 10.—In an encounter between negro miners and the town authorities last night, one negro was fatally wounded, and others fatally wounded, and a number of others were injured.

London, Ills., July 10.—Two stores were looted here last night, by a mob of 400 foreign miners. The city is being guarded to-night by deputies.

Chicago, July 10.—Nearly a thousand militia arrived in Hammond yesterday. They are from the Second, Third and Fourth regiments of the Indiana troops.

Springfield, Ills., July 10.—Upon the request of Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, Governor Altgeld has ordered out all the remaining regiments of militia in the State, under General Barkley, commanding at Springfield, Ills., to Chicago with all his brigade, excepting five companies on duty at interior points.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

Washington, July 10.—The Attorney-General, Secretary Lamont and Bissell and General Schofield were again in conference with the President last evening, and as a result, the President has issued a proclamation substantially like the one issued Sunday night, but referring to troubles in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Colorado and California. The proclamation names three men, July 10, (to-day), as the time before which all mobs must disperse, and law-abiding citizens return to their abodes.

London, July 10.—The Telegraph says: What we are beholding in the United States is the nucleus of old sins among the American people. Overcome by the immigration of the alien, the native population has abdicated to the adventurers and noisy rascals who lead them all in command of national and municipal Government. The brand and infamy of the tyranny of such bodies as Tammany is stamped only too plainly upon the life of the great American city.

RESTS ON THE HEAD OF PULLMAN.

Judge Tukey Says the Situation is Due to His Refusal to Arbitrate.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—Judge Murray P. Tukey, of the Cook County Circuit Bench, made some telling observations last night regarding George F. Pullman's refusal to arbitrate with the striking employees and his responsibility for the deplorable state of affairs now existing in Chicago.

On the subject of the responsibility for the present disorder the judge was plain and outspoken. After reading the account of the bloody scene at Forty-ninth and Loomis Streets, he said: "This is most sad and terrible, and Pullman could have prevented it, if he had. Had he suggested or agreed to leave it to men to decide the question, this fearful disorder would have been avoided.

"With the appointment of the men it could have been agreed that every one should go to work at Pullman and on the railroads, without prejudice, and await the terms and the result of their arbitration. The whole of this deplorable situation rests on the head of George M. Pullman by his refusal to arbitrate.

"My observation has always been of him when one side to an industrial conflict refused to arbitrate. It is no organization that the man who sponsors it is in the wrong, and his refusal is an acknowledgment of it."

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Serious Trouble Feared in California.

San Francisco, July 10.—Four foot batteries stationed in the Presidio and the two foot batteries that have been guarding Alcatraz, left by boat this morning for Sacramento, two galling guns were put on the boat. Each man had 200 rounds of ammunition. The troops were armed and equipped for the fight, and the crisis in Sacramento will soon be reached.

Sacramento, July 10.—Information that the regulars are on their way to this city has caused the strikers to quietly arm themselves preparatory to resisting any effort that may be made to disperse them. Guards have been stationed along the river banks to warn the strikers of the approach of the steamer carrying the regulars. As near as can be learned the strikers have about 1,400 rifles. Great excitement prevails over the statement that martial law will be proclaimed here.

WON THE FOURTH RACE.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY BY THE BRITANNIA.

Vigilant Out-Sailed in the Firth of Clyde To-Day.

Hunter's Quay, Firth of Clyde, July 10.—With a very light breeze across the bay and the prospects had for yacht racing, the first boats, Vigilant and Britannia, the pride, respectively of America and Great Britain, started this morning in the race for the Clyde Yacht Club.

The race to-day was continued as in the previous round, and similar tactics were adopted by both yachts. Britannia slightly increased her lead while en route to Skelmorchie. The Skelmorchie mark-beat on the second round, was passed in the following manner: Britannia, 3:50.55; Vigilant, 3:52.08. Reaching over to Ascog, Britannia at first drew away, but Vigilant began to gain upon her. The race was fairly level, however, as Britannia passed the Ascog mark on the second round with a good lead, as follows: Britannia, 4:17.30; Vigilant, 4:20.05. At the Cloch lighthouse, approaching the Kilegarnan mark on the second round, the times were: Britannia, 5:39.58; Vigilant, 5:41.48. The times of the yachts in passing the Kilegarnan mark were: Britannia, 5:56.41; Vigilant, 6:01.23. The two boats crossed a finishing line as follows: Britannia, 6:20.46; Vigilant, 6:26.45. Consequently, Britannia crossed the line five minutes 50 seconds ahead of the Vigilant, and with her time allowance of three minutes she was still ahead.

The race to-day being under Corinthian (and not under Amateur) rules, the time of Mr. Jamieson was at the stick of the Britannia, and Nat. Harroshoff was at the wheel of the Vigilant. Capt. Carter, however, was watching over Mr. Jamieson, and Capt. Hall was keeping a close eye on Mr. Harroshoff.

JOHN MARTIN DEAD.

THE LATE EX-COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH FUSILIERS GONE TO HIS REST.

At an early hour yesterday Montreal lost another one of those men who helped to make the city what it is today. After an illness of nearly eight months, Mr. John Martin, of John Martin, sons and Co., died at his residence, 31 Belmont Street, at 10.30 o'clock.

Mr. Martin was born in Exeter, Eng., Nov. 29th, 1826; came to this country in August 1853 and soon went into the fur business, in which he early prospered. He was of a quiet temperament and seldom took much interest in matters not pertaining to his business, even though an acknowledged Conservative, he took no prominent part.

The one thing that stirred him was the necessity for volunteers at the time of the Trent troubles. He entered the 6th-Howe Light Infantry as a lieutenant and gradually worked himself to the front until he became Major. The corps was rechristened to-day the 6th-Howe Light Infantry as the Sixth Fusiliers of Montreal. Major Martin soon became Lieutenant Colonel; it was not until 1883 that he resigned. He, however, still kept a seat on the Council of the Province of Quebec Life Association, of which he was treasurer for a number of years.

Thirty years ago he became a mason, but soon declined to enjoy the privileges of the order without playing a prominent part. The deceased leaves three daughters and two sons; the latter are Harry K. and Horace S. Mrs. Martin died about a year ago.

There will not be a military funeral, as the deceased gentleman asked particularly that his body should be buried without any pomp or undue ceremony.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The quarterly meeting of the Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 585 LaGare Street, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, July 5, when 35 candidates presented themselves in Montreal and seven in Quebec, and of these the following passed in order of merit, namely: J. Vascheran, J. O. Mathieu, A. Armand, G. Richard, V. F. Forges, O. Robert, R. J. Taylor, A. Lord, O. Thibault, O. H. Taussey, G. P. Plamondon, T. G. Bouchard, F. Brabant, and J. Roy. The following candidates passed on all subjects but arithmetic namely: Percy E. Jones and E. Jacquet, these will have to present themselves for that subject in October next. The remainder of the candidates are required for further study, and will be required to take up their studies should they again present themselves. The subjects of the examinations are English and French grammar, English and French translation, Latin, arithmetic, history and geography.

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GOULD IS STILL HOPEFUL.

His Only Wish a Still Breeze, and Then They Will See Sport.

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A School of Sea-Turtles.

"I am reminded," said an old coasting captain, "of an experience I once had with sea-turtles on the edge of the Gulf Stream, about sixty miles from Hatfield. The boat was owned and captained by the Mary Lyle at that time, and was coming from Savannah with a half cargo of rice, when one morning the lookout yelled to me come up on deck and look at the sea-turtles. When I got up and looked over the rail, the whole ocean as far as I could see ahead of us was covered with turtles. They were tremendous fellows and were paddling along lazily in the opposite direction to that in which we were going. It didn't take us long to rig up a windlass and tackle and begin pulling some of the old fellows aboard. We picked the biggest, as they came, and in the course of three hours we had caught twenty-six, about all that we could handle. I disposed of about the ship. Only nine of them lived until we reached New York, and we sold them for good prices. The shell of one that weighed 470 pounds is now in front of an eating-house on Houston Street in New York. I would hate to say how many turtles were in sight of the boat in that day, for that count they might think I was fish-farming, but they came by us steadily for five hours, and after we got well into the school it extended as far as the eye could reach on all sides, and there was a turtle to about every forty feet of water, and I didn't see one that weighed less than 150 pounds."—Washington Star.

