FINANCIAL

# Bankers.

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Sliver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for me-chanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Six percent interest allowed on all daily

balances.

Oheoks upon us pass through the ClearingHouse, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts-ourrent
rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

# SAVINGS BANK,

ast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE. 17 Milwaukoo-av.

DERECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, Goodge Taylor, Henry R. Payton, F. O. Taylor, N. S. Bou tos, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Ellaha B. Wadsworth. MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

### DIME



105 CLARK-ST., Nethodist Oburch Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semiannually, duly 1 and Jan. In each pear.

GEO. SCOVILLES, President,
WM. KELSER REED, Cashier.
NOTE, --Until further notice, any box or gifd calling as
the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and
drawn out at plassure.

We collect claims of every description sgainst parties hroughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay for the benefit of those the oredit. FRASIEN'S MERCANYLIE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison at., Chibard. Hide and Leather Insurance Com-

pany of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of it percent on all approved claims will be a payable on and after June 25, at the effice of the bloody-size, No. 15 Devenshire-st., Boston, Mass.

JOHN W. CARTEWHOOT.

OLIVER H. GOLE Boogleger.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

### ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC Metal Work.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains,

Aquariums,
Deer, Dogs, Lions,
Emblematic Signs,
Copper Weather Vanes,
Stable Fittings, Crestings,

Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools. EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company. HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

### LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m,

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a.m. Saturdays, Beat don't leave until 11 p.m.

or Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to

### FOR BUFFALO. And Intermediate Points.

Westorn Transportation Company's steamer MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dook foot of North Dearbook of the Condon, leaves dook foot of North Dearbook of Condon, leaves dook foot of North Dearleaves dook foot of North LaSalie-8., Monday, July 21, at
7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO,
Capt. Fenny, leaves dook foot of North Dearborn-81.,
Ter Bortha and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canalst.,
corner Madison. « A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

### FOR BUFFALO - AND ALL EASTERN PORTS.

Passengers desiring tog S. East via the Lakes will playes bear in mind that the popular Steamer, B. D. CALD-WELL, will lieave Spenorer Dock, north end of Wells-st, Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 p. m. Fare to Machine and Northpotr, round tire, \$10 is Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 p. m. Fare of Machines and Northpotr, round tire, \$10 is Bridge, \$10 is a second to the company's Office, No. 2 North Wells-st.

LEWIS SPIECEL, Pass. Agt.

### HOTELS. Barnum's Hotel

Broadway, corner Twentieth-St., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for grosts. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Oits Brothers latest improved Elevator, and in Roese proximity to all the Places of Amasoment and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. Balinum, the Hotel, Batter of the Places of Amasoment and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. Balinum, the Hotel, Batter of the Places of Amasoment and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. Balinum, the Hotel, Batter of the Hotel of the Hotel

St. Caroline's Court Hotel

▲ few choice suites of rooms for the Summer months.

JAMES L. BURNS, Proprietor.

LEGAL. EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Extecutions. B. Smith, document.

Estate of Marcellus B. Smith, document.

signed having been appointed executors of the last will
and testament of Marcellus B. Smith, late of the Ounty
of McHeory and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give
notice that they will appear before the County Court of
McHeory County, at the Court House, in Woodstock, at
the July Torm, on the third Monday in July not, at
which time all persons having claims against add estate
are notified and requested and separate and estate
and the country of the Court of the Country of the
marcellus and the Court of the Court of the
marcellus and requested to make immediate payment to the
oudersigned. Dated the 5th day of May, A. D. 1873.

JULIA U, SMITH, L. H. SMITH, Excoutors. FOR SALE.

### Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD.

### IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS FOR SALE ON 10 YEARS' CREDIT,

At low prices, and only 6 per cont interest, payable an-nually for first 4 years.
20 per cont deducted for each down; and 18, 15, or 10 per contit paid in full in 18, or 5 years.
At the first and Fredrick from Childing, allowed court farter and Fredrick from Childing, allowed to out land-buyers and their families.
A PREMILIUM of 20 per cont is given in Nebraska for cultivating half of land bought in 1873 within 28 all offers; the of purches. Kimprove this best of years from date of purchase. Improve this best of all HIGHNIDES have paid for land in two years, and our liberal Reductions, Reputes on fares and freight from Chleage, and free fares, either in I own to Nebrasku, will more than pay for required improvements and land in two years from date of purchase; still, and in the pay of th Or apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner. Burlington, Iow

## "FISHING"

Poles, Jointed Rods, Reels, Lines Hooks, Spoons, and Artificial Bait. All styles and prices.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av., near P. O.

