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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1891 ONE CENT

OCCULT INFLUENCES

Hidden Wires Pulled by Unseen Fingers.

STREET CARS AND SPIRITUALISM.

A Detailed Account of What the Baron Did With the $4500.

Examinations in the Suit of Macdonald v. The Empire—The Baron's Remarkable Agreement Has Reached Publicity at Last—How He Endeavored by Means of a Reporter to Stir Up Coleman—A City Paper that Got a Good Piece of News and Then Chiselled It Out—What Does It All Mean?

There was great fluttering in the dovecots yesterday. The leading incidents in the boodle cases were the examinations in the suit of Macdonald v. The Empire and the meeting of the Street Railway Committee in the City Hall. The latter was a most impotent affair. Where there seem to be any number of brazen trucklers to the syndicate there does not seem to be one man of the right material in the way of moral fibre to stand up and represent the people on the committee. They are not all syndicate men, although it must be confessed that there are men obediently and humbly wearing the collar whose attitude simply astonishes their best friends. Oh, for a Graham or a Flett on that committee! But there was not a word about investigation uttered but a great many words about hurrying on the completion of the contract, which seems to be founded on most unholy grounds.

As to the examination, three remarkable things were elicited. The first was the "agreement" of the Macdonald by which he was to become a bond-slave of the syndicaters for 30 days for a "consideration." The second was the story of the publication by The Telegram of a splendid piece of news in one addition which was duly rendered illegible in the next edition by John Ross' little chisel, a weapon that has done yeoman service in the past. It will perhaps be considered a matter that concerns The Telegram alone, but we confess we are curious to know what influences were brought to bear to squelch that interesting scoop which only saw the light in one edition of our contemporary. There do seem to be wheels within wheels in this street railway business.

The complacent friendliness of one contemporary in the midst of the storm of boodle, the sudden change of base of another and many other minor signs remind the observer of the occult and unreal transformations of spiritualism or the prestidigitation of Hermann. There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. Let us get at the bottom of it. We must get at the bottom of it.

THE MEDIATOR'S NARRATIVE.

Story of the Negotiations Between Coleman and the Baron.

The examination in the case of Macdonald v. The Empire was continued yesterday in Special Examiner Bruce's office. At the hour set apart for the examination to go on The World's young man strolled up there and found assembled therein Messrs. Bruce, E. A. Macdonald, David Creighton and Lawyers Shilton, R. S. Cassels and Hilton. Two Empire scribes were there with sharpened pencils and large wads of paper. All were awaiting expectantly the arrival of Charles Millar, the witness who was to be examined. While this pause in the proceedings occurred the mimic court thought it would amuse itself with The World's historiographer.

Immediately after the arrival of Mr. Miliar the Baron said: "I spy strangers," alluding to The Worlding.

The latter stated that he did not feel like a stranger—that he was quite at home, but Mr. Shilton continued to object to his presence.

Mr. Creighton hastened to state that, speaking for the defence, he had no objection to the presence of representatives of the press: in fact he would prefer that they should be present. His side had nothing to conceal.

Mr. Shilton still objecting, The World expressed its readiness to retire, but before doing so desired to know whether Mr. Macdonald objected to the presence of the press at the examination.

This was a poser and the Baron and his lawyer retired to discuss the point. After a brief absence they returned and announced that The World could stay.

Then Mr. Shilton turned his attention to the gentleman who bears a name so like his own. Mr. Hilton had certainly no business. Mr. Hilton said that he was there to see that Mr. Millar did not inadvertently disclose matters which he had become cognisant of as solicitor for Mr. Coleman. This was not allowed as sufficient excuse for his presence, and after having solemnly handed Mr. Millar a letter warning him of his responsibility he disappeared.

The Story of the Deal.

This important question having been quieted, Lawyer Shilton proceeded to examine Mr. Millar. The examination may be summarized in the form of a connected story. Mr. Millar's position in regard to the matter was somewhat anomalous. E. A. Macdonald in the first place came to Millar and requested his services, and, having secured him, told him the whole story of his receipt of a check for $4000 from Marshall, of his having photographed the check and indeed his whole connection with the matter. At Macdonald's suggestion he sent Coleman a note. He could not say why Coleman was selected to be negotiated with. That was something in Macdonald's mind that he could not answer for. Macdonald did not at any time make threats to publish the photograph of the check or make use of the information of which he was possessed. Nevertheless Millar told Coleman that he believed Macdonald would procure their publication.

John Ross and His Little Chisel.