France produced three hundred million gallons more wine last year than it could consume or export. The Bordeaux Claret Company, of 30 Hospital Street, Montreal, have purchased some of this good nourishing wine from the growers and are now offering it at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large bottles.

AN INJUNCTION.

MAISONNEUVE VS. THE WATER AND POWER CO.

MR. ETHERIDGE SCORES THE WATER COMPANY.

Argument by Counsel—Case Taken on Deference.

Counsel presented their argument yesterday on Judge Charland in the case of the Water and Power Co. v. The Water and Power Co. M. Ducloux wanted to obtain a writ of injunction against the Company to restrain the latter from collecting water rates in the municipality. Mr. Ducloux stated the facts in the case as follows: The Water and Power Co. is authorized by the City of Montreal to supply water to the City. The City has granted the Company a license to supply water to the City. The Company has refused to supply water to the City. The City has refused to pay the water rates. The Company has refused to supply water to the City. The City has refused to pay the water rates. The Company has refused to supply water to the City. The City has refused to pay the water rates.

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THE BOISSEAU FAILURE.

Sale of Stock and Assets Did Not Take Place—A Strange Story of Boycott.

The sale of the stock and assets of La Compagnie Generale des Bateaux did not come off yesterday at eleven o'clock as it was expected it would. There was a large crowd of merchants at the big store on Main Street, and St. Catherine Street. There was a deal of excitement among them, and much speculation as to who would be the purchaser. The two names most in evidence in the crowd in this connection were Boisseau Freres and La Pointe et Cie.

The two names most in evidence in the crowd in this connection were Boisseau Freres and La Pointe et Cie. After waiting a considerable time it was announced that the sale would be postponed, and the crowd melted away. Mr. Tancette of Kent and Torontoe, was seen by a Herald reporter and asked when the sale would take place. He replied that a meeting of the inspectors will soon be held, and that a settlement may yet be arrived at. The liabilities of the firm are \$185,000. This includes all the debts to the amount of \$25,000.

A MONTREALER'S SUICIDE.

A Commercial Traveller Jumps From an Hotel Window.

Montreal, July 10.—Mr. Alfred Francois, a widely known and popular commercial traveller, who represents the wine firm of Cloutier and Co., Montreal, committed suicide between four and five this morning, by deliberately jumping out from the third story window of the Brunswick Hotel. He had been in a despondent mood ever since his arrival here about ten days ago, and it has since been learned that owing to some misunderstanding in business he had been dismissed by his employer. The loss of his position, and finding himself in rather straightened circumstances, doubtless led him to the rash act. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide while in a state of delirium tremens.

AN INSURANCE SWINDLER.

He Took a Toss Getting Ready to Come to Canada.

Syracuse, N.Y., July 10.—Alexander T. Ward is locked up in a court house cell in this city. He was arrested on complaint of Burton E. Watson, secretary of the Merchants' and Travellers' Insurance Company. Ward made a claim for \$100 against the Company here, claiming that he had suffered a loss of his business in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Watson made an investigation and it is claimed he found that five or six other accident insurance companies have paid Ward similar sums for the loss of the same to. He is therefore charged with swindling. He was recovered here from Canada on the promise of an agency for the local company.

IN THE MIDST OF TROUBLE.

Father Francis Getting Up Nerve to Face His Accusers.

Toronto, July 10.—Father Francis, the ex-priest and late pastor of the Lapsit Church in Hamilton, who was reported to have left the country, on learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement in Toronto, the initials of a North End institution, where he is undergoing treatment for a mental disease, said by his friends to have been brought on him by the trouble he has had. As soon as he is better, he will, they say, face his accusers.

THE OLD CHIEF WAS FIRED OF LIFE.

Chatham, Ont., July 10.—Word has just been received here of the demise of an aged Indian named Mouskotch, or "Wounded Hawk," on Walpole Island. The old man was once a noted chief of the reserve, and was a pensioner on the bounty of the reserve. Despondency finally drove him to end his wretched existence with a knife.

TURNED THE GAS ON.

A Supposed Case of Suicide.

Toronto, July 10.—Mr. Tucker, a well-known butcher of the north end, living at 24 Avenue Lane, was found dead in his shop, 876 Young Street early this morning. He was sitting upright in a chair in a little office, the door of which was closed while two gas jets were turned on at full blast. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

LIVES ARE LOST.

A Coal Wharf Collapses and Workmen are Injured.

Boston, July 10.—While a large crowd of workmen were unloading the schooner Jeremie Hall at the Commercial wharf shortly after 10 o'clock the wharf collapsed and a number were buried in the ruins. Three men were taken out badly injured and taken to the hospitals. Two are dead and four more are said to be buried under the wreckage. The weight of a large quantity of coal on the dock caused the accident.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

Thrilling Experience of Two Nova Scotia Fishermen.

Halifax, N.S., July 10.—Two of the crew of the Boston schooner Amy Hanson, James Bowers and Albin Atkins, both of Nova Scotia, were landed here this morning by the schooner Isabel Howard, which picked them up yesterday evening 250 miles off Sambre in a thoroughly exhausted condition. They last their vessel in a fog while attending to work on Saturday evening. They had been forty-eight hours without food and with but a quart of water. They rowed for several hours looking for their vessel, and failing to find her concluded to row for land. They suffered intensely.

DYNAMITERS CAPTURED.

They Were Going to Blow Up the Bank.

Denver, July 10.—Wm. Hope and Jack Welch, after repeated offers to have an interview with H. H. Moffatt, President of the First National Bank, were arrested last evening. Upon being searched in the police station one of them was found to have eight sticks of dynamite in his pocket. It is supposed they intended to extort money from President Moffatt or blow up the bank building.

To Cancel Letters Patent.

Messrs. Greenfield and Greenfield, on behalf of the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, have taken an action against the William Slater Company (Limited). The action demands the cancellation of the letters patent of the Company, on the ground that they have not complied with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, and the requirements of the charter. It is alleged that the Company has neglected to carry on business, and a sufficient amount of the capital stock was not subscribed.

Up-Town Branch of Molsons Bank.

Molsons Bank will open an up-town branch at 2242 St. Catherine Street on July 11th.

That Tired Feeling.

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disease, and which it is nature's way of compelling health to rest, and that the blood is impoverished and disordered. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla.

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain, and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's; 25¢ per bottle, prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hotel Brunswick.

5th Ave. and Madison Square, NEW YORK.

VERY POPULAR WITH CANADIANS. GEORGE W. SWIFT, Manager, Late of The Windsor, Montreal.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Corner Windsor and St. James Streets. The only first-class hotel in Canada. Elegantly furnished. Cuisine, service and attendance unsurpassed. Special Rates to Commercial Travellers. E. M. MATHEWS, Manager.

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HERALD MARINE RECORD.

PORT OF MONTREAL.
 The Allan R.M.S. Sardinian, Captain Moore, was docked at the Liverpool wharf yesterday morning at six o'clock. A large number of Montrealers filed down the gangway, and spoke well of Capt. Moore and his good ship. They left Liverpool June 23, and report usual June and July weather with fog in the Gulf. A splendid concert was held on board, and several pounds were realized for the Seaman's Home. The Allan ships seem to keep up their business well, as the Sardinian brought a heavy general cargo, and already most of her berth is taken for her outward voyage on Saturday morning.

