RELIABLE STORAGE.
ROBERT CARRIE, 27 Front-st. East, advances Money on all kinds of Merchandise, Issues Warehouse Receipts. Consignments Solicited. Business Confidenital. 135

The Toronto World.

OVER 61,517
Business Merchants started Spring Business by Using
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
OFFICE, 63 KING WEST.
This is No Time for Levity.

FOURTEENTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11 1893. — ONE CENT.

KEIRAN IN HIS DEFENCE.

Acquitted in London He Returns to Toronto.

TELLS HIS STORY TO THE WORLD.

A Readable Letter Which Goes Into Details.

Keiran Denies That He Ever Sold Wood Upon Which the Bank of Toronto Had a Lien—Claims That Neither the Bank Nor the Guarantors Will Lose a Dollar, and That Everything Will Turn Out Lovely—The History of the President and Treasurer of the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company.

THE principal topic discussed among bankers, stock brokers and business men generally these days is what Silas Wegg would have called "the rise and fall off" of W. P. Keiran, president and manager of the defunct Toronto Wood and Shingle Company, whose arrest, together with that of the treasurer of the company, Alexander Stewart, was chronicled in Saturday's World.

Keiran first came into prominence 10 years ago. He was then employed as a clerk in the coal and wood office of Robinson & McCauley. He was only 18 years of age, ambitious, industrious, and apparently straightforward and honest.

Keiran lost no time in forming influential acquaintances and accepted every invitation for extending his acquaintance. He was a young man of good address, of wide knowledge, and could talk entertainingly upon many topics. He secured an introduction to Miss Rush, a lady 10 or 15 years his senior, but possessed of considerable wealth, and married her.

Keiran continued in the employ of McCauley & Robinson until 1889, when he entered into partnership with S. McAdam, once interested in wood and coal, at that time a proofreader on The Globe and now shingle manufacturer at 134 Dovercourt-road. The two bought out Robinson's share in the business and the firm continued under the name of McCauley, McAdam & Keiran. But the business did not afford sufficient scope for Keiran, who had by this time developed into a promoter and financial manager on a magnificent scale. A new company was formed under the name of the Muskoka and Midland Ice Company, and did business during the winter of 1889-1890.

Mr. Shannon's Experience.

Negotiations were then opened with Andrew Shannon of the Shannon Shingle Company, with the result that a half-interest was purchased by Keiran and McAdam in the company.

The World ran across Mr. Shannon yesterday. Keiran was the subject of Mr. Shannon's lecture, and his remarks on the inspiring theme were not the kind that a judicious superintendent of a Sunday school would make from the desk. He claims to be $6000 poorer to-day than he would have been if he hadn't been in business with the young Napoleon of finance.

Nine months after the co-partnership was formed Shannon says he saw that something was wrong and demanded a statement, which was given, showing that much machinery had been purchased and the assets overbalanced the liabilities to the amount of $3000. Shannon's opinion of Keiran did not change, however, and before a month was up he demanded another statement, which showed a loss of $8000. Shannon thereupon bought out his partners, having lost exactly $6000 in nine months.

McAdam also claims to have been hit equally as hard. It is but fair to Keiran to say, however, that he claims to have lost equally with the other partners.

The Toronto Wood and Shingle Co.

Keiran now devoted his attention to promoting a new company to be known as the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company and succeeded in inducing friends and others to subscribe for shares amounting to $50,000, of which $25,000 was said to be paid up at the time and the other $25,000 in May last.

It was at that time that Keiran became acquainted with Alexander Stewart, the treasurer of the concern, who was arrested with him Saturday. Stewart was for 20 years interested in a general store at Angus, 12 miles from Barrie, which store, by the way, is still owned by his wife. Four years ago they removed to Toronto and opened a grocery at Queen-street-Brockton-road, subsequently removing to Queen-street-Denison-avenue. Stewart subscribed $2000 in cash and was made treasurer of the company. Michael Robinson and Andrew Dodds subscribed $1000 each, and William Booth paid in $2000. Mrs. W. P. Keiran, the wife of the promoter of the concern, also paid in $1000 in trust. Keiran turned over $6000 worth of wood as his share in the concern.

Keiran at once blossomed into a moneyed magnate. For a time his pathway was bordered with roses. He induced his wife and his wife's relatives, including Edward F. Bush, her brother, to give the Bank of Toronto a guarantee bond, and by means of this the company got accommodation to the extent of $50,000 or more.

Goes Into Liquidation.

Meantime the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company had been advertised throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States, and were apparently doing an enormous business when the announcement came that it had gone into liquidation.

The company claimed to have lost heavily by the failure of other concerns, but how so much money disappeared in so short a time is what is puzzling the bank authorities and others.

Meantime the bank has brought suit against the guarantors to recover the amount of the bond, while the guarantors are wondering whether they will save a dollar from the wreck.

The information upon which Keiran and Stewart were arrested was sworn out by Duncan Stalker of Glencoe, who alleged fraud in having been sold wood upon which the bank had a lien. The case was dismissed by the London police magistrate Saturday morning however, upon the explanation of the two defendants that the money had been paid to the bank to release this lien, but through an oversight of the bank manager the proceeds were credited on the firm's general account.

This Company Not Interested.

Mr. John Kennedy, manager and secretary-treasurer of the Mimico Sewer Pipe and Brick Manufacturing Company (limited), which concern was alleged to have been brought down by the Wood and Shingle Company crash, states that the Sewer Pipe Company is perfectly solvent, himself and Richard West having undertaken to assume all liabilities. The only dealing the company had with Keiran was that he had started to buy out the concern for $4000, Keiran to put in $2000, Stewart $1000 and one Thompson the other $1000. The deal fell through, however.

Mr. Keiran in His Defence.

The World last evening received the following letter from President Keiran giving his version of the rise and fall of the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company and correcting certain inaccuracies in The World's report of the crash. We cheerfully give his letter the prominence it is entitled to:

TORONTO, Dec. 9, 1893.

Editor World: I have just read your article in this morning's World in which you make certain statements in connection with the affairs of the Toronto Wood and Shingle Company, Limited, and my connection with them. I must say I am not at all surprised that you get into so many scrapes if you publish such a tissue of lies in other articles as are contained in this. It is time a stop was put to such publications and an example made of some of the newspaper editors or proprietors to teach them and their brethren to learn the truth before giving it to the public to read. I must insist on you giving this letter as much prominence in your Monday morning's paper, on the first page, as you gave your article of to-day, or I will place the matter in my solicitor's hands to deal with as he chooses.

