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The Toronto World.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR | WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 11 1894 | ONE CENT.

DEBS PUT UNDER ARREST.

Indicted by the Grand Jury For Conspiracy.

THE KNIGHTS ORDERED OUT.

This Will Swell the Strikers' Ranks By a Million.

NO UNION MEN AT WORK IN CHICAGO

Immediately On Debs' Arrest the 100,000 Members of Chicago Unions Were Ordered to Cease Work—Then Grand Master Sovereign Called Out the Knights of Labor—The Situation Becoming More Grave, and It Is Feared That the Worst Is Not Yet.

CHICAGO, July 10.—There is no disguising the fact that the local situation to-night in the labor troubles is more grave than it has been at any time. This is not the view of alarmist or biased Radicals among the strike element, but rather the opinion entertained among all classes of the community which are looking forward with fear and apprehension to what the night or another day may bring forth. There were three times as many people in the streets to-day as were to be seen any day for many months past. Nine-tenths of them, men and women alike, displayed some emblem. The majority wore the white ribbon, emblematic of sympathy with the strikers. Silken miniatures of the Stars and Stripes, too, made their appearance this morning and before noon they were to be seen in thousands. In many instances this emblem of loyalty to the National Government was fastened with the significant bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was significant also that the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on scores of flag-poles both in the business and residential districts that are generally bare, except on Fourth of July, Decoration Day and similar national or local holidays.

The people in the streets keep moving. There was no congregation of crowds except about the military camps on the lake front and the Government building, and in the region of various headquarters of the labor organizations. In commercial circles there were lamentations loud and deep, for retail business of all kinds is in a state of paralysis, and the wholesale trade is faring but little if any better.

Debs Under Arrest.

Although to some extent it has been anticipated, the arrest of President Debs and his associates was the sensation of the day. The president of the A.R.U. and his colleagues were brought in quietly and without any outburats of popular indignation that sensationalists had predicted. The Federal grand jury occupied less time than had been expected in reaching the decision that the evidence presented for its consideration was sufficient to justify the return of true bills against the leaders of the union. Judge Grosscup's charge, although denounced with fury at the headquarters of the various labor organizations to-night, is generally commented upon in commercial and professional circles as a masterly exposition of the line between the legal and justifiable methods of trades' organizations and defiance of the laws or rebellion against authority of the United States.

Organized Labor Strikes at Federal Authority.

Organized labor was prompt to strike back at the latest manifestation of Federal power and authority. Hardly had the word been flashed across the half mile of intervening ground between the Government building and labor headquarters that indictment should be returned and warrants for Debs and his associates placed in the hands of the officers when the committee appointed by the Trades and Labor Associations of the city to urge upon the Pullman Company the desirability of submitting the dispute with its employes to arbitration attached its signs to the order calling out every union man in the city from midnight

Almast before the ink was dry on this document General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor placed the official seal of the order upon a manifesto appealing to the order and through it to the whole people to lay down the implements of toil. This order, request, or whatever it might properly be designated was wired at once to the officers of every district assembly throughout the country wtih instructions looking to its immediac transmission to the executive head of each local assembly. The organization of the Knights and its means of communicating with the individual members is so perfect that it was the opinion at headquarters that every Knight of Labor in the land would be made acquainted with the ultimatum by midnight. District Assembly No. 24, representing every local assembly in Chicago and surrounding towns, was the first to respond to the Executive appeal and this evening by formal resolution it declared it the duty of all members within its jurisdiction to carry out the suggestions of Grand Master Workman Sovereign. Around town the news of the arrests, while it intensified the strained feeling already referred to, failed to produce any prolonged manifestations either of approval or indignation.

Joked and Laughed When Arrested.

The arrested men took the situation in a nonchalant mood. No glittering of steel bayonets or tramp of military forces marked their progress to the Government building, nor were any handcuffs brought into requisition. They came like free citizens, joked and laughed and enjoyed the hospitality of the District-Attorney's office while waiting for bail, put their signatures to the bonds as a matter of personal recognizance and then returned to their headquarters.

A Million Knights of Labor Ordered Out

General Master Workman Sovereign said at 12.30 that he was writing an order for a general strike of the Knights of Labor everywhere to-morrow, and the order will affect nearly 1,000,000 men, the present and former members of the K. of L. organization.

"The present industrial crisis," said Mr. Sovereign, "demands drastic measures. All true laboring men must rally to the standard of union labor. This action on the part of our organization has not been taken without careful consideration and we are ready to abide by the result. This order will probably affect 1,000,000 men. There are thousands of workingmen in this country who have been members of our organization, but who are not now actively identified with it.

