

Which is the Heavy End
of a Match? See Oppo-
site Corner for Answer.

EIGHTY-SEVEN YEAR NO. 143.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894.

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

PRICE ONE CENT.

WIMAN'S BIG PROFIT.

The Average Was \$100 a Day
for Eight Years.

ACCUSED IN THE BOX ALL DAY.

Mr. Wellman Extracts Numerous
Acknowledgments From Mr.
Wiman as to Using the Firm's
Money for His Own Purposes—
He Admits the Forgery on the
Bullinger Cheque.

[By Associated Press.]

New York, June 14.—A large crowd gathered at the Court at the Wiman trial this morning. Mr. Wiman came into Court shortly before the proceedings began. He has a kindly face, covered with the ruddy glow of health, but the strain of the past few days seems to be telling on him. With Mr. Wiman came his counsel, Gen. Tracy and Mr. Boardman, his personal friend of many years; his three sons, two of whom are well-known States Islanders, whose fidelity to the accused in his hour of trouble, is scarcely short of the pathetic. To complete this imposing array should be added the names of Messrs. Greenhields and Longley, of Canada.

It was expected that Gen. Tracy would resume his examination of Mr. Wiman, and indeed Mr. Wiman had taken his place in the witness chair, but Tracy examined him only briefly in reference to a letter which he alleged he had written to Mr. Dun on January 12, 1893, in answer to one of previous date from Mr. Dun.

Assistant District Attorney Wellman asked permission to cross-examine Mr. Wiman in reference to the letter of which Mr. Wiman held the alleged copy in his hand. The letter was written in pencil, and covered six pages of foolscap. Only the day before Mr. Wiman declared that it was not his custom to make copies of his confidential communications. "Isn't it strange," asked Mr. Wellman, "that a man so busy as you must have been at that time, should take the trouble to make a copy of such a long letter?"

"I had a secretary," answered Mr. Wiman, "but I did not care that he should become acquainted with the contents of the letter."

"But you could have written the letter in ink, and had it letter-copied, couldn't you?"

"Yes, I suppose so; but I did not avail myself of that."

Mr. Dun was then called.

Gen. Tracy asked if he had any recollection of receiving a letter such as Mr. Wiman purported to have a copy of. Mr. Dun was sure that he had never received such a letter. Gen. Tracy insisted that Mr. Dun should go over the letter more carefully, and while he did so Mr. Wiman again went on the stand and gave in detail a list of real estate owned by him during the years 1891, '92 and '93. The real estate amounted to a little less than \$500,000 and in addition Mr. Wiman told of large holdings of stocks and bonds and other equities.

"Is this material," asked Mr. Wellman, "to see how it is?"

Graham, addressing Gen. Tracy, "if you can show that Mr. Wiman supposed himself able to make good the \$5,000 at the time of his alleged forgery of Mr. Bullinger's name and appropriation of that sum, that such a demonstration would be a defense to the act with which Mr. Wiman is charged."

"I mean," said Gen. Tracy, "that if I can show that Mr. Wiman was at this time financially able to meet all his obligations, it will be a good defense to the charge of forgery and appropriation of the Bullinger money."

"Gen. Tracy really thinks that a defense," said Mr. Wellman, "I withdraw my objection."

General Tracy then permitted to go on and enumerate the items of his real estate, the total value of which he placed at about \$400,000.

Mr. Dun having got through Mr. Wiman's letter, he was recalled to the stand, and admitted that after careful perusal of the copy he thought he had received such a letter from Mr. Wiman.

It was afterwards said that the defense had in its possession a letter from Mr. Dun acknowledging the receipt of Wiman's letter. Again Mr. Wiman swore that he had tried to show that his assets were more than ample to pay all the money he owed Dun and Company, including the overdraft of \$135,000.

Any intention of defrauding the bank with the Bullinger check?

"Certainly not," I was pressed for money and, not, and could not draw against my account already overdrawn. I would not have said that after he came to know Mr. Bullinger intimately he often borrowed money from him. Bullinger's check was produced by Gen. Tracy. Mr. Wiman admitted having signed Mr. Bullinger's name to the check, but he thought his position in the firm gave him such authority. He had no signed checks for several years. He needed some money at that particular time, and he used the method of getting it. "You knew you were drawing against a large deposit?"

Then Mr. Wiman described to the jury the circumstances which led up to the writing of the letter of Feb. 2, 1893. Wiman explained that Mr. MacFarland had telegraphed him to come to his office, so without delay, and was then told by Mr. MacFarland that he was irregularly had been found in his account. "MacFarland told me," said Mr. Wiman, "that I had to transfer all my property to Mr. Dun, and that my wife was to make a similar transfer of all her property. I was also to acknowledge in a letter to Mr. Dun, my wrongdoing. This letter I wrote without delay at the request of Mr. MacFarland."

"Were you much perturbed at the time?"

"I was always beside myself with the awful extent and suddenness of my ruin."

Mr. Wiman went on to say that the letter was mailed by him to Mr. Dun.

"Mr. MacFarland after seeing the letter, said it was satisfactory to Mr. Dun. I then transferred all my property to Mr. Dun. Mr. MacFarland solemnly assured me that no action would be taken against me, but he made me promise that I would never connect myself with a rival firm."

In answer to a question, Mr. Wiman said that he had plenty of time to go away, and that Judge Ingraham reminded Mr. Tracy that he was one of the People against defendant. The Court said: "It does not matter whether or not Mr. Dun had any ulterior motive in giving Mr. Wiman a chance to escape. The fact remains that he would have been guilty of a felony."

Mr. Wellman then, upon cross-examination, got an admission from Mr. Wiman that he never made but \$12 a week before he was with Mr. Dun, and that the growth of the country had something to do with the success of the agency. He further said that he did not tell Mr. Dun of the \$135,000 check because he thought he knew it.

In response to the question, "Have

not all your witnesses testified that Mr. Dun had not examined the books in three years?" He said he had seen him looking over the books at different times, but admitted that Mr. Dun had trusted him implicitly.

"Is it not a fact that through some indiscretion you caused Mr. Dun's displeasure as far back as 1888?" asked Mr. Wellman. Mr. Wiman, after some hesitation, reluctantly admitted that he had. "Did you not think," Mr. Dun was always accused by a high sense of justice?"

"Yes, I think he would be now, if he were left alone."

RECESS WAS TAKEN AT THIS POINT.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

New York, June 14.—With the opening of the afternoon session the defendant again took the stand, and Mr. Wellman continued:

"Mr. Wiman, your counsel claims that the only facts you had were those of the overdraft. I show you a copy of a letter dated March 27, 1893, and ask of you who wrote it?"

"I did write the letter."

"Now, Mr. Wiman, did you not, in defiance of a rule of the house of Dun and Company, which forbade the issuance of a note, did you not get a loan of \$25,000 from the National National Bank on a time note signed by you?"

Mr. Wiman admitted that it was true. "Where Mr. Wellman introduced a lot of letters written to Mr. Dun by the defendant, and that you thought it was in deep duplicity and dishonesty, and begged 'for the sake of my darling wife and sweet daughters that my awful folly be overlooked.'"

It also transpired that after Mr. Dun had taken him back into the firm, Mr. Dun loaned him \$9,000, with which to help to pay off the \$25,000 note, also that Mr. Wiman had taken the sum of \$25,000 from the collection department of the agency and had appropriated it to his own use.

It is not true that you were discovered and that you tried to promise never to do anything of the sort again?"

"I don't think it is true. I myself serve me. I replaced the money taken from the trust funds before anybody knew of it."

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Wellman, "that within three months after writing the letter to Mr. Dun, expressing your ardent desire to serve him, you made out a check for \$7,500 and placed it to your credit?"

Mr. Wiman reluctantly admitted the fact of this, but claimed that as a partner, he was entitled to the funds, and that he was also unable to explain the payment of \$3,000 on a note for \$10,000 to H. S. Archer, the firm's book-binder.

Then Mr. Wellman showed that Mr. Wiman had used \$15,000 of the firm's money for almost a year. The money came from the Philadelphia branch of the agency in response to a letter written to the manager by Mr. Wiman, in which he stated that the New York house was very much in need of funds. Mr. Wiman also admitted that he received \$5,000 from the Buffalo office and applied it to his own use, and that the Philadelphia remittance was not entered in the books for almost eleven months, but he did not know that it appeared in the weekly statement. He did not know either the acknowledgment to the Buffalo letter or copied.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

STATISTICS IN EVIDENCE.

The following was put in evidence by the defense.

Assets of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. within eight years with the amount to the credit of Mr. Dun:

1885.	\$344,780.89	Credit R. G. Dun	\$238,588.81
1886.	340,152.24	Credit	230,192.30
1887.	311,642.41	Credit R. G. Dun	226,316.66
1888.	389,503.21	Credit R. G. Dun	220,442.31
1889.	420,428.28	Credit R. G. Dun	211,727.30
1890.	471,680.21	Credit R. G. Dun	230,724.27
1891.	471,680.21	Credit R. G. Dun	230,724.27
1892.	555,000.00	Credit R. G. Dun	278,000.00

The above shows that for every legal day for the last eight years, Mr. Dun has received a profit from his business averaging \$1,000 a day.