In fact, a paragraph appeared in the 5 o'clock edition of The Telegram of Monday, the 27th, hinting at the giving of the check and the existence of a photograph of it. In the 6 o'clock edition of the paper this paragraph was blurred and obliterated so that it could not be deciphered. His two clients never saw each other, although frequently in his office at the same time. Macdonald wanted $15,500, although Mr. Millar had favored him with his opinion that that was altogether too much. He knew no man in Toronto whose services were worth that amount of money. Coleman refused to meet Macdonald, but Millar communicated Macdonald's terms and intentions to Coleman. Whether the contracting parties were in earnest in their negotiations or not Mr. Millar would not venture an opinion. However, Coleman appeared to be ready to pay over the money if he got the proper kind of an agreement from Macdonald. In answer to a question why Coleman should have been willing to give Macdonald $15,500 the witness said he supposed it was "to remove a disturbing element in society."

Our Future Mayor.

In the course of the negotiations Macdonald said that he was going to be mayor next year, and if so it would be his duty to have this bylaw set aside, but as a private citizen he could sell his services for what he pleases. In the first part of the negotiations the witness had been an intermediary between the two parties, but at a certain stage of the proceedings, just when he could not fix, he told Macdonald that he could no longer act as his solicitor. His position in the matter from that out was that of solicitor for Coleman. At a comparatively early stage of the negotiations the two principals began drafting agreements or letters. Coleman prepared a letter which was submitted to Mr. Wallbridge, who then became Macdonald's legal man. When Macdonald read it he said he was not signing any letters of that kind now. The witness said that this letter was of a kind that if Macdonald had signed it he would have been liable to prosecution.

Macdonald's Document.

Then Macdonald prepared a document and brought it round. The witness thought that it was in Macdonald's own handwriting. At a subsequent stage of the examination Mr. Cassels asked for the production of this document and the Baron put it in and it was made an exhibit and well worthy is it of being exhibited. For the purpose of illustrating Mr. Coleman's memorizing powers, his account of this document as given in his affidavit is printed side by side below:

THE DOCUMENT WHICH WAS SUBMITTED TO COLEMAN.	THE DOCUMENT AS QUOTED IN MR. COLEMAN'S DECLARATION.
TORONTO, 31st July, 1891. *Charles Millar, Esq., Barrister, Etc., Toronto.* DEAR SIR,—I have given the most mature deliberation and consideration to our various conversations of yesterday. I have come to the conclusion that I am perfectly free to serve Messrs. Kiely, Everett & Company or any other person, firm or corporation, provided that it be not sought to employ me (or any influence of which I may be possessed) in any dishonorable or unquestionable way. Of course I would not be likely to secure another position of this kind for at least 30 years, and therefore my services would come rather high. I will take $15,500 for my entire services for one month, commencing at midnight August, the 3rd, and ending at midnight, September the 2nd next. Of course the figure is high, but I will consider myself bound, with above reservations, to do anything that may be required of me, and I agree to devote every moment of my time and all my energies that nature would permit to the advancement of my employers' interest, and if the consideration be paid today I agree not to write a letter, either publicly or privately, nor will I allow newspaper men to interview me, nor will I give information to anyone, directly or indirectly, concerning the business affairs of my employers without being authorized to do so, except in so far as I be required to do so by process of law over which I have no control.	After having given our several interviews the most mature and deliberate consideration, I have decided to offer Kiely, Everett & Co., or any other person or corporation my services for one month, commencing at midnight of the 3rd day of August and to continue for one month, for the sum of $15,500, and for this I will give every minute of my time that nature will allow and will do everything that I am directed that is not illegal or dishonorable, nor will I write any letters to the newspapers nor allow any reporters to interview me or give any evidence as to past transactions in connection with the street railway franchise unless so directed by the courts.

I could enumerate many more things that I would and would not do, but it would simply be undignified and meaningless repetition. The term "service," in my opinion, means and includes everything, and any man who would betray the interests of his employers is, in my opinion, unfit for any position of trust, either public or private, and also unfit for the society of honorable men, and I only give this definition of the word service at your request to show you that I fully understand its meaning.

The reason that I require salary in advance is that I have immediate use for it, and if I left it until it were fully earned it would be most certainly garnished, and, while I am willing to pay all my debts, I wish to do so voluntarily in the usual way.

I agree to be the sole custodian of the above agreement, and I will not let it be seen by anyone if it be kept and observed in its entirety, and I agree to deliver it to ——— at the expiration of the term of service therein referred to.

This document was shown Coleman. Millar being particular to get very definite instructions as to whether he was to allow Coleman to have the document in his hands. And here came in an explanation of the Baron's statement, which he attributed to Millar, as to the way in which James Frederick would trifle with an oath if his own interests were imperilled by the truth. The witness explained that by saying that Coleman's sentiments on that point were not of general application, but related to Macdonald entirely. His belief respecting that gentleman are that any tactics were justifiable in dealing with him.

What Interest Had Coleman?