I am confident such men will rally to our standard at this time. Just at what hour this order will go into effect to-morrow I cannot say, as the sending out of it may be delayed until to-morrow morning. But it will go into effect some time to-morrow unless something unforeseen arises.

The Greater Issue is Now to Come.

President Debs said to-day that the industries of Chicago would be completely tied up by to-morrow. Mr. Debs added, the trouble had gone beyond his control completely and beyond the control of the railway union. "So far as the cause of the American Railway Union is concerned," he continued, "things look brighter to-day than ever. The strike is on and there is now no violence. That is what we have most to fear—the depredations of mobs who are really not connected with our struggle. With so many companies of militia here, though, there will not be much violence. The greater issue is to come now, but I hope it will be conducted peacefully and quickly."

Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Judge Grosscup this morning charged the special grand jury as to its duties in regard to the big strike. The charge was sweeping enough to cover offences of all kinds. Judge Grosscup said labor unions were necessary, and that their purpose was good, but when they interfered with rights of others they exceeded their prerogatives. Judge Grosscup said if 10 men met and agreed to injure the business of a road it was conspiracy, but if one man controlled the actions of the 10 and ordered them out, it could hardly be defined as such.

The jury indicted Debs, Howard, Rogers, Kelleher and several other strike leaders for conspiracy and they were arrested.

They are indicted for conspiracy, which is punishable by a fine of from $1000 to $5000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, and also for hindering the execution of the laws of the United States, which is a much more serious offence, punishable by a fine of from $3000 to $5000, or imprisonment for not more than six years.

DEBS A DIPSOMANIAC.

Took the Gold Cure, But It Was Without Effect.

CHICAGO, July 10.—President Debs said to-night regarding the charges made by Dr. Robinson that he was a dipsomaniac, that the doctor's talk was not worrying him much.

"I was a drunkard once, I admit," said Mr. Debs, "but I went to Dwight and took the Keeley cure. I am a drunkard no longer, and liquor has no more fascination for me."

Notwithstanding Mr. Debs' statement it is claimed that when it was reported last Friday that he had gone to Buffalo he was so drunk he could not talk intelligibly. On Friday afternoon and evening he could not be found, and several people say they saw him at Englewood much the worse for liquor. This Mr. Debs emphatically denies.

AT PORT HURON.

Passenger Trains On Time—Freight Will Move To-Day.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 10.—Several of the engineers who have been out with the A.R.U. reported for duty on the Chicago and Grand Trunk to-day and are being hired by the company. All passenger trains are leaving on schedule time, and it is expected the company will send out a freight train or two to-morrow. Firemen are willing to go to work if they can be taken back without prejudice to any.

Working Smoothly At Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—All the striking employes of the Union Station Association, whose tracks are used by the Wabash, the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, the Flint and Pere Marquette and the Canadian Pacific, were at work to-day, and everything was going smoothly.

At Battle Creek Superintendent McIntyre refuses to take the engineers back in a body, and they will have to make application as individuals. This may make trouble.

Provisions Dear in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 10.—The effect of the Western strike is particularly noticeable here in the advance of food products on the produce markets. Butter advanced this morning from 17½c to 20c. Eggs sold yesterday at 12c to 12½c, and are scarce to-day at 15c. In the hog market the advance has been from 40 to 60 cents per cwt., and butchers have advanced pork loins from 8c to 10c per pound. Potatoes, which were $1.75 to $2 per barrel for new, have advanced to $2.50 and $2.75. Fruits have not advanced because of the heavy supply from the Niagara district in Canada, but this is, of course, for small fruits only.

Why Pullman Cannot Arbitrate.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N.Y., July 10.—George M. Pullman made the first statement in writing yesterday: "There is no solution practicable unless those who wish to be employed at the Pullman shops realize and act upon the rule of business that the aggregate cost of a piece of work must not exceed its selling price. The continuous violation of that rule must wreck the Pullman shops or any other shops and permanently stop all work of the employes. This company cannot control the selling price of cars, and it cannot pay more for making them than it can contract to sell them for. It is impossible to submit to arbitration whether or not it shall do so, and that it shall do so is the only demand made upon the company."

Little Through Travel.

Both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific officials said last night that they were not feeling the strike and that through passenger traffic to Chicago had been resumed. Although the trains are running, there is little through travel. The Chicago and Grand Trunk train which arrived yesterday morning carried but 38 passengers, where it ordinarily carries over 300. Three passengers rode in one Pullman car and the other two were empty.