In his examination by General Tracy, Mr. Wiman said he had written the name of E. W. Bullinger on the back of the check, because he wanted to use the money, and that he did not want to make his account in the office appear larger, because he was very much watched in the office. He further testified that he had been associated with Mr. Bullinger in several business enterprises, and had assisted him in his financial embarrassments. In response to Judge Ingraham he said he had written Mr. Bullinger's name on the back of the check for the purpose of transferring the funds to his own account.

"Did you have authority of Mr. Bullinger to indorse his name?" asked the foreman of the jury.

"I did not, sir," replied Mr. Wiman. "I did not notify him when you were in the office."

"I did not, sir."

EVIDENCE ALL IN.

PROGRESS OF THE HOOPER TRIAL
AT THREE RIVERS.

Addresses to the Jury Will be Commenced This Morning.

[Special to the Herald.]

Three Rivers, Que., June 14.—[Special.] The first witness in the Hooper case to-day was Mr. Wm. Weir, Manager of the Ville Marie Bank, Montreal. He was handed two letters supposed to have been written by deceased and also the slip of paper with the words on "Good bye John, I am going to drown." Witness was very strongly of the opinion that the same hand that had written the letter had also written the words on the slip of paper. Witness had forty years experience in different kinds of handwriting, and had given expert evidence before on handwriting. He was of the opinion that an uneducated person had written the words on the slip of paper. Of course an expert might have written the words.

Joseph A. Desilets, merchant, of Louisville, swore that he had been acquainted with Dr. Lindsay, who gave evidence in the case yesterday, for a number of years, and his (Dr. Lindsay's) reputation for truthfulness among his friends was not very good.

When Mrs. Malo, mother of deceased, was again called to be cross-examined, the crowd that take such delight in laughing under the slightest provocation, began to titter. "I am just going to stay here about five minutes, that is all," said the aged witness, fiercely, as she entered the witness box. The Court then adjourned.

Three Rivers, Que., June 14.—Mrs. Malo was again cross-examined this afternoon. During the cross-examination she several times, in different languages, gave the lawyer for the Crown a severe tongue thrashing. She said that she did not remember saying at Joliette that prisoner had told her that his wife had jumped off the train. However, if she had said such a thing it must be true. She had no time to save, and would not perjure herself.

In rebuttal O. Veilleux, in Smith, Louisville, swore in September last there was in Louisville a very deep ditch in one of the streets, which was full of water. On hearing that a woman had fallen into the ditch, and nearly had been drowned, he carefully examined the sides of the excavation, but could find no signs of any one having crawled up the sides of it. As the sides were of clay, it was evident that there would have been some marks if any one had tried to get out of it. As the water in the excavation was 15 feet deep it would have been extremely hard for any one to get out of it alone. Witness knew Dr. Lindsay and always understood that he was an honest, truthful man.

J. G. Doucet, operator, thought prisoner walked a little lame in September last when he saw him.

James Dunn, operator, and T. Duval, when they saw prisoner in September, did not notice that he walked lame.

Detective Carpenter was needed by the defense to give further evidence about the skirt that had been found on the track.

Mr. Macmaster explained to the Court that Mr. Carpenter had no business to leave before the case was finished, and asked for a bench warrant for his arrest.

Mr. Macmaster explained to the Court that Mr. Carpenter had not been subpoenaed like other witnesses, and consequently a bench warrant could not be issued against him.

Judge Bourgeois coincided with Mr. Macmaster, and said he could not grant the application.

Finally the Crown decided that they would telegraph to Montreal for Mr. Carpenter. In order not to delay the case the Crown adjourned the trial till to-morrow.

The evidence is all in and the address to the jury will be given to-morrow morning and Saturday.

LABOR NOTES.

The Carpenters Strike Cost \$10,000—
Coopers Union Picnic.

The District Council of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners met last evening at Blue Label Hall, 278 St. Lawrence St. Reports from the various unions through their representatives, showed that with the exception of a few members who took a prominent part in the late strike, all are at work. The amount paid out in benefits to the members, while on strike, amounted to \$10,000 dollars, of which \$5,000 was received from headquarters. A resolution was unanimously adopted, tendering their sincere sympathy to the Cigarmakers' Union in their present trouble.

Musicians Assembly, K. of P., will hold a special meeting to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. at the Villa Marie Hall, when matters of vital interest to the Assembly will be considered.

The committee in charge of the Coopers Union picnic which will be held at St. Rose, on Saturday, July 14, are meeting with great success, already enormous prizes have been donated, and the committee assure them of having seen competition for the different prizes to be competed for at the games which will be held in the afternoon. A first class orchestra has been engaged for dancing, and to judge by the way the tickets are being disposed of it will be a grand success.

The proceeds of the picnic are to be devoted to increasing the benefits paid to deceased members' wives and orphans, which is one of the chief features of the Coopers Union.

The election of officers of Cigarmakers' Union No. 226, resulted as follows: P. Banagher, president, W. Reed, vice-president; J. McGrath, cor. and fin. secretary; Geo. Ware, treasurer. Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council are Messrs. Geo. Ware, M. Larkin and T. De La St. The Executive Committee are Messrs. B. Monjeau, chairman, Epstein, W. Ryan, Geo. Ware and S. G. The treasurer shows the union to be in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the large sum paid in benefits for out of work, sick, death and traveling benefits to its members.

PERSONAL.

E. Casgrain, L'Islet, is at the Queen's. G. A. Giguat, Quebec, is at the Queen's.

Hon. John McIntosh, Waterville, is at the Queen's.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Lennoxville, and Mrs. Adams are visiting Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. S. H. Blake and daughter have left Toronto for their summer home at Murray Bay.

William Kearney, wife and family, will board the steamship Vancouver, Friday evening, and will sail on Saturday morning for Europe, where they will spend the summer months.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Introduced in Parliament by Sir
John Thompson.

PROVINCIAL LISTS TO BE USED.

The Obnoxious Dominion Revising
Barrister Feature Still Remains
—The Superannuation System
Under Discussion—Something
Said About the Montreal Collec-
torship Vacancy By Mr. Devlin.

[Special to the Herald.]

Ottawa, June 14.—The House was in a working mood to-day. A number of important questions were discussed and disposed of.

Sir John Thompson introduced his electoral Franchise Bill, a full explanation of which is given below and the measure was read a first time. As already reported it is a step in the right direction, but the most obnoxious feature of the act of 1885, namely the control and preparation of the lists by the revising barristers still remains.

The Provincial franchise, however, will be adopted and the local lists will be used by the revising officers as an aid to prepare the Dominion lists.

The vacancy in connection with the Collectorship of Customs of Montreal brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Devlin, and the resignation of Mr. McMillen, attacking the superannuation system in the civil service was voted down.

Sir John Thompson moved that Solicitor-General Curran take the place of the late Hon. John Hearne, on the Public Accounts Committee.

The motion was carried.

DOMINION FRANCHISE.

Sir John Thompson in introducing his act to amend the Electoral Franchise Act, said that it would not be necessary for him to express himself at any great length on the subject as he had already explained the bill in the House on the 11th inst. He, however, might mention again that the principal provision of the bill was in relation to the revision of the present year, and bring into force for the purpose of the revision the Redistribution Principles adopted in 1892, and therefore that the revision of the present year would be made on the lines as constituencies were arranged by the act of 1892, notwithstanding that the Redistribution Act did not come into force until the dissolution of this year.

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Judge Bourgeois coincided with Mr. Macmaster, and said he could not grant the application.

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there should be at all times in the country such a state of things that if an election took place, whether partial or general, it would be held under such conditions that the vote of the electorate would be recorded, such an electoral vote as existed at the time. The hon. gentleman was aware that this principle had not been maintained. In the case of the last general election in 1891 the lists were three years old. There was a feature of the bill he would not congratulate the Premier on, and that was the revision of the lists by revising officers. If the provincial franchise were adopted he could not see why the lists also as prepared by municipal officers were not likewise adopted. Being prepared by the municipal officers meant that they were prepared by the people. This was the plan on which they were prepared in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. To adopt the provincial lists would not only simplify the work but reduce the cost. He hoped that before the bill was read a second time a change might be insisted on in regard to the revising officer.

Mr. Mills did not see why the Dominion Government should not take the principal lists as they stand. This would save a great deal of trouble.

Sir John Thompson said that there was a provision in the bill so that the revising officer might avail himself of the provincial lists so as to aid him in the preparation of Dominion lists.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Devlin, on motion to go into Committee of Supply, drew attention to the fact that the Collectorship of Customs at the Port of Montreal had been vacant for about 17 months.

Sir John Thompson said that there were several recommendations before the Government, and they hoped to be able to select a fitting officer from these.

Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that as the Government was an economical Government they should abolish this office and this would help to pay part of the expenses of the Tay Canal.

The matter dropped.

SUPERANNUATION ARTICLES.