A Review of the Facts.

Now for the facts and true statement of affairs. The Toronto Wood and Shingle Company, Ltd., was incorporated in December, 1891, with an authorized capital of $50,000, of which $25,000 was subscribed and paid up, the remaining $25,000 not being subscribed until February of this year, when it was subscribed for and paid up. The company did a very extensive business in all lines handled by them both in Canada and the United States. They purchased large quantities of wood and other supplies direct from the farmers and paid cash for all their purchases, not by note as you would have your readers believe. The company suffered very heavy losses here this year through failures in the coal and wood and brick-making business, and while it may eventually work out without any loss, security being held from nearly all the insolvents, the capital of the company got tied up, and unless more capital was got into the business it was impossible to go on doing business, and they decided on going into liquidation.

The Guarantee Bond.

In September, 1892, an arrangement was entered into with the Bank of Toronto for an advance or overdraft of $50,000, the company giving a bond of the shareholders for the $50,000, the shareholders by resolution authorizing the president and treasurer to transfer to the president in trust, as security for the bond-makers, all the book debts then owing to said company or which would be owing said company at any time during continuance of said bond, said agreement being executed at same time the bond was.

At the time of going into liquidation the company owed the Bank of Toronto, both directly and indirectly, $135,000, and to the outside public about $3000.

Of the amount owing to bank $75,000 was customers' paper under discount, and which is being paid off as it matures, $18,000 was advanced on wood and cedar pledges, and the balance was an overdraft against which the bank held business paper of our customers on collection, amounting to $36,000, and also the bond of the shareholders for $50,000.

At this time the trustee, in pursuance of transfer made to him, held for the benefit of the guarantors on said bond accounts owing to the company aggregating about $100,000, so that neither the bank nor the bondmakers stood to lose one dollar. Your statement that the Bank of Toronto issued writs for over $200,000 is erroneous. The bank simply issued writs against the guarantors on said bond for $50,000, the amount they were liable for under the bond, and the writs were issued simply to prevent the guarantors from transferring any of their property without the bank's consent, until the indebtedness had been worked out, which was perfectly right for the bank to do in order to protect their rights. In regard to your other statement that wood was purchased on credit and then pledged to the bank and money drawn on it: Any wood dealer buying his supply from farmers and conversant with the business knows that money has to be advanced to get out wood each month, and the balance of the money paid on May 1 in each and every year, when wood is finally measured.

Pledged No Wood On Which Money Was Owing.

We pledged no wood or anything else to the bank on which any money was owing. Neither did we sell wood pledged to the bank and get notes from the parties we sold to, and discount them and draw out the proceeds. The bank was conversant from day to day with what wood we were moving and where it was being shipped from. With reference to wood sold William Bell & Son, as Mr. Coulson states in his letter to their assignee, which you publish, they could have had it for paying for it as it was shipped, in accordance with their agreement. W. A. Freeman of Hamilton measured his wood on May 1 of this year, and we have nothing to do with this further than loading it for him as he requires it and seeing that the money is paid into the Bank of Toronto as it is shipped. W. H. McCordick, St. Catharines, is also mentioned. He had shipped all his wood, less about 100 cords, before we went into liquidation, and since then I understand he has shipped that.

The Man Who Lodged the Information.

Your statement regarding the arrest of Mr. Stewart and myself is no less misleading to your readers. The information was not sworn out by Mr. Buchanan, neither had he any connection with it. The warrant was issued at the instance of one Duncan Stalker of Glencoe, with whom we never had any direct business dealings. We had 150 cords of hardwood at Newbury, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and we sold said wood to Mr. C. Tucker of Newbury, the party from whom we purchased it, and he in turn sold it to Duncan Stalker and directed us to draw on said Duncan Stalker for the value of the wood, which we did. The Bank of Toronto, having advanced certain moneys against this and other wood on a pledge, I directed the clerk who took drafts to bank that they were to be applied on payment of this lien and an accompanying slip sent to the bank with draft shows the application of it. Through some oversight of the bank's manager the proceeds were credited on our general account. I was not aware of this until some time subsequent to the company going into liquidation, my attention being drawn to it by Mr. Barber, the liquidator, whose man had been along all the lines of railway measuring wood with the Bank of Toronto man, and the bank man, seeing Stalker shipping this wood, stopped him. I explained this to Mr. Barber and thought the matter was settled until yesterday's developments showed me it was not.

Promptly Acquitted.

Mr. Stewart and I accompanied the constable to London on the evening train yesterday and arrived there late at night. This morning we demanded a hearing, and on being taken before a magistrate the charge was dismissed, after he had learned all the facts, and we returned home. You also mention some business transactions between Walker Morley and myself that you state are not straight. I am not aware of any that will not bear the fullest light, and if Mr. Morley will come up and adjust his account with our bookkeeper, as we have requested him to do several times, and they find Mr. Morley has given more notes than he ought to have done we will not require him to pay them. I would also be very much pleased to have Mr. Gibson of the Conger Coal Company make public anything he has to say in reference to his business transactions with me, as I am not aware of any I had with him, further than selling him the retail coal business which was conducted some years ago by Keiran & McAdam.

Nobody Will Suffer Loss.

I beg also to inform you that the Toronto Wood & Shingle Company never had any business relations with the Mimico Sewer Pipe and Brick Manufacturing Co., Limited, either directly or indirectly. The Sewer Pipe Company are in a position, so far as I know, to pay every cent they owe, and your statement, so far as they are concerned, ought to be contradicted and given a very prominent place outside of this letter altogether, as you may affect their credit to a very considerable extent. In conclusion, allow me again to inform you that neither the Bank of Toronto nor the bond makers will suffer the loss of one dollar. And in future allow me to advise you to first ascertain the correctness of what you are writing or you may find yourself in a very uncomfortable position, and news may have to be brought to you instead of you seeking it. Trusting you will give this explanation to your reades as desired, I remain, very truly yours,

W. P. KEIRAN.

Don't forget Benefit Concert to-night at St. Andrew's Hall.

HOW DR. CRONIN WAS KILLED

THE NEW EVIDENCE TO BE HEARD AT COUGHLIN'S TRIAL.

