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CO., AUCTIONEERS.
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KING, L.R.C.P., London,
and Bond streets.
EN, 238 Spadina Avenue,
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Specialty, childr
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CHEON COUNTERS.
ns, Scones, Cold Meats,
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King

ITS WARM NOW,
But winter is coming. Put your coal in at present prices.
CONGER COAL CO., 6 King East.

The Toronto World.

THE WORLD'S
City circulation is larger than the combined circulation of all the other morning papers in the city.

SIXTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1886. — PRICE ONE CENT

SYMONS ARRIVES IN TOWN

THE IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE COAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

Detective Reburn Makes a Hasty Journey To and from Detroit—What the New Arrival Told a Reporter Before Leaving The City of the Straits.

When No.8 express over the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway pulled into Union Station at 7.45 on Saturday night two men and a big trunk hurriedly alighted. The first was Detective Reburn and the second was Charles G. Symons, the principle witness against the alleged coal conspirators. Symons looked a little pale and nervous. Almost as quick as it takes to relate it Symons and his escort jumped into a covered carriage and were rapidly driven away from the depot. A World reporter tried to get a word in edgeways with the detective, but it was of no use; Reburn's mouth has been hermetically sealed ever since he was given the case. It is said the cab was driven to the northwestern part of the city, where Symons was carefully placed under "cover," there to be kept until he is produced in the Police Court on Wednesday to give evidene in the case that has created so much excitement in Toronto and elsewhere.

Every precaution has been used to keep Symons out of the way of the "interviewer" or any one else for that matter. The only persons that will have access to him will be the prosecuting attorneys and such others as they may think fit.

Detective Reburn left Toronto at 11 o'clock on Friday night, arrived in Detroit early Saturday morning, and at 12.15 stepped on the cars at Windsor on his return home with Symons. He was armed with the necessary document, issued from the Attorney-General's office, guaranteeing Symons a safe conduct to and from the place of trial.

There is a great deal of speculation in the city as to the contents of Symons' confession. It is now in the hands of Mr. McMahon, Q. C., and covers many sheets of foolscap. There are said to be over sixty prominent persons mentioned in the document as getting free coal or "cheap" coal from Mr. Burns for executing friendly acts at court and enabling him to secure valuable contracts. The World has been unable to get a glimpse at this interesting paper, but he got hold of an interview that Symons had with a reporter of the Detroit Evening Journal on the night of Aug. 13 last. The Journal reporter heads his article: "Canada's Great Sensation," and goes on to say that he found Symons in a Jefferson-avenue restaurant sipping lemonade. "At first," says the Journal, "he was very reticent, but afterwards he consented to tell his story," which is as follows:

"I went into Burns' employ nine years ago," he said. "Very soon afterwards I discovered that he was engaged in these swindling transactions, but as it was none of my business I said nothing. Burns is one of the most remarkable men I ever met. He is a short, stocky Irishman, almost as broad as he is long, with a sandy beard, and a brogue as broad as an avenue. He began business twenty years ago without any education and with only a horse and cart for capital. He is possessed of the widest knowledge of human nature, however, and with the shrewdest, suavest and most cunning ways I have ever seen in any man. He is one of those people who can just size a man up at first sight. He is never mistaken in his man, and never gives a man a cent more than is necessary to buy him. He did everything by means of bribery or intimidation. When he saw a man in a position where he could be useful he made a lay for him. He didn't offer money—simply got the man to come and buy coal from him and never sent in the bill. If a man would ask for his bill, Burns would put him off with some excuse, leading his victims to suppose that for various reasons they would never be asked to pay. When the accounts for coal mounted up Burns would have the man solid. In this way he got his employes, various public officials, and a great many of the Toronto aldermen under his thumb. When the letting of a contract would come up in the Council the aldermen who were getting free coal or half-price coal from Burns were pretty sure to give Burns the contract. But in case any of them should go back on him or show any independence, it was: "Send in the ——'s bill," and a big bill for coal would go into the poor devil, he be alderman, official or employe. In case payment was refused, suit would be threatened and the debtor would have to pay up or return to Burns' service.