Mr. Shilton pressed the witness to state what supreme interest Coleman had in the matter. The only interest he had was as a friend of Marshall. He was also pressed as to whether Coleman consulted any other solicitor during the negotiations, but he took refuge in the plea of "privilege" as Coleman's solicitor and refused to answer that question. He admitted, however, accompanying Coleman to Mr. Laidlaw's office. The witness was then asked was Mr. Laidlaw a friend of Mr. Marshall, too. "Oh!" was the answer, "he seems to be the solicitor of everybody on the quiet."

The witness distinctly testified that Macdonald used no threats that he would publish what he knew unless he received money. Macdonald simply said: "As soon as you (Millar) tell me you have $15,500 in your hands for me I will sign this letter," meaning the one published above. He would also make an affidavit of the number of photos in existence. However, by Saturday there seemed no chance of the parties getting together and Macdonald told Millar he would write a letter to the Mayor, enclosing the photo of the check and all other documents and information he had. This was not put in the form of a threat, but was made as a declaration. Coleman then sent a telegram to Macdonald at Bellamy, telling him to be on hand on Monday morning, but not stating where or when the meeting was to take place.

Telling His Story First.

He believed now that that telegram was sent by Coleman to gain time to get into the papers with his story first. Coleman throughout the negotiations did mention more than once that he would have to see other parties, but did not mention the names of any of the members of the Kiely-Everett syndicate. The witness did not know who he meant if he did not mean Marshall."

This was the substance of Mr. Millar's long examination.

John S. Snetsinger, a reporter on The Empire, was the next witness called for the plaintiff. He was called to testify that when he visited Macdonald to get an explanation of the meaning of the letter to his solicitor withdrawing from the suit Macdonald had refused to do so on the ground of his friendship for Marshall. Then Mr. Cassels took the witness in hand and extracted from him the information that Macdonald had urged him to go to Coleman and tell him that he had heard rumors of checks or photographs of checks which were to be sent to the Mayor. Macdonald showed him the edge of the photo of the check. The witness, however, consulted with City Editor Burrows, who advised him not to tell Coleman anything, but take any statement that he might have to make.

During the course of the examination there were several tiffs between Messrs. Shilton and Millar on the question of privilege, the former contending that the latter could not claim privilege as he was acting for both parties. Millar constantly assured the examiner that he would most willingly tell all he knew had it not been that he was expressly forbidden by Mr. Hilton, Mr. Coleman's solicitor.

The $4500 and How It Went.

The World investigated the disposal of the $4500 yesterday and has got at the facts. Marshall gave Macdonald a marked check for $4000 and the balance in cash, but as Marshall had a protested note of Macdonald's, which, with costs, came to $251, he deducted that and gave him $249 in cash and the note. The Fallen Baron got this on Saturday. On Monday he went to Mr. Coombes, the bookkeeper of the Bellamy Land Company, and gave him the $4000 check and two fifty dollar bills, $4100 in all, for deposit in the bank and told him to credit himself (Coombes) with $300, Wallbridge $400, Mrs. Wells with $3500 and the Baron with the balance, $1000. He refused to credit either himself or Wallbridge as directed, but did pass the money to the credit of Mrs. Wells $3300 and the Baron $900. The Baron owed Mrs. Wells a lot of money; he paid her the $3300 on account and then immediately borrowed it from her for the company. So Coombes didn't get a dollar, nor did Wallbridge; the Baron got it all and paid it away as stated. This accounts for $4100 and $251 to Marshall for the note, leaving $149 still unaccounted for, and which doubtless went into the Baron's petty pocket cash. Probably his Sunday dinner and other little incidentals came out of it. If any creditor of the Baron thinks he can "follow" the $3300 credited to Mrs. Wells he will be a pretty sharp man.

So it would appear that neither Wallbridge, Coombes nor The World got any of the spoils, though the Baron had them all on his little list.

The Baron's Evidence.

The World reprints from The Empire of yesterday the Baron's latest and revised evidence regarding his interview with Marshall, and which bears out exactly the information developed by The World of Wednesday in its interview with the Baron and Mr. Marshall. The Baron used The World's name and Mr. Maclean's name, as he says, without authority, and for that matter that of Mr. Coombes. The World knows the latter to be a reputable young man not likely to go crooked.

The Baron's Little List.

[From Yesterday's Empire.]

Will you tell us roughly what the memo. was? I owed Mr. Wallbridge a considerable sum for bills of cost and I proposed paying these.

About how much would they amount to? I think about $800; then there was Mr. Coombes, who was associated with me in business. I gave him $300.

Is that a sort of a bonus?

Mr. Shilton objected.

You must remember what was in the memo. I don't remember the exact figures; I remember these two.