### SPECTACLES,

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinoi

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page docunent, for general circulation. Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be sup

plied at the following rates:
Single Copies... 2 ets. | 100 Copies... 75 ets. |
10 Copies..... 15 ets. | 1,000 Copies... \$5.00 O Copies......15 ets. | 1,000 copies.....p.c. Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

OPENING.

### GRAND OPENING! R. KLEEMANN'S Restaurant and Billiard Hall

N. W. Corner Madison and State-sts. (Late Grand Central Hotel; before the fire, Kluemann' Mammoth Billiard Hall). Mammoth Billiard Hall),
Begs leave to announce to his patrous, friends, and the
public in general, that his now, spacious, and olegant
Hall will be thrown open for business on
SATUIRDAY, JULY 19, AT 10 A. M.,
On which occasion a most splendid Lunch will be served
to my guests.

WANTED.

### Stone Cutters, Attention! Wanted, 300 Stone Cutters who do not belong to the UNION. Constant work and good wages guaranteed for EIGHT HOURS WORK, by the undersigned Stone Cut

DRK, by the undersigned Stone Cupter Wolf & SON, HENRY KERBER, WM. O. DEAKMAN, J. H. BOLDENWRÜK, J. H. BOLDENWRÜK, FRIEL NEU & CO. PATRIEL NEU & CO. PATRIEL NEU & CO. THOMPSON, KRAFT & CO., S. WILSON.

Applications to be made at Peter Wolf & Son's, corne

SECOMB & CO..

WANTED Builders to build a brick residence and take cottage and lot as part pay. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

STATIONERY, &c

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Fine Stationery,

## BLANK BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854. D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants. FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

### BARLEY Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicag No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT

# On all Garments sold by us during July and August, 1873.

ELY & CO., WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

### DENTISTRY. ALBAUGH,

The old West Side Dentist, after a rest of over a year, taken for the benefit of his health, has resumed the practice of his profession at 21 South Haisted-st., near Washington, Where he will be happy to so those who desire his services, between the hours of \$\theta\$ a. m. and \$4\$ p. m.

### TRUSSES. TRUSSES,

At the Artificial Limb Rooms of Dr. HIATT & LE ROY, 125 Clark-st., Chicago. GENERAL NOTICE.

PORTABLE LAWN SPRINKLER & FOUNTAIN

Can be seen in operation at HOVEY & CO.'S, 141 State-st.

### FOREIGN.

The Canadian Cabinet Convicted of Complicity in the Pacific Railroad Scandal.

Bismarck's Views on the Relations of Religion and State.

He Would Crush Rome Only in Order to Crush Christianity.

The Emperor of China Gives Audience to the Diplomatic Corps.

Adventures of a Diplomatic American in Khiva.

Remarkable Gold Discoveries in the Argentine Republic.

CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, July 18.—Crowning proofs of the guilt of the Dominion Government of the charges preferred by Mr. Huntingdon in the Pacific Railroad matter are now made public.
The evidence, as published in the Globe this morning, is incentrovertible, and directly convicts Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues of the crime laid to their charge. The Globs and the Opposition leaders have evidently held back the last link in the chain of evidence, and back the last link in the chain of evidence, and thus allowed the Ministerial papers to fully commit themselves. It is felt here that the most daring of the organs of the Administration will not dispute the evidence. The Globe has put the matter in a form that either the authenticity of the documents must be denied and the publishers prosecuted, or they must accept them as

true. The installment this morning occupies three and a half columns of the Globe.

First is McMullen's narrative, making a full true. The installment this morning occupies three and a half columns of the Globe.

First is MoMullon's narrative, making a full statement of his position, embracing the incident that came under his knowledge from the time he first engaged in the matter till the granting of the charter by the Government. The facts referred to in the first part of the narrative have already been made public. In July, 1871, McMullen, Waddington, and Keesteman visited Ottawa, and there met Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Francis Hincks, and, after an interview, left their address, with the understanding that, if the occasion arose, they would hear from the Ministors. Some weeks after, Smith, of Chicago, received a letter from Allan, with Sir Francis Hincks request that the Americans would communicate with the Canadian interest, with a view to the unification of the two interests. After some inter-communication, an interview was held in Montreal, in September, 1871, between Sir Hugh Allan, Smith, and McMullen, at which the proliminaries were settled, Allan receiving large personal interest in the stock, and an amount for distribution. Subsequently, by request of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, McMullen met him in Ottawa and fully acquainted him with the arrangements, in which he acquiesced.