"In that waterworks racket I suppose Burns must have swindled the city out of $5000 a year. The contract called for 10,000 tons a year. One thousand tons a year were charged up and never delivered. There was no way of checking the amount of coal delivered. It was weighed and shoveled into a cart at the yard and shoveled out at the waterworks, but not weighed there. He kept a record of the number of loads delivered on memorandum sheets, but these amounts were never entered in the ledger. From time to time Burns would have a talk with Engineer Venables. They would figure up the amount delivered and then the amount to be receipted for and Venables would sign the receipt. Venables and Burns were always together. Whenever a lot of coal was delivered by cart, the waterworks were charged with more coal than was delivered, and in case it was delivered by carloads the scales were falsified. T. C. Johnson, who has been arrested for complicity, was the book-keeper in the firm, and Bernard McCartney was collector. They knew about it, but I don't think they got paid money. They got their coal free. I don't know how much Venables was paid. Chairman John Evans of the Waterworks Committee also got coal free for several years. Quartermaster Swanson of the Infantry School used to make quite a stake. The Infantry School is a new institution, so it was easy to charge it with more coal than it got. The contract called for coal at $7 a ton, and was so charged up, but tons and tons were not delivered, and of this Swanson got $5 per ton, while Burns' share was only $2. Burns afterwards kicked on that and thereafter they divided equally. I forgot to say that Burns threatened refractory accomplices or accessories with the penitentiary in case he found it to his advantage to do so.

"Probably the richest mine was the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, in which Burns worked with a high official. This road was charged with about twelve tons a day, when really not more than nine tons were delivered. That would be a steal of $18 per day. Other high officers of this road got coal from Burns for ten or twelve years and never paid anything for it.

"I guess Burns must have beat $10,000 out of the Northern Railway. There was a bill in one office against one of the officers of the road of $2000 extending back eight or nine years. The Credit Valley road was also plundered, and after the Toronto, Grey and Bruce road became part of the Canadian Pacific Railway the stealing went on. Of course I don't say that everyone who got free coal was in the conspiracy. Burns used the free coal system to get contracts, and when he got the contracts he would proceed to make money.

"Two men holding high positions in connection with the Parliament Buildings did not pay for their coal. The Parliament Buildings contracts were also manufactured so as to pay Burns for coal never delivered. Osgoode Hall was worked in the same way. So was Upper Canada College. Then there were lots of less important places where Burns made small amounts.

"I don't know what Burns is worth, but I don't think he is very sound. His money is all salted away, I guess. He lives in good style on Front-street near the Northern railroad offices. Latterly Burns grew afraid of me—thought I meant to give him away, so he trumped up some charges against me and had me arrested. One charge was for stealing two little cash books which I had taken home to write up. The other was embezzling $8.40. The first charge isn't worth speaking of and the other is easily explained. I owed a man a bill for goods and the man owed Burns $60 for coal. We agreed I was to pay Burns the money I owed the man. I paid the $60 into the till but when the man came to make up my bill it was only $51.60, or something like that, so I took my $8.40 back. My entry did not make this plain and Burns had me arrested. I was fool enough to get scared and skipped out, and that was all."

The Seizure of Mr. Burns' Books.

Grave doubts have arisen in the mind of several qualified persons as to whether the seizure of Mr. Burns' books by the police was a legal act, as the parties arrested are merely charged with misdemeanor and not felony. Chief of Police Draper and Detective Reburn made the sizure at Mr. Burns' head office in Bathurst-street. When Symons was drawing up his case for the detective he told him to be sure and get the books, naming the books he meant.

To settle the matter application was made on Saturday morning before Mr. Justice O'Connor at Osgoode Hall by Mr. W. G. Falconbridge, on behalf of Mr. Burns, for an injunction to restrain the defendants, Frank C. Draper, Henry Reburn, Geo. T. Denison and Maximilian Meyerfey, from making use of the books belonging to the plaintiff, seized by the defendants, threatening to take them by force if necessary. In support of his motion Mr. Falconbridge filed three affidavits, two made by Mr. Burns himself and one by Mr. William Healey, his bookkeeper. In the first seven paragraphs of his first affidavit Mr. Burns tells how the books were seized at his office by the police, the latter informing the men in the office that if they interfered they would be arrested.