Mrs. Andrew Foy Fills in the Links Missing At the Former Trial—The Part Each Conspirator Played and Why Cronin's Removal Was Desired—Killed With Foy's Chisel.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—While the entire statement made by Mrs. Andrew Foy on the subject of the Cronin murder conspiracy may not be admissable as evidence in the trial of Dan Coughlin, there is not a part of it which is not full of interest. It fills in those details of the history of the crime, which, under the circumstances, she may be permitted to disclose under oath would leave unexplained.

It is understood the theory of the defence will be that Mrs. Foy is a crazy woman, who cannot be relied on to give true testimony.

The Secret Meetings.

Mrs. Foy's narrative begins with the early part of the year 1889, when Martin Burke, Cooney, "The Fox," Joe McKenna and others called repeatedly at the Foys' and enquired for Dan Coughlin. Soon these persons and Coughlin began to hold private meetings in the house. What passed within was partly overheard by Mrs. Foy and partly communicated by her husband. It all concerned Cronin. Charges were made against him both in relation to his standing in the Clan-na-Gael and to his alleged treasonable intention.

An Alleged Letter From Davitt.

Statements purporting to be quotations from letters from Ireland were made to confirm the suspicions. It is no part of the theory of Cronin's friends that any genuine letter to such an effect was received. A supposed extract from a letter said to be written by Michael Davitt, then attending The Times Committee proceedings in London, was read to the effect that Cronin was about to bring certain documentary evidence relating to Clan-na-Gael disputes to London to help The Times to substantiate its charges against Parnell. The use of Davitt's name in this case is attributed to the fact that he alone among prominent Irishmen was on terms of personal friendship with the most notable members of the triangle, that he had taken sides against the men whose cause Cronin has espoused, both in the Clan-na-Gael and in the Irish National League of America.

The Scheme Succeeded.

The lure is said to have worked like a charm. What helped it most was that the spy LeCaron was then giving his sensational evidence of the inner works of the Clan-na-Gael and he had boasted that he was not the only spy that had the entree to the camps of the clan.

Fitted for the Work.

From conviction of Cronin's guilt to deadly vengeance was an easy step. All had been carefully selected for special reasons that fitted them for the work assigned. Burke was an escaped murderer from Ireland and was suspected of having murdered Anthony O'Malley in Chicago. Coughlin was the detective detailed to investigate the case and it is asserted that he found out enough concerning Burke's part to compel Burke to assist him against Cronin.

The Actual Killing.

Consequently, according to the Foy narrative, it was Burke and Cooney who were picked out to do the actual killing.

In the cottage at the same time were Michael Gannon, whose finger tip was found in the catch basin with Cronin's body and who died since of delirium tremens, and a man now on the Chicago police force.

Remove Another Le Caron.

On the evening of the murder Foy took his brickmason's chisel and wrapped it up, saying in the hearing of some of his children that it would "remove another Le Caron." This chisel was the weapon used by Cooney and Fox in striking the first blow. All the blows were struck by Cooney and Burke.

MERRY YULETIDE.

Time, Creeping On, Brings Us Nearer the Festive Season.

There are but two short weeks between us and Christmas. During the interval there is much to be done in preparation for the holidays; therefore citizens should lose no time in selecting their Christmas presents from Dineens' stock of furs. A sensible present is always appreciated, and what can be more sensible for winter gifts than the handsome and stylish furs sold by Dineen?

During December the firm will endeavor to get rid of the greater part of their immense stock, as the last four weeks of the year is the biggest month for furs. To further this end they have brought prices down as low as possible, and as a result there are plenty of bargains for the early purchaser.

There will be a big rush just before Christmas. Those who are wise will visit Dineens' this week, when the stock may be inspected more easily than with the holiday crowds. The establishment is well known. It has been on the corner of King and Yonge-streets for many years.

A well-known King-street furrier complained in our hearing the other day of the fearful dulness of trade. We ventured to inquire if he could assign any reason for it. He at once unhesitatingly assured us that the main reason was the slashing and cutting of prices by the Army and Navy store carried most all the trade there.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Bail Granted Conn.

At Osgoode Hall Saturday, on application of J. A. Robinson of St. Thomas, bail was granted to John Conn, the ex-Alvinston private banker, now awaiting trial at Sarnia on a charge of forgery. The bail bonds were fixed at $12,000, Conn in $6000 and two sureties of $3000 each.

Real Irish Frieze Ulsters in Fawn, Brown, Grey, Blue, etc, $10, $12, $15. They're out of sight, that's right.

Army and Navy clothing stores, 135-137 King-street East, 136-138 Yonge-street, corner Temperance-street.

Have you a cough? Try Coughicura. 10c.

The most prominent physicians in Europe recommend their patients to drink more claret and less tea. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street; sells Jules Merman & Co.'s clarets at $3.50, $4, $4.50 and $5.50 per dozen quarts.

Died From Heart Failure.

Saturday Coroner Aikins held an inquest on the body of John Millen, who was found dying in Front-street Friday morning. The jury brought in a verdict of death from heart failure.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

Claret is a blood maker. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street, has the largest stock in Ontario. Send for their price list.

They've storm collars, they've muff pockets, they've beautiful plaid linings, they've got everything to recommend them, have those $10, $12 and $15 real Irish Frieze Ulsters at the Army and Navy stores. See them if it's only to feast your eyes.

Sigh no more, Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti is an absolute cure for indigestion or dyspepsia. Allow no imitation to be palmed off on you.

Serious Charge Against a Boy.

James Lewis, a 14-year-old colored boy residing in Gladstone-avenue, was arrested Saturday charged with feloniously wounding a youth named D. Daniels of Northcote-avenue by stabbing him with a knife in the shoulder. The wound is not serious.

Toronto Battery and Field Artillery Benefit Concert to-night, St. Andrew's Hall.

For proper and seasonable gentlemen's furnishings visit Harcourt & Son, 57 King-street west. Our latest importations in tennis suits and summer neckwear including the Oxford Scarf, have just arrived. 135

BLOWN TO ATOMS BY DYNAMITE.

Seven Men Injured, One Body in Fragments and Another Disembowelled.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Dec. 9.—By the explosion of dynamite this afternoon in the new tunnel now building at Armonk to divert the water of Byam lake into the Kensico reservoir, one man was blown into fragments and another disembowelled. At least five more received serious and two perhaps fatal injuries.