On Oct. 6, Allan, Smith, and McMullen met the Cabinet in Ottawa, of whom there were present Macdonald, Hincks, Cartier. Tilly, Tupper, Mitchell, Morris, Alkons, and Chapois. Owing to Cartier's opposition to Allan on the ground of his Grand Trunk influence, the matter was postponed. After Allan's return from England, for which place he sailed Oct. 7, he tolegraphed Smith and McMullen that Hincks suggested advertising for toucers, to avoid blame, and suggesting the postponement of the conclusion of the agreement. After a' lapse of the Company for his session approached, Allan applied for money, and on the 28th of March, 1872, a contract was entered into by which a committee of five were appointed, Allan being Chairman. On April 1 a levy of \$50,000 was

The narrative details further interviews with oured.

The narrative details further interviews with Macdonald regarding amalgamation. On Aug. 6 McMuilen received a letter from Allan stating he had brought about what he wished, as the Government had been forced to come to him, and he had secured an agreement for the majority interest in the Company, but to do this he had advanced \$100,000, and would have to advance \$1,000,000 more on Nov. 15. Allan wrote that his expenditures to date were \$343,500 in gold, and \$13,500 more to pay.

At the interview in Montreal, in October, 1872, Allan told McMullen that Cartier yielded to Allan the control of the French influence, and certain provisions regarding the Americans, on the understanding that Allan should advance money to aid in the election of the Government supporters. On that same occasion Allan stated that Cartier had sent to Ottawa, and received a telegram from Macdonald confirming his action. On Nov. 11, McMullen received a letter from Allan, professing entire ignorance of the Government's intention regarding the connection with Americans. In an interview on Dec. 24, at Montreal, Allan informed McMullen of the final breaking off of arrangements, and his requisition of obligation to the Americans. On the 31st of December, McMullen interviewed Macdonald, and laid the facts before him, as well as the contracts and certain letters. On that occasion, Macdonald said he supposed Allan had broken off with the Americans. McMullen theory wed Macdonald, and laid the facts before him, as well as the contracts and certain letters. Interviewed Macdonald, when the supposed Allan had broken off with the Americans. McMullen theory wed Sir John, at which time McMullen then produced Allan's letters to prove this was not so. On the 23d of January he again interviewed Sir John, at which time McMullen then produced Allan's letters to prove this was not so. On the 23d of January he again interviewed Sir John, at which time McMullen then produced by the following, among other authenticated documents.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24, 1872.

documents:

\*\*Dear Mr. Abbott:\*\*

In the absence of Sir Hugh Allan, I shall be obliged by your supplying the Central Committee with a further sun of \$20,000 upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my leiter to Sir Hugh Allan of the the Soils ultimo.

\*\*Example of the Soils ultimo.

\*\*The Committee's receipt is:\*\*

The Committee's receipt is:\*\*

Received from Sir Hugh Allan, by the hands of Mr. Abbott, \$20,000 for general election purposes, to be arranged lutreafter, according to the terms of the lotter of Sir George E. Cartier, of the date of the 30th of July, and in accordance with the request contained in his letter of the 24th inst.

(Signed)

J. L. Beadding.

J. L. BEAUDRY, HENRY STARS, HENRY STARS,
P. B. MURPHY,
B. TOURNEY,

MONTREAL, Aug. 20, 1872.

Macdonald's letter to Abbott was as follows: Tononto, August 26, 1872. To the Hon. John J. C. Abbolt, St. Ann's (immediate and prionte);
I have another \$10,000. It will be the last time of alling. Do not fail me to-day. Answer to-day. (Higned)
Youn A. Macdonald. Abbott's reply was:

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

MONTREAL, August 29, 1872.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Toronto:

Draw on me for \$10,000. (Signed)
J. J. C. Addott.

Montreal, August 29, 1872.

Str. John A. Macdonald's draft was:

Tononto, 26th August, 1872.

At sight, pay to my order at the Merchants' Bank the sum of \$10,000. for value received.

At sight, pay to my order at the Merchants' Bank the sum of \$10,000. for value received.

(Signod)

John A. Macdonald's draft was:

Tononto, 26th August, 1872.

At sight, pay to my order at the Merchants' Bank the sum of \$10,000. for value received.

(Signod)

John A. Macdonald.