In following paragraphs Mr. Burns says:

8. The said Charles H. Symons was for several years in my employment as bookkeeper, and in the course of his said employment he feloniously stole and embezzled from me large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than $4000.

9. The said Symons was in the month of October last arrested on several charges of embezzlement committed by him in the course of his employment as my clerk or servant, and he was committed for trial upon two at least of the said charges and admitted to bail. Several other charges were pending against him in the Police Court at the time of his being so admitted to bail. The said Symons then left the Province of Ontario and absconded to some part of the United States of America, and the recognizances of himself and his sureties were estreated.

10. The said Symons has frequently, since leaving the Province of Ontario as aforesaid, by written and verbal communications through his wife and other persons, made threats of making charges against me of a nature similar to the charge now preferred against me, unless I would consent to withdraw all the prosecutions against him and to his being allowed to return to Canada without being further prosecuted, to all which threats and solicitations I have personally and through my solicitors made answer that no compromise would be made with him and that he would be vigorously prosecuted in the event of his return.

11. I have obtained judgment against the said Symons in the High Court of Justice for this province for over $200, being part of the money appropriated or embezzled by him in the course of his employment as aforesaid.

12. I have been informed that the said Symons is now in the city of Toronto under a safe conduct granted by some of the authorities of this province for the purpose of attempting to work up a case against me, and I believe from information and I have reason to apprehend that the said Symons may have access to my said books of account mentioned in the endorsement of the writ of summons herein, and that he may improperly tamper with the said books, most of the entries in which are in his own handwriting.

13. I am ignorant of the particulars of the charge made against me and above referred to, but that I have in any way conspired with anyone to defraud the city of Toronto in any manner is untrue.

Mr. Healey, in his affidavit, tells how the seizure was made by the police, although he protested against it on advice received by telephone from Mr. Burns' solicitors.

In Mr. Burns' second affidavit the following words appear:

4. When the matter of the said information came before the magistrate before whom the said books were produced a direction was made by him that an accountant should have access to the said books on behalf of the prosecution, but only in presence of an accountant appointed by me, and the said police magistrate directed that only the accounts between me and the city of Toronto and the Dominion Government should be examined.

5. I am informed by the accountant appointed by me to attend when the said books were being examined, and I believe that an arrangement was made between him and the party assuming to have charge of and engaged in examining that the said books were to be kept under lock and key and produced only for examination to-day at in the forenoon in presence of both the said accountants, but that when he, the said Healey, reached the office this morning before 9 o'clock he found that contrary to such arrangements the said books had been produced and handed over to the said Mr. Lye, and that the said Mr. Lye with others was engaged in his work of examining and making extracts from the said books.

Mr. Falconbridge said he was informed that the Mayor of the city was one of the persons engaged in looking at the books before 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Mr. McMahon, Q.C., who appeared for the Crown, desired to have the argument on the motion adjourned until to-morrow, as the notice given was very short.

Mr. Falconbridge contended that in the meantime the books should be re-delivered to Mr. Burns, or to some one in whose custody the books would be safe, and prevent a recurrence of what had already taken place.

His Lordship granted an adjournment until to-morrow at noon, and Mr. McMahon promised that nothing would be done with the books that would prejudice Mr. Burns' case. The books were subsequently locked up in the vault in the Police Court clerk's office.

The Evening Globe of Saturday gives this account concerning the examination of the books by Mayor Howland and Mr. Lye:

Friday night after the accountants in charge of the books of Mr. Burns had left, and the books had been locked up in the vault by Mr. Meyerfey, Clerk of the Police Court, who also had gone home, Mayor Howland called at the office and demanded to see the books. The caretaker informed His Worship that they could not be got at, as the clerk had gone home and had the key in his possession. This (Saturday) morning, when Mr. Healy, Mr. Burns' account tant, arrived at the time agreed upon, viz., 9 o'clock, he found Mr. Lye, the accountant for the prosecution, Mayor Howland, and Policeman Watson in the room, and the two former were looking through the books. His Worship muttered something which Mr. Healey did not catch, and then called Mr. Lye out of the room and consulted with him for a moment or two and then left. Mr. Meyerfey stated that when he arrived this (Saturday) morning he found Mayor Howland and Mr. Lye at his office, and at the request of the former he gave the keys up so that Mr. Lye could go on with his work. Mayor Hovland said something about having to make an affidavit and the necessity he was under to see the books before it was made, and then went with Mr. Lye into the room, where they were alone with the books until Policeman Watson arrived. Mr. Mayerfey says that His Worship telephoned up to No. 3 Station to have him come down early with the keys, but he had already started.