Mr. McMullen then brought up the question of superannuation in the Civil Service. He took up the actual cost of the system. He said that in 1871 and for three years the members of the service were taxed 2½ per cent on incomes under \$500 and 4 per cent on incomes over \$500. During these years the accounts showed a favorable balance was \$64,453, whereas the government had assessed on-and-and since that time the balance has been on the wrong side. In 1873 the receipts were \$54,757 and the expenditure \$53,426, while in 1893 the receipts were \$64,443 and the expenditure \$263,710. In 22 years the receipts have been \$1,111,111 and the expenditure \$3,503,091, leaving a deficit of \$2,391,980, which was paid by the country. He concluded by moving that during the last fiscal year the amount collected by the Government from members of the Civil Service under the Superannuation Act was \$64,453, whereas the government had assessed on-and-and since that time the balance has been on the wrong side. In 1873 the receipts were \$54,757 and the expenditure \$53,426, while in 1893 the receipts were \$64,443 and the expenditure \$263,710. In 22 years the receipts have been \$1,111,111 and the expenditure \$3,503,091, leaving a deficit of \$2,391,980, which was paid by the country. He concluded by moving that during the last fiscal year the amount collected by the Government from members of the Civil Service under the Superannuation Act was \$64,453, whereas the government had assessed on-and-and since that time the balance has been on the wrong side. In 1873 the receipts were \$54,757 and the expenditure \$53,426, while in 1893 the receipts were \$64,443 and the expenditure \$263,710. 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THE WALKER CUP WON BY T. P. PHELAN AGAIN.

The Montreal Herald

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Copy of new advertisements for evening edition must be in by noon of day of publication.

Copy for all changes of contract space must be in the day previous to the publication.

Copy of advertisements to receive insertion in the morning and evening editions must be in by 10 p.m. the previous day.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15.

THE TREASON CHARGE.

With a solemnity entirely commensurate with the gravity of the charge, the Conservatives have called Mr. Charlton before the bar of public opinion. The Toronto Empire places his letter to Washington, in the matter of the lumber duties, upon a level with the memorable Farrer pamphlet. La Minerve of Montreal describes his conduct as "shameful treason." The Gazette protests lugubriously that "he, a member of Canada's Parliament, under the most solemn pledge to protect Canada's interests, wherever they may lie, has combined with the rulers of a foreign country to rob Canada of her liberty of action in a matter directly and seriously affecting her industrial prosperity." The thing has been mentioned in Parliament, where the rare old charge of treason has been rolled again under the Conservative tongue as a sweet morsel.

Now, the Democratic provision for the free admission of lumber to the United States still stands in the tariff which Congress has under discussion, and at its worst, Mr. Charlton's memorial calls for a provision through which that privilege would be withdrawn in the event of the reimposition of the Canadian export duty on logs. Mr. Charlton is probably aware that lumber being admitted free to the United States his own saw mills in the States would become subject to direct competition with the mills in Canada. The Gazette itself admits this. "It may be," it says, "that with free admission of lumber into the United States it will again become more profitable to saw the logs in Canada and transport the lumber, than to transport the logs and saw them in Michigan (or presumably any other State), and there will be no desire to reimpose the export duty." That is the point exactly. Mr. Charlton, while, perhaps, not unkind of his own interests, may not be rightly charged with disloyalty so long as he seeks only to assist at the removal of all restrictions from the lumber trade. It is probable that he himself would lose rather than gain by the establishment of the complete freedom of the trade in lumber between the two countries.

Such freedom is the only reasonable solution of the problem. It has never been gravely denied that so long as the valuable pine of the French river district is manufactured in Michigan a vast amount of wealth which all would be glad to see remain in Canada is leaving it. But the Dominion Government, which alone has the power to legislate on this question has done nothing. In its opposition to the export duty on logs it stands as far from its clamorous supporters from Western Ontario as does Mr. Charlton himself. It is not improbable that it may have sense enough to avail itself of the means to reciprocity which seem about to be offered by Congress. Such a policy alone can give the Canadian lumber industry, as a Canadian industry, pure and simple, that stability which it has lacked for several years.

"But how Mr. Charlton and his confederates in the United States could rob Canada of her liberty of action in a matter directly and seriously affecting her industrial prosperity," is hard to see. The Gazette might announce the date of its conversion to the policy which the Conservative party has long been trying to fasten on the Liberals; that the Canadians should always be hewers of wood for the people of the United States. What the publication of Mr. Charlton's correspondence with Washington has really done is to have called popular attention to the quarter from which alone can emanate any such protection of the Canadian forests as has been advocated in various parts of the country. It has served to draw off much blame from Sir Oliver Mowat and to convict the Dominion Government of

a complete unwillingness to accept the representations of the gentlemen whom the Conservative counties of the aggrieved district have sent to Ottawa. The Conservatives do not like this, so they say, in easy vernacular, "Charlton's a good mark; let's all soak Charlton." But Charlton seems to have come out of the soaking without damage.

DONALD MORRISON.

Perhaps too much is being said about this unfortunate man. It is necessary, however, to say a few words more. The half pathetic, half ludicrous, and altogether highly censorious double-leaded leader in the Star of last evening could not have been intended to help the cause of Morrison, but must have been designed to reflect injury in some quarter, even although this cause which it ostensibly championed should thereby be lost. It must be said for the Scottish organizations of Montreal that the "action" that "cannot be too prompt if it is to be effective" has been much more prompt than that of our disinterested contemporary. Representations made a week or ten days ago by many of the leading Scottish citizens were in due form submitted by Sir Donald Smith, as one of the members for the city, to the Department of Justice, and Sir John Thompson promised that the memorial would have immediate attention. The time has come now when an answer may be daily, if not hourly, expected. The fact of this action having been taken was announced at the time by the Witness and by this paper, and doubtless by others; but at the same time the reflection is open that anything that did occur could not have occurred since the Star had not known it. The matter of an interference with the course of justice is a delicate one, not to be effectively advanced by bluster, or demanded by illogical analogy. It does not follow because "men of influence can escape from their cells the moment they are touched by ill-health," that men of no influence should escape also. If "men of influence" have escaped to be more in the line of public policy that the Star should demand that public disapproval should be expressed, and that public confidence should be withdrawn from the Minister who had procured the failure of justice. When men are sent to prison, the requirement is that they should serve out their sentence. The fact that ill-health may have set in, and even that death may be in view, is a contingency alike of no valid reason why the convict should be set free than why the free should be sent to jail. This, however, is justice. The Sovereign prerogative of mercy may supervene; and when it does assert itself the case will necessarily be a remarkable one, where strongly adverse criticism would not be ungracious. The case of Morrison is now under review by the Minister of Justice. The proper officers will be required first to report. This will take a few days at least; but no doubt, without unjustifiable delay, the application in his behalf will be answered one way or another.

THE GAZETTE refers to Mr. Foster's having "taken a new and fine house at Ottawa, and invited his friends to the opening thereof," and adds: "Mr. Foster, it is generally acknowledged, does not have his long head for a sign-post only, and is not the man to take a house unless he intends to live in it for a while. The Dominion Government means to stay. The country is safe." But really, though Mr. Foster has at last made bold to take "a new and fine house at Ottawa," it does not follow that "the country is safe," or even that the present Government is likely "to stay." That peculiar cranial development to which the Gazette has been so unkind as to refer may have led to Mr. Foster's being reminded that when he loses his present job, he may find it hard to get another, and that he might just as well go on living in Ottawa as moving anywhere else. The lecture platform would probably be closed to him, but a Liberal Government, in condonation of his moments of weakness, might offer him something in the civil service. Then the "new and fine house at Ottawa" would come in handy.

THE GAZETTE has reproduced from its Conservative contemporaries in Ontario, a letter from Mr. Dryden, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, to Prof. Shaw, once connected with the Guelph Model Farm, which, in the midst of summer madness of an election campaign, is held to be evidence of malfeasance of office. The letter is nothing more than a request that Prof. Shaw would, if the circumstances warranted it, buy a bull for the farm from a personal and political friend of his. The letter, if written by a minister to his subordinate would have constituted a very slight scandal; but as it was written before Mr. Dryden became a member of the Government even this appearance of evil is removed from it. This latter fact is, however, carefully omitted by the Gazette in its reference to the matter.

THE CANO episode is not likely to develop any grave international complications. Not even the New York Sun, which complains that the fishery regulations are not what they might be, makes any attempt to defend the captain of the United States schooner; and the Philadelphia Ledger, in an article which has very properly gone the rounds of the Canadian press, says:

Canada, like other countries, has certain laws regulating the entrance and departure of vessels at its ports. Whether these laws are all reasonable or not it is the duty of commanders entering or leaving Canadian ports to obey them, but this it appears from a despatch, the captain of the American schooner Loring B. Haskell not only failed to do, but refused to comply with the Custom House regulations even after being requested to do so by the authorities. Under the circumstances, if the customs officer chased the contumacious captain from the harbour had sunk his vessel it would have been no more than he deserved. It is by such disgraceful proceedings that ill feeling is engendered and kept alive between the two nations. When the captain of Canadian vessels undertakes to destroy laws in the Behring Sea, in defiance of laws and regulations of this country, Americans are quick to criticize adversely. When American vessels break Canadian laws, as deliberately and with little reason as the commander of the Loring B. Haskell is said to have done, Americans generally should be as ready to resent it, and demand that punishment be meted out to the offender.

Here the Eagle does not screech; it talks sense, as it has done often enough before. Some day the sisters will be again on something better than speaking terms.

LA MINERVE continues to keep standing its allegation that two Liberals declared some time ago that the constituencies of "the whole province should be re-distributed." It seems a pity that La Minerve cannot persuade the Government to run the risks of such a course as it urges.

