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FIFTEENTH YEAR — THURSDAY MORNING JULY 12 1894 — ONE CENT.

THE STRIKE A BACK NUMBER

TRAINS MOVING REGULARLY IN AND OUT OF CHICAGO.

The Knights Have Seen Through the Scheme to Make Them Bear the Burdens of Debs' Failure, and Will Not Go Out—Managers May Be Indicted.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The threatened general paralysis of labor of all sorts in Chicago and the general walk-out of the Knights of Labor and their sympathizers in all parts of the country, which were to have taken place this morning, appear to have proved failures. In this city in the shops and factories, in the building trades and in the lines of interurban travel there are no signs of obedience to the order issued by the representatives of allied labor in the city.

Railway Traffic Assuming a Normal Condition.

Not only that, but the railroad lines centering here show decided improvement in traffic. Passenger trains, through, local and suburban, are moving everywhere without interruption and their freight business is rapidly assuming a normal condition. For the first time within a week train loads of live stock were received at the stock yards and other trains, carrying hogs to the eastern markets were sent out in considerable volume.

Sovereign's Order Disregarded.

Advices from the great centres of population of the United States and from many of the less important cities fail to show that the order or request of General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor for a general cessation of work has met with the slightest recognition by the members of that order or by those who sympathize with them.

Open Revolt At Oakland, Cal.

From the Pacific Coast, where the most threatening and critical conditions have existed during the past week with prepa ations to resist the military force of the Government by arms, comes the intelligence that federal troops have entered Sacramento unopposed. The situation at Oakland, Cala., continues to be one of open revolt against the constituted authorities, but it is expected that order will be restored there without bloodshed.

In general the situation seems to be that the last move of the labor leaders was taken without adequate knowledge of the temper of their followers.

Legal Revenge Against the Managers.

The most important development in the labor situation during the last 24 hours is the announcement made from the headquarters of the American Railway Union that a determined effort is to be made to invoke the Federal laws against the members of the General Managers' Association, and that with this end in view a conference will be held to-morrow between W. W. Irwin of Minneapolis, the principal counsel for the men arrested for participation in the Homestead riots, and a number of local attorneys. Mr. Irwin, it is stated, is now on the road to Chicago in company with a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, who was sent to enlist his services in behalf of the union. Judge Grosscup and District Attorney Milchrist said to-day that justice would be meted out impartially to all violators of the Federal statutes, whether they were railroad presidents or brakemen

Jurymen After Pullman's Scalp.

When Judge Grosscup was asked whether the special grand jury was empanelled simply to enquire into the offences of its employes or whether it was within its scope to enquire into probable violations of the law by railroad managers he replied that he had no doubt that when that body should have finished the particular matter it is now investigating it will turn its attention to others who may have violated the law and that it would so widen the scope of its enquiry as to include all persons who may have interfered with or obstructed state commerce, or the United States mails, in any way or by any means. It is known that this question was debated in the session of the grand jury yesterday, that the decided return of true bills against Debs and his associates, and that two of the body insisted that George M. Pullman himself should be included in the indictment.

Managers Ordered That No Trains Be Run.

Counsel for the strikers, as well as Mr. Debs and his colleagues, are reticent concerning the grounds upon which process will be sought against the managers. In a general way, however, the claim is made that the obstruction of the United States mails and the interruption to inter-state commerce has been due quite as much to the general managers as to the men responsible for the ordering of the strike, and that while it is true that the boycott was ordered it is also true that the general managers agreed among themselves that no trains should be run on any of the roads until all had gained the points in dispute.

For the 24 hours ending this evening not a single fire or police alarm has been turned in from the stock yards district. The police are in full command of the situation and there appears to be no further use for the troops.

Less Than 15,000 Men Are Out.

The result of the sympathetic strike order is that less than 15,000 men are out. Considerable discouragement was expressed by the leaders over the result, and tears were expressed that this might induce President Gompers and the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor, who assemble here to-morrow, to take a more conservative course than has been expected.

Pullman is Determined.

The officials of the Pullman Company were afforded still another opportunity to-day for asserting the position of the corporation. Mayor Hopkins and Mayor Pingree of Detroit urged that the Pullman Company consent to a policy of conciliation and arbitration. In order that there should be no question concerning the exact tenor of their reply the Pullman officials summarized it in the official statement "That the question at issue, which was simply that of reopening the works and carying them on at a ruinous loss, was not a proper subject for arbitration." The members of the delegation were considerably chagrined over the outcome.