REVISING THE REVISED TARIFF.

A Number of Changes Made in the New U.S. Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The customs schedule of the tariff bill, which has been under revision for the past week, is completed and corrected copies of the bill will be laid before the full committee to-morrow. In the pottery schedule a number of changes in classification were made without causing a material change in the rates. In addition to the changes in tin plate, silk yarns and spun silk, ivory, sawed or cut, but otherwise not manufactured goes on the dutiable list. On pearl buttons the rate is slightly reduced. A few other changes may yet be made. There is still great uncertainty regarding the internal revenue schedules. It is not expected that the internal revenue schedules will be finished before the middle of next week, and it may be several days later before such form will be given them as will justify their being laid before the full committee.

On every hand we hear complaints of dull times, and we have ample evidence every day that it is an undoubted fact that a great many are out of employment. Strange it may appear, but it is nevertheless true. The Army and Navy have had to add a number of salesmen and a large number of tailors to their already large staff. The reason of this is that they systematically undersold all other clothiers in the city.

TWO INSTANTLY KILLED.

Struck Down on a Grand Trunk Crossing at Kirkwood.

KIRKWOOD, Ont., Dec. 10.—A sad accident happened here this afternoon. As Frank Taylor and Mrs. James Wilson, going home, were driving south over the G.T.R. track they were struck by the train known as the Erie Express. Both were instantly killed.

FATAL FALL FROM A BRIDGE.

G. W. Hughes, a Carpenter, Falls to His Death at Brantford.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 9.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon G. W. Hughes, a carpenter working on a truss bridge at Wilkes' Dam, just west of this town, fell off the bridge to the frozen ground below, a distance of about 18 feet, and was killed. Deceased is supposed to be a resident of Duluth, Minn.

It's an undeniable fact that pleasing customers is the best advertisement a store can have; that's the reason the Army and Navy stores have so quickly stepped to the leading position in the clothing trade in Toronto. Their constant study is to please all. Whether young or old, rich or poor, all are treated with civility.

Dropped Dead on the Pavement.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 9.—A farmer named H. Knott of Binbrook fell to the pavement while walking in Hughson-street, near Main-street, at noon Saturday. He died a few minutes afterward. Knott was 60 years of age, and had not been in the country long. No inquest was deemed necessary.

Funeral of the Late A. T. Todd.

A large number of Toronto's best-known citizens attended the funeral service held over the remains of the late A. T. Todd at his house in Spadina-road on Saturday afternoon. Amongst them were Ex-Governor J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice Hagarty, Senator Allan, E. B. Osler, T. C. Patteson, Dr. Thorburn, W. B. Baines, H. J. Scott, Clarkson Jones, H. J. Forlong, Charles Heath, Manager Brodie and the officers of the Standard Bank attending in a body.

Jules Merman & Co. of Bordeaux have taken gold medals for claret in Bordeaux, Paris and Naples. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street, is their agent and sells their choice clarets at 25 per cent. lower than any house in the trade.

A Car Load of Fur Caps.

A few days ago we noticed a car being unloaded at the C. P. R. freight sheds. Every packing case seemed to be of the same size, and in appearance each one was marked A. & N. T. On enquiry we found they were destined for the Army and Navy stores. It seemed almost incredible, but ocular demonstration proved it true.

Success to It.

[From an Editorial in Saturday's Telegram.]

In The Canadian Magazine the country at last has a journal which patriots must read with pride.

"Good all the way through" is the verdict which justice must pronounce on all the numbers from the beginning, but the latest is its best issue.

Too many Christmas stories are a weariness to the flesh, but Ex-Mayor Beaugrand of Montreal describes all that he sees of life and joy in a Quebec parish with the power of a true artist. His Canadian villagers are as real as the Alsatian peasants of Erckmann-Chatrian.

A magazine in which writers from every province can describe what they know of life in and the resources of every section of the Dominion can do much to unify this nation.

The December number of this magazine, which is so "good all the way through," is to be had at John P. McKenna's, 80 Yonge-street.

Allin's Body May Be Exhumed.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 10.—Detective Greer desires to have the body of Roger Allin exhumed, and this will probably be done. The city will be asked to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderers.

W. E. Ramsay will sing at Benefit Concert to-night, St. Andrew's Hall.

Christmas in Europe via the Great Cunard Steamers Lucania Dec. 9, and Etruria Dec. 16—Tickets at 69 Yonge-street.

Parties intending to spend Christmas at home in England should secure their berths at once and avoid the rush at the last minute. We are making very low rates to Bermuda, Barbadoes, Texas, Florida, San Francisco and New Orleans. For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, manager, or W. A. Geddes, agent, 69 Yonge-street. 13

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Reward of $1000

to any person who will prove that the new brand Alberta 5c cigar is not made of clear long Havana filler. For sale everywhere. 135

The celebrated painting "Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion" at the Cyclorama is on view daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday evening till 10 p.m.

Holiday Fares on the G. T. R.

The Grand Trunk Railway will issue excursion tickets for the Christmas and New Year's holiday at single first-class fare, good to go on Dec. 22, 23, 24 or 25, valid to return until Dec. 26; also good to go on Dec. 29, 30, 31 or Jan. 1, valid for return until Jan. 2, 1894; also for first-class fare and one-third good to go Dec. 22, 24 or 25, good to return until Jan. 2, 1894. Special rates to students and school teachers.

Coughicura surpasses all cough medicine

To improve and strengthen the voice use Adams' Horehound Tutti Frutti. Sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Saturday was an overpowering crush at the Army and Navy stores. It was a spontaneous outpouring of the people, who fully appreciated the extraordinary bargains given by the Army and Navy in ulsters and furs. They say they've lots of good things yet.

Hypnotic exhibition to-night at Benefit Concert, St. Andrew's Hall.

Try Watson's Cough Drops.

ASPHYXIATED BY COAL GAS.

Several Members of a Parliament-Street Family Rendered Unconscious—Boarders Also Prostrated.

The family of Mrs. George Fox and her boarders at 375 Parliament-street narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation by coal gas Saturday.

Mrs. Fox's daughter, Miss Mary Fox, got up to get the breakfast. She noticed a strong odor of coal gas and shortly after fainted away. She recovered consciousness in a short time, however, and awoke her uncle, John Fox, who was stopping in the house. Mr. Fox also dropped senseless as soon as he got up. There were in the house besides these Mr. Charles Pierce, two young men named Botsford, and two younger girls, and they were all prostrated from the effects of the gas, some of them being unconscious for a couple of hours. Dr. R. A. Pyne was called in, and after an hour's hard work succeeded in bringing the whole family round, although some of them are in a somewhat shaky condition yet.