California Wines.

We have over 500 dozen of California wines in stock. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street. Telephone 1708.

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

FRENCH TREATY RATIFIED

BY A MAJORITY OF 79 AFTER A LONG DEBATE.

Three Amendments Voted Down—Col. O'Brien's Declaring the Treaty Unfair—Mr. Edgar's For Additions of St. Pierre and Mr. Laurier's For Steamship Communication—Amendments to the Tariff Announced.

OTTAWA, July 10.—Hon. Mr. Foster on rising to move the second reading of the bill for the ratification of the French treaty was greeted with considerable applause. This is the hon. gentleman's first appearance in the House for over a month, and he still looks somewhat thinner than usual, and has not quite recovered his strength. He said that he did not think the treaty needed much discussion after the very thorough manner it had been dealt with last year. There were, however, two or three points upon which there were some little doubts with reference to the interpretation of the treaty, and some of these doubts have been set at rest. One was with reference to the item of fish preserved in their natural form, "Poissons conserves au naturel," and he was not at all clear in his own mind as to the meaning of that. If it meant simply fish in the natural state it would have cut us off the benefit to a very large and important industry in this Dominion, and that question was not definitely settled last year. Further communications have been had, as will appear from the papers brought down, and that matter is now set at rest. This class includes what is called generally "canned fish," which are not preserved by the addition of other substances such as sardines, but preserved salmon and lobsters and all fish canned or preserved in that way can come in under that clause.

Soap Means Castile Soap.

There was also a point of doubt with reference to the question of soap, as to what was meant by that, as to whether that would allow all soaps to come into this country or not. Last year he held that it meant simply castile soap, and that is what has been upheld by the French commissioners in communication with Sir Charles Tupper.

Prohibitionists' Objection.

These two points having been cleared away we now approach the ratification of the treaty, and he was here to-day to move the second reading of this bill. There have been two or three objections raised outside of this House to the ratification of the treaty. One has been raised by a very large and very important body of people in our country—the prohibitionists. They feared that the treaty, if ratified, might interfere with the passage by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature of prohibitary measures, but he had explained to them that their fears were groundless. The very fact which gives force to this treaty is that, so far as this country is concerned, the majority voice of the people is the very force which must if prohibition is enacted in this country enact that prohibition. When it comes to that point and prohibition is enacted then, as Parliament will control the Government, it will then immediately remove the obstacle in so far as the treaty is an obstacl by giving notice of the renunciation of the treaty. It cannot be said that the time for the renunciation of the treaty would be any impediment to the carrying out of the wishes of the people in that respect, for certainly no prohibitory law could be enacted and put into force through the majority of parliament in less time that the treaty could be renounced in and it would be entirely out of the way so far as any bar was concerned so soon as prohibition became enacted.

Wine Growers Fully Protected.

With reference to the objection raised by the wine growers, he said that when the ad valorem duty is taken away they will have a very fair protection when the wines which they make here, and taken in connection with the cost of carriage and possibly greater cost of the wines themselves, as they are compared one with the other, they have still left them a very substantial and adequate protection.

As to the point raised by the wine-growers, that manufacturers of foreign wines were favored in the matter of spirits for fortifying their wines, he intimated that the Government might make some concessions to the wine-growers in that direction. In conclusion he referred to the great responsibility which would rest on Parliament if the treaty was rejected, and urged its ratification. [Applause.]

Rueful Cartwright on the Treaty.

Sir Richard Cartwright twitted the Minister on having changed his mind since last year, and spoke at some length against the treaty, which he held would not be to the advantage of Canada.

An Amendment By the Third Party.

Col. O'Brien attacked the treaty because it reduced the duties on luxuries, like champagne and light wines. If any reduction in those were to be made he thought they should be on goods coming from the Mother Country. In conclusion he moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. McCarthy: That, while the House is willing at all times to sanction any treaty which on fair and equitable terms will add to Canadian trade, it is unable to assent to the treaty which has been made with France on the ground that it will not prove reciprocal in its results, in that it gives France greater advantages than Canada receives, being unfair and unequal nasmuch as according to one of the terms France is entitled to the benefit of all commercial advantages which Canada may hereafter give to any other foreign powers not merely in tariff matters, while Canada is only to participate in any reductions of duty granted to any other power in any of the articles enumerated in the treaty. It is further unfair and unequal in this, that while any increase in the duties on the class of wines which under it France is to have advantages in respect of entitles France to renounce the treaty, Canada is not placed in the same position should any increase be made by France in the minimum tariff wheat is to be enforced so far as Canadian products are concerned. An in the opinion of this House it is unfair and unjust to the great mass of Canadian consumers that duties should be lowered, as by the the treaty they are to be, in articles of luxury, while high duties are to be maintained on the necessaries of life, and this, too, at a time when owing to a falling revenue the duty can ill be spared."