What other names were on it? W. F. Maclean, proprietor of The Toronto World.

Did you owe him money? No, I did not owe him any money, or did not at that time.

What was he put down for? He had published a great deal of the material; he had fired the guns with the material I had handed to him.

You supplied the powder; how much were you going to give him? That is the trouble Marshall says $500; I think it was $300; Maclean was no party to it or never in any way solicited it or knew anything about it; I thought he would not like my making use of him in connection with this matter and dropping the action without giving him something.

It was to compensate him for what? It was for advertising I had got or any way you choose to put it; Maclean was in no way a party to it; he did not solicit that money. The very next day there was something in the paper that was offensive to me.

What did you allow for yourself of the $4500? I did not allow anything to anybody else.

How much would that be? I appropriated the whole of it except $200 to Coombes.

Then you actually got the check for $4000 from Marshall on the afternoon of Saturday? Yes.

The Truth Will Out.

A citizen who knows what he is talking about assured The World yesterday that even if the Mayor consented to sign the agreement and the council refused to order an investigation there would still be an action to restrain the bylaw being executed and the road handed over. "There is evidence to implicate some of the aldermen and a lawyer is working on the facts. We are going to see the truth out; but let the present turmoil go on. It may in a day or two shake the truth out without anyone taking action on his own account."

What Conviction Will Mean

If bribery of an alderman is developed, as indicated above, it will mean that the guilty ones, bribers and bribed, will go to jail, as did Jake Sharp and his aldermanic friends in New York. Bluff and bluster and bull-dosing will not save them.

Why This Indecent Haste?

The road is paying $500 a day to the city, so says Mr. Laidlaw, and there is no reason for this unwonted insistence of the syndicate. If the city is committed to the deal and if there has been no bribery Kiely-Everett-Mackenzie will get their dues. They cannot be kept out of their rights, but they cannot bull-dose. The citizens of Toronto, notwithstanding the cries of The Mail and The Telegram to the contrary, are not urging undue haste. They want to know all about this sale of their best asset. Right will be done, but let the air be first cleared. No one should be so anxious as the syndicate to get the deal in a deliberate honorable way.

Demand a Searching Enquiry.

At the usual meeting of the Canadian Nationalist Association the following resolution was passed unanimously: Resolved, That in view of the charges of bribery in connection with street railway franchise that have been current, and of the positive proof of money having passed hands to stop legal proceedings, this association urges upon the City Council the necessity of a searching enquiry into these corrupt methods.

IN THE SYNDICATERS' INTEREST.

Clamoring for a Draft Agreement Rather Than for Investigation.

At the meeting of the Street Railway Committee yesterday afternoon undue, not to say indecent, haste marked the actions and utterances of the same clique of aldermen who have acted in a way approaching recklessness throughout the whole of the street railway award matter.

Although the Mayor and Assistant City Solicitor Mowat asserted that no delay had been practised in the matter, that everything was proceeding with as much despatch as was advisable, still this saintly few seemed to have grown weary and urged for greater haste.

Mr. Mowat was called upon to explain what he has been doing in the railway matter since the last council meeting. He stated that he has enquired into the question, has communicated with Mr. Blake, who is at present engaged in drafting an agreement, and has himself drafted one.

Ald. Leslie then stated that neither aldermen nor members of the syndicate were mentioned in any of the affidavits or other disclosures and therefore there should be no delay on their account. "The only thing that has come out is the statement that Mr. Macdonald knew the aldermen intimately. Now, I for one am not intimate with Mr. Macdonald; I never smoked a cigar with him; I never visited him; I never, in fact, spoke 15 minutes in private to him in my life. I am not included in this disclosure."

Messrs. Hallam, Hewitt, Small, Jolliffe and Hall also spoke for greater haste in consummating the contract.

The Mayor at length grew weary of hearing the members of the committee talk about delay and with a flushed face rose to his feet, exclaiming: "There has been no delay in the matter. The bylaw was pushed through the council with unusual haste. Generally it takes three months for a bylaw to go through. But this one took only six days. If any delay has taken place it has been caused by the interference of Mr. Laidlaw, who came to the City Solicitor and made some startling disclosures about $4000 that E. A. Macdonald received. This Mr. Mowat thought was worth investigating. At the same time, however, he was busily preparing the contract."

Ald. Leslie then moved "that the City Solicitor be requested to proceed with the preparation of the agreement between the city and the Kiely-Everett syndicate for the disposal of the street railway franchise, etc., as quickly as possible and that a meeting of this committee be called at the earliest moment for the ratification of such agreement."

The Motion Was Carried.

Letters were read from the Metropolitan Street Railway asking permission to lay heavy rails on the 1500 feet inside of the city limits.