United States Marshal Arnold to-day reduced his force by 300 men. These were withdrawn from outlying points where no further necessity exists for their services.

Men in Plenty.

The General Managers' Association has quit hiring men. More men than are needed have already been employed, General Manager Egan claims, and this morning he wired to all points where branch employment agencies had been established closing them. The number of men employed by the association has reached into the thousands. It is said the Great Western has a complete outfit of new men, all its old ones having quit work.

Fined a Striker $500 Or 13 Months in Jail.

DETROIT, July 11.—The first of the cases against strikers on the Wabash Railroad ended in the United States Court here to-day. H. R. Burden, who dragged an engineer from his cab on the Wabash, was adjudged guilty this evening of contempt of court in violating an injunction and sentenced by Judge Swan to pay a fine of $500 or be imprisoned for 13 months in the Detroit House of Correction.

Grounds on Which Olney's Impeachment is Asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The memorial to Congress asking for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney charges him with having subverted the civil authorities by military power, caused the arrest of innocent persons without due process of law and violated the spirit of the constitution and laws of the United States. There are six Knights in the House, and any one of the six in the Lower House may be selected to move the impeachment on the floor.

Sovereign Cannot Order a Strike.

Advices were received at the National K. of L. headquarters to-day from General Master Workman Sovereign making an appeal to all Knights of Labor to strike. This was not an order, but came in the nature of a request. "The General Master Workman has no power to order a strike," said this official, "without the action of the General Executive Committee. We do not expect any strike."

NEW YORK, July 11.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon no word had been received from General Master Workman Sovereign by the Knights of Labor in this city.

"And what's more," said District Secretary Murphy, "I don't think we are going to get any word from him; I hope not anyway. We believe Sovereign's manifesto applied to Chicago only."

CLEVELAND, July 11.—It is the general impression in labor circles that the Knights will join the strikers.

Wouldn't Have Gone Out.

Even had Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor not withdrawn his order calling out the knights, the Toronto members of the order would not have joined the strikers, as they do not believe the order should affect them.

Stoned a Passenger Train.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—The passengers on a train from Santa Barbara last night had an exciting time. At the city limits the train was stoned. A detachment of troops was hurried to Buena Vista bridge to escort the train in. The passengers were terrorized and again had to run the gauntlet of a mob of angry men.

Pottery Strike Settled By Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Senator James Smith arbitrated to-day the great pottery strike involving over 7000 workmen in Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia by deciding on a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. in the wages schedule. Manufacturers and men express themselves as greatly pleased. The arbitration takes effect immediately and the factories will at once resume work after six months shut down.

THE GAS BRACKET WAS DEFECTIVE.

Charles Burns, J. P., Suffocated in His House in Pembroke-street—A Wife's Startling Discovery.

Charles Burns, J. P., was found dead in bed, suffocated by gas, at his home, 35 Pembroke-street, yesterday morning.

His wife arrived from Moutreal on Tuesday evening and complained of being ill. Mr. Burns left her at about 11 o'clock and retired to a spare room. He was in the best health and spirits and chatted merrily with a neighbor before going to his room.

About 8 o'clock yesterday Mrs. Burns rapped on her husband's door. There was no answer to her summons and she opened the door. The sickening fumes of gas met her, and quickened by fear she ran to the beside of her husband. Eagerly she called to him, but there was no response. A messenger was sent for Dr. Cuthbertson, but when he arrived he saw that Mr. Burns had been dead for some time.

The odor of gas still hung about the room, and when Dr. Cuthbertson investigated he found that gas was escaping from the cock, which had become loose. The room was small and the one window and door were both closed. Dr. Cuthbertson said that death was unmistakably caused by asphyxiation.

Charles Burns, J.P., who was in his 58th year, was well known. For many years he conducted a prosperous ice business, and had for 30 years been a member of the Separate School Board, retiring about a year ago. A brother of Ald. Burns, he left a family of sons, one of whom succeeded him in his business. Another, A. A. Burns, is proprietor of the O'Connor House, 127 Simcoe-street.

At yesterday's meeting of the Local Board of Health, of which Ald. Burns is a member, a vote of condolence was passed.