If CONSERVATIVE CAUCUSES were in the habit of pledging Conservative leaders to a course that might lead to a breach of the Conservative policy of expediency, it might not be hard to believe that it was decided at Ottawa the other day that there would be no general election until 1896. For unless something turns up, the present Government will hold on to office as long as the law allows.

The Montreal Roofing Co. have just completed the bituminous flooring in basement of two stores on St. Lawrence Main Street for J. Vautier, Esq.

OPPOSE RETALIATION.

PROMINENT BOSTON COMMERCIAL MEN AT WASHINGTON

Say Canadians Treat the Bonding Privilege Fairly.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Two prominent representatives of Boston Commercial bodies, Hon. Alden Spears and Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, were before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day to oppose the Retaliation bill, which would make it the duty of the President to suspend the transportation of goods across the United States in bond in case of discrimination against American shipping on the Canadian border canals. The route through Canada to Boston, which would be a natural one for commerce to and from Western and Northwestern States, and the Canadian transportation companies had generally conducted it fairly. To enforce such a law inspired by the building of the year South Canal would drive much shipping from Boston and other New England ports to Canadian ports.

SCHOOL CLOSING.

St. John the Evangelist School will close for the summer holidays to-morrow, the distribution of prizes taking in the evening, at eight o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Bond, visitor of the school, will distribute the prizes, and the Right Rev. Dr. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, will give an address on "Education on Church Lines," a subject fraught with particular interest at the present time. The school year just closing has been marked by large attendance, efficient work and excellent discipline, and the Rev. Edmund Wood, rector, and the Rev. Arthur French, headmaster, are to be congratulated on the good results attained. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Delaware will preach both at the 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday services, which will be festive in character. All seats are free and unappropriated.

THOSE INCINERATORS.

Special Committee Meets Behind Closed Doors.

The special committee on the building of incinerators met for a short time yesterday afternoon. The press was excluded, but a decision had been arrived at in reference to the principal subject of discussion—whether the Sanitary Inspector Dore had any right to appoint an inspector to superintend the erection of the Thackeray incinerator. The inspector, it will be remembered, was forcibly ejected by the workmen from the ground where the incinerator is being built. Mr. Dore claims that he had appointed him to oversee the work and to report the progress that had been made in it. Unless such reports were made to him he could not certify as being built according to the stipulations until Mr. Thackeray, it is understood, wants to be paid for the work so far as it has gone, but he cannot obtain the money unless Mr. Dore certifies. It was resolved to postpone the consideration of the incinerator until the Resolutions Committee of the Health Committee, who is at present in Ottawa, could be present.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty yesterday afternoon in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Rudolph Caille charged with unlawfully wounding, with intent by shooting a boy.

The Grand Jury, then brought in their final findings for the term which were as follows: True Bills—Edward F. Riley, T. Corbett, G. O'Neill, J. Fishback, W. E. Jackson, J. O. Dwyne and J. Langsdale, keeping a gambling house; Jeremiah Kirby, highway robbery; Melina Laurin, accessory before the fact by an indictable offence; Henri Lanctot, escape from prison; Henri Lefebvre, Gustave Pomville and Raoul Pelletier, arson at St. Rose.

No Bills—Rose Morrison, theft.

"There are Millions in it."

And there is a great saving to your pocket by smoking Ross Cuban 5 cent cigar and Ross' Cut Plug tobacco. You cannot save a million by smoking our brands, but you can make a big difference in your pocket-money by patronizing us.

Up to Date.

The plain and silver mounted walking sticks shown by L. H. Jacobs, the leading up town tobacconist, 2317 St. Catherine Street.

Sunday Excursion.

Grand excursion to Sorel, St. Roch, Contrecoeur, Vercheres, Valcartier, Beauport, Verchery, Sunday, by the New South Shore Railway route via Longueuil, leave Jacques-Cartier wharf by steamer Deschamps at 7.15 a.m., arrive at Sorel 9.30 a.m. Returning, leave Sorel at 6.45 p.m. Return fare to Sorel, 75c.

His Purpose.

"Do you believe in the novel with a purpose?" said Sauldige to an author friend. "Certainly," the latter replied. "All the novels I ever wrote have the same purpose."

Black, in combination with pure white or softer, less trying cream tints, still appears among the banis-me toilets for evening wear, for plainer gowns for dressy afternoon wear, and likewise among the stylish caps and jackets of satin, lace, and jetted net.

CALIFORNIA WINES

Receiving To-Day.

THE SUNSET WINES—From the Golden Gate State. California Claret in cases of 1 dozen pints California Zinfandel in cases of 1 dozen quarts California Riesling in cases of 2 dozen pints California Riesling in cases of 2 dozen quarts California Sauterne in cases of 1 dozen quarts FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

California Extra Quality Fruits. In Full Weight 3 lb. Cans. California Lemon Cling Peaches in 3 lb. cans. California Bartlett Pears in 3 lb. cans. FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

James Keiller & Sons' Dundee Marmalades, Jams and Jellies.

PRICES REDUCED ALL ROUND.

Due to reduction in duties on Preserves we are enabled to offer these table delicacies at prices within the reach of all.

Keiller's Marmalades. Keiller's Home-made Marmalade in 1 lb glass pots. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 1 lb white jars. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 2 lb stone jars. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 4 lb tins. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade in 7 lb tins.

KEILLER'S JAMS.

Keiller's Strawberry Jam...in 1 lb pots Keiller's Raspberry Jam...in 1 lb pots Keiller's Black Currant Jam...in 1 lb pots Keiller's Red Currant Jam...in 1 lb pots Keiller's Green Apple Jam...in 1 lb pots Keiller's Gooseberry Jam...in 1 lb pots Keiller's Damson Jam...in 1 lb pots

KEILLER'S JAMS—In 4 lb jars. Raspberry, Strawberry, Apricot, Red Currant, etc., etc. Keiller's TABLE JELLIES, assorted flavors—in 1 lb glass pots and 3 lb (pint) jars. Keiller's Vanilla Jelly. Keiller's Calvesfoot Jelly. Keiller's Lemon Jelly. Keiller's Strawberry Jelly. Keiller's Champagne Jelly, etc., etc. FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

THE SCHLITZ BEER.

The best Lager Beer brewed in America—Schlitz Export Pilsener Milwaukee Lager. 50 cases 600 dozen bottles receiving to-day via Canadian Pacific Railway direct from Milwaukee.

FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

SUGAR-CURED MEATS, HAMS, BACON, SMOKED BEEF, AND SMOKED TONGUES.

Fresh From The Different Smoke-Houses.

The Famous FERRIS Hams and Bacon, a little higher in price, but—Owners of yachts, and all others who are arranging for pleasure trips will not regret a generous supply of the delicious FERRIS Hams and Bacon.

The Lawry Hamilton Hams and Bacon. Lawry's Best Brand. Fourteen pound Star Hams and Boneless Breakfast Bacon. The Ingersoll Packing Co.'s English Cure Breakfast Bacon.

All the above meats are canvassed for summer keeping. We have also Extra Large Choice Selected Smoked Tongues from Ferris, of New York; also Selected Pieces of Smoked Beef from Ferris of New York.

FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

GERMAN EXPORT LAGER BEER

From the Phoenix Brewery, Dortmund, Rhine-Prussia. 50 cases (each 6 dozen pints) now in store.

FRASER, VIGOR & CO., Importers,

Italian Warehouse,

209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

SEWERS.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Sewers," will be received at the City Clerk's Office, until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June instant, for the construction of sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets with the necessary connections, according to the sections and specifications on view in the office of the undersigned, viz.:

1. Sable Street, from Marianne Street to Mount Royal Avenue.

2. Mount Royal Avenue, from Amherst Street to Papineau Avenue.

3. Mironne Street, from St. Denis Street to Saint-Jacques Street.

4. Notre Dame Street, from Guy Street to Luskington Street.

5. Stanley Street, from end of existing sewer opposite No. 1770, northward a distance of about thirty yards.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Committee reserve the right of accepting tenders for one or more sewers.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above mentioned sewers during the present season, and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets may avail themselves of the opportunity to have drains from their properties into the said public sewers in conformity with sections 3, 4, 6, 10 and 11 of the By-Law No. 191 concerning sewers, and to the effect that the said drains and the necessary connections to the said public sewers shall be constructed in the street after the public sewers have been completed, will be charged an additional sum for said drains and restoring the macadam or permanent pavement. Proprietors who may have claims for any existing brick or tile pipe sewer in said streets or sections of streets are hereby notified that such claims must be filed with the City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers or sections of sewers.

PERCEVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th June, 1894.

BLEURY STREET.

Notice to Rate Payers.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the special roll of assessment for the widening of Bleury Street, between Craig and Sherbrooke Streets, in the St. Lawrence Ward, of the City of Montreal, is completed, and is now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any part of the said assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from the date of the last insertion hereof, without further notice.

WILLIAM ROBE, City Treasurer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 14th June, 1894.

(This notice to be inserted in the Herald and Gazette on the 15th and 16th June instant.)

LOVELL'S

Montreal Directory

For 1894-95.

Intending subscribers would do well to send in their orders at once, as after (to-morrow), the 15th inst., orders will not be taken at less than \$4.00 a copy, and no guarantee can be given of delivery until after the subscribers have received their copies.

The Directory will be issued on or about the 28th inst.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE

Established 1859.