THE PILOTS.
 Quite a group of pilot investigations are before the Harbor Commissioners now. Yesterday morning the Amarynthia trouble was called up, and almost immediately after postponing because of Brunet's counsel being called suddenly to Ottawa.

The investigation will come up this morning at 10.15 and will likely be completed. To-morrow morning Pilot Maynard of the steamship Louisbourg will appear and explain his recent case.

Then on Wednesday July 15th the Pilot of Steamship Havenston has been summoned to appear.

LAKE HURON.
 The Steamship Lake Huron the crack ship of the Beaver Line because of her pollution officers and excellent accommodation left port at daylight this morning with the following saloon passengers:

W. B. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Louis Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Smedley, Miss Smedley, Miss J. C. McLean, Miss Lloyd, Rev. Father Bourget, Rev. John Wood, Rev. J. W. Jones, Mr. Campbell, John Hunter.

Also 25 second cabin and 15 steerage passengers.

Notes.
 The Allan steamer Monte Videa got away at daylight this morning, bound for London with a general cargo.

The Assyrian left for Glasgow this morning and will be superseded in port by the Sarmatian to-morrow.

Steamship C. Anderson, Sorel, Contraco, while coming up the river yesterday broke her screw and has been placed in Cantin's dock for repairs.

Bark Matilda with molasses from Barbados is expected to-day. Her cargo is for Hudson, Hebert and Co.

McLean, Kennedy and Co. have a village of steamers on their way to port. The S.S. Loughrige Holme will be in port in a day or two. The S.S. Loughrige Head, Rydal Holme and Bruxelles have all sailed. S.S. Anvers, of the Columbia Line, will sail Friday from Antwerp.

Arrived—July 10.
 Steamship Sardinian, Moore, Liverpool, H. and A. Allan, general.
 Steamship Cape Breton, Reid, Sydney, Kingston, Brown and Co., coal.
 Steamship Lake Ontario, Campbell, Liverpool, H. E. Murray, general.
Cleared.
 Steamship Monte Videa, Fairfull, London, H. and A. Allan, general.
 Steamship Wandsworth, Watkins, Sydney, Carbay, Routh and Co., ballast.
 Steamship Lynton, Holman, Glace Bay, Kingston, Brown and Co., ballast.
 Steamship Turret Age, Danielson, Sydney, Kingston, Brown and Co., ballast.
 Steamship Assyrian, Hughes, Glasgow, H. and A. Allan, general.
 Steamship Lake Ontario, Carey, Liverpool, H. E. Murray, general.

Vessels in Port.
 S.S. City of Lincoln, Steele, Cuba, McLean, Kennedy and Co.
 S.S. Louiseburg, Gould, Sydney, Kingston, Brown and Co.
 S.S. Balthasar, Bennett, Rankoon, B. Beford and Co.
 Ship Wildwood, Smith, Holme, McLean, Kennedy and Co.
 Brg. Maggie Mitchell, Jones, Barbados, Irving, Rankoon and Co.
 S.S. Marie Elvire, Menard, Auchat, C. A. Boucher.
 S.S. Yuba, Mabe, New Braden, J. G. Brooks.
 Bark Yuba, Smith, Barbados (Anderson and Co.)
 S.S. Mexico, Daly, Bristol, D. Torrance and Co.
 S.S. State of Georgia, Laurier, Aberdeen, D. Munderloh and Co.
 S.S. Avona, Harrison, Antwerp, Harling, Ronald and Co.
 S.S. Amantylia, Gower, Glasgow, R. Reford and Co.
 S.S. Coban, Fraser, Cow Bay, Kingston, Brown and Co.
 S.S. Bengore Head, Breman, Quebec, McLean, Kennedy and Co.
 Bark Dolbanna, Jones, Barbados, Harling, Ronald and Co.
 S.S. Sardinian, Moore, Liverpool, H. and A. Allan.
 S.S. Cape Breton, Reid, Sydney, Kingston, Brown and Co.
 S.S. Lake Ontario, Campbell, Liverpool, H. E. Murray.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
Arrived—July 10.
 Steamship Toronto, Davies, Liverpool, W. MacPherson, general.
 Steamship Derwent, Holme, Holmes, Maryport via Halifax and Summerside, H. Kennedy, ballast.
 Steamship Hether, Markham, Botwoodville, N.D., Dobell, Beckett & Co., ballast.
 Schooner Loraine, Blais, Labrador, W. Blais, sundries.
 Schooner Maria, Joneas, Bras'Or Bay, master sundries.
 Steamship Mercedito, Reddie, Sydney, for Montreal, coal.
Cleared.
 Steamship Miramichi, Baquet, Pictou, Quebec Steamship Co.
 Steamship Toronto, Davies, Montreal, W. MacPherson.
 Steamship Lake Ontario, Campbell, Montreal, H. H. Sewell.
 Barkentine Matilda Rice, Montreal, Maguire and Co.
 Ship William Fairbairn, Shaw, Australia, Dobell, Beckett and Co.
 Bark Johanne, Hansen, Portsmouth, Dobell, Beckett and Co.
 Bark Nelson, Olsen, Plymouth, W. and J. Sharples.
Notes.
 Steamship Amarynthia arrived from Montreal at 5 p.m. and anchored in the steam. She goes into graving dock in morning.
 Steamship Indrani arrived from Montreal this evening and went into Louise Basin to ship some deals.
 Bark Prince George arrived from Montreal at 3 p.m. in tow of tug steamer Lake and proceeded in tow of same tug.
 Steamship Derwent Holme which reached port last night has cargo of rails for the I.C.R. and other local lines. After discharging she will probably go to Montreal to load.
 Dominion liner Toronto reached port at 2 a.m., landed passengers and freight at the breakwater and proceeded for Montreal at 7.15 a.m.
 Steamship Lake Ontario after landing passengers and baggage, proceeded for Montreal at 4 a.m.
 Steamship Nether Holme arrived in port this afternoon in ballast to ship cargo of timber and deals for Manchester. At Botwoodville where she had taken a cargo of rails she shipped about fifty shantymen belonging to Three Rivers who have been working in Newfoundland woods for the past year.
 Steamships Astoria at 4 p.m. Transited same time, Escalona and Mariposa to-night, all arrived from Montreal and proceeded.
 Steamship City of Lincoln, which is due here from Montreal to-night, goes into India Cove to ship timber and deals.

GULF REPORTS.

Morning—July 10.
 L'Islet—Clear, east wind. Inward, 7 a.m., Tiber.
 River du Loup—Cloudy, west wind. Inward, 5 a.m., steamer.
 Father Point—Clear, east wind.
 Martin River—Dense fog, calm.
 Cape Magdalen—Clear, south wind. Inward, 1 a.m., Relief.
 Fame Point—Foggy, calm.
 North Shore—Foggy, northeast wind.
 Thunder River—Clear, 7 a.m., Otter.
 Anticosti—Cloudy, southeast wind.
 Amherst Island—Cloudy, southwest wind. Inward, 5 a.m., St. Olaf.
 Cape Ray—Cloudy, southeast wind.
 Low Point—Cloudy, southeast wind. Inward, Glenlivet and Bonnavista.
Afternoon.
 L'Islet—Cloudy, northeast wind.
 Father Point—Cloudy, east wind.
 Martin River—Cloudy, calm.
 Fame Point—Hazy, south wind. Inward 11 a.m., Pharos.
 Anticosti—Foggy, strong northwest wind.
 Cape Ray—Cloudy, southeast wind.

Ask your dealer for the Bordeaux Claret Company's wines at \$3.00 and \$4.00 per case; if they try and push off old stock upon you at crazy prices, send in your order direct, 30 Hospital Street, Telephone 1894.