A LOADED STRIKING MACHINE.

The Operator Pressed a Button and the Striker Got No Prize.

For a few days past a number of fakirs have been doing a rushing business at Hanlan's Point with a striking machine. It was an innocent-looking machine and calculated to entice the athletic young men who promenade the sidewalks at the Point attired in the latest boating costume.

The game was, when the rubber bag was struck an indicator stopped opposite a number. There were also a lot of prizes with corresponding numbers, more or less valuable. When a "capper" tried his strength the indicator always called for a valuable prize, but others always got something worthless. This was worked by a simple little button which was manipulated by the smooth-tongued operator.

Yesterday two young men who frequent the Island went against the gang and lost $30. They complained to the police, but when the detectives went over to gather in the strangers they found they had departed for pastures new.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

Illustrated in a Brilliant Issue of a Canadian Engineering Paper.

The great landslide which occurred in April at St. Albau, Quebec, is generally conceded to be unparalleled on this continent, but the accounts given in the newspapers at the time were fragmentary and incomplete. In the July number of The Canadian Engineer, now at John P. McKenna's, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, Prof. Lafamme of Laval University will satisfy the general desire for a comprehensive description of this terrible cataclysm. The learned Professor's sketch, besides being lucid and graphic, is rendered very clear by photo engravings and diagrams. This number, which is well worth preserving, is one of the best ever issued by the publishers of The Canadian Engineer.

FOR ILL-TREATING A CHILD.

Two York Residents Arrested on a Serious Charge.

David Edwards and his wife, who reside eight miles east of the city, on the Don-road, were lodged in Toronto jail last night, charged with ill-treating Edwards' stepdaughter, aged 11.

Their neighbors tell strange stories of the manner in which this child has been treated by these people. It is said that they made her do a man's work and only half clothed and fed her. There are other rumors, more serious, which may be enquired into at the examination.

Squire Wingfield issued the warrant and the prisoners will be brought before him this morning.

TORONTO MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

In a Collision On the Wabash and East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—An outgoing freight train on the Big Four go-night was run into by passenger train No. 42, east bound on the Wabash, at East St. Louis. A freight brakeman named John Clark was instantly killed. A. J. Fuller of Toronto, Canada, a passenger, was seriously injured.

[The name A. J. Fuller does not appear in the Toronto directory.]

Athenæum bicycle races, Saturday next, at Rosedale. Popular prices.

Eaton Bros.' Owen Sound Ale.

The above ale is made from East Kent Golding Hops, No. 1 Bright Barley and the purest spring water in Canada. It is without doubt the purest and best ale ever sold here. Price 75c per dozen pints and $1.20 quarts. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

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BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION TO INTERCOLONIAL DELEGATES.

Unification of the Empire Declared to Be the Foremost End of the Conference—Gathering of Notable Men From Britain's Great Colonies in the Board of Trade Rotunda.

Notable in the interests which were represented was the banquet tendered last night by the Board of Trade to the delegates to the Intercolonial Conference.

In the rotunda of the Board of Trade building the walls were garlanded with the Union Jack and the flags of the colonies. On the blackboards were still the day's quotations of wheat and stocks, half hidden by the draperies of bunting. At the tables were seated gentlemen representing all the great colonies which proudly own as their colors the meteor flag of Britain. From the southern continent of Australasia, from the younger settlements on the south of Africa came representatives of the Governments which represent the sway of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. The business men of Canada's metropolis extended to them a hearty welcome and by a magnificent banquet showed their good-fellowship.

Those Present.

During the speech-making a halt was called and the secretary turned dim the electric lights. A wild flash as of a dynamite explosion and a photographer had secured a picture of the party. After the viands had been put away a party of ladies entered and were given an enthusiastic reception. Among them were:

Lady Wrixon, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Lee Smith, Miss Wrixon, Lady De Villiers, Miss De Villiers, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Huddart.

President Hugh Blain of the Board of Trade was in the chair, and at his right and left sat: Hon Mackenzie Bowell, Hon F B Suttor, M L A; Hon Nicholas Fitzgerald, M L C; Sir Henry De Villiers, K C M G; Hon Thomas Playford, Agent-General; Sir Henry John Wrixon, K C M G, Q C; Hon Simon Fraser, M L C; Alfred Lee Smith; Hon A J Thynne, M L C; Sandford Fleming, Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith.