CARPETS . . . One of the most complete assortments of Floor and Window RUGS, MATS . . . Furnishings in the Carpet . . . Trade now in hand and marked at the lowest inside prices for cash or agreed terms. . . . SHADES, POLES . . . Inspection or Correspondence Invited

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

1837 Notre Dame Street.

Summer Board Wanted.

Wanted board and accommodation in the country, from the end of June for the Summer, for a lady with two small children. Must be easy of access from Montreal. Apply giving full particulars and stating terms to

D. W. J. Herald Office.

BANK NOTICES, ETC.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent, per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at all branches, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th DAY OF JUNE next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

G. HAGUE, General Manager.

Montreal, 24th April, 1894.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Four per cent, for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent, per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th DAY OF JUNE next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

G. HAGUE, General Manager.

Montreal, 24th April, 1894.

CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 31st May, 1894.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

DIVIDEND No. 69.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

TUESDAY, 3rd Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 30th June instant, both days inclusive, By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 6th June, 1894.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Canada Board of Directors: Hon. HENRY STARNES, Chairman. Hon. EDWARD J. BARBEAU, Esq., Deputy Chairman. W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., A. E. GAUL, Esq., Sam'l. Finley, Esq.

Amount Invested in Canada, \$1,350,000. Available Assets, \$63,189,135.

MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at lowest current rates.

Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

Special attention given to applications made direct to the Montreal office.

Chief Agent for the Dominion, SUB-AGENTS:

JOHN G. B. DRISCOLL, THOS. HAM, Geo. R. ROBERTSON & SONS.

Special Agent French Department, CYRILLE LAURIN.

TENDERS

For the Rebuilding of ST. ANTOINE MARKET

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the rebuilding of St. Antoine Market" will be received at the City Clerk's office, City Hall, until noon on Tuesday the 19th instant, for the rebuilding of said market, according to plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Maurice Poirault and Etienne Mallet, architects, and to be sent at 97 St. James Street, Banque du Peuple Chambers, room 66, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Market Committee will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.

(By Order.)

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 13th June, 1894.

CANOES, SKIFFS

OARS, SAILS,

ACME CANVAS FOLDING BOATS

All Boating Requisites.

THOMAS SONNE,

Cor. St. Sulpice and Commissioners Street

(Established 1874.)

Write or call for Catalogue.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND CONCERT

—IN AID OF THE—

Fresh Air Fund,

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen.

A STRANGE STORY.

DR. HOWARD FOUND IN MONTREAL BY A HERALD REPORTER.

A TEACHER OF THE THEOLOGY OF BRAHMINISM.

Archives of the Religion May be Made Public.

The following despatch appeared in the Montreal papers a few days ago:

Washington, D.C., June 11.—Unless some hitch occurs in securing his extradition, Dr. Granby S. Howard, said to be in Montreal, Can., and who is alleged to have studied Mrs. Joseph H. Sprecht, of Gunton Hall, Va., wife of a wealthy St. Louis clothing dealer, out of \$2,000, will soon be ordered behind the bars of the Patuxent County Jail. There is said to be a strange story of alleged hypnotic influence connected with the affair.

It was a Herald representative's mission yesterday to reach the city for Dr. Howard and learn from him the facts of the "strange story of alleged hypnotic influence connected with the affair."

With only the fact that Dr. Howard was said to be in town, as a guide, it was not by any means an easy task to locate him, but at nine o'clock the gentleman whom the despatch alleged was wanted in Washington was found with his wife in a cozy little sitting room in a private dwelling almost under the shadow of the Windsor Hotel.

I recognized the doctor in a moment as being an old Montrealer. He was quite friendly and agreed to be interviewed.

It will be as well, perhaps, to first tell a short story of the doctor's former residence in Montreal.

In 1885 Dr. Howard and his wife passed through this city on their way to England. At Quebec the doctor's trunk was crushed and he was brought back to Montreal. Here he was laid up for six weeks. After this he started the manufacture of patent medicines, and though it was known that he was of a religious faith, of which little was known here, he refrained from preaching it.

In 1890 Col. Price, son of ex-Governor Sterling Price, lectured on the doctrine referred to in St. Louis, and Dr. Howard was sent for to assist him.

His success was such that on his return to Montreal he received letters suggesting that he should organize a home for students of their religion and the aged and sick.

He was to teach Brahminism as it was before the days of Buddha, as preserved by a certain sect of priests in India.

Now comes the part of the story which is referred to in the press despatch. A lady named Sprecht, wife of Joseph H. Sprecht, had accepted the teaching of the doctor and his associates and desired to furnish money for the purchase of the property for this home.

The Brahmins never ask alms and they declare that Mrs. Sprecht offered of her own free will. Her husband as trustee for her sold a piece of property the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the purchase of Gunton Hall about 20 miles from Washington on the Potomac River. Sprecht went to Gunton, bought the property for \$10,000, and returned to St. Louis, but in the meantime had become enamored of the old half which Washington used to visit and he objected (though it was his wife's) to giving it up to Brahminism.

A telegram was received by Dr. Howard in Montreal, to leave at once for St. Louis and after he had done some considerable travelling back and forth, he was given \$5,000 without any condition as to its application or control—it was an absolute gift, and copies of letters here now prove the truth of this. The money was spent on the purchase and improvement of a five acre park, with houses, adjoining Gunton Hall.

All seemed to be going well until a few months ago, when Sprecht and his son endeavored to steal it, it is claimed, from Mrs. Sprecht the right to the Gunton Hall property. On May 10 Dr. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Sprecht and son, met at the St. James Hotel, Washington, where Sprecht tried to force his wife to give up her claim. Failing in this, he locked her in her room, and with his son got out a warrant charging her with lunacy. Dr. Howard was to be called as a material witness, but it was soon seen that before a jury who knew nothing of the strange religion Mrs. Sprecht had accepted, the doctor's testimony of the oaths and obligations she had sworn would surely result in a verdict in accordance with the charge of lunacy.

It was then in order to leave Mrs. Sprecht from a lunatic asylum that Dr. Howard had to fly and here he is.

The Archives Stolen.

Mrs. Howard remained for a few days after her husband left. Five detectives were watching her in order to catch the husband should she visit him in the neighborhood. In the meantime she was left with all the valuable archives of the order containing private letters, obligations, oaths, etc., which if made public would create no end of trouble. What a powerful influence this order or religion has in the United States is not generally known, but the immense number of members regard its oaths as being even more sacred than that of the Masons.

Mrs. Howard finally arranged for the burial of most of the archives, in four strong boxes, and then after repeatedly disguising herself and undergoing hardships in the journey, reached Montreal. But the Sprechts were at work, and a man received \$150 to find the archives, which were dug up and handed over to the son.

After that came the news that the sacred documents were to be published and on June 10 Dr. Howard wired his lawyer, Capt. R. A. Sprague, of St. Louis, as follows:

Joseph A. Sprecht is offering stolen letters and papers for sale to New York and St. Louis buyers. Arrest him and restrain papers from publishing.

DR. HOWARD.

Next came newspapers, stating that the doctor was under arrest, so on Tuesday he sent this telegram:

Correct: false report, and notify newspapers that letters are stolen property.

DR. HOWARD.

Yesterday morning the doctor wired his lawyer as follows:

R. A. Sprague.—Under no consideration delay the arrest of father and son. Goods stolen from your custody and offered for sale. Stop this thing at once.

Tried to Send Him to England.

Shortly after the doctor's last arrival here he was known as W. Wilson. This was done in order to better communicate with his wife and lawyer. On May 31 he got a telegram, of which this is a copy:

W. Wilson, Montreal.

You are located. Extradition papers out for you. Canada and States posted. All over. Try to get to England immediately.

Signed, SPRAGUE.

Mrs. Howard had left the entire property (in which the archives were buried) in charge of Mrs. Sprague.

The following day Dr. Howard repeated the message to Mrs. Sprague, and received the following reply:

W. Wilson: JUNE 14.

Telegram a forgery; have no such advice to give.

"Did you really leave to save Mrs. Sprecht?"

"Yes, I left at the request of her counsel who desired to get a settlement between husband and wife."

"What about the story that you hypnotized her?"

"That is all bosh. It is so ridiculous that I hardly need deny it."

"How long are you going to stay here?"

"That I can't say."

"Shall you practice?"

"No, I can really do nothing, because I may leave at any moment."

"Suppose the newspapers published the archives, how will it affect you?"

"Not at all, but I must protect the sacred confidence of my correspondents. If people are permitted to steal from your house, where does your protection come in; who could write a letter?"

The doctor and Mrs. Howard then gave me an interesting description of how she burned such large quantities of the archives just before she left that the insurance company dropped the risk. The more valuable ones she had buried, but as already told, they were discovered, and are in the hands of the enemy.

Mrs. Howard was designated as a widow in order to leave home, and often, to protect herself from violence, shouldered a gun and stalked the grounds in her husband's absence. It is expected that some interesting developments will take place in the next few days.

SENDING THEIR WARSHIPS.

France and England Watching Affairs in Morocco.

Toulon, June 14.—The iron-clad Magenta, Admiral Duperre, and Alger, Admiral Guadalupe, have been ordered to Algeiras, Spain, where they will await instructions, in view of the possibility of Great Britain re-inforcing the Gibraltar division of her Mediterranean fleet.

Algeiras is about six miles west of Gibraltar.