An "Old Citizen" Speaks.

"Let Mayor Howland investigate, when he is about it, the whole Waterworks Department. There was something wrong when the new pumping engine was purchased, and there was something wrong with the system of keeping the cash in the office where the water rates were paid. The Worthingtons, who built the old engines, never were satisfied with the amount of coal charged to their engine—they declared that if the management of the engine and boilers had been placed in their hands for a month they would reduce the amount, or rather show that it was less than charged by two tons a day or more. Mr. Rogers' statement of some months ago showed that the work was being done with less coal than before. Was Mr. Rogers' coal better, or was less used than was charged formerly. Superintendent Hamilton ought to be able to say something as to the condition wherein he found the books at the time he took office."

OLD CITIZEN.

The Bankers Bothered.

There is some fun and more annoyance in a leading bank over the fact that the names of its president, manager and deputy are on Symon's list of sixty that he alleges got their coal from Mr. Burns free, or at half price. The venerable President exclaimed, "*Me* get my coal for nothing? Burns charged me for one ton one winter that I never got." "That is what Symons says he did to the city," replied the deputy-manager. The three officials carry their receipts for coal from Mr. Burns in their hat and show them whenever they are chaffed with the matter.

Chairman of the Waterworks Committee.

Ald. Walker, Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, was in Montreal yesterday. He will arrive home to-day.

THE FORESTERS AT CHURCH.

Rev. John Pearson Issues Some Practical Advice—Burial of a Brother.

The fourteen city "courts" of the Ancient Order of Foresters, "instituted," as their coat-of-arms has it, "from time immemorial," assembled at Temperance Hall at 2.30 yesterday afternoon and marched to the Church of the Holy Trinity, which was soon filled with the white-plumed and green-sashed modern representatives of Robin Hood and his Merry Men. After an impressive service of prayer and song, the rector, Rev. John Pearson, preached the annual sermon.

He spoke on the text: "Bear ye one another's burdens," and in the course of his remarks laid before his hearers the beauties of the Christian virtue, self-denial. He advised all men to insure their lives in some safe company, not, except along the line of the newest insurance, that the man himself might reap the benefit, but that his family after his death should not suffer. The speaker went on to say, in the same connection, that he was not one of those to urge a prohibition where God himself had not prohibited, but in view of the fact that strong drink proved a snare to many men he would advise the order to consider earnestly the question of the insertion on their statute book of a prohibitory law. With reference to the so-called "friendly societies" he said that nothing could better engender the good qualities of self-denial and self-help. In his eleven years' experience in St. John's Ward he had been applied to, time without number, for pecuniary assistance in sickness, but never by a member of any of these societies. He concluded by saying that, though charity begins at home, it should not stop there, and appealed for a liberal contribution on behalf of the Home for the Incurables and Hospital for Sick Children, towards whose benefit the offertory was to be devoted.

After the service the members of Court Hope and many members of sister courts marched to the residence of the late Brother B. F. Hicks, at 222 Parliament-street. Thence they accompanied his funeral to the Necropolis.

BUSY BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Rev. Mr. Stafford Arrives Yesterday Morning and Fills His Pulpit at Night.

Rev. Ezra A. Stafford of the Metropolitan Church returned yesterday morning from an extensive ramble in the United Kingdom, and in the evening preached to his flock. As is his wont he cracked many jokes. He said that he had, when abroad, divided his attention among churches and preachers of all sects, with a view to determining as a far removed outsider, and therefore an impartial observer, the relative efficacy in soul-saving of the many methods of preaching and teaching employed. After close observation he considered in all kindness that in the Roman Catholic altar worship there was nothing calculated to rouse feeling. The confessional might, under certain conditions, be one of the highest and purest sources of good. Generally speaking, however, it was for otherwise.