Among others who were present were:

Mayor Kennedy, William Hendrie, J J Foy, G R Parkyn (London Times), W H Mercer (Colonial Office, London), E Huddart, Ross Mackenzie, H C Hammond, A N Baird, J Herbert Mason, M McLaughlin, Elias Rogers, D R Wilkie, Lt-Col John I Davidson, William G Gooderham, W D Matthews, J Short McMaster, E Samuel, W H Beatty, D W Alexander, W E Brock, R J Hovenden, Philip Jacobi, W T Jennings, J S Spilling, Alexander Nairn, J H McKinnon, J B Miller, Robert Parker, R W Elliot, S Frank Wilson, George A Cox, James Bicknell, E F B Johnson, T G Irving, J B McLean, A B Lee, C W Band, W K McNaught, James Todhunter W E H Massey, William Mackenzie, Morgan Davies, Frederic Nicholls, H K S Hemming, H A King, John Crabtree, Hart Massey, William Gooderham, F Wyld, R K Burgess, Hon J B Ferguson, J M Staebler, Berlin; Rev W T Blackstock, J W Langmuir, J Kerr Osborne, Mr Martin, Hugh Ryan, S F McKinnon, Senator Sanford, Colonel Gowan, C E Walk, Thomas Long, H P Dwight, Mr Bouchette Anderson, Andrew Pattullo, Dr G S Ryerson, M L A, C A B Brown, H Spencer Howell, Gait; J N Sutherland, P D Benjamin, E E Sheppard, J Wood, George Gooderham, Thomas McGaw, F Warrington, A G Ramsay, Judge Kingsmill, Nicol Kingsmill, Mr De Villiers, jr., Major A M Cosby, S Nordheimer, Alexander Siemens, President Institute Electrical Engineers, London, Eng.; J R Brittle, M I C E, and F Jacob.

Letters of regret were read from Lord Aberdeen, Earl of Jersey, Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon George A. Foster, James Huddart and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

A Bust of the Queen.

President Blain in loyal language proposed the toast of the Queen, which was received with the usual loud applause and singing of "God Save the Queen."

The secretary then asked if Mr. W. R. Brock might introduce the floor of the chamber. There was no serious objection and Mr. Brock formally presented to the board a bust of Her Majesty, which was accepted by Mr. Blain and unveiled by Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick.

A hearty round of applause greeted the toast of the Governor-General.

"For he's a jolly good fellow," sung in enthusiastic tones, showed the good-feeling toward the toast of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick thanked the audience for its very hearty welcome. The only sorrow that tinged the pleasure of the meeting was that the visit of Toronto's guests was to be so short. He would wish to show the delegates the beauty and fertility of the province. [Applause.] Ontario was a country which in its lands and people could show an example to the world.

President Blain said that there was never a conference which possessed the sympathy of the people as this had. [Applause.] In the time were fragmentary and incomplete. In the July number of The Canadian Engineer, now at John P. McKenna's, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, Prof. Lafamme of Laval University will satisfy the general desire for a comprehensive description of this terrible cataclysm. The learned Professor's sketch, besides being lucid and graphic, is rendered very clear by photo engravings and diagrams. This number, which is well worth preserving, is one of the best ever issued by the publishers of The Canadian Engineer.

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with many statistics. The trade of Australia exceeds that of Canada. There was the same number of miles of railway, 40,000, but instead of killing 17 in each million as in Canada they managed to be content with two in a million. There is more postal correspondence in Australia than in any other country in the world except Great Britain.

In telegraphy Australia has 45,000 miles of wires, against Canada's 31,000, and the people sent three times more messages than in the Dominion.

Reciprocal Trade.

This was Mr. Suttor's concluding topic. Said he: "If you are going to uphold, as I presume you are, the National Policy—[cheers]—there are many articles we produce that Canada needs and which you could get as cheaply from us as elsewhere." One of many instances was that Australia had 125,000,000 of sheep, as against Canada's 2,500,000. Here was a chance for reciprocal trade.

Tasmania's Voice.

Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C., made an eloquent speech. Nothing had added more to the lustre, the wealth, the power of England and the happiness and prosperity of her people than the expansion of the colonial empire. [Applause.]