Madrid, June 14.—The Correspondencia says that in reply to Spain's request that the Powers act in concert in Morocco in order to maintain the existing state of affairs and avert civil war, Italy has agreed to the principle that the Powers should act with prudence and deliberation. Great Britain, it is added, has accepted Spain's suggestion with reserve, and Germany has done the same. France has acceded to Spain's request.

London, June 14.—A despatch from Tangier, to-day, says that it is reported that the chief Princes of Morocco, who were likely to cause trouble to the new government, have been removed from their commands in the city. Some of them have been sent to distant provinces while others have been imprisoned. In his political testament, the late Sultan directed that a council of regency be appointed, until his young son, Abdul Aziz, the present Sultan, attains his majority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S DAMAGE.

Not so Trifling as the Lieut.-Governor Seems to Think.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, June 14.—The Government organ here says to-day: "The Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia seems to take a more favorable view of the situation in the Fraser Valley than the accounts of the damage done there would lead one to anticipate. A calamity which renders 18,000 people homeless is no trifling matter. Not only have settlers lost their crops, but their houses and barns; their horses and cattle have been killed, and some of them injured. The country in the eyes of European emigrants."

THE BELT LINE BILL.

Mr. Williams' Rights Considered—Practically a New Bill.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, June 14.—The Provincial Bill respecting the proposed Montreal Belt Line, was properly annihilated by the Railway Committee and a new one practically created by which the Committee refused to increase the capital stock as desired. It was there fore left at the old figures, \$500,000. Many of the Committee were evidently of the opinion that the bill was so framed as to arbitrarily take away the rights of Mr. Williams. The bill was therefore amended so as to protect any rights that Mr. Williams may now enjoy and permit him to have the same in court, providing always if he has any, which he still under consideration when the Committee adjourned at 1 o'clock.

STORM SWEEP KASLO.

A Cyclone Wrecks a Village in British Columbia.

Spokane, Wash., June 14.—Particulars of the Kaslo B.C. storm have reached here. The loss, it is thought, will reach \$100,000. The Galena Trading Company's store, Birt's hardware store, the Government wharf, and about 70 houses were swept away. The only life lost was that of Mrs. D. C. Gregory. The storm came preceded by a number of hot waves, then came a terrific gale, which filled the air with debris, and blew buildings into the water. Meanwhile Kaslo River was dammed by a log jam and scores of cabins along its banks were ruined.

The Lord Chancellor Congratulates England.

London, June 14.—The annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce was held last night. Sir Alfred Kelly presided. The guests numbered two hundred, and included Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; United States Ambassador Bayard; Mr. Mundella, formerly president of the Board of Trade; Lord Charles Beresford and Sir George Baden-Powell. William Harcourt, in a speech in respect to the trade of the country, said that the volume was undiminished and that it was a marvel that the country had so safely emerged from the depression of 1893.

THE TAX TO BE COLLECTED.

(Special to the Herald.)

Quebec, June 14.—The Treasury Department have decided to sue at once all traders throughout the province who have not paid their annual provincial business tax. Three years' tax is due from many retailers.

WESTERN MASONS MEETING.

(Special to the Herald.)

Banff, N. W. T., June 14.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the North West are holding their annual meeting here and a large number of Masons are present. Mr. Thomas Tweed, a member of the North West Legislature has been chosen Grand Master.

Mount St. Louis Cadets in Ottawa.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, June 14.—The Mount St. Louis College, Cadets were inspected to-day on the lawn in front of the Parliament buildings by General Horner, who congratulated them in very complimentary terms on the way they went through their drill and different movements. A large crowd was present and spoke very highly of the splendid appearance the Cadets presented.

Ashore in a Fog.

Duluth, June 14.—The steamer St. Magnus, from Kingston, went ashore in a fog thirty miles north of Two Harbors yesterday.

Hamilton vs. Liggett.

Judge Doherty gave decision this morning in the case of Hamilton vs. Liggett arising out of the dissolution of partnership. Defendant was condemned to pay \$1,509.50 with interest and costs.

SUPPLIED BY CANADA.

Complaint Brings Out a Good Word for This Country.

London, June 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Arthur F. Jeffrey, member for the Basingstoke division, Hampshire, and other members complained that quantities of Canadian grain and flour were used in the army.

Mr. W. Woodall replying said that the drought of last year compelled the War Office to purchase 5,000 pounds worth of additional flour abroad. Mr. Woodall added that the flour brought from Canada proved to be of excellent quality.

A CARTOON COMPETITION.

The Herald Will Give \$5 for the Best Submitted.

The Herald announces the first of a series of cartoon competitions.

There will be but one limitation on the competition—the subject must be timely. It may refer to Dominion or local politics, to municipal affairs, to social problems, in brief to any occurrence of contemporary interest.

The merit of the drawing will be decided more by the underlying idea than by the artistic execution, though excellence in the latter regard is of course much to be desired.

The competition is open to any one who chooses to enter.

The first competition will close on Wednesday, June 14, and the winning cartoon, for which \$5 will be paid to the successful competitor, will be published on the following Saturday.

Cartoons of merit, submitted and not awarded the prize, may be published, in which case an allowance for them will be paid.

WEISBURGER'S CUTTING SCHOOL.

An Establishment Where the Art of Cutting may be Thoroughly Learned.

For the information of those who intend to learn the art of cutting men's or children's garments, the following facts about Maurice Weisburger's School for cutting are given.

First—Students are taught by a man of ability and experience, who has a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of designing, drafting, grading, cutting and making all kinds of garments, and who is also a successful teacher.

Second—It is the only school in this country at which the cutting of juvenile garments is understood and practically taught.

Third—It offers to experience cutters who are dissatisfied with the system they use, or who desire special information of any kind, or who feel the necessity of "brushing up" advantages that cannot be found elsewhere.

Further information will be cheerfully given by Mr. Maurice Weisburger, on application to the school, No. 43 Beaver Hall Hill. The central locality of the new cutting school makes it accessible from all parts of the city.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

Hong Kong is Plague Stricken—The Revolution in Korea.

Vancouver, B.C., June 13.—The steamship Empress of Japan has just arrived, bringing the following oriental advices up to May 31:

The Chinese residents of Hong Kong were opposing the enforcement of sanitary measures in connection with the plague, and a riot has only been averted by the Government submitting to a separate hospital, under Chinese control. There has been a large exodus from the colony. On May 20th there were forty-four new arrivals and fifty-six deaths, and on the following day, forty-six new cases and forty-five deaths, twenty-two deaths. Reported decrease due no doubt to inspection.

According to latest correspondence published in the Japanese papers, the trouble in Korea seems to be developing more importance. At present the disturbance appears to be confined principally to Zaurang and Chusei-do, but news of more or less disorder is reported from other localities, so that many people fear the whole peninsula may be plunged in one vast revolutionary war. Accounts differ as to the number of men in arms against the Korean government. According to the Nichi-Nichi Shimbun correspondent, the Togoku malcontents, who constitute the backbone of the insurrection, are estimated at about 4,000 strong, while the total number of insurgents is put at more than 10,000. The insurgents are reported to have succeeded wonderfully in winning the sympathy and confidence of the people in general. Even in Seoul, two-thirds of the population is said to be friendly to rebels. Intense excitement prevails among official classes in the capital.

SITUATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

No Trouble So Far Over the Collection of Duties.

St. John's, Nfld., June 14.—Justice Little will give a decision in the Borgeo case to-day. It is expected that Murray, the member for the district, will be unequipped and disqualified. The Trinity case is likely to be continued until this afternoon at two. Whiteway is going to England to try to arouse sympathy in his behalf. His colleagues are unwilling to bear the heavy expense of defending the case, especially as the libel suits against the Telegram.

The collection of the revenue still proceeds peaceably. Not a solitary suit has been begun yet, though some are expected to-morrow. The cargo of the Siberian is being landed without any attempt to take the goods forcibly.

Mackenzie and the Winnipeg Gas Company.

Winnipeg, Man., June 14.—The case brought by William Mackenzie, a capitalist of Toronto, against the Winnipeg Gas Company, was decided yesterday afternoon. The decree of the Court being that Mr. Mackenzie was entitled to nearly \$400,000 paid up preference shares of the Company's collateral security for \$60,000 of indebtedness due him.

Italian Cabinet Complete.

Rome, June 14.—The newspapers of this city confirm the report that the Cabinet reorganization has been completed by Signor Bozelli becoming Minister of Finance, in place of Signor Sonnino, who will have the portfolio of Minister of the Treasury. Signor Damiani replaces Signor Bozelli as Minister of Education. The new Cabinet will appear in Parliament to-day.

DISSENTING MINERS.

Washington, Ind., June 14.—The miners of this section say they will not go to work at the scale fixed by the Columbus compromise. They held a mass meeting in the woods in Black Oak, five miles east of here, at least 2,000 miners of this region being present. The same state of affairs prevails throughout Ohio.

An Old Woman Frightened to Death.

New York, June 14.—Sarah Dayton, 61 years old, died suddenly last night from a shock. Her servant girl, Mary Fogarty, 17 years old, had attempted to poison her taking carbolic acid. The girl was taken to Manhattan Hospital in a dying condition.

A. S. Brosseau, D.D.S., Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth rubbed without pain. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

KILLED AT COTEAU.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOULANGES CANAL.

