

RIFLE BULLET AND SABRE

The French Government Is Facing a Serious Crisis.

A despatch from Paris says: The news from Southern France during Friday night was mostly disquieting. There are those who see or profess to see an insurrection of dangerous proportions already launched, but the facts, or so far as they have reached the capital, do not justify such a deplorable conclusion.

It is true that events in the Midi have taken a much worse turn than seemed at first likely after the initial measures of the Government Wednesday morning, when Ferroul, ex-Mayor of Narbonne, and others were arrested, but up to the present writing there is not sufficient reason for believing that the Government is face to face with an armed insurrection.

It is known, however, that seven deaths so far have resulted since Wednesday at Narbonne. One of the victims was a soldier, while two, father and daughter, were killed in a cafe, the iron shutters of which were down.

The rioters captured Special Commissary Dulest at Narbonne and are holding him as a hostage. All circulation on the streets is prohibited.

A despatch to the Petit Parisien from Narbonne says the town hall square was the scene of

A VERITABLE MASSACRE

at about 8 o'clock, resulting in six persons being killed and many wounded. One man who escaped told the correspondent that he was near the canal and saw a crowd driving a detective along with kicks and blows. With thirty companions he succeeded in getting the detective from the crowd. The chemists being shut, they carried him to the town hall, on the top steps of which were two officers and many soldiers. The man asked the captain to receive the wounded detective, whereupon an order was given to the soldiers and they lined up, ready to fire. The rescuers were astounded and turned to flee, when at least fifty shots were fired into the rescuers and the crowd following them.

The military authorities at Narbonne have taken the direction of everything. Troops occupy every street and square. Fresh troops are arriving there from Beziers, Toulouse and Montauban.

From 10 o'clock until midnight Montpellier was the scene of riot. Three revolver shots fired by unknown men began the disturbances, then the soldiers charged in all directions, clearing the streets around the prefecture and demolishing barricades. Nobody was

killed, but many persons were wounded, including a lieutenant.

HOSTILITY TO CAVALRY.

The crowd's hostility to the cavalry began at the arrest of Ferroul, when the cavalry roughly treated the crowd accompanying the ex-Mayor's carriage. Since then the hotels have declined to receive cavalry officers for meals. The butchers are ready to serve the infantry as usual, but will not sell to the cavalry. The feeling has become so strong that the military authorities are not using the cavalry, but are leaving all the work to the foot soldiers.

Gen. Turcas upon leaving his hotel, stopped to speak with some one on the pavement. He was immediately surrounded by a crowd which threatened to throw him into a nearby canal. The General gave his word of honor that the cavalry should not go out, and he was allowed to leave.

Among the victims in front of the town hall were three men and a girl aged 20 years.

A despatch from Paris says: Like an electric shock the news ran through Paris about noon on Friday that a military mutiny had been added to the serious developments of the situation in the wine-growing districts of the south. The report that 300 men of the 17th Regiment of Infantry had in a body marched out of the barracks and joined the peasantry was received at first with incredulous amazement, and when soon after confirmed, with feelings akin to anguish.

Before going the soldiers had pillaged the armory and carried away with them 200 cartridges each. At first the mutineers declared they were going to Narbonne to kill the cuirassiers who had charged the populace there, but finally they marched through the night, with drums and bugles playing at their head, to Beziers, where the majority of them had been recruited, and where they arrived at 6 on Friday morning. All the officers remained at Aude. On arrival at Beziers the mutineers endeavored to turn the regiment which had replaced the Seventeenth out of barracks, but failing in this, they apparently came to realize the gravity of the act there committed, and proposed to return to Aude on condition that no disciplinary measures were taken against them.

Clemenceau sent an immediate reply that he accepted no conditions, and that his colleagues in the Cabinet fully approved of his action.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 25.—Call board quotations are:—

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white, 90c asked, outside.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 1 northern, 92½c bid track lake ports, 93c asked.

Peas—No. 2, 81c asked, outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46c asked, outside, 44c bid.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 60c bid, Toronto.

Prices are:—

Wheat—Ontario—Unchanged; No. 2 white winter, 88c to 90c; No. 2 red or No. 2 mixed, 88c to 90c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports, No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 1 northern, 93c; No. 2 northern, 90½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow American, 61c to 61½c.