Much might be said in commendation of the high class of music to be heard in the larger established churches. "I have come away from one of their services," said Mr. Stafford, "seeming as though I had been transported to the gates of Heaven. It seems as if the Church of England is trying, by means of high class music, to place in men's hearts those good qualities from which good flows. But you can't hear in those big cathedrals. Their powers of resonance, exquisitely adapted for music, make it impossible for a speaker to move any more than the smallest section of his audience."

The Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and Wesleyan churches were working along a different line. "Of the two forms of worship," summed up the speaker, "I am inclined to think that the more efficacious is the one which appeals rather to the judgment than to the senses and emotions."

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell has returned from his old country trip, and looks remarkably well. He preached earnest and impressive sermons from his pulpit at St. Andrew's yesterday.

A TROUBLESOME BEAR.

Bismarck Wearies of Russia and Seeks an English Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Economist says: "The Batoum affair and the Bulgarian difficulty have rendered Prince Bismarck suspicious of Russia and have led Germany and Austria to discover Russia's selfishness. This may lead to an informal understanding between Germany, Austria and England which may serve the purposes of a triple alliance for the maintenance of peace without the risks and responsible irksomeness of an ordinary alliance."

CABLE NOTES.

Trade prospects in England are brighter than they have been for years past.

Two Dutch smuggling ships have been captured by British gunboats and towed into Leerwick.

M. Jolibois presided yesterday at a banquet of 200 Imperialists at St. Maudé. A similar but smaller banquet was held at Bordeaux.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has publicly rebuked an official for causing photographs to be taken of condemned criminals at Mandalay.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt in Malta yesterday at intervals of eight hours. No damage was done, but the people were made frantic with fear.

The National Artillery Association will banquet the Canadian Volunteers at the Holborn Restaurant, London, to-day. The Earl of Limerick will preside.

The number of miners killed by the explosion in the Woodend colliery at Leigh, England, Friday, is now placed at thirty-six. The bodies of twenty-one have been recovered.

A memorial asking the appointment of a Royal Commission on the currency question is being circulated. Many members of the House of Commons have signed the petition.

Yesterday being the 200th anniversary of the capture of Buda from the Turks, Premier Tisza opened an historical museum in commemoration of the day in the presence of all the political and learned notables in Hungary and a large concourse of people.

Premier de Freycinet stated at a meeting of the French Cabinet Saturday that the Pope had not yet decided finally regarding the dispatch of a Nuncio to Pekin and that negotiations between France and the Vatican were still proceeding concerning the matter.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The four-pound loaf in Peterboro' has been reduced from 12 to 10c.

The Cigarmakers' Union of Montreal propose to celebrate Sept. 30 as a labor holiday.

The Quebec Chronicle states semi-officially that the local elections will take place early in October.

A grand Conservative Picnic is being organized for this week at Lacolle, Que. Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Ross, Taillon and Lynch, will be invited to speap, as well as many local politicians.

Achille Carrier, Levis, Que., brakesman, who was injured by a late collision on the Grand Trunk near Warwick, Que., died yesterday. It is said that the telegraph operator, whose blunder caused the accident, has been arrested.

A graceful compliment was just been done by General Lord Alexander Russell, now commanding the forces at Halifax, in requesting Col. Pope to cause the graves of Ensign Robert Dundas and Lieutenant Patten of the Royal Brigade, who died some twenty years ago while quartered at the Quebec Citadel to be rebuilt and put in good order, His Lordship paying expenses.

The Nineteenth Century has produced a wonderful invention, viz: The Steel Wire door mat, wonderful because nothing has yet been produced which can compete with it in any respect. 136

IN A SEETHING STATE.

A SANGUINARY CONFLICT ON SUNDAY AT BELFAST.

The Combatants Ranged on House Tops and Taking Deliberate Aim—One Person Known to Have Been Killed and Several Others Fatally Injured.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until 4 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shank Hill-road and the Old Falls-road. One person was killed and many were wounded. The town is seething.