Many yachtsmen can be counted amongst the friends of Lyman's Fluid Coffee. There is no other with the coffee pot or grounds, and a cup can be made in a moment—Delicious, Fragrant and Invigorating.

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G. D. PEARSON'S
Patent "Cone Rotary Ventilator"
 Endorsed by the Leading Architects of the Dominion.
 This ventilator is set in motion by the least current of air, and will give a perfect draught at all times. Substantial in make, ornamental in appearance. For better chimneys and ventilating Churches, Schools, Halls, Factories, Steamers, Public and Private Buildings, Stables, Water Closets, etc.
 This Ventilator is in use throughout the Dominion and has proved an unequalled success. It is made in Copper or Galvanized Iron, and in sizes from 24 to 48 inches.
 All orders by mail promptly attended to. Testimonials on application.
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 and you have a preparation containing the full nutritive properties of the meat, and of guaranteed purity.

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 One of the finest seaside hotels on the Atlantic coast; beautiful beach, good fishing, art bathing. For particulars address C. D. DRESSER, 206

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 Having leased the above hotel for a term of years, the proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of those desirous of board and rooms during summer months, and will say that no pains will be spared to please all guests.
 Strictly a temperance house. Free carriage to all trains, and good fares in connection. Terms moderate. Correspondence solicited. 214 E. W. GODDARD, Proprietor.

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 Situated in a pine grove on the southern end of Indian Cay, and on the shore of Spectacle Pond. House supplied with milk, cream and butter from local farms. Best of hunting and fishing. Rates \$8 to \$12 per week. For other information address J. C. LOCKLIN, Prop., Axton, N.Y.

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 On JULY 23rd and 24th, 1914.
 Portland and Return \$ 6 00
 St. Andrews 7 00
 Halifax 10 00
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 Tickets good to return to arrive at starting point on or before August 8th.

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 TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO
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 Algonquin and Athabasca leave Owen Sound for Port William and the northwest every Wednesday and Saturday, connecting with train leaving Montreal at 9:00 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Seaside Excursion!
MONTREAL TO
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 St. John, N.B., and Return 7 50
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 Stop-overs at St. John and Miramichi.
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TRAINS LEAVE GRAND TRUNK STATION AS FOLLOWS:
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 8.25 P.M. (Night Express via Springfield and New Haven, ar. New York) 11.30 a.m.
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 7.00 A.M. (Day Express via Rutland and Fitchburg, ar. Boston) 7.30 p.m.
 8.00 A.M. (Fast train via White River Jc. & Lowell arriving Boston) 7.15 p.m.
 6.00 P.M. (Night Express via Lowell and Springfield, ar. Boston) 7.00 a.m.
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 Meals and berth included.
EXCURSIONS
 To Toronto and Return \$16.70
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 Meals and berth included west, and extra cooking east.
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 Between Montreal and Quebec. Steamer leaves Montreal 7:00 p.m., and Sunday steamer leaves Montreal 5 p.m., and Quebec at 3 p.m., making day service between the two cities.
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 Fares to Ottawa { 1st .. 2.50
 2nd .. 1.50
 Return 4.00
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 New York Wed. July 11, 11.00 a.m.
 Paris Wed. July 15, 11.00 a.m.
 Chester Wed. July 22, 11.00 a.m.
 London Wed. July 29, 11.00 a.m.
 Antwerp Wed. Aug. 5, 11.00 a.m.
 Hamburg Wed. Aug. 12, 11.00 a.m.
 Bremen Wed. Aug. 19, 11.00 a.m.
 London Wed. Aug. 26, 11.00 a.m.
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 The Allan's S.S. Sardinian, R. P. Moore, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
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 Sails from MONTREAL every TUESDAY Morning.
 SS Indrani 3,600 tons July 10
 SS Hestia 3,800 tons Aug. 7
 SS Tritonia 3,600 tons Aug. 14
 SS Indrani 3,600 tons Aug. 21

BRISTOL SERVICE.
 Sailing Regularly to Avonmouth Dock
 SS Alcides 3,500 tons July 20
 SS Warwick 3,000 tons Aug. 3
 SS Concordia 2,800 tons Aug. 17

THOMSON S LINE.
LONDON SERVICE.
 Sailing from Montreal on or about
 SS Beaulieu 2,000 tons July 10
 SS Huronia 4,500 tons July 17
 SS Iona 4,500 tons July 20

EAST COAST SERVICE.
 Steamer will be despatched for Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee and Newcastle-on-Tyne at intervals.
 SS Brecona, for Leith July 10
 SS Huronia, for Leith July 17

Agents—CARROLL, YOUNG & NOLLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, 508 & 510, 27 Leith-Edinburgh street, London, E.C.; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

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Canada Shipping Co.
Beaver Line Steamers
SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.

SEASON 1894.
 From Liverpool, Steamer, Montreal, Sat. June 23. Lake Huron, Wed. July 17
 From Montreal, Steamer, New York, June 29. Lake Ontario, Wed. July 15
 From New York, Steamer, Montreal, July 4. Lake Superior, Tue. Aug. 4
 From Montreal, Steamer, New York, July 11. Lake Ontario, Tue. Aug. 11
 From New York, Steamer, Montreal, July 18. Lake Ontario, Tue. Aug. 18
 From Montreal, Steamer, New York, July 25. Lake Ontario, Tue. Aug. 25
 From New York, Steamer, Montreal, Aug. 1. Lake Ontario, Tue. Sept. 1
 From Montreal, Steamer, New York, Aug. 8. Lake Ontario, Tue. Sept. 8
 From New York, Steamer, Montreal, Aug. 15. Lake Ontario, Tue. Sept. 15
 From Montreal, Steamer, New York, Aug. 22. Lake Ontario, Tue. Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 CABIN, \$40, \$30 and \$20 single, \$80, \$60 and \$40 return. STEERAGE, to London, Liverpool, London, Liverpool, \$29. \$40 single and \$80 return cabin rates by Lake Winnipeg only.
 Steamer sails at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous at 8 o'clock.
 Through tickets can be obtained by the Beaver Line to and from all points in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland. Through Bills of Lading are granted for freight on and from all points by most direct routes.
 For freight and other particulars apply: In Montreal, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House Street; in Liverpool to H. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street; in Quebec to H. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter Street; or E. A. ADAMS, 110 State St., Boston, Mass.
H. E. MURRAY,
 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
 General Manager.

Dominion Line
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Liverpool Service via Londonderry

Steamer From Montreal, From Quebec
 Toronto July 11, 11 p.m. July 15, 2 p.m.
 Vancouver July 11, 11 p.m. July 22, 9 a.m.
 Oregon July 23, 11 p.m. July 29, 9 p.m.
 Atlantic Oceanic Aug. 4, 11 p.m. Aug. 9, 2 p.m.
 Labrador Aug. 11, 11 p.m. Aug. 12, 9 a.m.
 Bristol Service to Avonmouth Dock
 Mexico July 12 Memphis Aug. 2
 Dominion July 19 Memphis Aug. 15
 Hamilton July 29 Memphis Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 Montreal or Quebec, to Liverpool or Londonderry: first cabin, \$45 to \$50; return, \$90 to \$120, according to steamer and berth; second cabin, \$25 to \$30; return, \$45 to \$60.
 Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, \$22.
 The steamships Labrador and Vancouver do not carry cattle.
 Steerage outside furnished free.
 Bristol steamers do not carry passengers.
 The saloons are large, airy and amply supplied with every convenience. Ladies' Saloons, Ladies' Rooms and Smoking Rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions; Promenade Decks are very attractive, and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers.
 For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,<

Trade and Commerce

Bell Telephone Co., Ltd., 2 per cent., July 18th. To shareholders of record June 20th.

FINANCIAL.