The whole publication concludes with a confirmatory statement from Sonator Foster, the concluding portion of which is as follows:

I was associated during the session of 1872 with Alan, Aband your ment in all signes of procuring the charter of the Ganade Pacific Reliway Company, and in all the offeris made to secure to the Company a contract to build the road, and, as a consequence, was familiar with the many points naturally arising librefrom. I discussed with you my personal position under the proposed arrangements, and with yourself, Alian, and Abbott, all the main features of the logical for proposed, and such as were deemed necessary for the object. As you state, there were difficulties in the way of closing matters, and I was aware of the agreement with Mr. Laugevin, to which; you rofor, as it was frequently discussed between us and Mr. Abbott. I was also aware from the first of Hir George Cartier's opposition to Hir Hugh Alian, and of the means by which Hir George was forced to acreangement with Hir George Cartier, and was also shown a confirmatory telegram from Hr Ain, Alacdonald, I understood the affair to be substantially as you have related, and I have reaken to the payment of arrangement with Hir George Cartier, and was also shown a confirmatory telegram from Hr Ain, Alacdonald, I understood the affair to be substantially as you have related, and I have reaken to him as the continuity expended for election purposes under the arrangement. Yours truly,

The Globs editorially says:

We have only further to ask the Governor-General whellier he thi

Parliament, the session will be immediately terminated, since it will be the wish of the Government.

The Globe, which quotes the foregoing, adds:
But the spirit of Cromwell may live again in the arbitrary dispersion of a Parliament that has only one desire, that of discovering and punishing high crime against the nation.

Public interest is becoming intensified as the time of the meeting of Parliament approaches. It is stated in well-informed circles that the actual agreement between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan, by which the latter was to receive the Pacific Railway contract on condition of his furnishing money to influence the elections in favor of the Ministerialists, is in existence, and would be produced had the investigation proceeded. It is not at all unlikely that it may receive publicity in the same manner that the Allan documents did.

New Yonk, July 18.—The following dispatch has been received: "The telegraph fleet arrived at Sydney, Cape Broton, last evening. The cable from Placentia was buoyed thirty miles from Sydney, the Hibernia having paid out all she had on board. The Edinburgh will lay the other cable from Sydney to Placentia."

CERMANY.

New York, July 18.—A correspondent of the World, under date of Berlin, June 29, makes public a most remarkable conversation with Prince Bismarok, in which the Prince, after giving expression to his weariness of spirit, is made to say: "The truth is, there are not half a dozen men in Germany on our side. I mean those who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our success thus far, I now believe we shall be beaten. The Emperor does not understand it, and if he did he would change sides in a moment. The Crown Prince, perhaps, does understand it, but he will put himself on the other side, if indeed, he is not already there. The fight is the Empire against the Church. It is a fight of the State, Empire, Monarchy, or Republic sgainst God, and in this fight the State, will get the worst of it, miess it succeds in destroying the idea of a God and placing itself in His place. Mon say that they must have something to worship. Well, then, let them worship the State; let it be all in all; let it take the place of the family as well as of the Deity; let it be the Deity. In two generations, if we had the field wholly to ourselves, we could so obliterate the idea of God and of imaginary rights bestowed on man by Him as their Creator, that the substitution of the State in His place would be effected, and the State, as in Pagan Rome, be all in all."

The correspondent, giving, in his own language, the spirit of the continued conversation of the State in His place would be effected, and the State, as in Pagan Rome, be all in all."

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The correspondent giving in his own language, the spirit of the continued conversation of the State in His place would be effected, and the State, as in Pagan Rome, be all in all."

The correspondent giving in his own language, the spirit of th

London, July 18.—Details are received of the audience granted by the Emperor of China, on June 29, to the diplomatic body at Pekin. Although no notice was given of the ceremony, the streets around the Imperial palace were crewded with people from all parts of the city to witness the arrival and departure of the foreign Ministers. The Embassador of Japan was received first, and had a separate interview. When he had retired, the Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and the Notherlands entered the presence in a body. M. Do Ylangall, the Russian Minister, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corpe, read an address to the Emperor in French, which M. Bismark, the interpreter of the German Legation, repeated in Chinese. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on atable in front of the throne. When this ceremony was concluded, the Emperor delivered in the Mancheo dialoct his roply to the address. Prince Kong, Incelling, interpreted the Emperor's words in Chinese. Light hundred mandarins, in aplondia costumes, were present. At the close of the audience the foreign Ministers were escerted to their chairs with great ceremony by the members of the Bung Li Yame.