THREE LIVES LOST BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Disregard of Orders Attended With Fatal Consequences.

(Special to the Herald.)

Coteau du Lac, June 14.—A terrible accident occurred here last night at 11:30 on section No. 11 of the new Soulanges Canal.

At the point where it crosses a little river which flows through the village, there is a big bed of rock, and extensive blasting operations are necessary. A large gang of men, in charge of Foreman Patrick Drohn, were at work blasting in the usual manner. The preliminary charge for enlarging the hole had been placed and fired successfully a short time previously. The men had strict orders not to place the second and larger charge for some hours afterwards, in order to give the rock time to cool, so that there might be no danger of a premature explosion. These orders, however, were disregarded. "Ro" Macdonald, a blaster of long experience, did not wait the usual time, but soon after the first explosion began to load the hole for the second. The charge of course exploded and also caused the explosion of a keg of dynamite, a large quantity of gun powder. The result was deplorable, three men being killed and several others badly wounded. The names are:

"RO" MACDONALD, PATRICK DROHN, JAMES SCANLAN.

WOUNDED, THOMAS COSTELLO, JAMES KELLY, WHEAT HURLBERT.

Macdonald and Drohn were literally blown to pieces. Stanley, who was standing beside them, strange to say, was not mangled at all, but apparently had his neck broken by the shock.

Costello and the Italian were so badly hurt that they cannot recover. Another man named Kelly has gone crazy through the shock.

Fortunately, the spot where the explosion took place was at the top of the bank. Only five yards away another gang of forty men were working, but it was at the foot of the bank, and the explosion, which took place over their heads, left them unharmed. Feeney, contractor for this section, has always given strict orders about the blasting, and is not responsible for the accident. It was entirely due to the carelessness of Macdonald who, however, was an old hand at the business. He was about 45 years of age, unmarried, and is said to have come from Cornwall.

The shock of the explosion was felt for miles around, and considerable damage was done to houses in the immediate vicinity. At "Beaujolais," the summer residence of Mr. Monaghan de Beaujeu, a number of the windows were broken. The doors of Joseph Legro's house and of several other houses were blown open. Dr. Henry Douth was promptly at the scene of the accident and did what he could to relieve the wounded men. An investigation will take place to-morrow. Work was almost suspended this morning as the Italians and other men were too much alarmed to proceed with the blasting the stone cutting requires.

The Killed and Injured.

Coteau du Lac, June 14.—The killed in the dynamite explosion of last night are as follows: Patrick Drohn, aged 40, married, leaves a family of eight children. Drohn came here from Smith's Falls, Ont. Rohn McDonald, aged 35 years, from Glengarry, Ont., unmarried. James Scanlan, about 22 years of age, unmarried, from Welland. The first two named were found terribly mangled.

The injured are: Thomas Costello, James Kelly, and Wheat Hurlbert. Their injuries, it is thought, will not prove fatal.

The first two named were old men at the kind of work, having been working here about 15 years. They were very sober and reliable men.

WAS WILFUL MURDER.

MRS. HARTLEY AND THE HIRER MAN ARRESTED.

The Insurance Money Was the Object of the Crime.

(Special to the Herald.)

New Durham, Ont., June 14.—The jury in the inquest as to the cause of death of Caleb Hartley brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Hartley and L. H. Ling, the hired man. Both have been arrested and are now in Brantford jail. Ling swore that Mrs. Hartley had told him that she had given her husband "rough on the mind" with her medicine bottle. She offered him \$1,000 to keep quiet, but his conscience troubled him, and he had to let it out. He admitted having been intimate with Mrs. Hartley, and that he had been ordered to do it by the wife. He intended to do it three years ago, because she never liked him. She had been driven into the marriage by her father, to-morrow. "The cargo of the Siberian" she would have done it whether I was here or not.

The Coroner—"Then it seems you were not what she was after; it was the money?"

Witness—"No Sir, I had nothing to do with it; it was the money. Mrs. Hartley said that 'Cal' was never any good to her. She said she did not want to urgh him much to take further insurance as she was afraid he might notice it, although she said she had made him tell it over to her."

Mrs. Hartley was called to the witness box but refused to take the oath or answer any questions. Other witnesses corroborated in detail other portions of the evidence, and the jury retired at 10:45. Two hours later they returned with the verdict. The preliminary investigation will take place at Brantford.

Justifying the New Estate Duty.

London, June 14.—On to-day's order paper of the House of Commons is a notice of motion by James Francis Hogan to the effect that he will move that the objection of the colonies to an imposition of an estate duty is especially justifiable in view of the willingness of the principal colonies to contribute their share of the cost of Imperial defence.

Morocco Paying Spain.

Madrid, June 14.—A Treasury official is about to sail from Cadiz to carry away troops and artillery for Morocco, to obtain the first instalment (5,000,000) of the war indemnity, which Morocco is pledged to pay to Spain on account of the Melilla affair. The money is now in the hands of the Pasha of Morocco. The newspapers of Madrid blame the Government for needless delay in collecting the money.

Missing Portfolios.

Portfolios for World's Fair Series addressed as follows are waiting owners at The Herald office:

S. Abramson, Arbroth, Que. Montreal, Que. C. Rodden, Montreal, Que. Mrs. Georiana Alarie, 297 Montana Street, "

The Great Siberian Railway.

Washington, June 14.—It is assumed by the State Department that M. Zaboigne's plan is in anticipation of the early completion of the Siberian railway. Reports received from Consul-General Crawford at St. Petersburg, show that this transcontinental line will be completed and open to traffic in about a year, much in advance of the estimated time. It will open up to commerce an enormous area in Central Asia.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pill's cure Nausea, Sick Head, ache, Indigestion, Bloatingness. Sold by all druggists.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS

Will Not Visit MONTREAL This Year.

No Matter! The Greatest Show on Earth in the line of MEN'S SHOES is located right here, all the year round. Walk right up and see that wonderful ...

\$4.00 CALF SHOE FOR MEN Carried in 3 different styles of lasts and 2 widths. This is the Shoe that carries the man that the Maddox-identical would like to shake hands with.

... SLATER BROS.,
249 St. James Street.

RAINS IN MANITOBA.

FREQUENT SHOWERS LATELY, AND THE CROPS LOOK WELL.

(Special to the Herald.)

Winnipeg, Man., June 14.—Promises of an abundant harvest are seen everywhere and the face of the Manitoban farmer is one more broadening into a smile. The frequent showers of the past few days have much to do with this. They have been of great benefit to growing crops, and grain is looking well.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK DESTROYED.

Firemen's Fierce Battle with the Flames This Morning.

THE BEST 5 CENT

Union Hand-Made Cigars

IN THE MARKET.

A REAL GOOD JUDGE

WILL TELL YOU THAT BLACKSTONE CIGARS ARE DELICIOUS

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

F. LAPOINTE
1551 ST. CATHERINE ST.
RE & PIANOS

BARGAINS

During this Month, in

Furniture and Carpets!

At **F. LAPOINTE'S**, 1551 St. Catherine St.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

PORTFOLIO Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

PORTRAIT TYPES COUPON.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON and bring or send it with Fifteen Cents to THE HERALD Office, 603 Craig Street, and the Portrait Types of the Midway Plaisance you want will be mailed to your address. Indicate the Portfolio or Portfolios you desire, by marking out the numbers in the margin. Write your name and address very plainly below, as by so doing mistakes and delays will be avoided.

NAME.....

STREET.....

POST OFFICE.....

PROVINCE.....

This series will consist of Ten Portfolios, each containing Eight Portraits 9 by 12 inches in size.

The Montreal Herald Co., 603 Craig St., Montreal

ONLY ONE COUPON REQUIRED.

NEW YORK'S CORRUPT POLICE.

They Carried on a Regular System of Blackmail.

New York, June 14.—The widespread and systematic blackmailing of the New York police force becomes more evident as the Lexow Committee of investigation proceeds as clear as evidence can make it that the officers of the police force regularly levied contributions from the keepers of disorderly houses, and that the latter carried on their business not only with the knowledge but under the very protection of the officers of the law.

Keepers of houses have described the system. Karl Werner, an ex-convict, who kept a disorderly house in Delancey Street, in 1893, testified that Captain Dever came to him three days after he became captain. The next day wardman Glennon came and said the price was \$600. "I said it would be \$500. He laughed. I gave him \$300. Three days later I sent another party to the station house with the other \$300. I always sent the money to Glennon, \$50 a month. Three months after I closed up on a tip, I got a tip every afternoon to close or keep open. I paid \$750 in three months. He said he had trouble with Captain McLaughlin's wardman and got out of it by paying \$1,400 to Senator Roessch, who was counsel for all the houses there.

There is an abundance of evidence, and it is all equally damning to the police force. One result of this exposure is to bring the name of Dr. Parkhurst before the people, for it was he who first charged the police with this system of extorting hush money.

New York, June 14.—A newspaper, supposed heretofore to be favorable to Tammany Hall, figures that on the basis of the testimony already presented the Lexow Committee, the amount received by the Police Department, annually is as follows: The first item only being legitimate: From the city for salaries, etc., \$5,139,147.65; disorderly houses, \$8,150,000; saloons, \$1,820,000; gambling houses, \$105,000; merchants and peddlers, \$50,000; new members of the force, \$60,000; grand total income, \$15,354,147.64.