Barley—No. 2, 53½c to 54½c; No. 2 extra, 51½c to 53½c.

Peas—No. 2, 79c to 80½c.

Rye—70c to 71c.

Buckwheat—60c.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, offered at \$3.55; Manitoba first patents, \$4.75; seconds, \$4.15 to \$4.20; bakers, \$4.75.

Bran—\$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 to \$22, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is easy; receipts are large, and the demand strong.

Creamery, prints 20c to 21c

do solids 19c to 20c

Bairy, prints 17c to 18c

do solids 17c to 17½c

Cheese—12½c for large and 13c for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—17c to 18c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Delawares, \$1.30 to \$1.35, in car lots on track here. Ontario, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Baled Hay—\$14 to \$15 for No. 1 timothy and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for secondary grades.

Baled Straw—Firm at \$7 to \$7.25 per ton, in car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$9.50 for light-weights and \$9 for heavies, farmers' lots.

Pork—Short cut, 22.75 to \$23 per barrel; mess, \$21 to \$21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Steady at these prices: Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 25.—The situation in the live hog market is virtually unchanged and the ruling price for select lots weighed off cars is from \$7.25 to \$7.40 per hundred pounds.

In the butter market the official quotations were:—Townships, 21c; Quebec 20½c to 20¾c; Ontario, 20c; dairy, Ontario, 18c to 18½c.

Cheese showed the following prices:—Ontario, 12c; townships, 11½c to 11¾c; Quebec, 11½c to 11¾c.

Prices of eggs were 17c for wholesale lot and 18c for small lots.

Beans remain about the same, with only a fair demand. Three-pound pickers are at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel in car lots, and \$1.50 in a jobbing way.

Maple syrup is quoted at 6½c per pound tins, and 5½c per pound in wood. Maple sugar, 7½c to 8c.

White clover comb honey 12c to 15c per pound; white extracted, 11½c to 12c; buckwheat, 8½c to 9c.

Potash remains scarce, and prices are without change. First sorts, \$6.15 to \$6.25; seconds, \$5.50 and pearls at \$7 per 100 pounds.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 25.—Flour—Dull but firm. Wheat—Spring, stronger; No. 1 northern, \$1.02; winter, unsettled; No. 2 white, 99c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow 57½c; No. 2 white, 57½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Barley—Unsettled; quoted 78c to 83c. Rye—No. 2 offered 89c. Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKETS.

New York, June 25.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 97½c; No. 2 red, \$1.00½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 northern, Duluth, \$1.07½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.02½ f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 25.—The exporters' cattle brought forward were of pretty fair quality, being stall fed. Prices in this class were well maintained, sales keeping up at \$5.75 to \$6.25 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle were quoted as follows:—Choice animals, \$5.40 to \$5.50; ordinary butchers' cattle, fair to good, \$4.60 to \$4.90; common cows and mixed lots, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Light stockers were also slow of sale, and prices were easy at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt.

Good grain-fed lambs were quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$5 each; export ewes, unshorn, \$5.25 to \$5.50; shorn, \$4.75 to \$5; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50.

Hogs were unchanged. Quotations for select were \$6.90, and for lights and fats \$6.65 per cwt.

TROOPS GIVING TROUBLE

Kiev Mutiny Has Been Followed By Other Outbreaks.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Details of the mutiny of sappers at Kiev show that it was only suppressed after a bloody engagement at midnight, June 17, between the mutineers and loyal troops. About seventy men were killed or wounded.

The mutiny was planned to coincide with a political strike, as a reply to the dissolution of Parliament, involving the railroads, telegraphs and mails.

The decision of the revolutionary staff here to refrain from demonstrations was disobeyed by the hot-headed sappers. At midnight, June 17, five hundred men at a given signal left their beds, disarmed the sentries, hurriedly dressed, obtained possession of their rifles, broke into an armory, secured a number of loaded cartridges and then marched to the camp square and fired a volley in the air.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

The officer on duty, Captain Akuloff, ran out and addressed the mutineers, persuading them to disperse. He then called out another battalion, drew the men up and led a charge on the mutineers, ordering them to surrender. Upon

their refusal to do so, Captain Akuloff ordered the troops to fire and fell dead himself at the first volley. The fighting continued for several minutes. Half a dozen soldiers were killed and about sixty were wounded. Finally the mutineers, who had no officers, no leaders and no plans, wavered and fled. Two hundred and fifty were captured, but 103 eluded pursuit and hid in the city.