M. De Geoffroy, Minister of France, had an interview with the Emperor at a late hour the same day, and presented the letter of his Government in regard to the Tientein massace.

The Pekin Gazette says the wording of the Imperial edict according the audience is considered insulting.

Insulting.

KHIVA.

[Snetal to the New York Herald.]

TASHREND, July 2, via London, July 18.—The Khan of Khiva has signed a convention to pay 2,000,000 roubles indemity within ten years, in virtue of which he is confirmed on the throne.

The Russian troops continue to occupy Kungrad, and will construct a new fort on the Oxus, near Khiva.

Mr. Schuyler, Secretary of the American Legation, has returned here. He went to Khokand, where he was detained several days under surveillance and taken finally to Kurgan, where he was admitted to see the Khan at a distance of 500 feet. Afterwards he was detained nine days longer, and was not allowed to proceed to Kashger. He received permission to visit the Southern mountains, but failed to reach them, being purposely misled by the guard, who was acting under orders.

The Daity Telegraph correspondent has been detained by the Russians at Kasala, on the Jaxartes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, July 18.—A Buonos Ayros correspondent narrates the particulars of the discovery, in a province of the Argentine Republic, of a wonderful gold mine, said to be the richest in the world. One-half of the site of the mine has

been sold, according to the narrator, for \$100,-

GREAT BRITAIN.

CREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 18.—An Irish team won the Elcho shield at Wimblodon.
Sir Sidney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, will be olected a Baronet, and Sherin Thomas White and Frederick Perkins have been Knighted.

Lord Wostbury is hopolessly Ill.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Rylands gave notice that when the Civil Service estimates come up for consideration, he should move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British Legation at Washington.

ing a house for the Direction.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexander of Russia. drovna of Russia. LONDON, July 19—5 a. m.—Alderman Solomons is dead. The condition of Lord Westbury is un-changed.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 18.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the Cure of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robe, and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope.

It is reported that the Government has suspended the constitutional guarantees in the Basque provinces.

Friends of Don Carlos entertain strong hopes of recognition of their belligerent rights by France as soon as they gain possession of a regularly-fortified city wherein to establish the seat of Government.

The Carlists declare that the Republican General Cabrinetty was killed by his own men.

OURISTIANA, July 18.—The coronation of Oscar and Sophia as King and Queen of Norway took place at Drontheim, the ancient capital of the Norwegian Kings. There was a brilliant procession to the cathedral, in which Prince Arthur represented the Queen of England, and Prince Waldomar the King of Doumark. The coremony of coronation was performed by the Bishop of Drontheim.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 18.—A St. Petersburg letter says that 450 German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States, because the Government declared them liable to enforced will be a supplementation of the same state.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 19.—Henri Rochefort will be sent to Now Caledonia on the 31st instant.

Paris, July 18.—The Cure of Santa Cruz Inving escaped into France, the Spanish Government, through its Chargo d'Affaires, made application for his extradition as a common criminal. President MacMahon refused the demand on the ground that the case does not come under the provisions of the extradition treaty.

It is officially announced that the Shah will visit Constantinople on his way home.

The Assembly will probably adjourn on the 27th inst. until the 6th of November.

PERSIA.

PARIS, July 18.—It is reported that the Shah will return at once to Tehoran, on account of an absurrection within his dominions.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

The Recent Drowning of E. S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Discovery of a Defalcation of a Quarter of a Million---Unfortunate Land Speculations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Your, July 18.—The circumst ances of the drowning of Ethelbert S. Mills, President of the Brooklen Trust Company, were singular enough to excite suspicion of suicide. Careful inquiry dispolled this for a time, but it is now revived by the discovery that he was a defaulter to a large amount of the funds of the Company of which haves President. Mr. Mills was President. amount of the funds of the Company of which he was President. Mr. Mills was a very large operator in real estate, and several large ventures had not turned out well. Since his death it was stated that his account in the Brooklyn Trust Tompany had been everdrawn to a considerable extent in his endeavor to carry his speculative ventures, and his general administration of the affairs of the Company was of the lossest description, the collatorals accepted by him on leans of very large amounts being unsafe. The Directors are engaged in examining the books and papers connected with the institution, and endeavoring to straighten up the accounts, and obtain a clear understanding of the exact status of deavoring to straighten up the accounts, and obtain a clear understanding of the exact status of the concern. A brief examination brought to light irrogularities, and it was ascortained that collaterals, on which large advances had been made, were worthloss. Since Friday the Examining Committee have worked each day, except during banking-hours, when the books are in use, and until midnight each night. Of the loans and collaterals there are two large items, which go far towards making the discovered impairment of the capital. The discovered impairment of the capital. The first is a loan of \$150,000 on \$200,000 bonds of Georgia, issued in aid of railroads in that State, and which are better known as the "Bullock bonds," having been issued by Gov. Bullock. The second item is another loan of \$150,000 on first mortgage bonds of the Now Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad Company, built as an independent road, but now proposed to be a link in the new air-line between Now York and Boston. There are some other collaterals of small amounts that may prove a loss, but these in the aggregate do not foot up a large amount. The estimated embezzlement is \$100,000. There are overdrafts of Mr. Mills to the amount of about \$100,000. What he has done with this large amount does not appear. When the last dividend was declared the surplus of the Company was set down in round numbers at \$150,000. This, of course, has gone. The impairment of the capital may reach 50 per cent. This, however, was taking the worst possible view of the case, and throwing aside altogother the depreciated and worthless collaterals.