Mr. McDonald (Huron) objected to the treaty because Canada gave more than she got. Mr. McGregor objected to it from the standpoint of the wine growers.

The Treaty Not in the Line of the N.P.

Mr. Maclean (East York) said that he spoke as a believer in the National Policy. He said that the Government was, or should be, a National Policy Government and should refuse to ratify the treaty because it would not prove in the interests of the Canadian wine growers. If the National Policy was worth anything it should protect all classes of the public. He advised that in future before negotiating treaties the Government should take steps to find out the wishes of the people. He thought the tax on wines entering Canada should be increased and favored giving Canadian wine producers free alcohol with which to fortify their native wines. What was wrong with Canada was the tea-drinking curse. [Loud laughter.] The liquor habit was not to be feared in Canada if Canadians would drink their own pure wines and refuse to admit into the country the adulterated wines and liquors of Europe. On the merits of the treaty he would like to see it defeated, but on the point of honor he would prefer to follow the European method rather than the discreditable American system. [Cheers.] He would vote for the treaty. [Cheers.]

Mr. Flint opposed the treaty as a consistent prohibitionist. He confined his argument to prohibition objection.

Mr. Dickey and Hon. Mr. Mills also opposed the treaty, Mr. Mills claiming that ratification of the treaty would prevent the making of treaties with any other nation.

Mr. Cockburn Opposed to Ratification.

Mr. Cockburn opposed the treaty because it would ruin the wine growers and because it was opposed to the principles of the National Policy. It was taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich. He did not think any question of honor was involved. Parliament had a perfect right to reject the treaty if it pleased, and so had the French Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Amyot said there were some members of the House who objected to everything French and would even wreck Confederation because there were Frenchmen in Canada.

Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) thought the House was bound in honor to ratify the treaty.

Edgar Desires St. Pierre and Miquelon Included.

Mr. Edgar opposed the treaty because it was greatly one-sided and unfair; and also because the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, with which Canada did more trade than with France, were excluded from it. In conclusion he moved the following amendment to the amendment: "That it appears from the papers laid before the House and from the statement made by the Finance Minister that the treaty was signed as to the most favored nation treatment without the instructions of the Government, and further, that the treaty was entered into under the erroneous impression on the part of the Government that the French colonies of St. Pierre and Miquelon would be affected by the treaty."

The Premier Defends the Treaty.

Sir John Thompson approved of Mr. Edgar's suggestion to discuss the question in a business-like way, but regretted that Mr. Edgar's colleagues had not done so, but had dealt with the political aspect only. He denied Sir Richard Cartwright's charge that the Government had been vacillating in its policy, and showed that last session was so short that there was not time to properly understand the treaty and ask for its ratification. He expressed surprise at Mr. Cockburn's evident ignorance of the fact that the duty on wines had been raised in 1879 on purpose that Canada might be in a position to negotiate this treaty. He entered into the merits at some length and strongly defended the treaty.

Useless Without Steamship Communication.

Mr. Laurier said that the treaty was useless without the establishment of steamship communication with France, and that in endeavoring to get the treaty ratified without dealing with the question of steamship communication the Government was endeavoring to get the treaty ratified under false pretences.

Sir C. H. Tupper Says Why Not Try It?

Sir C. H. Tupper said the questions of the treaty and steamship communication had nothing to do with each other and had been kept separate. Canada had been for 20 years trying to get a treaty with France. Now we had got it, why not try it? If it was not found satisfactory it was easy enough to give notice and terminate it.

Ought to Have Dismissed the High Commissioner.

Mr. McCarthy said that the Government ought either to have dismissed the High Commissioner if he signed the treaty without authority or have carried out his obligation in good faith. He said he should support the amendment to the amendment and if that was voted down he should support the amendment.

Mr. Davin, in a short but eloquent speech, supported the treaty.

The Business Aspect of the Treaty.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet said that it was in our interest that the treaty should be ratified. He dealt with the business aspect, showing that France imported $38,000,000 worth of the articles we exported, and France offered us a preference of from 30 to 50 per cent. on those articles.

Mr. Charlton at 10 minutes past 1 asked for five minutes to express his objection to the treaty and took 15.