TROUBLE AT KALUGA.

Military troubles have also broken out among the troops of the third infantry division, stationed at Kaluga. General Orloff, the suppressor of the insurrection in the Baltic Provinces, and regarded as one of the most energetic officers in the Russian service, left St. Petersburg hurriedly the night after the receipt of a despatch to take charge of the garrison at Kaluga. No information is available as to the nature of the trouble. The despatches of the Associated Press from Kiev detailing the mutiny there were turned over to the censor and held up for from twelve to twenty-four hours before they were delivered.

Wholesale arrests continue in St. Petersburg.

MOTOR ENGINES FOR ROCKIES.

Canadian Pacific is Considering Their Installation.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says the company is considering the introduction of electric engines in the Rocky Mountains.

In an interview here on Wednesday, he said: "We have not yet definitely decided to place the electric locomotive anywhere along the line, but if we do install them soon, it will be at the points of British Columbia, where the heavy grades are. The estimates from the tests so far made, show very little difference between electric and steam, with our present volume of traffic. The electric locomotive is slightly more expensive, but, of course, with an increase in traffic the difference would be in favor of the electric locomotive. I think we have a sufficient water supply to generate all the power that we would need in the event of inaugurating the electric system."

TEN YEARS FOR ARSON.

Sentence Imposed Upon Gordon Charles by Magistrate.

A despatch from Toronto says: Because he set fire to the property of his former employer, Gordon Charles, an Englishman, was on Friday sentenced to ten years in Kingston Penitentiary by Magistrate Denison. When asked why he had committed the arson the prisoner said he desired to "get even." He pleaded guilty. Charles had been convicted last November for stealing from Thomas McMahon, a restaurant keeper at 84 King street west. For this offence he received six months. Last Tuesday he admitted he deliberately set fire to the premises of the man for whom he formerly worked, and from whom he had stolen. He followed this up with a letter to McMahon, telling that he had caused the fire.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

Fierce Barricade Fighting Between Troops and People

A despatch from Paris says: Despatches received on Friday night from Lisbon, undated, via Madrid, state that popular hatred of the system of government by decree instituted by Senator Joao Franco after the dismissal of Parliament has had an outcome in barricade fighting between troops and the people, with much bloodshed. The Premier made a journey to Oporto in the hope of securing a popular endorsement of his policy, but at every station between Lisbon and Oporto crowds hissed and hooted the train as it passed. Oporto received the Premier with crape banners in place of flags, and with yells and insults instead of the hoped for cheers. When the dictator returned to Lisbon there occurred a furious riot outside the railway station. The cavalry charged the mob, and the infantry fired into it. Officers' commands drowned the cries of "Death to the dictator!" Revolvers were freely used by the crowd. A young officer was mortally wounded. A neighboring square was filled with killed and wounded laid out in rows.

The principal fighting took place under the windows of the Hotel D'Angleterre. Several English visitors witnessed the struggle, and said the people fought for hours with sticks and stones against the soldiers, who fired volleys. Women with aprons filled with stones

supplied missiles to the men and urged them on. Republican leaders harangued the people to revolt. Barricades were formed and cafes invaded, the mob breaking up furniture for their extempore fortifications. The chief Lisbon cafe was completely destroyed. The mob fought with great fury, undismayed by the volleys of the troops. Friday was a day of mourning for the dead. All the newspapers appeared with deep black borders, and on the business offices and private houses flags flew half mast. Windows were draped in crepe. Friday night again the troops were firing on the people in the public squares. Most serious events are expected. The spirit of revolt is widespread and the censorship strict.

KING CARLOS ON WARSHIP.