The Company was organized a little more than six years ago, with a capital of \$500,000. Mr. Mills was one of the chief organizers, and was chosen President, which position he has held over since. It is known that some of Mr. Mills real estate speculations resulted disastrously to to him. Two years ago he built soven handsome houses on Main avenue, leading to Prospect Park, and a short distance from the main entrance. They must have cost from \$16,000 to \$20,000 each. Not one has been rented, nor can be sold for anything like cost. He also built a row of five brown-stone front houses on Clinton street, between Sacket and Degraw etroets. These cost not less than \$20,000 each. None were rented or sold in each case the houses were unsuited to the neighborhood in which they were built, and could nother be sold to advantage nor rented for a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the investment. Georgia, issued in aid of railroads in that State, and which are better known as the "Bullock

sum sufficient to pay the interest on the investment.

It was believed by many that Mr.
Mills committed suicide because of the
pseuliar circumstances connected with his
disappearance, no one being with him when he
was drowned, and the first intination of his disappearance being his clothing found near where
his body was afterward recovered. Since the defaleation it has become known there are
those among his acquaintances who are inclined to believe that he made away
with himself because he know that
an exposure was inevitable. An intimate friend
of Mills has since closely examined the locality
where Mills was drowned, at all hours of the
day, more especially when the tide is the
same as at the time when Mr. Mills entered the water, and he is firmly of
the opinion that it was an accident. This theory
is strengthened by the bearing of Mr. Mills on
the pravious ovening. He seemed to be in unusually good sprites, and discussed the plans of
the morrow with more than usual zeet. His
manner was always pleasant, and, with those with
whom he west intimate, even jovial.

### LABOR MOVEMENT.

Tribune.

Closing Proceedings in the Industrial Congress at Cleveland.

The Platform of the Workingmen of the United States.

They Demand the Abrogation or Modification of the Chinese Treaty.

Aggressive Wealth Denounced---No More Public Lands for Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., July 18.—The Industrial
Congress reassembled at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair, and proceeded at once to the
election of officers, with the following result:
President, Robert Schilling, Ohio; First VicePresident, J. Warrack Reed, Virginia; Second
Vice-President, Edward Sniggs, New York;
Third Vice-President, Hugh McLaughlin, Illusia: Secondary Sollunna Keefe, Pennsylvania;

nois; Socretary, Sollunna Keefe, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, James A. Atkinson, Obio. Mr. Reed is a colored citizen of Richmond, Va., and his election was halled with much enthusiasm. Upon thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, he assured it that the race he represented in the South would cordially co-

he represented in the South would cordially cooperate with the present movement. The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Afternoon bession.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention, the
Committee on Platforms presented the following report:

Wireness, the recent alarming development and aggression of aggregated wealth, which, unless checked,
will inovitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless
degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of the Government bequeathed us by the founders of the Republic,
that a check should be placed upon the power and unjust accumulation of wealth, and a system adopted
which will secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil,
etc.

Wheneas, This much desired object can only be accomplished by the thorough unification of labor and

without closer union must prove comparatively futile; therefore, Resolved, That we submit to the people of the United States the objects sought to be accomplished by the Industrial Congress:

First.—To bring within the folds of the organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action, and industrial moral, and social worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness, are supported in the control of the

necessary to make him capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending, and perpetuating the blessings of Ropublican institutions.

Third—To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral, and financial condition, we demand from the several States and from the National Government the establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics.