A communication was also read from City Engineer Jennings recommending the granting of the request. A few moments later another was read from the engineer advising delay until the Street Railway question is settled and stating that the Metropolitan line is in as good condition as it has been for ten years.

The committee decided to refer the matter to the City Engineer and the City Solicitor.

The only other matter that was before the meeting for consideration was the laying of a track along Dufferin-street to within 150 yards of the railway.

The laying of the track was urged by the Mayor, Ald. Score, Ald. Bell and others.

Discussion being over, on motion of the Mayor it was decided to recommend the extension of the line to the council.

Add Your Name to the List.

The World publishes the first instalment of names of correspondents who demand that these charges of boodling be investigated:

C. ARMSTRONG, 308 Spadina-avenue.
G. G. PUTSEY, 189 McGaul-street.
WALTER BURNILL, 23 Cameron-street.
GEORGE A. HOWELL, 218 Bleecker-street.
S. M. JONES, 60 Cottingham-street.
G. F. TIMMS, 5 Victoria-place.
F. E. TITUS.
R. L. THOMSON, 392 Yonge-street.
W. WALLACE, 37 Lombard-street.
GEORGE A. BROWN, 122 King-street.
R. C. BARTER, 35 Avenue-street.

In this connection the following letter expresses very happily the views of correspondents:

Editor World: The ratepayers of the city of Toronto view with alarm the apparent indifference of some aldermen as to the necessity of enquiring into the charges of bribery involving aldermen and the syndicate, and deprecate the zeal of others of them who hope by closing the contract to drop the curtain upon their own conduct, and they urge an immediate investigation before the County Judge.

An Investigation Demanded.

The Week, commenting on the street railway "scandals," says: "It is imperative that a thorough investigation shall take place. The possibility, not to say presumption, of wrong-doing is altogether too great to permit the transfer of the road until the whole matter is sifted to the bottom. The city of Toronto cannot afford to run any risk of handing over so valuable a property for so many years to a company that would stoop to bribery in order to secure it. The citizens of Toronto should with one accord demand that this very suspicious business be probed to the bottom, in order that the brand of dishonor, which certainly is merited by some, may be placed upon the right brows. By all means let the investigation be at once commenced and let it be keen and thorough and if possible short and decisive.

THE MONSOON HAS SET IN.

Dispelling the Fears of a General Famine in India.

MADRAS, India, Aug. 6.—Though the Monsoon set in some time ago in some parts of India, dispelling all fears of a failure of crops in that portion of the country where the rains had fallen, there has been no rainfall in the Chingleput and North Arcat districts, in this presidency, and all hopes of averting a famine have been abandoned. The heat is unprecedented. The standing grain and other crops have succumbed to the long drought, and all are withered and burned. Already the effects of the scarcity of food are being felt, and there is great suffering among the inhabitants of those districts. Many deaths from starvation have been reported. It is also impossible to get food for the cattle, the pasture lands being devoid of grasses, and in many places the streams have dried up, rendering it impossible to get water for them. Horses, cows, donkeys and other live stock are dying in large numbers. It is not only the poorer classes of the population that are suffering from the scarcity of food, many natives of high caste are making application to the authorities for relief to keep themselves and their families from starvation.

The Chinese Outbreaks.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—England and France are negotiating to take joint action for the protection of their subjects in China if such action should become necessary. It is stated that Germany will join England and France in this work.

Killed by a Waterspout.

LISBON, Aug. 6.—A waterspout on one of the islands of the Azores group has caused immense damage and resulted in the death of six persons.

Chat From Over the Sea.

Ted Pritchard is shortly going to America to deposit £200 as a challenge to fight any man in the United States.

The British Admiralty has voted £2000 to entertain the officers of the French squadron on their visit to Portsmouth.

The greatest boon in the world to athletes, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Killing Deer With a Self-Binder.

ORILLIA, Aug. 6.—Alfred Carter of North Orillia killed a deer with his self-binder. R. M. Donnelly had just set up the machine and Carter was driving around the field when he noticed what he took to be a ground hog in front of the knife. He pulled up, but the knife ran into the animal. It proved to be a fawn about five weeks old and its throat had been cut by the sickles so that it speedily bled to death.

It quenches the thirst and keeps the throat moist, Adams' Tutti Frutti. Sold by all druggists and confectioners.

Basket Factory Burned.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 6.—The thriving Millar & Bunting basket factory situated in Geneva-street, opposite the G.T.R. station, was completely wiped out by fire this evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The loss is very heavy, as the season's stock of baskets, comprising thousands of dollars worth, are all consumed, including machinery and engine.

Used by all the leading athletes throughout the world, Adams' Tutti Frutti. Sold by all druggists and confectioners.