Mr. Fox thinks that something must have fallen into the chimney and stopped the vent hole, thus forcing the gas to escape by the furnace doors.

WORK IN THE LEHIGH COAL MINES

6000 Miners Resume Work—Non-Union Railroaders Not Up to the Standard.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 9.—Only a small percentage of the non-union men on the Lehigh Valley Railroad are passing the examination at Coxton, and most of them are being discharged. Empty coal cars are being furnished to many of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's collieries for the past 24 hours, and no less than 15 of the collieries will resume work on Monday, which will give employment to at least 6000 miners who have been idle since the strike began.

The Weather and the Grip.

In the regular course of events another cold wave is now about due. It will be followed doubtless by fluctuating temperature, variable winds from all points of the compass, snow, rain, a thaw, Christmas and the grip. All the doctors agree that the best way to combat this harassing disease is to wear Allen, Solley's natural wool underwear, which quinn is now selling at two dollars per garment and one of quinn's famous one twenty-five silk mufflers.

Mass Missionary Meeting.

The different ministers were well represented at the mass meeting held in Association Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Canadian College Mission Society, President McLaughlin of Victoria in the chair.

Professor Hume of Varsity exhorted the students to practice self-sacrifice, and to show an example to those who only give of their superabundance.

Principal Sheraton of Wycliffe spoke eloquently on the highest and grandest work in the church—the mission field. That indefatigable and enthusiastic worker in the Christian cause, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q. C., also spoke.

Reward of Merit.

Merit never goes unrewarded. This is fully proved in the case of Obico Mineral Water, which has been less than a year on the market, but is to-day the most popular mineral water to be had. During the past few weeks agencies for the sale of Obico have been established in the leading cities of Canada and already the demand from outside of Toronto is very heavy. This is due to the superiority of the water, now acknowledged the best table water obtainable, as well as to its low price.

Police Benefit Fund Nominations.

The election of officers for the Police Benefit Fund will take place next Saturday. On Saturday the following were nominated:

Inspectors—Stark, Stephen, Johnston.
Sergeants—Seymour, Archer, McFarlane.
Detectives—Slemin, McGrath, Burrows, Cuddy.
Constables, No. 1—Allison, Patterson (103), Pogue, Bond (57).
Constables, No. 2 and 5—Guthrie (67), Kennedy (174), Stewart (101).
Constables, No. 3—McDonald (193), Tipton.
Constables, No. 4—Veitch, Guthrie (177), Duncan (145).
Constables, 6 and 7—McArthur, Duncan (173).

Inspectors Stephen and Johnston may retire.

The Academy.

To-night Mr. Charles Beswick, the celebrated English prestidigitateur, assisted by the beautiful Miss Annie Moore, thought transmission artist, open a week's engagement at the Academy of Music. Manager Conner wishes it to be understood that his low prices of 10, 20 and 30 cents in no way detract from the standard of his attractions, as they were all booked to play at higher figures, but his experience shows him that in these hard times the nimble sixpence produces more money than the slow shilling.

There is no use in trying to hoodwink the public—the public won't be fooled. Honest suits and ulsters, stylishly made of reliable materials, are sold at the Army and Navy stores and none others. Values given are so far ahead that the Army and Navy get the bulk of the trade in spite of the ranting rattle of the would-be competitors.

Read the society page in The Toronto Sunday World, written by Niobe and Betsey.

Oak Mantels

In Colonial and other latest designs. Tilings and Brass Goods. W. Millichamp, Son & Co., 234 Yonge-street. tf

We've heard of several bets being made on the coming municipal elections, but they differ from similar bets made in former years in this respect: the standard bet heretofore has always been a hat. Now most all the bets we have heard of are for one of the Army and Navy's real Irish frieze ulsters.

Arlington Hotel.

For comfortable bright rooms and combined with reasonable rates and excellent cuisine the Arlington Hotel has not its equal in Toronto and those who desire permanent winter quarters should hasten to make their arrangements before the best rooms are taken. ed

Read the full account of the Ardlamount mystery, illustrated in The Toronto Sunday World.

It Goes For Rheumatism.

C. B. Miller, 39 Freehold Loan Building, says of Obico Mineral Water: "Being afflicted with sciatica and rheumatism, I tried Obico mineral water, and am very much pleased to say it has benefited me greatly, as I have had no return of the pains since drinking the water. I have drunk a number of different waters on the other side said to contain medical properties beneficial to rheumatism, and unhesitatingly say I consider Obico the best. My general health is greatly improved.

Snow To-Night.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 40—42; Battleford, 6 below—10; Qu'Appelle, 26 below—12 below; Winnipeg, 38 below—20 below; Port Arthur, 14 below—4 below; Toronto, 34—33; Kingston, 32—38; Montreal, 32—38; Quebec, 26—36; Halifax, 34—46.

Probs.—*Fair and decidedly colder, followed by easterly winds and a fall of snow to-night.*

Steamship Arrivals.

Date. Name.	Reported at.	From
Dec. 9—Rhynland	London	New York
Dec. 9—Umbria	Queenstown	New York
Dec. 9—New York	New York	Southampton
Dec. 9—Scandia	New York	Hamburg
Dec. 10—La Bretagne	Havre	New York
Dec. 10—Esluria	New York	Liverpool
Dec. 10—Island	New York	Copenhagen
Dec. 10—Kron Prins Wilhelm	New York	Naples

THE STORY OF MEYER'S CRIME

TOLD BY MULLER, HIS FORMER ACCOMPLICE.

Well-Laid Plans Deliberately Carried Out to Defraud Insurance Companies—When Antimony Failed to Finish Brandt Arsenic Was Used—Minute Details of the Crime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the case of Dr. Meyer and his wife, accused of murder, was continued. Carl Muller, Meyer's former accomplice, gave sensational evidence.

He stated the names which he had assumed besides those of Karl Kirfel, which is supposed to be his own property by christening, and Carl Muller, which is his own by virtue of common usage during many years.

He cheerfully acknowledged that he had played the piano in dance houses, etc., in Chicago, until 1890, when he got into trouble through using the United States mails for a fraudulent matrimonial agency scheme.