Fourth—The establishment of co-operative institutions of the people, for the actual settler, and not another acre for ratiocade or speculators.

Stath—The surgation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and by the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing or building pursuits.

Stath—The substitution of arbitration for strikes whenever and wherever employers and employes are willing to meet on equilable grounds.

Eighth—The judicioning them to our shores, and the properties of the properties and employes are willing to meet on equilable grounds.

Eighth—The devance the standard of American mechanics by the enactment and enforcement of equilable apprentice laws.

Tenth—To devance the standard of American mechanics of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

Elecenth—The reduction of the hours of labor to institutions.

Resolved, That the President be instructed to send a the various Trades Unions in Europe copies of the Forkingman's Advocats containing the proceedings of 10 Convention.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. A. M. Forans, member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, for his efforts in that body in be-half of the interests of labor. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Rochester, N, Y., the second Tuesday in April, 1874.

### LORD GORDON'S ARREST.

Close of the Argument for the Defense

Close of the Argument for the Defense of the Parties implicated in the Alloged Hiegal Arrest of Gordon-Statements of the Accused.

Special Dispatch to The Oricage Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 18.—At Fort Garry to-day the argument was concluded, and the counsel for the defense announced that if the prisoners are committed, as seemed to be the general opinion, they would at the nots sitting of the Court, on Monday next, apply for their admission to bail. Three counsel spoke for the defense, McKenzle and Royal in English and Dubois in French.

Lotters from Mayor Brackett, received yesterday, mention spending the day with the prisoners, and providing them with a daily supply of fruit. His first interview with the prisoners without survoillance was on last Saturday.

The Fort Garry Press of the 12th brings full evidence of the presention, which implicates Flotcher and Bentley more than has been represented here. All the witnesses agree that both assisted Hay and Koegan by hiring teams and a driver, going to MoKay's with them when they captured dordon, and assisting them in going away with him until they were past the Fort and across the river, on their way south. Gordon testified that the amount stolen from him in the spring, by three Americans, believed now to have been detectives planning to get him on this side the line, was \$6,000. It was first reported by the detective, who went through the motion of arresting the thieves, to have been over \$40,000.

[15 the Associated Press.]

Minneapolis, July 18.—Mr. McKenzle, in the

§40,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

Minneapolds, July 18.—Mr. Molionzio, in the morning.

prisoners' defense, said that no offense had been proved within the meaning of the act. According to Blacistone, page 108; kidnapping was forcibly taking any one away out of his own country, which Gordon had not been. It might be said that the attempt was sufficient, but he contended an attempt did not corre within the act. If it was brought in as an attempt at assault, he would refer to a case of attempt at burglary, where not a conviction was obtained on account of the non-proval of the overt act. He concluded an able address by pointing out that there was no local law to override the American law. A man cannot commit a crime without intention to commit it. Mr. Royal then rose on behalf of the prisoners. He saw no reason why they should not be governed by the common law of England. He held that a ballsman had an actual right of proporty over the body of his bondsman, and was entitled to take away that proporty wherever found without being guilty of an unlawfuet. Mr. Dubic arose and also addressed the Court. He adduced no new argument in their favor.

Attorney-General Clark said he found the counsel for the defense had not a shadow of

Court. He adduced no new argument in their favor.

Attorney-General Clark said he found the counsel for the defense had not a shadow of reason in their arguments. The act particularly referring to the offense committed by the prisoners, said "with intent to transport," and the intention had been clearly proved in the present case. He spoke for more than an hour, quoting numerous precedents and laws in support. After some more remarks from Mr. McKonzie, Mr. Comist cited the law of abduction, showing that seizing a man with intent to carry away was included. He then pointed out that the evidence proved that the prisoners had seized Gorden and were transporting him to the States. The argument that some were only accessories wouldn't hold, as all were actually and overity engaged in the act. Bentley and Fletcher received the letters of instruction, and must have known what they were about. Merriman was present at the time the kidnappers started, and was implicated in all their movements. The Court's duty was clearly to commit all of them for trial.

in the proceedings of the Gordon careduring that time.

Fr. Garry, July 17.—The court thus far has taken no notice of the application by the Attorney-General for an attachment against Mr. Taylor, United States Consul, for contempt of court. The ovidence for the presecution was all submitted Tuesday, and the Attorney-General resided the case. The counsel for the prisoners, Mr. McKensey, claimed the right to introduce ovidence for the defense, and ungued his point at length. The Attorney-General opposed the application in a vain-glorious speech wherein he denounced the press over the line, and accused the New York newspapers of maligning him.

opposed the application in a vain-glorious speech wherein he douounced the press over the line, and accused the Now York newspapers of maligning him.