Cleveland is Better.

Washington, June 14.—The President is reported at the White House as better today. He managed to see a few visitors, and engaged in some routine and easy work.

John Murphy & Co.'s

ADVERTISEMENT.

REMOVAL SALE

PRICES

ALL SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTLES at
33 1/3 PER CENT. OFF
50 PER CENT. OFF
75 PER CENT. OFF

Never Such Bargains

OFFERED IN

MONTREAL

BE SURE AND ATTEND OUR
GREAT CLEARING
SALE.

John Murphy & Co.

Corner Notre Dame St. and
St. Peter Street.

Terms Cash, and only One Price.

THE WINDSOR WILL APPEAL.

Not Satisfied With the Recorder's
Decision Re Assessment.

The Windsor Hotel Company have notified the city that they are appealing to the Superior Court against the decision given by the Recorder on June 7th in reference to the valuation of their property, which they claim is assessed at an excessive sum. They base their appeal on the grounds that the decision was illegal, contrary to evidence and law, and that the Recorder excluded legal evidence offered by the petitioners, and allowed illegal evidence on the part of the city. Similar appeals have been lodged by Mrs. Eliza McCombe and Mrs. Emma McCombe in regard to property held jointly by them in St. Antoine Ward.

MRS. BAKER'S DEATH.

More Details of the Railway Accident
at Fort William.

The Winnipeg Tribune of Monday, in its account of the C. P. R. accident near Fort William, gives this story of how Mrs. Baker met her death:

The saddest case in connection with the deplorable accident was that of Mrs. Baker, of Hochelaga, who, with four children, ranging in age from two and a half years to eleven, was on her way to visit friends at Elkhorn, Man. She was in the colonist car, which was behind the mail car and which tumbled into the river. Neither Mrs. Baker nor her children seem to have been much injured by the shock, for when the uninjured passengers hurried forward to the work of rescue the faithful mother from her perilous position in the wreck, passed her little darlings out through a broken window one by one, and they were carried to a place of safety. Her children rescued, the mother turned back to procure some of her things which were in the car. Meantime the wreck had caught fire underneath and the burning debris loosened the base on which the colonist car rested, and before Mrs. Baker reached the shore, the car had tipped over the pile of debris and was precipitated into the river. An effort was made to reach the woman, as it was thought she was still in the car, but she could not be found. She seems to have crawled under the water and been swept down the stream and drowned, notwithstanding the stream was quite shallow. Her body was found some time later caught by a boulder down the river. It had very few bruises on it considering the rough experience she had in the wreck. The body was taken to Fort William and was on its way to the funeral on last night's express.

TO TEST THE TWO FIFTEES.

(Special to the Herald.)

Ottawa, June 14.—In order to discover the relative merits of the Martini-Henry and the Martini-Henry rifles, an experiment which is superior to the other, Major-General Herbert has decided to have a shooting competition, which will prove an experiment. This competition will take place on Friday, and a number of good marksmen will take part. Military men will watch this with interest all over the country.

KHEDIVE'S PLANS CHANGED.

Berlin, June 14.—The Colonist Gazette publishes a despatch from Constantinople which says that the Khedive of Egypt has abandoned his proposed tour of Europe owing to pressure brought to bear upon him by the Sultan, and will instead pay a visit to Constantinople.

Russia's New Danger.

London, June 14.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Moscow says: The seizure of an immense quantity of war munitions and military accoutrements stolen from Government depots in a village of rebellion in Southern Caucasus, has revealed a plan of rebellion aiming at Caucasian independence. In view of the difficulty of transporting troops to that region and the dissatisfied condition of the peasantry, the Government will immediately begin the construction of a railway tunnel through the principal Caucasian mountain chain.

House Painting

DECORATING AND

PAPER HANGING

JOHN MURPHY, 2801

THE WATER MUDDLE

Cote St. Antoine Has Its Own Service and is Independent of the City.

Yesterday morning the water supply of

Maisonneuve was cut off. City Treasurer Robb entered his office at 9 o'clock, and remained there quietly awaiting the arrival of representatives of these municipalities and of the Water & Power Company. At 10:40 he said to a Herald reporter:

"I have now waited a reasonable time. It is evident that they do not intend to pay. I shall at once give Mr. Davis orders to stop the water supply."

Mr. Robb immediately wrote the following letter:

14 June, 1894.

A. Davis, Esq.,

Superintendent of Waterworks.

Dear Sir: The city having failed, after repeated efforts to obtain payment for the water furnished to the municipalities of Maisonneuve and Cote St. Antoine for a considerable time past, and there being no apparent intention on their part to pay, I have decided to stop the water supply, directly or indirectly, to arrange a settlement. I have now to request that you will at once discontinue the supply.

W. ROBB, Esq.,

City Treasurer.

The letter was taken to Mr. Davis, the

promptness of whose compliance with its

terms is shown by the following entry

in the diary of the Water Department:

"June 14.—Mr. Fallon to send Lafond and two reliable men to turn off the

entire water supply from the municipalities of Maisonneuve and Cote St. Antoine; a

reading of the metres to be taken, and

the valves when shut to be sealed. Water

to be shut off for non-payment of rates.

Thoroughly afterwards the Water Department

was notified by telephone that the water

had been turned off.

Mayor Villeneuve, on his arrival a

little later, inquired if the water supply

had been shut off, and on being informed

that it had been he said that he had

reason to believe that the difficulty would

be overcome in a few hours by the payment

of the sums due to the city.

The amounts owed.

The sums owing by the three recalcitrant

municipalities were on March 29 last,

according to a report made by the

Water Committee: Cote St. Louis, \$20,000;

Cote St. Antoine, \$25,462; Maisonneuve,

\$6,566; Cote St. Antoine, \$1,896. These

sums have of course increased since the

date named. Each of the municipalities

named entered into contracts with the

Montreal Water & Power Company in

1891, for the supply of water. This

Company gets its water from the city and

sells it to municipalities. It owes the

city about \$30,000 at present. Suits

have been entered by the city against

both the municipalities and the Company

for recovery of the moneys due by them.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, to

collect the money owing by Cote St. Louis.

\$13,000, of it was due before it was

annexed to the city, and the remainder

has become due since. When the

by-law annexing Cote St. Louis was drawn

up a section was introduced into it under

which the city assumed its debts. It

would appear, then, that it is to itself

that the city of Montreal owes the money

which is marked against Cote St. Louis

in the City Treasurer's books.

At Cote St. Antoine.

There was no excitement over the

threatened water famine. Controller

Minto stated that the city had no power

over the water supply of that municipality

whatever and laughed at the idea of the

water being shut off.

"We get our water from the Montreal

Power and Water Company," said he, "and

we pay them \$4,000 per year for it. That

is \$40 each for 100 hydrants. Some

weeks ago I was called to receive from

Messrs. Roy & Ethier, attorneys, a de-

mand from the city for arrears. I wrote

them on May 19th denying any indebted-

ness on behalf of the municipality, and

asking for details. In reply I received

these bills."

Mr. Minto produced accounts for

\$1674.04. The bills were made out against

Cote St. Antoine, per Montreal

Power and Water Co.

"You can see," he continued, "that if

the city has any claim it is against the

M. P. & W. Co. As far as we are concerned the affair is ludicrous. We have

which represents something like four hundred per cent profit to the city, and we think it especially unjust that such arbitrary measures should have been taken as the cutting off of the water in this exceptional weather, when the inhabitants of Maisonneuve, who are in no way to blame, are made the means of an attempt to extort this unreasonable rate from the Company.

I am sending this by messenger, and immediately on receipt of your acceptance of the offer, the money will be forwarded to you. As you are aware, the Finance Committee does not meet until to-morrow afternoon, so that we presume no definite action in this matter can be taken, but we certainly think that, pending the decision, you will be justified in continuing the supply of water to Maisonneuve.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. J. WHITE, Solr M. W. and P. Co.

THE COMPANY'S FIGURES.

To water supplied by meter to the Town of

Maisonneuve from April 26, 1893, to Oct.

27, 1893:

Reading of meter in cub. ft. 11,138,121

Reading of meter in cub. ft. 9,390,560

1,227,561 = 7,647,704

For 133 days' rent of meter to Nov. 1, 1893, 7

To water supply by meter from Oct. 27, 1893, to April 26, 1894:

Reading of meter in cub. ft. 12,445,200

Reading of meter in cub. ft. 11,138,121

1,287,079 = 8,815,202

For 133 days' rent of meter to May 1, 1894, 7

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ASSEMBLY AT WORK.

Continued from Page One.

as a whole," says the report, "the Church has not in her service a more worthy band of men and women than those engaged in Home Mission work on the western frontier."

Growth of the Church.

That the Presbyterian Church is prospering

in this section is evidenced by the following

figures taken from the Dominion census

of 1891, which shows that in Manitoba

there are 39,001 churches of that denomination;

in British Columbia 15,281 and in the North West Territories 12,507, making

a total of 66,789, being second in point of numbers, the Anglican Church which numbers

68,618 taking precedence.

Co-operation with other denominations

is not deemed wise. Co-operation might

command more attention if the support of

the work was unduly burdensome, but such

can scarcely be said to be the case. Were

every communicant in the Western Section

to contribute one cent weekly to the

Mission, and another cent fortnightly for

Augmentation, or 75 cents per year, all the