Our deliberations were business-like, not sentimental. The conference marked an epoch; it was the abandonment of a policy which a few years ago was not deemed to be for the good of the empire.

Towards Imperial Federation.

This conference is an advance towards that Imperial Federation we all desire. [Cheers.] Then the orator launched into superlative praise of Canadian scenery and patriotic faith. He eulogized the great undertaking of the C.P.R., and then said that Ontario should be proud of having given scope to a statesman who lived to benefit his country—Sir John A. Macdonald. [Loud cheering.]

Canada More Than a Colony.

In conclusion the hon. gentleman said: Canada is a nation, not a colony. Australia possesses colonies, which are the germs of a nation soon to spring into manhood. The sentiment of our people is for union. [Cheers.]

From Cape Colony.

Sir Henry De Villiers, K.C.M.G., said there was a time when Great Britain treated her colonies as step-children. But that time is now past. The Mother Country treats us as equals. [Cheers.] Self-government had been given the colonies; but one thing was lacking—complete freedom of commercial intercourse. [Renewed cheers.] He believed the obstacles to commercial reciprocity would soon be removed.

From South Australia.

Hon. Thomas Playford gloried in the welding of the bonds between Britain's colonies. Twenty years ago resolutions such as we have passed would have been laughed out of court. And then Mr. Playford sought to outvirval his brother delegates in praise of all they had done and the royal reception Canada had given them.

New Zealand Speaks.

Mr. Albert Lee Smith praised the colony he represented and then became eloquent on the advantages of the Pacific cable. He spoke most sanguinely of its prospects, which, he said, had been very much advanced by the Intercolonial Conference.

From Victoria.

Sir Henry John Wrixon, K.C.M.G., Q.C., was eloquent on the unity of the British race and optimistic of the benefits in many respects which will result from the conference. The era of the brotherhood of the British race was being realized.

Hon. Mr. Drake, Premier of B.C., a native Canadian, also spoke for Victoria, and Hon. A. J. Thynne, M.L.C., member of the Executive Council for Queensland.

Honored the Parliaments.

The last toast on the list was "The Dominion Parliament and Legislative Assemblies." Honor was done to this by the chairman and by Senator Ferguson and Sir Oliver Mowat.

Ontario's Premier.

Sir Oliver Mowat, who rose at 1.15 a.m., made a humorous speech. He said: The Legislature which has just been elected is a pretty good Legislature—[cheers]—at all events it is the best Legislature the people of Ontario could be persuaded to elect. [Loud laughter.] The party to which I belong still stands for the principle of union.

Then Sir Oliver praised Confederation and the advantages of British connection. In conclusion he proposed the health of the chairman, which was honored with cheers and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

The banqueters dispersed at 1.30 a.m., after singing "God Save the Queen."

A Trip to Niagara.

The Niagara Navigation Company yesterday placed their steamer Chippewa at the disposal of the delegates, who, accompanied by a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen, took a trip to Niagara Falls. Mr. J.J. Foy, who was in the chair, proposed the health of the guests, to which Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith, William Hendrie, Robert Jaffray and E. B. Osler.

Luncheon was served at the Dufferin House, the only toasts proposed, however, being those of the Queen and the "Sister Colonies," Sir Henry De Villiers responding to the latter in a short and felicitous speech.

On the return trip an informal gathering was held in the cabin of the steamer, where a vote of thanks was passed to the Niagara Navigation Company for their kindness in placing the steamer at the disposal of the party. Speeches were made by Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Frank Smith, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. E. B. Osler.

A TRAVELER IN CUSTODY.

But it is Not Believed That He Had Any Criminal Intent.

Detective Slemin went to Hamilton yesterday and brought back James S. Latrobe on a warrant. The complainant is Charles W. Mack, rubber stamp dealer, 11 King-street west, who charges him with the theft of a sample case and $83.

It is said the case has been settled, but Latrobe was locked up until the morning.

Cheap Steerage Rates.

The White Star Line are now booking steerage passengers from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast for Ten Dollars. Toronto office, 8 King-street east. C. A. Pipon agent.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco is noted for quality, 5, 10 and 20-cent plugs.

A Delicious Wine.

California Tokay is a delicious, sweet, red wine and is strongly recommended for invalids by the leading physicians in California. Price $6 per dozen or 60c per bottle. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Found.