The Amendments Defeated.

The members were then called in and the House divided on Mr. Edgar's amendment to Colonel O'Brien's amendment, which was lost, 51 yeas, 119 days.

The feature of the division was the list of 13 of Mr. Lauriers' followers who supported the Government. They were Messrs. Fremont, Langelier, Bernier, Bechard, Godbout, Simard, Bruneau, Carroll, Legris, Proulx, Mignault, Monet and Brodeur.

The division was then on Mr. O'Brien's amendment, which was lost, 44 for to 128 against.

If the first division was a rout the second was a stampede, Mr. Laurier himself leading, 22 of his followers going with him, while Sir Richard grinned savagely.

Messrs. Cockburn, McNeil, McCarthy and O'Brien voted with the minority.

Hon. Mr. Laurier then moved an amendment condemning the Government on account of no provision being made for steamship service, which was lost by 56 for to 109 against.

120 To 41 On the Last Division.

The final division was taken at 2.30 and the treaty was ratified by a vote of 120 for to 41 against.

Mr. Laurier and 19 of his followers supported the treaty, and Messrs. McCarthy, McNeill, O'Brien, Bergia and Cockburn against it.

Amendments to the Tariff.

Hon. Mr. Foster to-night gives notice of the following amendments to the tariff: Tea adulterated with spurious leaf or with exhausted leaves, or which contains so great admixture of chemicals or other deleterious substances as to be made unfit for use, is added to the articles the importation of which is prohibited.

Lamp springs, 10 per cent.

Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured, 30 per cent.

Glass bulbs for electric lights, 10 per cent.

Frame clasps or fasteners for purses, chatelaine bags or reticules, not more than 7 inches in width when imported by the manufacturer of purses, chatelaine bags or reticules for use in their factories, 20 per cent.

Maple sugar, 20 per cent.

German looking glass, unsilvered, $7 1-2 per cent.

Sateens, for use of corset manufacturers, etc., 25 per cent.

Added To the Free List.

Ground logwood, ground fustic and patent prepared dyes, iron borings, bird skins and skins of animals not native of Canada, for taxidermists' purpose, not further manufactured than prepared for preservation; album insides made of paper and hair brush pads, blasic fire and satin white, nitrate of ammonia.

Evanturel Wants a Cabinet Position.

Mr. Evanturel, M.L.A., is in Ottawa today to confer with several local lights of the Provincial Liberal Party in regard to the want of further representation of Eastern Ontario in the Ontario Cabinet. It is said that the Liberals of Ottawa will support Mr. Evanturel's claim for a seat in the Cabinet of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Notes.

Lieut.-Governor McIntosh of the Northwest Territories, who is well known in Western Ontario, has gone to Banff on medical advice. He is still suffering from an attack of an old complaint, sciatica. His two sisters, Mrs. Fleming and Miss McIntosh, who have been in Ottawa on a visit for several months, leave for Regina to-night.

CANNOT FAIL TO BEAR GOOD FRUIT.

Comments of London Journals on the Colonial Conference.

LONDON, July 11.—The Morning Post says: "The real results of the Colonial Conference in Ottawa have been to cement more firmly than ever the bonds of affinity between the colonies and the Mother Country, and make it clear that the aim and object of Great Britain is to be considered a part of the United Empire and to shatter once for all the sham and unpatriotic theories of separatists."

The Post expresses the opinion that the Imperial authority should share the expence of surveying the Pacific cable route, but regards the total costs as more likely to be £60,000 than £30,000. The Post supports the resolution advising that trade relations between the colonies and the Mother Country be put on a more favorable footing than between England and foreign countries. "It is pleasing," The Post adds, "to see the colonies waking to the fact that the Empire is a solid unity. It should not be difficult so as to amend the commercial treaties which Belgium and Germany so to remove all obstacles. Spain does not allow us to deal with the minor questions discussed, but it cannot be doubted that the work undertaken has been done well and cannot fail to bear good fruit.

Imperial Commercial Policy Impracticable.

LONDON, July 10.—The St. James' Gazette, in an article on the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference, says the question whether the conference will result in any new arrangement of colonial and Imperial relations depends entirely upon the Home Government. The latter is ready to subsidize the new Canadian Pacific mail line between Canada and Australia via England, and certainly will do so, but the views expressed by the conference in regard to a colonial and Imperial commercial policy affect the relations of Great Britain with foreign nations, and are, therefore, impracticable.

THE COMMONS AND THE CABLE.