Mr. McKensey desired to put Mayor Brackett on the stand to prove the authority under which the prisoners were acting when Gordon was arrosted. The Court ruled this inadmissible, but consented to hear any statements the accused might desire to submit in their behalf, which was objected to by the Attorney-General, but the Court decided to hear the statements. They were then read as follows:

Mr. Morriam, after giving his residence and occupation, said that in January or February last Mr. Flotcher and himself met Mr. McCauley, of this place, and entered into a contract to deliver pine logs to him at Crooketon, where the Pembina Brauch Railroad crosses the Red Lake Place, and entered into a contract to allow in the contract of the property of the property of the contract of the property of the property. We had to give up the money drafts, and noted in orthic the arcest of several partics including us. He showed us the warrant. We asked to see the Consul, and were refused the privilege. We gave up the money drafts, and noted in orthic the arcest of several partics, in

of that do been in Exams of the constitute a circulating medium of the necessary books in Exams of the control of the last Section, was unanimously adopted. After an excited discussion the financial plank was adopted, with but seven dissenting votes. The Committee on the Hours of Labor prosoned of the producing classes experienced since the general adoption of the ten hour system, we declare ourselves bould be following reportenced since the general adoption of the ten hour system, we declare ourselves believe of labor from ten to eight, Every rational mind admits that the astenibating improvements made in machinery, and even the spread and progress of clutional elsure time for workingmen means an instances of opportunity for moral culture and project, and we maintain that an employer by inducing calcillation of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the admirals of the second opportunity for moral culture and project, and we maintain that an employer by inducing the time of the workingmen and a great working on Stunday. That day should be a day of the time of the workingmen and such as the control of the structure of the control of the complexity. We are opposed to the system of working on Stunday. That day should be a day of the time of the workingmen and such as the control of the complexity. We are opposed to the practice of the time of the workingmen and such as the control of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the admiratory and even the spread and progress of content of the control of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the admiratory, and even the spread and progress of content of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the admiratory and even the spread and progress of content of the gave me literator to gave the tensor to the spread and progress of conditional elsure time for workingmen and as the control of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the admiratory, and even the spread and progress of conditional elsure time for workingmen and as the control of the daily hours of labor to ten, and the admirat gavo, but Gordon had drawn a revolver and goaway. The paper addressed to the Consul contained a legal opinion, which I was to give Mr. Taylor in case Gordon be taken from me. Roberts told me to get an officer to arrest him at Fort Garry, if necessary, so Gordon could not give me the ellp. Every one seemed 'to think I had legal authority to take him. I never was promised any reward for the arrest, or knew of any being offered. I had no understanding about the compensation. I took the order from Mayor Brackett as a matter of duty, and requested Keegan to go with me, making no agreement of compensation. I arrived here July 2, and went in search of Fletcher, Bentley, and Burbank; showed the letters and legal opinion of Lockren; ascertained Gordon was at McKay's, and procured a team to go there. Whou I first took Gordon, I told him I had papers for his arrest, and he was my prisoner. He tried to break from me, and called assistance. A man came at us with a chair. Keegan draw a revolver, and told him to stand back. I drow no revolver at any time, except when firing at a mark with Benson. Keegan did not have a rifle. At the time of the arrest, I showed Gordon the papers, and told him that one was a copy of a bond at New York. I feared a resoue, and had no time to explain, I never told him I arrested him in the Queon's name. I only used necessary violence in the arrest Fletcher was not present, and did not give any orders. I was not under his direction at any time, except when a subject to be arrested. Gordon wanted me to go from the province after our arrest, and offered me for sovereigns if I would go. This was after Mr. Bradley, the custom officer, had left. He wanted me to got the money which was stolen from him. I said to him I would go to Fort Carry with him, as I thought my papers would hold him.

Great excitoment prevails in regard to the metion of the Attorney-General on the aftachment on U. S. Consul Taylor for alleged contempt of court, although the Consul appears at every session. The Judge has not intimate

Court's duty was clearly to commit all of them for trial.

Judge Betourney then adjourned the Court till
1 o'clock next Tuesday for hie decision.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—The tolegraph lines on Red River, communicating with Fort Carry, lave been interrupted by storms for the past two days. The following special to the Minneapolis Tribune is received, recting the governing in the proceedings of the Gordon care during that time.