Manufacturers' stock of cuff links, collar studs, etc. These goods selling at irreproachable prices. See our window display. Sword, men's furnisher, 55 King East, opposite Toronto-street. 46

"Kennethene" sold by live druggists, grocers 246

Ask your Druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum. 246

How Much for the Farmer

when fancy bread is sold at 5c per loaf, choice butter 16c, new laid eggs at 10c per doz., at the market, 77-81 Queen west? 246

Athlete Cigarettes—more sold of this brand than all other cigarettes combined.

Travelers

leave your orders for order books at Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street. We have a large variety and our prices are right. 246

"Kennethene" will keep your clothing clean and save you many dollars. 246

A FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE AGREES TO GRANT A SUBSIDY.

$750,000 a Year for Ten Years to Be Given for a Twenty-Knot Service—Some Further Discussion on the French Treaty—Prorogation to Take Place on Wednesday.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Almost immediately after the Speaker took the chair to-day the House went into committee on the bill to ratify the French Treaty. Last night's rout on the second reading seemed to have a depressing effect on Mr. Laurier and his followers, and the objections to the bill in committee were not very serious, and the bil passed through committee and was ordered for third reading to-morrow without any division.

French Treaty and Colonial Wines.

In the committee Mr. Foster explained the treaty in detail as the clauses came up. With reference to light wines there was considerable discussion as to whether the light wines of countries other than France would be admitted under the terms of the treaty. On section 1 Mr. McCarthy enquired whether it was proposed to reduce the duties upon wines from the Australian colonies in equal measure with the reduction of duties which would follow the coming into force of this treaty. As he understood the effect of the treaty, it merely applies to wines of French origin, but it applies to these wines whether they are imported into Canada from England or from any other country.

"We have had a conference sitting recently," he continued, "with a view to increasing intercolonial trade. If our first act after that conference is to reduce the duty on French wines to 25 per cent., while leaving the wines imported from the sister colonies at 55 per cent., it is a very unfair discrimination. I would like to have the assurance of the Government that wines from Australia and the Cape will be put on the same footing."

Duty on Colonial Wines Equal to France.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied that he had no hesitation in answering his hon. friend's question, perhaps a little more widely than he had asked for.

"In the first place the treaty," he continued, "does not oblige us to give France preferential treatment in our market. It simply obliges us to take off the ad valorem duty. We are at perfect liberty to take off the ad valorem duty upon wines coming from any other country. We are at perfect liberty to reduce those duties, even below the rate that would then be left, but in that case, of course, we should be obliged to give France equal treatment with other foreign countries. We are not, however, obliged to withhold from our sister colonies the same treatment or better treatment than we give to France in relation to our wines, nor is it the intention of the Government to withhold from the sister colonies at present equal treatment with respect to the same kind of wines as is given to the French product.

No Discrimination Against Any Country.

Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to know what was to be done with United States wines of this class, seeing they were to be admitted free from France, Germany and Australia.

The Finance Minister replied that at present it was not the intention of the Government to discriminate against any country.

Canadian Wine Growers Should Have Cheap Spirits.

Mr. Maclean (York) urged the Government to make at least the small recompense to the Canadian wine manufacturers of allowing them to obtain the brandy used in fortifying their product as cheaply as the foreign producer could get it.

Sir John Thompson replied that that was one of the questions the Government would have to consider. Representations had been made by the Canadian vintners showing the disadvantage their trade would be laid to, and it was in no sense a reflection on the correctness of these representations to say that they would be looked into by the Inland Revenue Department before the suggestions could be adopted.

After some further discussion the bill was reported and stands for third reading to-morrow.

Subsidy For a Fast Atlantic Service.

Hon. Mr. Foster then moved the House into committee on the resolution to grant a subsidy of $750,000 a year for 10 years for a fast Atlantic service. The Finance Minister explained that the whole policy of a fast Atlantic service had already received the approval of the House and four years ago a subsidy of $300,000 was voted, which was insufficient and now the Government proposed to add $250,000, with a contract for ten years, believing the advantages to be so great as to warrant the increase. He reviewed the negotiations with the steamship companies and showed that this amount was the very lowest offer. The prevailing idea of the Colonial Conference was that colonial and Imperial money would be forwarded by the proposed cable and steamship services, that on the Atlantic being requisite as a connecting link in this grand scheme.