Two Thousand Miles of Pacific Bed Were Surveyed and Cable Stations Located in 1890.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir George Baden-Powell asked if any surveys of the bed of the Pacific Ocean had been made since those carried out by H.M.S. Challenger which would be of direct service in determining the question of laying a trans-Pacific cable.

Sir Lighfred Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary of the Admiralty, said that soundings had been taken by H.M.S. Egeria during a period of two and a half years covered by 1888, 1889 and 1890. These soundings had been made between the North Cape of New Zealand and the Phœnix Islands, 200 miles south of the Equator.

The positions of several islands upon that line were fixed with a view of determining their suitability as cable stations. The work was done in accordance with communications between the Admiralty and the Colonial Office. The distance between the extreme points examined was about 2000 miles.

54,000,000 Acres Railway Land Forfeited.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. McRae, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, to-day called up the bill reported from his committee to amend the railway land grant forfeiture law of September 29, 1890, by inserting a substitute greatly extending the scope of its operations. By the provision of the new act about 54,000,000 acres of land would be forfeited and restored to the public land domain. The bill was not disposed of.

Utah is Now a State.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Senate spent three hours to-day in debate upon the resolution offered by Mr. Pfeffer on Monday looking to Government control of inter-state railroads, the regulation of their freight and passenger rates, the fixing of wages of railroan employes, the acquisition and operation of all coal beds of the country and to many other ideas of the Populist Party. In the last two hours of the session the Postoffice bill and the House bill for the admission of Utah as a state were passed.

Business Portion of an Ohio City Burned.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., July 10.—The entire business portion of the city is in ashes. The blaze originated in Wilson's restaurant, but quickly spread. There being no means of fighting the fire, it quit only when it had been burned out. Loss $50,000; insurance about two-thirds this amount.

Mutinous Indians in Irons.

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

Wilson-on-the-Lake Badly Scorched.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., July 10.—The Ontario House, two barns and the Presbyterian church at Wilson-on-the-Lake, Ontario County, were destroyed by incendiary fire this morning. Loss about $16,000, insured $11,000.

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

Fell Off the Owen Sound Dock.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., July 10.—Gurdy Clark, son of William Clark, plasterer, fell off the dock and was drowned this evening.

Athlete Cigarettes have no rivals.

Don't forget Father Bergin's garden party in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Leslie-street, this evening on the church grounds.

Gold Shipments to Canada.

NEW YORK, July 10.—There was $150,000 gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day for shipment to Canada.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera morbus, cholera infantum and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35 cents. 246

ARRESTS ARE LOOKED FOR.

The Prittie Inquest and What the Developments Are Expected To Be—A Surprise In Store Probable.

Coroner Johnson will to-day forward to the Crown authorities all the papers connected with the Prittie fire inquest, and as the jury has already returned a verdict that the fire was kindled by design, arrests may be looked for shortly.

The evidence, as submitted at the enquiry, which occupied four evenings, showed the fire to have been thoughtfully planned, the long fight which the firemen had with the blaze before subduing it testifying as to how successful those plans were in their working out.

Although it was past the midnight hour when the coroner closed his charge to the jury, which was composed largely of workingmen, two hours were necessary in which to arrive at a verdict. This was due to the fact that on the jury was one man who had adopted obstructionist tactics from the beginning.

Had it not been for the obstinacy of this one juryman a verdict would have been arrived at much sooner, and it would have been much more definite in its findings.

The case is to be taken up by the crown authorities at once, however, and some interesting developments are promised.

STOLE FROM REGISTERED LETTERS.

A Peterboro Postal Clerk Sent Down for Three Years.

PETERBORO, July 10. — This morning Thomas W. Tebb, chief clerk in the postoffice, was tried on a charge of stealing $8 from post letters in transit. Tebb acknowledged having taken the money and said that $300 would cover all his pilferings. Tebb was sentenced to three years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Broke His Neck In Play.

DUNHAM, Que., July 10.—Bert McGrath and Fred Cutter, two firemen on the C. P. R., attended a picnic and dance at Selby Lake, near Dunham. Just outside of the dance-hall stood an abandoned stove. McGrath was sitting on it, when Cutter threw him over backwards, dislocating his neck, from which death ensued. McGrath will be buried without an inquest.

A Young Life Crushed Out.

FLORENCE, Ont., July 10.—The 8-year-old son of Mr. McTaggart, Dawn Centre, was killed instantly. The tongue of the trucks upon which he and another boy were riding fell, upsetting the rig, which came over on the little fellow's head.