$2.50 for an all-silk paragon frame umbrella, lady's or gent's. These were bought direct from an English maker for cash and imported direct. Value is unequalled. See them. Treole's, 83 King-street west.

Mungo.

The finest 5 cent cigar extant. Millions sold annually. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Neglige Shirts in silk, cashmere, Ceylon and India gauze, all sizes in stock at Treole's Great Shirt House, 83 King-street west.

Just a few left of the natural wool underwear at $1.90 a suit; everybody uses it. Regular price $2.50 a suit. A. White, 65 King-street west. Ordered shirts our specialty.

New and attractive music by the Q.O.R. band on the Cibola to-night.

THE MERCIER BOODLING.

THE CHARGES OF MR. BARWICK TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Witnesses to Be Examined Under Oath and All Papers to Be Produced—Another Employe of the Interior Department Suspended—The Cross-Examination of Thomas McGreevy Continued.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—Mr. Walter Barwick of Toronto stated before the Senate Railway Committee this morning in connection with the Baie Des Chaleurs Railway that $75,000 had gone to the old company and $100,000 as "tolls" for the powers the company were to receive. He was questioned as to what he meant by "tolls" and as to where the $100,000 had gone. After some hesitation he said that the money had been paid through the intervention of N. S. Pacaud.

He was again pressed for a statement as to who had received the money, but again he hesitated, saying that the charges were very serious.

Mr. Lonergan, one of the directors of the company, was present and said he knew nothing of any corrupt diversion of money.

Mr. Barwick, representing the Ontario Bank, said he could prove that $117,000 had been corruptly expended by the Mercier Government and its friends; of this amount $75,000 had passed through the hands of Mr. Pacaud.

The Senate this afternoon passed a resolution to authorize the Senate Railway Committee to order the production of papers and the examination of witnesses on oath for the purpose of investigating the charges of boodling presented by Mr. Barwick against the Mercier Government.

TETU ALSO SUSPENDED.

Frauds and Forgeries Said to Have Been Discovered in Manitoba—Alleged Mutilation of Documents.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—This morning at the Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Mulock complained of the mutilation of documents produced in response to orders. It was decided to inquire into this highly important matter.

Captain Bowie of the Ottawa River Navigation Company testified that he has seen the yacht Joe of Arnoldi's tow dredges. He saw her tow one this season.

The next witness was W. A. Anderson, local manager of the Union Bank. He was examined relating to the mysterious Bancroft of Kingston graving dock contract. He received instructions from his head office to put $20,000 to the credit of N. K. Connolly and he did so. It was drawn against by a check signed A. C. Bancroft, which in due course passed to the Government and the Bank of Montreal. He had never seen Bancroft.

D. C. Woodman, formerly employed in the Immigrant Department, was examined by Mr. McMullen. He said that in 1886 he was sub-agent at Emerson, Man. He also acted as caretaker for the office in which he lived. The public accounts contained an entry of payments to one Fournier as caretaker. Witness declared that Fournier never acted in the capacity of such. Fournier was servant to J. E. Tetu, the agent who stayed at West Lynne. The checks produced were signed, "A. Fournier, per J. E. Tetu." Fournier left for St. Paul in 1885, yet the public accounts contained accounts in his name which, witness said, were not correct. In 1887-88 the accounts contained $732 for his services as caretaker at Deloraine. The witness was never there, and he never got the money. Tetu asked him many times to make up accounts for extras, but he refused. A large number of accounts put in by Tetu witness said were incorrect. Wood, etc., was charged for and never bought. He also said that his name was forged to accounts, and it was supposed moneys went to Tetu.

Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was next examined, and said that Tetu had been suspended for gross irregularities in connection with the department. Although the department had been notified that these irregularities were going on and that he was drawing money to which he was not entitled, nothing was done because the charges were not believed.

The moment the matter was brought up into the House Tetu was suspended.

Uncle Thomas' Testimony.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—Before the Privilege and Elections Committee the cross-examination of Thomas McGreevy by Mr. Geoffrion was continued this morning. The proceedings were not exciting.

McGreevy stated in the course of the proceedings that of the money given him for political purposes he had paid out $25,000 for the purchase of Le Monde newspaper, Sir Hector's organ. This was in 1884. He paid the amount at the request of Messrs. Vanasse and Lessar.

A BRANTFORD WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

She Hangs Herself to a Door With a Roller Towel.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Biggard of Brantford, Ont., who came here a week ago on a visit to her brother, James W. McKay, No. 110 South Division-street, was found by Mrs McKay this afternoon hanging from a bedroom door, a roller-towel twisted around her neck. Mrs. Biggard appeared to be in the best of spirits and joked and laughed with the family as she assisted them to shell a batch of peas for dinner. When this task was accomplished she went upstairs ostensibly to dress for dinner. When the meal was ready Mrs. McKay went to call her and discovered that she had taken her life. Mrs. Biggard was an estimable woman and had many friends in Brantford, where she had resided for a number of years. Last spring she was afflicted with a severe attack of la grippe, and her mind has since been injured. The remains will be taken to Brantford.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A Farmer Near Galt Blows the Top of His Head Off.