Mr. Charlton: Will they also grant subsidies?

Permanent Service With Decreasing Subsidy.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied that they would. Continuing, he said that Mr. Huddart's offer of $750,000 per year for the first 10 years and $500,000 for the next 10 years for a 20-knot service was the best. The policy of the Government was to have the permanency of the service secured with a decreasing subsidy.

The English terminal port had not as yet been decided upon. The line will not only carry mails and passengers to Europe, but it will also carry perishable goods not at present possible to ship, and in this way build up a large trade at present unknown. The mercantile men of the country from east to west, regardless of politics, are all anxious to see this line established.

Forerunners of Increased Prosperity.

The cable and the swift ships were the pioneers which will pave the way for increased business. They were simply the forerunner of increased prosperity. The first steps always cost, but he thought no one would complain when they considered how the line would boom the growth of the company, give union with other countries, stimulate trade and in many other ways contribute to the advantage of Canada.

Four Ships to be Built Costing £500,000 Each.

Sir Richard Cartwright followed. He said a great future was promised for Canada when this line had been established. Similar promises had been made when the C.P.R. was first mooted, with a result that he did not need to refer to. He thought that something should have been said about the number of ships to be built and the cost of each.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that four ships would be required and that the probable cost of each would be £200,000.

Sir Richard Cartwright said this estimate was too low.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that he had made a mistake. Each steamer would cost between £400,000 and £500,000.

Private Bills Passed.

After recess the following private bills were read a third time and passed:

To incorporate the Gleichen, Beaver Lake and Victoria Railway Company—Mr. Davis.

To again revive and further amend the act to incorporate the Brockville and New York Bridge Company—Mr. Taylor.

The House again went into committee on the fast Atlantic service.

Objections To the Subsidy Answered.

Sir Richard Cartwright objected at some length to the subsidy on the ground that it would not support the fast line and that further subsidy would be asked. He wanted further information as to the freight which would be carried, and doubted whether the line could be made self-sustaining.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper said the Opposition were taking the same ground now they took when the C.P.R. was being built. They said then the road would never earn enough to pay for the grease for the axle wheels, and their present prophecy would not prove any more correct than their past one. He entered at some length into the question of the safety of the St. Lawrence route and quoted at some length to show that the route was one of the safest, best lighted and altogether one of the best waterways in the world, and that there was no danger whatever in running at full speed in the gulf.

The discussion was continued by Sir James Grant and Messrs. Martin, Kenny, McMullen, Wallace, Hazen, Charlton, McMillan, Wood and Chesley.

The Resolution Adopted.

Mr. Maclean (York) said that his province had not been heard from to-night, but Ontario was in favor of the fast service. [Applause.] He did not favor fixing the terminal port, as that was a matter which would depend to a large extent on the railways. He would rather have seen the contract left open to competition, but hoped the venture would succeed. He thought, however, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ought to be able to handle this service best.

The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned at 2 a.m.

Prorogation Next Wednesday.

Prorogation has been fixed for Wednesday next, 18th inst., at least Hon. Mr. Angers said in the Senate to-day that he expected that would be the date.

Sir John Thompson gives notice to-night that the House will on Saturday, Government business having precedence. It looks, therefore, as if there will not be much doubt about business being through in time for prorogation on Wednesday. Sir John Thompson said to-night that the supplementary estimates for the current year would be brought down to-morrow.

POISONED FATHER AND MOTHER.

Sister and Brother For Their Insurance—Two Sisters Charged With Murder.

SARATOGA, N.Y., July 11.—Catherine Nolan, aged 25, and her sister Elizabeth, aged 16, were received at the County Jail in Ballston Spa to-day on the charge of the murder of their brother, John Nolan, by administering arsenic. Four members of the family have died suddenly since last September, the father, mother, sister and brother of the accused. Embalming fluid was used in the first three cases before suspicions were aroused, but in the case of the last it fell to die, the coroner took charge of the remains and ordered an inquest and post-mortem at once. Prof. Maurice Perkins found sufficient arsenic in his stomach and viscera to have caused death, and the jury so found. The other sister, Mary, has been very ill with similar symptoms, and it is in evidence that the two women had not only obtained policies on the lives of those members of their family who have died, but had also applied for a policy on their sister Mary.