The local Stock Exchange was closed today, on account of the funeral of the late James Burnett, its chairman.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 10.—Stocks were steady as the market is subdivided. The market has generally rallied to the high prices that prevailed in New York at the close yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

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

The attitude of the National Government has created a much better feeling in the market for railway shares.

We think that the high priced securities such as D. L. and H. and Lake Shore will yield, and during the next sixty days will probably sell from five to ten points below these figures.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

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

London market is unchanged. They probably wish to wait and see the outcome of the Western labor strikes.

There is some talk of reducing the assessment on Aditchson stock to \$10.

Chicago Gas officials say they should not be affected by the strike.

Table with columns for various stock indices and prices, including Buffalo and Lake Huron, Canadian Pacific, etc.

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COMMERCIAL.

The improved situation prevalent in the leading wheat markets is undoubtedly responsible for a better feeling locally.

The price of gold in Buenos Ayres to-day was 204.

The London, Eng., Canadian Gazette, under date of June 30, says:

With regard to Canadian securities, Dominion Government 4 per cent. stock of 1885 has met with some inquiry, and is 1/4 better than a week ago.

The following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities:

Table listing prices for Canadian securities such as Canada 3 per cent., 4 per cent., etc.

The condition of winter and spring wheat according to the Government report is \$3.0 and 68.4 respectively.

It is generally anticipated that receipts through the canal of American wheat for the next two weeks will be large.

Wheat in Chicago, according to Meredith and O'Brien's special despatch, opened at a decline of 1/4 from closing figures yesterday.

Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, etc.

that there was no disposition to sell, and the market rallied to the level of the previous report to be published this afternoon and the strike together operated to kill trade, and the prominent feature of the market has been the lack of trade.

Meredith and O'Brien's special Chicago advices from the day were:

To-morrow's estimated receipts are: Wheat, 3 cars; corn, 32 cars; oats, 12 cars. Minneapolis to-day received 55 cars wheat, and Duluth 96 cars.

Bradstreet's make the visible supply as follows: East of Rockies, decrease 893,000 bushels; West, decrease 109,000 bushels;

Minneapolis wires: "Out of the 27 flour mills here, only four are running on account of the strike, being unable to get wheat transferred to mills."

Des Moines to-day said: Cargoes of coast, winter flour but inactive; corn, nothing offered. On packing and shipping, wheat firmly held; corn firm.

The following table gives the movement of grain and flour at given points:

Table showing movement of grain and flour at various points like Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

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Spring patents, 2.45 to 3.50; Straight rollers, 2.45 to 3.50; Extra, 2.45 to 3.50.

Meal.—Business for this time of the year is particularly good, and prices are usually well upheld.

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Exchange. Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, 1761 Notre Dame Street, report the Exchange markets as follows:

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like New York, London, etc.

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look 500 in Lindsay section at 9 a.m. and 200 in the close of the hour and two pieces of coal were secured.

Belleville, July 10.—At a meeting of the Cheese Board here to-day there were boarded 12 factories offering 490 boxes white and 295 boxes colored, total 785 boxes.

Urgersoll, Ont., July 10.—At the cheese market to-day 1,640 boxes late June's and early July market. 175 June's sold 9 1/2; holders firm.

Butter.—The market in the absence of important business is practically featureless, with the tendency obviously easier.

The Newspapers Discussing the Cause of It. The St. John newspapers are still discussing the Moosehead accident.

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Co., 2,276 bush wheat; A. McFee and Co., 10,193 bush peas; estate J. McLean, 2,196 pieces dealer, J. T. Warrington, 528 boxes cheese; Charlebois and Woods, 15 tubs butter; A. D. McGillis, 10 tubs do; John Crow, 1,192 bales hay; R. Reford and Co., 342 head cattle, 180 head sheep, 36 tons hay, 118 tons seed; C.P.R., 105 boxes cheese; G.T.R., 25 boxes coal; Glasgow—S.S. Indrani, H. McLenan, 17,935 bushels wheat; J. R. Esdaile, 9,837 bushels oats, 13,861 bushels wheat; Dobell, Beckett and Co., 205 pieces stripes; J. T. Warrington, 135 boxes cheese; McArthur Bros., 4,831 pieces deals, 7,600 pieces deal ends; Ross and Co., 10,461 pieces deals, 855 pieces deal ends, 2,582 pieces boards; McArthur Bros., 680 pieces deal ends; C.P.R., 120 boxes cheese; G.P.R., 260 boxes cheese, 3,081 pieces deals; R. Reford and Co., 450 head cattle, 167 head sheep, 30 horses, 50 tons hay, 25 tons feed.

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THEY WILL FIGHT. Striking Miners in Idaho Will Meet the Troops.

Boise, Idaho, July 10.—Preparations are being made for active hostilities in Coeur d'Alene. Miners are notifying all untrusting to them to leave at once on penalty of death.

SHOOTING AT HESLEY. The Meeting Opened To-day With Threatening Weather.

London, July 10.—The meeting of the National Rifle Association opened to-day in the Bisley rifle camp, with threatening weather, a type of rain which is expected to be mainly devoted to rifle matches as the majority of the competitors in the great events will not reach the camp for several days.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST. Constantinople Shaken at Noon To-day—The People Alarmed.

Constantinople, July 10.—Two violent earthquake shocks were felt at 12:20 p.m. Each shock lasted about 20 seconds, and though some damage was done, the extent of it is not yet known.

A New Depot. A new and elegant depot for the conveyance of passengers is being erected at St. Julien, P. Q. Trains will now run daily on the Grand Nord line between St. Jerome and St. Julien and passengers from Montreal are transferred from the C.P.R. line at St. Jerome.

THE SULLIVAN ORDER. A New Sanctuary to be Erected. Rev. Mr. Leclerc, P.S.S., formerly vicar at St. Patrick's Church, and for the past few years attached to the new Canadian Sanctuary at Rome, arrived in the city yesterday.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN. The Subject of Discussion by the S. P. W. C. The Society for the Protection of Women and Children had its usual meeting yesterday evening.

RUSSIAN TOWN DESTROYED. St. Petersburg, July 10.—The entire township of Plamjan, Russia, has been completely destroyed by fire.

THOS. HOCKING, (SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. CHILDS.) Machinist, Model and Tool Maker, 47 WILLIAM STREET.

THOMAS SONNE, Cor. St. Sulpice and Commissioners Street (Established 1874.) Write or call for Catalogue.

Wm. Dow & Co. Brewers and Maltsters, Chaboillez Square, Montreal, India Pale, Ale, XXX and XX Ales, Crown Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood.

DAWES & CO BREWERS. PALE ALES AND PORTER, LACHINE, P.Q. Montreal Office, 521 St. James St. BELL TELEPHONE, 339.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS., Ale and Porter Brewers, Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.

DORAN & WADHAMS, COMMISSION BROKERS, STOCKS, GRAIN & PROVISIONS, 130 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ST. UNDER ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

H. A. MILLER, HOUSE SIGN AND WINDOW SHADE PAINTER, PAPER HANGER AND DECORATOR, GILDING, GRADING, GLAZING, WHITE WASHING, ETC., ETC., 1006 St. Catherine St.

THE CITY'S LISTS. "Is there any truth in the statement that the municipal electoral lists are illegal, and that there is at present, in reality, no duly elected City Council?" asked a Herald reporter of City Clerk David yesterday.

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John Murphy & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT.

A CROWD OF GENTLEMEN

is certain to be attracted by our "latest from London," viz:

10 Doz. Silk and Wool Summer Vests

in all the Newest and Prettiest Patterns, marked at lowest prices and subject to a

REMOVAL DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

Our Line of Balbriggan Underwear at 75c, worth \$1.50, is also worthy of attention.

John Murphy & Co. 1781-1783 Notre Dame St.

FEARS DEATH FOR HIMSELF.

The Assassin of President Carnot Giving Way Completely.