A despatch from Belfast says: "Sectarian strife has recurred in a deplorable cold-blooded fashion. Expert marksmen this morning conducted a rifle fight from roof tops, chimney stocks and street corners. Immense crowds of partizans, who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly throughout the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named MacFarlane, was killed and that two more named Smith and Johnson were mortally wounded, also that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that they sustained serious injury. Many houses were riddled by bullets. Whenever the military appeared the combatants shifted their ground. Finally at 5 o'clock, after the Riot Act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily. An old man and two women, the inmates of a house on Conway-street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had forced an entrance into the house and remained there all night firing from the roof. A howling crowd escorted the prisoners to the jail. The mob to-day repeatedly fired upon the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic situated in a Protestant district was looted. The order instructing the police to use buckshot instead of bullets has been rescinded. The populace is sullen and menacing.

In Lancashire.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—An Orange procession while passing through the streets of Widnes, Lancashire, yesterday evening, was jeered at by the spectators. The Orangemen thereupon broke ranks and attacked the crowd. One of the spectators was stabbed and mortally wounded and two policemen and a number of other persons were injured.

Wilfully Murdered by the Police.

BELFAST, Aug. 14.—The jury in the case of John Edgewater, a laborer, who was shot and killed in the recent riots, brought in a unanimous verdict of wilful murder against unknown members of the police force.

Kildare Policemen Attacked.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—A detachment of Kildare police, while marching from the Durgannon railroad to the barracks, was attacked by a mob with stones and bottles. The crowd was soon dispersed without bloodshed.

Peaceable on Saturday.

BELFAST, Aug. 13.—The day has passed without incident, except some excitement in the Falls-road district and some stone throwing of minor extent. All drinking houses were closed early in the afternoon, and very few people are in the streets. At 11 o'clock this evening strong guards were posted in the Springfield-road. This is the principal challenge ground of the opposing factions, and where the desperate fight of last Sunday took place. The Catholic leaders are working hard among their people, urging them, not to provide pretexts for attacks to the Orangemen. The latter are still very sullen, and ready to attack either Catholics or police whenever feasible. Their past punishment by the police has not cowed them in the least. They are willing to give in to the military alone. Inspector-General Reid, Inspector-General of the entire constabulary force of Ireland, is here to-night and has just gone out through the troubled districts on a tour of inspection. Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the proprietors of the shipyard on Queen's Island, have become aroused to the desperate character of the men in their employ, and the incident of yesterday, when tar was poured over the man Johnstone, has alarmed the owners lest a repetition of such an offense of a similar character is repeated the works will be closed for a month. This will probably stop the senseless attacks of the Orangemen, and the twenty-eight Catholics who left their work yesterday will probably return to the yards on Monday.

The Catholics Listen to Counsel.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Belfast says that at 2 o'clock this morning the city was quiet. The priests, by superhuman exertions induced the Catholics to retire at midnight. All the wounded were doing well except one little girl who had been shot in the chest and was said to be dying.

The Papers Pleased.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The Irish newspapers express gratification at the decision of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Belfast riots. Catholic leaders have again exhorted their followers not to provide pretexts for Orange attacks.

The qualities of the steel wire door mat appreciated. Two more large orders from Australasian Colonies for steel wire door mats just received, making in all nearly two thousand within past few weeks. 138

CREMATING PRIZE CATTLE.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Among Imported Beasts—Two Valuable Herds Destroyed.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Pleuro-pneumonia of a very virulent type has broken out at the cattle quarantine station in Quebec. Dr. McEachern, Dominion Inspector of Live Stock, returned from there this morning, having ordered the slaughtering and cremating of two herds, one of Jerseys belonging to Mr. McCrae of London, and another belonging to Andrew Allan here. These two herds are valued at $30,000. There are now over 400 imported cattle in quarantine, some of them belonging to J. J. Hill of St. Paul, others to Mr. Dawes of Lachine, some of them being the finest specimens of Jerseys, Galloways and Ayrshires ever brought to this continent. They cost over half a million dollars. Many of these cattle were imported for the Canadian fall shows. Government stands a portion of the loss to owners.

FOR $120,000.

Failure of a Big Dry Goods Establishment in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 14.—The announcement was made to-day that the well-known dry goods establishment of Dupuis, Brien, Coulter and Co., known as the Le Grande Syndicate de la Puissance, had assigned, with liabilities set down at $110,000. The failure is the largest which has occurred in Montreal for many years and considerable comment was caused in business circles to-day, as they were doing an extensive business in the eastern part of the city. The assets are said to be only $20,000.