Visions of Bucolic Bliss.

One of the most joyous thoughts that flit through the mind of the city man this torrid season is the anticipation of a summer vacation. He yearns to linger by rural streams away from the pulsing and carking cares of the city, and as his gaze roves along the picturesque horizon of the encircling hills he thanks his stars that he is encircled with one of quinn's neglige girdles and his two dollar wide silk-striped outing shirts.

Stabbed Himself in the Neck.

WALLACEBURG, July 11.—Monokotab, or "Wounded Hawk," a Walpole Island Indian, once a noted chief of great prowess and wide influence, has latterly been blind and a pensioner on the bounty of the reserve. Despondency finally drove him to end his wretched existence. He stabbed himself with a knife in the neck. The body was found with the knife still clutched in a death grasp.

Auction Sale of Horses.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Silver & Smith, who will sell a number of choice drivers and pairs at Grand's Repository to-morrow (Friday) at 11 o'clock. The catalog also includes a number of buggies, phaetons, wagons and harness.

Johnson (record 1.56) will compete at Athenæum races, Saturday next.

The investment annuity policy of the North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont., provides that at death, or if on the endowment plan, at the maturity of the endowment period, the company will pay the amount of insurance in 20 or 25 equal annual instalments, the first of such to be paid on the occurrence of the event, or at the end of the endowment period. A much lower rate of premium is chargeable on this than on the other plan of insurance, on account of the payment of the face of the policy being extended over a period of years.

For full particulars as to this and the other excellent plans of the company, apply to the head office, North American Life Assurance Company, 22 to 28 King-street west, Toronto, Ont., or to any of the company's agents. 246

Have you tried the Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco? 5, 10 and 20 cent plugs.

Getting Into the Centre.

The Toronto offices of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company have been removed from 32 Church street to No. 5 King-street west.

No Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco is genuine unless it bears the Derby Cap-shaped tag.

What Tongue Can Its Perfections Tell?

Absolutely pure, soft and pleasing to the palate, and of beautiful aroma. No words can express the superior character of Dewar's Scotch whisky. Brands: "Extra Special" and "Liqueur," the perfection of Old Highland. Ask your dealer for it. 246

Johnson (record 1.56) will compete at Athenæum races, Saturday next.

THE ULTIMATUM THAT PARALYZED THE STRIKE.

UNCLE SAM: Drop 'em, my boy, drop 'em. We settle our grievances at the ballot box.

CANADA MAKES A PROTEST

AGAINST SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S DEATH DUTIES.

Sir Charles Tupper Presents Objections Made by Sir John Thompson—The Proposal Would Result in an Increase of Death Duties in the Colonies—Canada's Case a Strong One.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, sent recently to the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, a letter on the subject of Sir William Harcourt's proposed estate duty and modifications which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had allowed in deference to colonial opinion. The proposed duty would be imposed on the colonial property of persons living in England.

Sir Charles quoted from the reply made by the Canadian Premier, Sir John Thompson, when he received notice of the modifications contemplated by the Government. This reply is to the effect that the Ottawa Council think the strongest representation should be made to the proposed policy of levying death duties on property in Canada, even after the modified plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Colonial Death Duties Would Be Increased

Sir Charles directed the Marquis of Ripon's attention to the fact that the approval of the Government's plan would result in an increase of the death duties in all the colonies. This increase would be equal to the proposed English death duties, he said, and when any colonial government should be asked the reason of the increase it would have to reply: "We have been forced to this by an Imperial Act."

Sir William Asked to Abandon His Proposal.

This would raise the serious question of the right of the United Kingdom to enact legislation having the effect of taxing property in the colonies. Canada's case against such legislation was stronger than that of any other colony, because the Confederation Act assigned to the Dominion Government the exclusive power of imposing such taxation on the provinces.

Finally, Sir Charles expresses the hope that Sir William Harcourt will abandon his proposal, "which," he says, "will absolutely fail of its object and will cause questions between Great Britain and her colonies which are to be deprecated."

Sydney Buxton, Liberal M.P., will lay this letter on the table of the House of Commons within a few days.

Large Increase of British Imports from Canada.

LONDON, July 11.—The British imports from Canada have increased £094,665, or 49 per cent. in the past six months, as compared with the same period of