London, July 10.—A despatch from Lyons says of Caserio Santo, the murderer of President Carnot: "His spirit is completely broken. He lies on his cot and groans continually that he is only twenty years old, and does not wish to die. The guards watch him most carefully to prevent his suicide."

THE TRIAL OF ANARCHISTS.

The Proposed French Law to be Opposed.

Paris, July 10.—The proposals of the Government regarding the trials of Anarchists and such like, set forth in the bill introduced yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies are strongly opposed by the extreme section of the press. The clauses providing that persons meeting to sets of violence are to be tried summarily instead of by jury, and that the judges are to have power to pass sentences of banishment, are severely criticized. In spite of this opposition it appears certain that the bill will pass, with the possible addition of amendments giving the president more freedom in referring Anarchist trials. The Socialists will demand the shelving of the Government and will move the previous question. This motion will certainly be rejected.

THE RAISER IS VEXED.

There Will Soon Be Many Exiles from Berlin Court Circles.

Berlin, July 10.—Emperor William has been more vexed than during the Kotz scandal. When he ordered Baron Kotz's release he determined also to end the gossip caused at court by the arrest and inquiry. He instructed the new Grand Chamberlain, in a despatch accompanying the order of release, to caution all court officials that they must cease talking of the scandal, or give up their places in the court circle. The notice of his release from arrest was carried to Von Kotz by Herr von Wedel, chief of the royal household, and another high court official. It is reported that he will seek permission from the Emperor to prosecute the men who caused his arrest. This permission, however, he will hardly obtain, as it would involve in trouble several members of the imperial family.

Emperor William is expected to prolong his trip northward so as not to return before the end of the scandal.

Abitrary men here feel that Emperor William has made a serious mistake in removing General von Hobe from his post in the Turkish army. Hobe was among the German officers appointed to go to Turkey to reorganize the army. He was recommended highly by General Count von Wuldersee, and his work gave the greatest satisfaction in Constantinople.

Assaulted at Sutton.

Mr. W. W. Smith, President of the Brown County Temperance Alliance, and station agent for the C.P.R. at Sutton Junction, was assaulted by an unknown man, who came upon Mr. Smith in the station and struck him over the head with a piece of lead pipe.

This is Right. The best place in the city to send ladies or gentlemen's clothes to be repaired, cleaned or dyed is at M. J. Adol's, 39 Beaver Hall Hill (formerly 47).

A penny saved is a penny earned. At Ross', the tobacconist of 29 Chabouille Square, opp. No. 4 Fire Station, you can buy the best five-cent cigar in the city. Ross' cigars and cut plug are unequalled.

Our Wall Papers

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

JOHN MURPHY, 2301 St. Catherine St.

WHITEWASHED.

THE TOBY MAJORITY DOES ITS WORK. THE COMMITTEE STAND BY MR. TURCOTTE.

Mr. Amoy's Resolution is Adopted and Will Go Before the House.

(Special to the Herald).

Ottawa, July 10.—At the Privileges and Elections Committee to-day, the case against A. J. Turcotte, M.P., for violation of the Independence of Parliament Act, was again proceeded with. Mr. Edgar proceeded to argue his amendment to Lieut.-Col. Amoy's main motion to whitewash Mr. Turcotte. When Edgar proceeded to do so he was interrupted by Sir Cha. H. Tupper, who said that the Committee should deliberate on it in private. There was some doubt upon this point, and the Chair would not take the responsibility of asking the press to leave. Mr. Turcotte, however, desired to see Mr. Edgar's motion, but he declined to show that the motion of Col. Amoy was not even a correct recital of the facts. In the first place, it was contended that the tender of Mr. Provost for the militia contract was made in good faith. Now it was impossible that this could be the case for Mr. Provost could not have carried out the contract, but that Turcotte did so, and that cheques were handed over to Turcotte and Co., a firm carried on by A. J. Turcotte. The contract between Larose and the Marine Department was different from the Militia Department, in so far as it was shown that Mr. Turcotte had profited from this contract. In the first case it was not a question of profit, but in the Marine Department it was.

Mr. Edgar went on to show that Mr. Turcotte did profit by the Marine contract which Larose nominally had from the Government. Mr. Turcotte had only \$550 salary to pay Larose if the latter had carried out the contract, and if he did not then he would have to pay \$1,200 per year. The question was one of degree, but the principle was the same. He went on to show that the resolution of Mr. Amoy was a whitewashing resolution. The case was a most aggravated one. It was not one act, but a series of acts which Mr. Turcotte was guilty of. It was not one department, but two departments which Turcotte had contracted. In 1892 and 1894 Mr. Provost had contracts with the Militia Department, in 1893 Mr. Larose had a contract with the Marine Department. Both transactions were DELIBERATE AND PARTLY SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

DELIBERATE AND PARTLY SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

made to avoid the independence of Parliament Act. Under section ten of that act it was a violation of the act to hold a contract through a third party as Mr. Turcotte did. Again under section 12 it was also a violation to be interested in a Government contract and Mr. Turcotte held the Militia contract through a third party. Nor did Mr. Turcotte who was present all the time, offer to deny these charges.

Mr. O'Hair—Do you place him in a worse place than a criminal when the latter refused to enter the bar councils is not allowed to comment upon it. Mr. Dickey went on to say that there was a great doubt as to the facts in the case as presented by Mr. Amoy and Mr. Edgar and that there was a similar case now before the Superior Court of Quebec, for penalties, the committee should report the evidence to the House and leave the case until the next session of Parliament. For the few days that remained of the session Mr. Turcotte would refrain from voting. In conclusion he moved that the enquiry be left over until next session.

Messrs. McCarthy and Langellier asked how could they include in a resolution that the case was to be tried before next session. It might be carried to the Privy Council.

Mr. Edgar, in replying to Mr. Dickey, said that Mr. Turcotte was innocent of the matter for the Committee not to say so. Why should they wait until some private prosecutor was pleased to bring his case to trial. There was no guarantee that this case was to be tried before next session of Parliament. Had such an argument been made before the evidence was taken they might be spending in fruitless waiting for a trial which was an evasion of the issue.

Sir Charles Tupper—"Suppose the case is not tried during recess." Mr. Edgar—"Then we will be made fools of, because the amendment to the amendment is not supported." Mr. McCarthy—"I could not support the amendment of Mr. Dickey. It would not be wise to postpone the report. The House asked that they should do so, and they should carry out the wishes of the House. In his opinion there was no doubt about the first three charges. Mr. Turcotte certainly executed these contracts. About the marine contract there might be a difference of opinion. In his opinion the Committee was called upon to still further than Mr. Edgar had asked, and that was to say that the militia contract was with the sitting member, and that he therefore violated the Independence of Parliament Act.

Mr. Amoy and Mr. Langellier made short speeches after which. SIR JOHN THOMPSON WAS HEARD. The Premier said that the facts were not in dispute; it was the inferences that were drawn from the facts. Mr. McCarthy for instance drew one set of inferences and he (Sir John) drew another. As for himself, he had no difficulty in coming to the decision of voting for Col. Amoy's motion and supporting the views expressed by the member for Bellechance. There was no doubt that that was the proper view to take of the case. If the tender was not made in good faith then Mr. Provost should be prosecuted for perjury. For himself he believed Provost made the tender in good faith and carried out the contract with the Government in good faith. He did not see any objection either for passing the amendment of Mr. Dickey. He went on to talk of the courts of the country being more competent to deal with such cases than Parliament.

Mr. Dickey (Bothwell) said that the amendment of Mr. Dickey and the remarks of the Premier pointed out that Parliament was morally incapable of discharging its duties. The next thing to do would be to pass a resolution that the people were not fit for self-government.

SMUGGLING OF CHINESE.

Another Article on the Subject by the New York World.