Took Paris Green.

MONCTON, N.B., July 10.—Mrs. Harris Reid, a widow woman about 60 years of age, committed suicide at New Horton, Albert County, yesterday morning by taking a dose of paris green. She had been melancholy for some time on account of death of children, one of whom was drowned at sea.

From an Upper Window To Death.

SOREL, Que., July 10.—Mr. Alfred Francois, who represented the wine firm of Chaillon & Co., Montreal, committed suicide by deliberately jumping from the third story window of the Brunswick Hotel. It has been learned that owing to some inattention to business he was dismissed, and being in rather straitened circumstances and in a despondent mood he committed the rash act.

Met Death Under an Ice Wagon.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 10.—The little daughter of School Principal McDonough was run over by an ice wagon this morning and instantly killed.

WIFE, CHILD AND MONEY GONE.

An Eloping Pair From London Located In Hamilton.

HAMILTON, July 10.—William Lawson, Danish carpenter, doing business in London, Ont., is in the city to-day trying to get possession of his 4-year-old son.

Lawson was in business with Fred Edgson, and all went well until a couple of days ago, when Lawson suddenly found himself absolutely alone in the world—minus wife and child, partner and money. He suspected that his partner had eloped with his belongings, came to Hamilton and located them. He will take proceedings to recover his child.

Christian Endeavor Excursion Office Charles E. Burns, Tourist Agent, 77 Yonge-Street.

Those desirous of attending the Convention at Cleveland may take Chippewa, Cibola or Chicora to Lewiston, meeting New York Central trains for Buffalo, thence C. & B. palace steamers for Cleveland. Return fare $5. By taking steamer to Lewiston, thence all rail to Cleveland and return $6.35, good going July 9 to 13, returning till July 31st. Excursion rates to New York and the seashore. Burns' Tourist Office, Yonge-street, 3rd door above King.

Italian Anti-Anarch Bill Will Pass.

ROME, July 10.—The Anti-Anarchist bill was discussed quietly in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. In spite of the obstructive tactics of the Radicals the bill is certain to pass this week. Premier Crispi gave audience to-day to the daughter of Giuseppe de Felice, the Socialist deputy who was recently sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment for being concerned in the riots in Sicily. The Premier promised to aid in the education of the family.

Bat Shea Dies August 21.

TROY, N.Y., July 10.—Bat Shea has been sentenced to die at Dannemora prison during week of August 21.

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

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.

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

When you ask for Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco, 5, 10 and 20 cent plugs, be sure that the retailer does not induce you to buy any other brand in order that he should make larger profits.

Graining and Marbling.

Ernest Bolton, Grainer and Marbler to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or price list. 1595 Queen-street east. 136

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco has attained an enormous and still increasing sale.

Take your visitors and friends to see the beautiful Cyclorama of Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion, corner Front and York; open daily 9 a.m., 7 p.m. Admission 25 cents. 136

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors naderperts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

A Delicious Wine.

California Tokay is a delicious, sweet, red wine, and is strongly recommended for invalids by the leading physicians in California. Price $3 per dozen or 60c per bottle. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

TO UNITE THE REGISTRY OFFICES.

City Council Claim That the Division of East and West Toronto Incurs Great Loss On the City.

In council yesterday Ald. Shaw and Crawford moved the adoption of a petition to the Lieut.-Governor for a union of the registry offices of East and West Toronto.

It was pointed out that the division of these offices had cost the city $17,500, and that owing to the decrease of business the public interest would be conserved by having but one registrar and staff for the entire city. The fees in the year 1889 amounted to above $15,000, in 1890 to less than $13,000, and last year to but $3000. A drop of $12,000 was a proof of the necessity of a smaller staff.

For the suspension of the rules to consider this petition the voting was—Yeas 14, nays 7.

Ald. Gowanlock remarked that Ald. Burns had not voted. On being asked by His Worship to do so, Ald. Burns pleaded to be excused. Many aldermen insisted that he should put himself on record.

Ald. Burns: We have had no time to consider the petition; but as it is in the city's interest I support it.

The petition was then adopted with a protest from Ald. Hallam, who excitedly declared the business was being rushed and that the Mayor had shut off discussion.

LARGE SEIZURE OF LAGER.

Police Descend Upon Various Places at the Island With Successful Results.

Yesterday afternoon Inspector Stephen, Patrol Sergeant Geddes and P.C. Forrest visited Hanlan's Point. They were consumed by a burning desire for liquor; but they wanted it in kegs, not glasses. Their search was not in vain, as they succeeded in corraling a score of kegs of foaming lager.