In jail, where he went after his matrimonial scheme was broken up, he met the real Baum, who was a sickly rascal, come of a good family in Germany; and Ludwig Brandt and Dr. Meyer.

"Meyer told me the scheme I was in was no good," he continued. "He said I could get money by thousands by going in with him to swindle the life insurance companies. On May 29, 1891, I went to Chicago and met Meyer and his wife. I told him I didn't want to get into any more trouble. He asked me if I had seen Baum lately, and if so how he looked. I said he looked bad. Meyer said he had been to visit him in prison. He asked me if I remembered Brandt. Just then Brandt came in the back door of Meyer's house and recognized him.

"Give Him Antimony."

"He said he wanted to have Baum insured without him knowing it. Then he went to see Baum and found out all about his folks in Germany. Then he went to Germany, and I didn't see Meyer till the fall of 1891. He said Baum had been arrested in Mexico under the name of Silverberg and was out of the way. He said he could do nothing with Baum's folks, and counted up all the money he had spent about Baum. Finally he proposed to me the scheme to have Brandt take Baum's name, get insured and fall sick. He said that antimony would be the right thing to use, and that I must give it to Brandt in pies and puddings and sweet stuffs if he wouldn't take it any other way. Meyer gave me a package of antimony and a bottle of morphine, and said I must go to New York with Brandt. I agreed to go to New York.

Removing Brandt to New York.

"He gave me $40 in cash and told me to hire a flat in New York and buy as much furniture as I could. Brandt and I arrived in New York at 10.25 p.m. on the evening of Feb. 25, 1892. I didn't give Brandt any antimony during the journey to New York.

"On the morning of Feb. 26 Brandt and I hired a flat at No. 320 East Thirteenth-street. It was only hired for a month. Brandt slept that very night in the flat. The furniture was moved into the house immediately. Brandt and I talked over the scheme Brandt took a card, wrote Baum on it, and put it over the letterbox. On March 6, 1892, Dr. Meyer came to New York.

Dr. Meyer on Hand.

"I saw Dr. Meyer and his wife at No. 320 East Thirteenth-street. Mrs. Meyer suggested that something was yet lacking in the way of elegance, and I said a piano would be just the thing.

"Meyer and I hired a piano. I signed a contract for it—signed the name 'Joseph Baum,' and the piano was delivered the same day.

"Next day I saw Meyer and his wife and Brandt, and we talked over the insurance scheme. Meyer said that Brandt or I must get sick. I declined to be made sick, and Brandt was also unwilling. Then he said he must find a sick man somehow. Meyer went with me to Bellevue Hospital and tried to get in to find a sick man. Meyer wasn't admitted. Then Meyer called my attention to the dispensary across the street, saying, 'That's the right place to find a sick man. They're all poor people who are treated there.' A young man about 24 years old was sitting down before the dispensary. He looked very sick. Dr. Meyer went over to speak to him, and then came over and said to me, 'He's no good because his parents are alive.'"

Mrs. Meyer Protests.

Muller then described a stormy scene when Meyer and he returned to the flat. It looked as if the grand insurance scheme was about to come to naught. Mrs. Meyer said she wanted to go back to Chicago and be done with the whole thing—that she didn't want to risk State prison. Meyer and Brandt tried to soothe her. Then Brandt exclaimed, "I'm willing to be the sick man." This cheered up Mrs. Meyer, and the doctor began operations immediately.

"You must take something," he said to Brandt, "because we must get some strange doctor to believe you have dysentery."

Meyer looked over his medicine books and selected croton oil as the best agent. Dr. Meyer wrote a prescription for croton oil and had it filled.

Meanwhile Dr. Meyer's wife was posing as Mrs. Baum, wife of Brandt, who had assumed Baum's name, and Muller changed his name to August Wimmers.

When Wimmers and Meyer returned to the flat Brandt said he was ready for the dose. He took three drops of croton oil and, grabbing up the bottle, called for more. He got something like ten drops and had to rush to the bathroom.

"While he was out," said Muller, "Meyer described to me how bad a poison croton oil was. He said it was sufficient to kill Brandt."

Getting a Doctor.

"The night before the croton was bought," added Muller, "Meyer went with Brandt to No. 8 St. Mark's-place, where Dr. Minden has his office. Brandt went into Minden's office and complained that he was sick and Minden gave him a prescription."

Later, according to Muller, Brandt complained bitterly of his physical condition and Meyer told him to call Dr. Minden. Dr. Minden made a number of calls.

"And what was done with the medicines ordered by Dr. Minden?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Oh, they were thrown away," replied the witness.

During Minden's calls, confessed Muller, Meyer would hide in a First-avenue liquor store until witness would call on him and say that it was all right, that the doctor had gone. Sometimes the window-shades would be used as a signal.

Witness went to see Dr. Minden on a "fishing expedition" to find out his sentiments in regard to giving a certificate of death without seeing the corpse. Witness returned to Meyer and, said: "Minden will come to see the corpse if there is a death." Meyer said, "Oh, no; that's not how I used to do in Chicago. I guess the New York doctors don't do any different from what I used to."

Brandt got so very sick that he sent Muller with a note to Dr. Minden. He signed the note "Joseph Baum."

After the card was sent, Muller, who, according to his testimony, didn't know "where he was at," had a long talk with Meyer about the progress of the grand scheme to defraud the life insurance companies.

What About a Corpse?

"Look here," said Muller, "where are we going to get that corpse?"

"Oh," said Meyer, "I can go to the dead-house and get a corpse and put it in a trunk."

"But," said Muller, "the corpse will be stiff. How can you put it in the trunk and then how can you pass it off for a new corpse?"

"It's only stiff in the first 48 hours," said Meyer, "then it's limber."

About March 25, 1892, Muller began to think that there was something more than croton oil administered to Brandt.

Antimony.

"I noticed a small medicine bottle in Meyer's vest pocket," he said. "He uncorked it before going into the room where Brandt was lying sick. I asked him about it. He said, 'It is brechweinstein,' which means in English antimony. I saw him take stuff from the bottle and sprinkle it on the food given to Brandt. I noticed then that the man vomited after meals.

After Antimony Came Arsenic.

"I saw Dr. Meyer 20 or 25 times sprinkling Brandt's food after Dr. Minden had gone. This was from March 15 to March 25. I saw him give brechweinstein about 20 times."