GALT, Aug. 6.—George Simpson, a well-to-do farmer, aged 67 years, living in the Dickie settlement, a few miles from Galt, committed suicide at an early hour this morning by shooting the top of his head off with a gun borrowed from Andrew Chisholm, his next neighbor. Simpson informed Chisholm that he wanted the gun for the purpose of shooting a dog that was worrying his sheep. About half an hour later the report of a gun was heard. Search was made in direction from which the sound came and Mr. Simpson's body was discovered face downward close to the fence in a corner of the field near the bush, with the whole upper part of the head from the middle of the nose blown off. Appearances indicated that the muzzle of the gun was placed in his mouth and, standing up against the fence, he pulled the trigger. The gun was found under the body and blood and brains spattered over the fence. Portions of the skull were found several yards away. Poor health for some years past is generally supposed to have unhinged his mind.

The Queen's Own Band will play "Voyage on a Troopship" on the Cibola this evening. Be there.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made forcibly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. J. G. Dixon & Co., 245 West King-street, Toronto.

"El Padre" Pins.

Beware of vile imitations of this size of "El Padre." Every genuine cigar has a gold embossed band, upon which is printed the words El Padre Pins. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. tf

Mr. Clegg, by request, will play the "Jessie Polka" at the Q.O.R. promenade concert to-night.

A ROOM IN NICKEL.

American and British Capital Being Invested at Sudbury.

SUDBURY, Aug. 6.—Activity in the nickel industry has of late been steadily increasing and solid progress is being made. The results of the experiments by the U.S. Government with nickel have been received with great interest and satisfaction. It is stated that similar experiments are being quietly made by the British Government, and that in consequence of the results, which are not yet publicly known, a number of British capitalists, usually well posted, are investing heavily in nickel lands. A strong company has been formed in Chicago to operate a property some miles west of Sudbury and another company of leading Canadian investors is being formed to develop the nickel deposits of the Townships of Craig and Moncrief. The new machinery of the Canada Copper Company is now in operation, and the large shipments of nickel matte have inspired great confidence in the future of the district, which is now beyond doubt.

Work on properties in the townships of Trill, Fairbank and Creighton has established the occurrence there of large bodies of ore awaiting development.

MANY MET DEATH IN A SMOKING CAR

Frightful Collision on the West Shore Near Syracuse—Eleven Killed and a Score Injured.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Aug. 6.—This morning a freight train on the West Shore Railway, going west, broke in two between Port Byron and Montezuma, and the fast express train, No. 3, dashed into its rear. The fireman on the passenger train was killed. Ten Italians en route to Niagara Falls in the smoking car and Michael Bergin, fireman were killed. Thirty or forty others in the same car were injured. The sleeping car was burned. All the passengers were rescued. The injured were brought to Syracuse and are being cared for.

A dense fog prevailed over Montezuma marshes and enveloped the trains and tracks. The scene at the wreck is described as terrible. At 9 o'clock a wrecking train brought the killed and wounded here, and ambulances, police patrol wagons and hacks made a mournful procession through the crowded streets to the hospitals and undertakers' rooms. Engineer Patrick Ryan of Buffalo had his chest crushed and he is in a hospital here. Of the 20 Italians in the smoking car only one escaped injury, and he was on the platform, usually considered a place of the greatest danger. Seventeen injured Italians were brought to Syracuse.

The Italians came from Tompkins Cove, Rockland County, and were on their way to Niagara Falls to work on the tunnel there.

Benjamin E. Pitts of 21 East 14th-street, New York, musical director of the Uncle Isaac Company, was in the smoking-car. He was badly bruised and shaken but is not seriously hurt. John P. Schultz, property man of the same company, was also bruised considerably, but escaped serious injury. Engineer Ryan's left shoulder is dislocated. He is delirious and is internally injured.

An unknown Italian died at House of the Good Shepherd while his leg right was being amputated. Of the 11 killed the only one brought here was that of Fireman Borgen. The coroner of Cayuga county began an inquest at 2 p.m. over the bodies of the 10 Italians. All the injured are at the house of the Good Shepherd.

The those seriously injured are Julius Myers of Buffalo, stockman, spine hurt, left ear torn off, right eye bruised, left shoulder fractured, he may die; John Preston of West Troy, spine injured, will recover. Of the Italians injured six are likely to die.