The losers are Frank Addison, proprietor of the Hotel Hanlan bar, who gave up 17 kegs, and Frank Heber two.

While the police officers were waiting for a boat on their way over to make the raid, they were closely watched by a young man employed in a peanut stand at the Island. The police claim his business is to keep a sharp lookout for policemen visiting the Island and to give the alarm to those breaking the law. The police saw the young man and resorted to strategy. P. C. Forrest, who was in plain clothes, slipped over to the other ferry wharf and caught a boat that was just leaving. He reached the Island before the others, and succeeded in making the seizure at the Hotel Hanlan before the others arrived.

William Gray of the Casino Restaurant received word in time, and when the police arrived it is alleged that he had knocked the head out of the only keg he had.

A number of charges of selling liquor without a license have been laid against Gray, Addison and Heber.

THE FAMOUS BARBARY PIRATES.

Their Atrocious Practises Recalled in a New Book.

"The Algerian Slave" is the name of a book which is at present creating a great deal of interest. Like Dickens' famous novel, "David Copperfield," it is the personal history of a much-abused boy, the son of an English mother and a Genoese father. This book, which is now for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 117 Yonge-street, describes the adventures of Giuseppe Caroli in Venice, Genoa, England and Algeria. The pictures of the latter country are magnificent and enthralling. At the same time the descriptions are further intensified by the weird and delicate plot of love and sorrow that runs through the book. The conception of the latter, though simple and natural, is extremely taking, and the story is well worth perusal.

THEY'LL ALL WEAR PLUGS.

How King William's Followers Will Celebrate the Twelfth.

Silk hats are all the go.

At Dineens' yesterday there was a regular rush for silk hats. Every Orangeman wants one for to-morrow, and every wide-awake citizen, whether an Orangeman or not, knows that W. & D. Dineen have the best silk hats in town and sell them for the least money.

Two-fifty to Five-fifty.

Within those prices there are included several grades in new and stylish silk hats.

No hatter with any respect for prices or profits would offer hats of the quality and style of this line for anything like the prices quoted.

There are one or two of those long astrachan capes left. Fifteen dollars is enough to take one.

Dineens',
King and Yonge and 254 Yonge.

Take the Great Ocean Flyer Campania July 14th.

Parties who wish to be in London on July 20 can do so by purchasing their ticket by this steamer. We have some very cheap trips on the upper lakes. Apply to A. F. Webster, northeast corner King and Yonge. 136

Another King-Killer.

BELGRADE, July 10.—Much excitement has been caused by the arrest of a foreign Anarchist in Nisch, where Ex-King Milan and King Alexander are staying. The man's papers showed that he was in communication with French Anarchists and had gone to Nisch but recently. It is believed that he was in a plot to kill the king.

D. Ritchie & Co., manufacturers of Athlete Cigarettes—our production is over three-quarters of the consumption of cigarettes in Canada.

What They'll Drink.

To-morrow's procession will be a regular old-timer for numbers and enthusiasm. The Glorious Twelfth will be celebrated in a fitting manner, and the loyal Orangemen will preserve their mental balance by drinking nothing but East Kent Ale.

Halliday's East Kent Ale is the best—nothing else is claimed for it.

N.B.—Prices no higher.

The Arlington, corner King and John, is a large nearly new and very attractive hotel of great elegance in all its appointments, with a cuisine and service of superior excellence; also the most comfortable, coolest and brightest hotel in Ontario. W. G. Havill, manager.

To insure sound digestion use Adams' Tutti Frutti after meals. Refuse imitations.

The Columbia Wire Truss will hold any rupture with perfect comfort. It has no understraps, does not touch hips, or does not inconvenience wearer in the least. Price: Single $5, double $8. May be fitted properly at Charles Clothe's, 134 King-street west, opposite Rossin House, Toronto. 36

MARRIAGES.

McLAREN—CURRALL—At the parsonage, 684 Spadina-avenue, by the Rev. W. F. Wilson, Alexander McLaren to Lucy Jane Currall. No cards.

DEATHS.

STOUTENBURGH—At Victoria-square, Markham, on Tuesday, July 10th, 1894, James Stoutenburgh in his 74th year.

Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, July 12th, at 2 p.m.

REEVES—On Tuesday, 10th inst., at 619 Queen-street west, Samuel John, youngest son of the late William Morgan Reeves, aged 19 years.

WAS TIRED OF LIFE AT 55.

*BUTCHER WILLIAM