"How do you know he used arsenic?"

"Because I saw him. He had a medicine bottle. I asked him about it and he said he would not let the man suffer any longer; he would make it short with him by using arsenic, and he put it in the man's food. He used it the same as he used antimony. He prepared something to eat, and before he took the food into Brandt's room he threw arsenic on it. He had a yellow paper containing a powder that he said he had purchased in Jersey City at a place which could never be known. He said that in the paper he had enough arsenic to poison the whole block. I saw him use this new arsenic on March 29 and 30. He gave it in capsules and made Brandt believe it was something else. He gave it a long medical name."

"How often did you see Brandt take the capsules?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Five or six times," said Muller. "On March 30," he added, "Meyer said to me he would give iron, which would change the poison in the man. On March 29 Brant said to Meyer that if he didn't get the fake corpse on that day he (Brandt) would be a corpse himself. Meyer said nothing in reply. I was at the flat during the evening of March 30. Meyer, Mrs. Meyer and I were sitting at the kitchen table. Brandt was in the back room breathing heavily. I thought that he was dying. He breathed six or seven times and then he was dead. Dr. Meyer put the corpse in the bed again and asked me to report the death to Dr. Minden. Minden said he was dead.

"Brandt was perfectly healthy and very active until he took the croton oil. After that he grew thin. After taking the antimony he looked red in the face. After I got the death certificate of chronic dysentery from Dr. Minden Meyer wanted me to take the certificate back and have the word 'chronic' taken away. I didn't do that.

Notice To the Insurance Companies.

"Meyer said he would go with his wife and let the insurance companies know that 'Baum' was dead. They came back with blanks for statements. Mrs. Meyer, Dr. Minden and Undertaker Kip and I filled the blanks, and they were given to the insurance people. Brandt was buried on April 2 in a cemetery near Brooklyn. I saw him in his coffin. Mrs. Meyer went with me to the funeral.

"When I got back to the house I met Meyer and Mr. Tierney, a notary public from the Washington Life Insurance Company.

"Tierney said if Mrs. Baum called on Tuesday (funeral was on Saturday) she could have the money.

After the Money.

"On Tuesday I went with Dr. Meyer and his wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company. We went in and got a cheque. When we went out Mrs. Meyer gave the cheque to the doctor. He put it in his pocket and we returned to the flat. I saw Meyer again at 5 p.m. He said he had his cheque cashed by the landlord of the house. He said he got $3000. The landlord went to the bank with him to identify him. He gave me $750, and said if all the insurance companies paid as easily as the Washington Life he would have no trouble; that he had no further use for me, and I might go back to Chicago, which I did.

"Soon afterwards I saw Meyer in Chicago. His appearance was changed and his beard was shaved off and he wore a slouch hat. Meyer said he had bought another hat in New York and had his beard shaved off, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had found the whole business was crooked, that some gentleman had found that Baum had been living in Chicago, that as his name had been mentioned he had had to leave as soon as possible.

The Other Policies.

"The doctor said he had the New York Life Assurance Company policy in his possession and that he had the Aetna policy in his hand-satchel, that he had left the hand-satchel on a train.

"I saw him at No. 957 Dorr-street, in Toledo. I also saw Mrs. Meyer. Meyer said he was afraid to collect the insurance in New York, and wanted to send me or somebody to New York to see if Brandt's body was taken out of the ground and if it had been examined.

"Meyer was known in Toledo as Hugo Waehle. I again saw and talked with Meyer at South Bend, Ind. That was a year ago to-day, when I had a talk about Mary Neiss, who is now my wife. I next saw Meyer in Chicago, about a month before he was arrested. The last time I saw him in which he spoke about the case was in Detroit, Mich., July 12, 1892, the day he was arrested. He told me that if the body of Brandt was dug up an ounce of arsenic would be found in it."

Muller then said he had got $500 reward from the Toledo police for "locating" the doctor at Detroit. When he collected the $500 he came to New York.

Monuments of Evidence.

The cross-examination of Muller was postponed so that half a dozen Chicago witnesses connected with the life insurance companies might be examined. They testified as to the policies that Brandt had taken out in the name of "Baum," and all of them recognized the pictures of Brandt as photographs of the man they had known as "Baum." This identification is a trump card for the people, in view of the rumors that the defence will put on the witness stand a man who will swear that he is Brandt or Baum. Meyer repeated yesterday the assertion that he made Thursday that Brandt is alive and is in Chicago.

Will It Be a Defence?

As the indictment charges Meyer with the murder of Baum, without mention of the name Brandt, the defence may produce an alleged "real, original Baum" and may venture its case on a puzzle in identification.

But Mr. McIntyre says that the man who was sick in the Meyer flat in March, 1892, be his name Baum or Brandt, is as dead as a door nail, and that there is ample proof, beyond Muller's testimony, that he died from poison administered by Meyer.

The trade done in frieze ulsters this season is something phenomenal, and what is stranger still is the fact that the bulk of it has been done by the Army and Navy clothing stores. True merit will always have its reward.

BIRTHS.

KIRKWOOD—In this city, at 15 Broadview-avenue, the wife of James Kirkwood of a daughter, still-born.

McLAUGHLIN—At 25 Isabella-street, on the 10th inst., the wife of J. F. McLaughlin of a son.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—On Sunday, Dec. 10, inst., Emily Maud (Winnie), dearly beloved wife of Roland C. Harris.

Funeral from her late residence, 93 Duke-street, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 3 p.m.

THORLEY—At Toronto, on Dec. 7, Francis Arthur, infant son of Charles J. and A. M. Thorley. 71

McLAUGHLIN—At 25 Isabella-street, on the 10th inst., Joseph, infant son of J. F. and Isabella McLaughlin.

MURPHY—At Detroit, Mich., Sunday afternoon, 10th Dec., Catharine, relict of the late William Murphy of Sarnia, and mother of Harry R. Murphy, Arlington Hotel, Toronto.

Brantford papers please copy.

JAFFRAY—At her father's residence, 726 Spadina-avenue, Toronto, on Sunday morning, 10th inst., Nellie, youngest daughter of George and Ellen Jaffray, in her 18th year.

Funeral private. No flowers.

CROMBIE—At his late residence, 143 John-street, Toronto, on Friday, Dec. 8, of pneumonia, Marcellus M. Crombie, barrister-at-law, second son of the late Marcus C. Crombie, in his 60th year.