The New York World of Monday had another article on the manner in which John Chinaman gets unlawful access to the United States. Under the head "A Systematic Farce," the story leads off like this: "While the Chinamen may wait in their patient way for the next development, not so the officials in the several customs departments affected. It is shown that in the Burlington district the whole matter of Chinese exclusion has been reduced to a systematic farce. The law requires that the right of the applicant to enter should be shown 'to the satisfaction of the collector.'" How easily Mr. B. B. Smalley was satisfied would hardly be credited if it were not a matter of record. A Boston Chinese goods firm with an establishment as big as a hall bedroom files a card as large as a dining table, with new designs printed on the back. These are partners who come the partners pouring in from China, and Mr. Smalley gravely checks off the names as he passes the subjects in. When the card is all played out, the firm rechristens itself, files a new card, and so the process continues. Here he was told by Gilbert and Sullivan fans in the hard, soft facts.

The World gives a number of instances in which it is claimed Chinamen not entitled to enter the United States were allowed to cross the boundary through the connivance or indifference of the customs officials at different points. One of these stories is as follows: "While the above is a case of a man getting in on bogus papers, or more properly speaking, no papers at all, by paying a lot of money in lawyers' fees and so forth, the following is a case of record where a Chinaman had to pay money after being passed by the officials at Richford. Lai Goo Nai, a Chinaman in Montreal, had his papers examined, and was told to go to Richford for final examination, which he did on May 12th. Before he left Montreal, and again on the train to Richford, this Chinaman states that Moy Fay Yen, the Chinese smuggler, and Immigrant Inspector P. C. Dodge, both demanded \$30 from him to put him through Richford all right. He declined to pay the money. At Richford his papers were satisfactory to the Chinese inspector and to the deputy collector, and he was passed, but was at once arrested by Dodge, in spite of the protests of the regular officials, and taken to Burlington. Here he was told to employ a lawyer, and got James A. Brown on Smalley's recommendation. Lai Goo Nai had to pay the lawyer \$15, which sum he borrowed from a local laundryman, Cher Sing, at No. 31 Church Street. The next day Moy Fay Yen appeared on the scene and told Lai Goo Nai that if he did not go out he could get him released. Lai Goo Nai finally got his friends to promise Moy Fay Yen the \$30, making an expenditure of \$45 in all, and then he was turned loose without any further trial or hearing and told to go his way. Moy Fay Yen then returned to Montreal and related the circumstances of the affair for the benefit of the 200 or so lodgers in Sang Kee's boarding house. They were given to understand that they might as well pay at the start when money was demanded from them in customs officers' hands on the train, as if they refused they would be arrested, and it would cost them a great deal more before they were released."

The Burlington Free Press says that the World article is mainly a distortion of facts, and demands that the article be corrected. The article contained in it. The Free Press says: "The methods employed in examining Chinese seeking admission in this district are the most thorough of those in practice in any district; at least the Treasury Department has so announced. A special agent of the Department from Boston being directed to make an investigation of the methods thus employed, came here, looked through all the Chinese papers, went to Richford and saw the deputies question Chinamen, and investigated in other ways. He reported to the Treasury Department that the examination of Chinamen was conducted, and if the Free Press man could have persuaded Collector Smalley to have let him have for publication a copy of the special agent's report it would have been interesting reading just at this time, and a refutation of many of the World's insinuations. However, if Secretary Carlisle does not object, it may be printed later. The report compliments Collector Smalley and Deputy Greenleaf very highly on their efficient methods used in the examination of Chinese, which met his most cordial approval."

MR. M'NICOLL INTERVIEWED.

General Passenger Agent M'Nicoll, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said to the Ottawa Herald on Monday that the bill has not had time to look over the New York World you speak of, but some of my assistants have done so. "The following paragraph is what refers mainly to us: "It is said in Montreal that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Central Vermont Railroad are interested in Sang Kee's boarding-house. Certain it is that some of the officials of those roads take an active interest in its welfare. The former road has in its employ one Thomas Johnson, who holds the position of Chinese Passenger Agent. When a Chinese immigrant lands in New York World stating that he had offered to pass Lai Goo Nai over the line for \$30, he declared it to be the rankest fiction and utterly absurd."

IN SING SING.

McKane Goes Into Business—Buchanan Awaiting His Fate. New York, July 10.—Two noted prisoners in Sing Sing penitentiary are attracting attention through their good behavior. John Y. McKane is still employed in the clothing department. He is said to have a soft berth there. Frank Ellison, who assaulted Broker Henriques and got five years, has lost nearly three hundred since he was taken to Sing Sing last October. He is a far different man from what he was.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the convicted wife-prisoner who is awaiting death in the electrocution chamber, has had only two visitors since he arrived in Sing Sing. These were two sisters of his. He sits in his cell and spends his time smoking. He can't read much for his eyes are affected and eye-glasses are not allowed him. His case will be argued before the Court of Appeals in September.

Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, who was convicted of poisoning Ludwig Brandt to obtain life insurance money on Brandt's life is not in Sing Sing. He was transferred to the State Prison at Clinton Friday. While in Sing Sing he assisted the bricklayers in erecting a new building.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

Ald. Savignac presided at the meeting of the Special Committee on Early Closing, which was held yesterday. There were present Aldermen Marsolis, Penny, Leclerc, Turner, Kennedy and Costigan. Two letters were read, one from St. Eugene, in favor of early closing, and another from Maisonneuve, stating that the question should be left to the employers and employees, for settlement on a mutually satisfactory basis.

M. Marsolis moved that petitions for an amendment that they be received up till the end of the week and be referred to a Sub-Committee.

The vote resulted in a tie, and the Chairman voted against the amendment.

The cheapest lots over offered in the City of Montreal. \$55 for a lot with a frontage of 25 feet. Electric cars running within a stone's throw of them. These lots are within the reach of all. Terms easy.

R. A. MAINWARING, 147 St. James Street.

Bankrupt. A hand-made clear Havana-filled cigar from the bankrupt stock of Rusk, Montgomery and Co., now selling at \$1.25 per box of 50. Come early, for they won't last long. H. J. Johnson, 2317 St. Catherine Street. Telephone 3043.

Agents—With push and pull for city and country. Apply to the National Loan and Building Society, 304 St. James Street.

PUPILS WANTED. Pupils—Wanted male pupils for a shorthand and book-keeping course to be formed by an expert. For full particulars address "Shorthand" Herald Office.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate. Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company, Room 6, Imperial Buildings, J. M. Kirk, 231 St. James Street.

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MR. DEPATIE'S COMPLAINT.

Not Enough Circus and Music at the Island.

At the meeting of the Parks and Ferries Committee yesterday a protest was received from Mr. Depatie, of the Island Restaurant. He claimed that his contract was based on that between the city and the R. and O. Company, and that he would not have expected certain conditions or made certain concessions if the contract with the Richelien Company had not existed. The latter were not fulfilling faithfully the portion of their contract with regard to a band on Saturdays and Sundays and a circus.

Ald. Jacques said there were several complaints made that people had to wait on the wharf for the boat without any shelter from sun or rain.

Ald. Kennedy did not see what could be done until the City Attorney had made his report. He had not yet given his opinion on the previous protest regarding the prosecution of Mr. Depatie by the Government for selling lager beer.

Ald. Jacques—"What is he doing?" Ald. Kennedy—"Insist on having a report from him."

Mr. Ethier subsequently came in and explained the position of affairs. An action is pending against the city by Mr. Depatie for \$3,000 for alleged damages, and the city was suing him for \$1,000, being two years' arrears on the amount he agreed to pay the city for the right to sell lager beer. Mr. Ethier recommended that as the contracts with the R. and O. Company, Depatie and McLeaghen expire next May, the Committee should consider what conditions new contracts shall be made on.