A Madrid despatch to the Paris Matin says: News from Lisbon continues grave. King Carlos is reported to be aboard the cruiser Amelia. Police surround Prime Minister Franco's house. Despite disturbing events Senor Franco is resolved to continue his task, although his attitude as dictator is becoming daily more dangerous. The agitation is extending to all the provinces. Orders have been given to intercept suspected correspondence, and prefects have been authorized to suspend the publication of newspapers.

NOTED ATHLETE MEETS DEATH.

"Hod" Stuart, of Ottawa, Breaks His Neck Bathing at Belleville.

A despatch from Belleville says: Wm. Hodgson Stuart, better known as "Hod" Stuart, the famous hockey player at Ottawa, met an untimely death in this city on Sunday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. In company with some companions he visited the wharf and decided to take a bath in the bay. After disrobing he dived off the wharf and swam to the lighthouse, a distance of about 100 yards. His companions did not venture into the water. "Hod," after sitting upon the landing of the lighthouse for a few minutes, dived off, and this was the last seen of him alive. Not rising, an alarm was raised, and parties in a rowboat went to the lighthouse and in about three feet of water the unfortunate man was seen lying upon some rocks. As quickly as possible, he was raised up and taken on shore, but it was evident that life was extinct. Dr. Yeomans was soon upon the scene, and upon examination discovered that the victim in diving had struck his head upon the rocks, causing a fracture of the skull and dislocation of the neck. Death was instantaneous.

Stuart, who was 24 years of age, was born at Ottawa. His father, Wm. Stuart, was in the city, having the contract for the erection of the drill shed, and the son was superintending the work. Deceased was married, and in addition to his widow, two small children survive. The mother, one brother and two sisters are living in Ottawa, where the remains were sent at midnight after being prepared for burial.

A GERMAN'S SUICIDE.

Put Muzzle to Head and Touched Trigger With Foot.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A German named Chris Vogel, working at chopping timber about eight miles east of Red Deer, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a gun next his head and pulling the trigger with his foot. He was said to be under the influence of liquor. At an inquest held by Coroner Collison on Tuesday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FLOUR MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

Preparing to Handle This Year's Crop in the West.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Plans have been completed for the erection of a flour mill at MacLeod and another at High River. Elevators of a capacity of 40,000 bushels each will be erected in time to receive this year's crop at Claresholm, Staveland, Parkland, Cayley and Carstairs.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES.

Conditions Are Appalling in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Colin Rankin, of Mattawa, who arrived in the city on Thursday, says the forest fires are appalling in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Some days the smoke is so dense as to darken the streets of Mattawa, although the fires are many miles away. Mr. Rankin tells of the great danger to life along the Montreal River. Reports have reached Mattawa of men having had very narrow escapes, so sudden was the inroad of the flames on the timber regions. The lumbermen who own limits in the Temiskaming District will lose enormously. The prolonged dry season had such an effect on timber that it is almost impossible to save it.

The heavy rain of Wednesday night completely extinguished the bush fires which have been raging for the past week up the Parry Sound line. The damage is nothing in comparison to the great area over which the fires swept. Between Madawaska and Whitney, for a considerable distance on each side of the railway track, the lightly wooded ground was burned clear. The heavy and valuable timber limits farther back from the right-of-way were practically untouched, the region destroyed being mainly that which had been cut years before and is now springing up again in thick scrub. The St. Anthony Lumber Company, J. R. Booth and the G.T.R. have the rights to the territory swept.

HALF MILE OF LUMBER BURNED.

Fire in Vancouver Mill Does Damage to Extent of \$250,000.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: Nine million feet of lumber were destroyed by fire at the premises of the Vancouver Lumber Company Saturday afternoon, entailing a loss of \$250,000. The fire started in the dryingroom and spread rapidly until half a mile of lumber piled many feet high was ablaze. Dynamite was used in an endeavor to stop the flames, but it was futile. Cambie Street bridge was also slightly burned. Telephones and electric lights were put out of business. The loss is covered by insurance.

A BRUTE AT HAILEYBURY.

Killed Three Cows With an Axe in a Dairy.

A despatch from Cobalt says: On Saturday night a Haileybury dairyman lost three cows. Some ruffian hit all three cows with the blade of an axe. Two were found dead, and the third dying on Sunday morning. The police will ferret out the guilty man, and prosecution will follow.