Funeral from the above address on Monday, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m.

BOYD—On Saturday, Dec. 9, at his late residence, "Ballytweedy Villa," York town line, Robert Boyd, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

SHANNESSY—At his late residence, junction of King and Queen-streets west, on Monday, Dec. 11th., John Shannessy, of pneumonia, in his 58th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WORK OF A DYNAMITE FIEND

Bomb Cast Into the Midst of the French Deputies.

FIFTY PEOPLE RECEIVE INJURIES.

The Thrower Arrested and Confesses His Guilt.

One Deputy Seriously Hurt—The Bomb Exploded Prematurely, Injuring the Anarchist Who Threw It—His Miscalculation Saved Many Lives—"I Am Sorry I Failed," Says the Accused; "Others Who Follow May Be More Fortunate"—Paris All Excitement.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—A dynamite bomb was exploded in the Chamber of Deputies while in session to-day. It appears that the proceedings, being very uninteresting, the galleries were not crowded with people. Suddenly from the right gallery some sort of a bomb was thrown or fell in the midst of the assembled deputies, causing a loud explosion and a scene of the greatest confusion. The police, immediately after the explosion, closed all the doors of the Chamber of Deputies and refused to allow anybody to pass in or to pass out until the investigation was concluded. The bomb was thrown at 4 o'clock. Its explosion caused the ladies in the gallery to fly shrieking from the spot.

The bomb seemed to be filled with shot or slugs, and when it exploded these missiles were thrown with the greatest force in all directions, reaching even as high as the galleries.

The Coolness of the President.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Dupuy, is reported to have behaved with the most admirable coolness and courage, and is said to have done everything possible to restore order and to prevent a spread of the panic which seized upon everybody present when the explosion took place. When quiet was somewhat restored it was discovered that nobody was killed outright, and M. Dupuy rang the bell of the President of the Chamber, calling the deputies to resume their seats. About one-third of the number of deputies present at the time of the explosion obeyed the summons of the President of the Chamber, and when they were seated M. Dupuy arose and said, as calmly as if nothing had happened: "Such attempts should not disconcert the Chamber. I invite you to continue your discussions with calmness. When the order of the day has been dealt with the proper officials will do their duty."

A Deputy Dangerously Wounded.

The rooms where the wounded persons were treated presented a sanguinary appearance. The wound from which Deputy Lemire is suffering is very dangerous. He has a severe wound in the neck, but it is expected that he will recover.

At least a score of spectators from the tribunes and galleries traversed the Salle des Pas Perdus in order to get medical assistance. All had bloody shirts and cravats, and wounds could be seen about their faces. Among the persons seen to be so wounded were a number of women, who were weeping with pain and shrieking with fright. The Salle des Quatre Colonnes, which leads into the Salle des Pas Perdus, was covered with splashes of blood.

Exploded by Falling.

The prefect of police, the procurator of the republic and the procurator-general hurried to the Chamber of Deputies so soon as they were notified of the outrage, and at 7 p.m. all the entrances of the Palais Bourbon were guarded by gendarmes, and but few spectators remained in the vicinity. The police now admit that the contents of the bomb were spread all over the tribune and chamber, and that had it exploded on the floor instead of in the gallery, or more correctly speaking, as it was falling from the gallery, the number of victims would have been very large.

Fifty Injured.

The most extreme estimates of the number of people wounded by the explosion, estimates which are not confirmed, already place the total at 50 more or less seriously injured. This number includes 10 or 15 deputies, and among them are M. Casonove de Pradino, Le Com te de Tanjuinals, Leclech and Gouter.

The room reserved for the wounded at the Palais Bourbon has only one bed, and it was occupied by a wounded spectator. In the third bureau was the Abbe Lemire lying covered with blood on a mattrass supplied from the soldiers' quarters. The face of the wounded deputy was covered with a bandage, and he appeared to be suffering great pain.

Scene in the Temporary Hospital.

On a chair in the same room was a lieutenant of infantry who had two fingers of his right hand fractured; the lieutenant was in the tribune when the bomb was thrown. Eight or ten other wounded people were found around a table in the second bureau, where their wounds were being bathed and dressed. Nearly all the wounds were on the face, chest or legs. In this bureau the most serious case was that of a lady who was suffering from a fracture of the knee cap. An elegantly dressed Austrian lady was found in the telephone room. She was badly wounded about the head, and from which blood was running freely.

Col. Hasuret of the Roumanian army, who was in the Chamber of Deputies when the bomb exploded, was badly wounded about the neck and hands. The Colonel showed a piece of the bomb which he had extracted from the wound in his neck.

All the rooms in the Palais Bourbon were being converted into temporary hospital wards. Here, there and everywhere were tables, desks and chairs encumbered with water bottles, basins and blood-stained bandages, while bright and glistening surgical instruments of all kinds were to be seen on every side.

Described by Eye-Witnesses.

Two deputies, MM. La Farronnais and Samary, who were present at the time of the explosion and who were allowed to leave the chamber, volunteered the following statement: "The bomb was thrown from the gallery above the right benches, into which the public is admitted without the formality of presenting a card. A fuse was attached to the bomb, which exploded in the air. The report was not very loud, and though the shell may have contained a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gunpowder, we could not believe it was loaded with dynamite. The smoke had a smell peculiar to nitro-glycerine. We are of the opinion that the outrage was not directed against any particular party in the Chamber, as the bomb was thrown in the direction of an open space separating the tribune from the first row of benches, and had it exploded there the list of fatalities would have been appalling."

Ambulances in the meanwhile continued to arrive in front of the building, and one by one the persons wounded in the explosion were removed from the Chamber of Deputies to their homes.

The crowd outside the building kept constantly increasing in number, and the public excitement was greater than ever. Some of the deputies were now permitted to leave the building, and along with them other injured persons were allowed to depart. The wounded leaned upon the arms of friends, their heads covered with bloody bandages.

Two Arrests Made.

The spectacle was heartrending to the excited crowds pressing around the building, and exclamations of anger and sorrow were heard on every side. Just at this time the door of the Palais Bourbon opened suddenly and two gendarmes appeared, conducting between them an individual dressed in gray clothing. They led him across the sidewalk to the curb, called a fiacre, motioned him to enter, followed themselves and all three were driven rapid

Continued on Second page.