Ald. Drenowald, Dupre and Turner were appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up the conditions upon which new tenders should be made, and the other matters were referred to the City Attorney for report.

Cutting Down Employees at St. Albans.

[Special to the Herald.] St. Albans, Vt., July 10.—The depressed condition of railway business, aggravated to a large extent by the Western strikes, is affecting the Central Vermont system, and a general reduction both in employees and wages is expected. Here it was reported that Mr. Ethier recommended that as the contracts with the R. and O. Company, Depatie and McLeaghen expire next May, the Committee should consider what conditions new contracts shall be made on.

THE POPE IS WELL.

Rome, July 10.—There is absolutely no truth in the sensational rumors circulated regarding the state of the Pope's health. This is confirmed by the fact that His Holiness yesterday enjoyed a walk in the gardens of the Vatican.

COMING TO MONTREAL LATER.

Chicago, July 10.—J. B. Quick, Secretary of the American Association of General Baggage Agents, announced that owing to the difficulty which would be experienced by members leaving their posts during the present railroad trouble, it has been decided to postpone until August 15 the annual convention of General Baggage Agents called for Montreal, July 15.

Overhauled by Militia with the Train They Had Seized. Huntingdon, N. Va., July 10.—Kelley's Commanders, who took possession of a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train in Kentucky and Ohio freight train in Kentucky, were stopped as soon as they entered West Virginia, in number, were brought to this city, and will be guarded tonight by the police and escorted out of town in the morning. This virtually ends the Communistical army of Kelley.

Imperial Unity Difficult. London, July 10.—In a leader on the Ottawa Herald, the second article of an Intercolonial conference, the Daily Chronicle says: "The second article of Ottawa conference brings into striking relief the many difficulties in the way of imperial unity. The colonies sincerely desire to strengthen their bonds with the Mother Country, but they wish to do it in their own way, and the way of the protectionists. It would be false kindness to allow the colonies to suppose for a moment that Great Britain can afford to forego the policy of free importation, for this is the very basis of her commercial stability and must remain so. But there can be no serious objection to a friendly preference between colonies; the more they trade with one another the better for them and the Motherland. There is no reason why Canada should not bid for a large section of the United States' trade with the West Indies."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. Chicago, July 9.—Mr. Egan claimed the outlook this morning to be decidedly encouraging. At 12:30 p.m. General Master Workmen Sorensen says is now engaged writing an order for a general strike of the Knights of Labor everywhere to-morrow. He says he expects the order will affect nearly one million men, the present and former members of the Knights of Labor organization. Unless something unforeseen does, the order will go into effect to-morrow, at what hour has not yet been determined.

Washing—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a good housemaid, neat and reliable, with respect to English woman who has three children to support. 17 St. George Street.

WORK of any kind wanted by a young lady, age 25, work in English and French. Apply A. 50 St. James Street.

WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted, by a respectable woman, work by the day, washing or housecleaning. Apply 134 St. George Street.

YOUNG GIRL—Wanted employment by young girl, clean type setting or any other light employment. References. 129 St. James Street.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, a young man who desires to learn a business and good wages. References. 129 St. James Street.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge.

AGENT—A young man of ability (aged 30), having an office at 1105 St. Denis, with a good knowledge of French and English, desires to act as representative of some first-class establishment. Address Herald Office, Montreal.

AGENT—Active young man desires outdoor work of any kind, as agent, city traveler, or otherwise. Address Mac C., Herald Office, Montreal.

BAKER—Wanted, by a young married man, a situation as an assistant baker or to drive a grocery express; best city references. 341 Hypocrite street, corner Duhamel avenue; upstairs.

BOOKKEEPER—By young man of 18; good penman; possessing both languages; as office clerk or assistant bookkeeper. I refer. Address J. T., Herald Office, Montreal.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted by a young man (22) having five years' experience in book-keeping, desires a position of any kind. Best references furnished. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT—Position desired by a young man, with a good knowledge of book-keeping, and a secondary education. Address B. C., Herald Office, Montreal.

BOY—Wanted by a boy of 14 in situation in a store or any other respectable place. Address M. G. C., Herald Office, Montreal.

BLACKSMITH—Wanted, a blacksmith with to work on bench or at the fire; can furnish good references. J. B. M., Herald Office, Montreal.

BUSINESS MAN—An experienced and practical accountant, familiar with finance and all kinds of office work, is now ready for employment. References. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

COACHMAN—Wanted, by an Englishman, a good horse and carriage driver, at the seaside or country. 3 years' city references. Address R. L., Herald Office, Montreal.

COOK—Wanted, by a young man, a good cook in a private family, with to-morrow. References. 105 St. James Street.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted, by first-class dressmaker, whose customers are gone out of the city, a position in a store, or at Cafe St. Antoine, immediately; best city references given. Address A. B., Herald Office, Montreal.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—Wanted, by a young lady, artist, situation in photographer's studio. References. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

DRUGGIST ASSISTANT—Position wanted by a graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy, holding degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. Has had several years' experience. Address W. G. P., Herald Office, Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By some first-class cooks, 10 plain cooks and table-maids. 11 house maids, 4 first-class nurses, 12 under nurses, 10 hair-dressers, waiters, waitresses, also man and wife to take care of houses for summer months; day women; all kinds of services. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

GENERAL HELPER—Wanted, by a steady young man, a situation as general helper in store or factory of any kind. Good references. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted, position by a young woman as general servant; is a good cook and can sew. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

HOTEL WORK—Wanted, situation to help with household work or month, no objections to leave city. Apply, M. D., Herald Office, Montreal.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, by working housekeeper, position, would like to keep her household, and is a good cook and can sew; can give references. Mr. T., Herald Office, Montreal.

HANDY MAN—Good mechanic, can handle everything made of iron, wood and brass; willing to make himself useful; four years' experience in last place; abstainer. H., Herald Office, Montreal.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, by respectable working housekeeper, situation, where she can do her own work, and can give references. M.M.S., Herald Office, Montreal.

GENERAL SERVANT—Wanted, situation as general servant, willing to do any kind of work; or other office work. Address G. E. J., Herald Office, Montreal.

PAINTER—Employment wanted by good painter, etc., willing to make himself generally useful as may be required; steady and good character. Address A. B., Herald Office, Montreal.

STEWARD—Or head waiter; thoroughly experienced, or waiter. First class city references. Apply H. S., Genovieve Street, Montreal.

SEWING WANTED—Plain sewing or mending, or any other kind of work. Address Mrs. R., 1840 Ontario street, Montreal.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Wanted, by a gentleman who knows shorthand in French and English. Well acquainted with financial and commercial matters and has some knowledge of law. First-class references. Address 36, Herald Office, Montreal.

SHORTHAND OR TYPEWRITING—Wanted, shorthand and typewriting of every description; neat and reliable; with respect to English woman who has three children to support. 17 St. George Street.

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PREPARING FOR WAR.

Striking Miners in Idaho Will Meet the Troops.

Boise, Idaho, July 10.—Preparations are being made for active hostilities in Coeur D'Alene. Miners are notifying all unfranchised men to leave at once on penalty of death. Governor O'Connell has ordered the state militia to get ready to move at the state militia to get ready to move at Shoshone County as soon as transportation can be arranged. They will be aided by Federal troops.

THE CABINET VACANCY.

The Richmond Guardian Wants a Protestant Successor For Mr. McIntosh. The Richmond Guardian (Can.) is supporting the claims of Mr. Spencer of Misssisquoi to the vacant Cabinet position and opposing the pretensions of Mr. Hackett. "Mr. Hackett's friends," says the Guardian "are pressing his claims, but there is a wide split in the conservative ranks in reference to the matter, and we do not wonder at that, as the hon. member for Stanstead's election would be utterly inconsistent with the present minority which represents the Eastern Townships in the