Joseph M. Keehan of St. Louis, and Antonio Umbelio, Italian, died at the hospital in this city. These deaths make the number of fatalities 13. George H. Sexsby of Hamilton, Ont., is amongst the wounded. He sustained injury to back and hips.

Other Fatalities.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 6.—An engine on the Whitmore Narrow Gauge Railway struck a log near Elk Garden Tuesday and was wrecked. John McKenzie was scalded to death by escaping steam. Six other workmen who were crowded on the engine were badly burned.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., Aug. 6.—Yesterday morning a serious collision of two heavy freight trains occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway three and a half miles east of here. One man, whose name is unknown, is killed and Engineer Crogan, Brakeman Lynn and Fireman Postlewaite were seriously injured.

THE UNIDENTIFIED DEAD.

The Body of a Man Found in the Bay Last Night.

As Clark Bros.' steam yacht was coming into the wharf at the foot of Jarvis-street last night, the action of the screw turned up the body of a man. It was taken to the morgue and as yet remains unidentified. The corpse seems to have been in the water about eight days and is very much bloated and disfigured. The deceased was a man about 50 years old, apparently a laborer. He is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, has side and chin whiskers and is attired in a home-made blue checked shirt with greyish tweed coat and vest. The pants are of tweed and beneath them are a pair of overalls and woolen drawers. On his feet are grey woolen socks and low shoes. Nothing was found in his pockets that helped to identify him, the only things being a clay pipe, a button and a Rogers pocketknife. There is a cut on the back of his head, but this may have been made by the screw of the yacht.

John Hines, mate of the schooner Rapid City while coming from Bronte to this city, picked up a skiff about six miles out in the lake from Oakville. The skiff was overturned, and the sail was set. No name or anything else that would point to the owner of the boat was found. Whether there is any connection between the upset boat and the unidentified dead is not very clear.

An Incident of the St. Lawrence.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 6.—A raid was made on net fishermen in the St. Lawrence, near Cape Vincent, last night, resulting in the confiscation of thirteen large nets which had been in illegal use in catching the game fish of the river. Two of the net fishermen, Frederick and Edward Barber, were arrested after a chase and a struggle, the offenders making a desperate resistance, even striking at the officers with hatchets when the latter boarded their boats. In one of the nets 500 black bass were found. The nets were taken to Alexandria Bay and burned.

Mr. Smith will play his latest euphonium solo at the Q.O.R. military promenade concert on the Cibola to-night.

Death Roll of a Day.

Henri Titolff, the well-known French musician and composer, is dead. He was 73 years old.

Dr. Thomas Anderson Rodger, chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk Railway since 1884, is dead at Montreal. He was in the prime of life, being only 44 years of age. Dr. Rodger was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to this country as a boy. He was educated at McGill University, from which he graduated as M.D. in 1869. A brother resides in Toronto.

The Queen's Own Rifles will parade tonight at 8.30 on board the Cibola for their annual promenade concert. So will the ladies.

Mungo

cigars need no recommendation, no baits, no prizes. A superior article at a fair price. The best value in the market to the consumer. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. tf

A New Policy.

The Ontario Mutual Life is now issuing a survivor's 20 year distribution policy. It grants very liberal conditions and shows results unequalled by any other company. Rates, etc., at office, 32 Church-street.

PRESIDENT TYLER TALKS.

THE GRAND TRUNK WILL PRESERVE ITS AUTONOMY.

Be No Absorption of the Road by the C.P.R., But it Would Be a Poor Policy for the Two Roads to Keep on Cutting Each Other's Throats—The Relations Between Them More Harmonious.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Sir Henry Tyler, President of the Grand Trunk Railway system, arrived in New York yesterday from England on the steamer Majestic. He was accompanied by his son, H. G. S. Tyler. In conversation with a reporter yesterday at the Windsor Hotel Sir Henry said:

"I have come to take a run over the different lines of the Grand Trunk system and to see what can be done in the way of improvement. I shall go direct to Port Huron to see how our tunnel under the St. Clair River is getting on. The tunnel is finished, but we are having much trouble with the approaches, the ground is so slippery. I cannot say when we will be able to operate it."

"What truth is there in the rumor that you propose resigning after the election of the next Board of Directors?"

"None whatever. I have no intention of resigning. There is no foundation for any such story."

"It has been intimated that the Grand Trunk may become absorbed into the Vanderbilt system."

"That also is mere talk. There is nothing in it. The Grand Trunk is ready and willing to co-operate with the Vanderbilt or any other American railroad system for the purposes of traffic and a fair division of profits. But the Grand Trunk will preserve its autonomy as a railroad. There will be no absorption."

"Are not the relations between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific more cordial than formerly?"

"Yes, I may say they are. When the Canadian Pacific was being built they paralleled