The Relics of an Indian Massacre.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 14.—A French-Canadian explorer in search of mineral deposits on French River found on his exploration a deposit of human bones last week representing over 200 bodies. They are the remains of a tribe of Iroquois Indians who, about 200 years ago went up Lake Ontario on a hunting expedition and were met at the head of French River and massacred in a midnight attack by a tribe of Huron Indians.

A Wife Murderer at Large.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Last night Police Magistrate Dugas went to Riviere le Lievre, where Joseph Boisclair, a farmer is accused of murdering his wife. A bailiff of St. Jerome, Godfroi Cuenette, signed a deposition giving facts as he had been told them, and saying that all the inhabitants believe Boisclair guilty. He is still at large.

A TRIUMPH FOR UNIONISM.

The New York Cigar Manufacturers Give Away to Their Old Employes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The cigar manufacturers have surrendered to their old employes, who were ordered out of the shops because they refused to join the Knights of Labor. The men go back as union men, and presently will all be members of the International Cigarmakers' Union, in numbers about 12,000. This is a triumph for the organized trades over the Knights of Labor, who since the Cleveland convention have been hostile to the open unions.

Shut Down of Chicago Pork Houses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Packingtown is excited over a rumor that all the houses will follow the lead of Robert Warren & Co. and suspend hog killing until the regular packing season reopens. The employers are said to be tired of keeping up full establishments at a loss, and they believe, too, that they can make better terms with the men on re-engagement. This would throw out about 15,000 men.

The Grand Trunk Switchmen.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The report that Harnett, the Grand Trunk switchman, had been reinstated is denied by the officials of that road. Said one to-day who speaks with authority: "Harnett's name will never again appear on the pay roll of this company. He was discharged for good and sufficient cause and can never work here again, all the switchmen in the country to the contrary notwithstanding." Harnett was discharged by the Grand Trunk for alleged participation in the Lake Shore strike. Intimations that if he was not reinstated serious trouble would ensue have been afloat for several days, but so far without apparent result.

Under the Protection of Winchesters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Lake Shore Company continues to do its work at the Union Stock Yards under the protection of Winchesters. The houses, freight cars and telegraph poles in the yards were covered yesterday with notices written with a blue lead-pencil on the back of the company's freight dispatching cards, reading as follows: Notice—"The scoundrels you Southern scabs leave these diggin's the less of you will be killed. Executive committee." These notices were ornamented with crossed bones, coffins and other sombre devices.

Strike of Canal Boatmen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The strike among the canal boatmen is spreading rapidly. To-day at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the union the walking delegates reported that over 1000 canal boats and barges had been "tied up" in the harbor and on the Sound by striking boatmen. District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, is backing up the Boatmen's Union. On Monday they will order the laborers on the locks at Port Johnson, Elizabethport, Perth Amboy, South Amboy and Hoboken to stop work until the strike is ended. Orders have also been given to stop the loading of coal barges and boats at Honesdale, Pa., and other places in the state with coal intended for this port.

NINE SUPPOSED VICTIMS.

Fastening Her Crimes Upon the Massachusetts Borgia.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Aug. 14.—The arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson and Robert T. Smith, the alleged poisoners, is the only thing talked of. The police and medical examiner assert that they have discovered where the woman procured the poison. Medical Examiners Durrell of this city, and Harris of Boston, obtained permission from the District Attorney to exhume the body of William Arthur Freeman, an adopted son of Mrs. Robinson, who was buried three weeks ago in Chelsea. The stomach was sent to Prof. Wood of Harvard College, who will make a chemical analysis. The professor is now engaged in analyzing the remains of Elizabeth B. Robinson and William J. Robinson, daughter and son of the woman. There are now nine supposed victims of this woman's fiendish practice, and one unknown man in addition, who is said to have been an intimate friend and who had his life insurance of $3000 made to her. Medical Examiner Durrell is strongly of the opinion that the material used by her, especially in the last case was "Rough on Rats." The reason for this belief is based on the fact that small white crystals were discovered in the intestines of the boy at the autopsy. He did not have a microscope present, but by the means of a magnifying glass the crystals could be faintly seen. If a solution was used there would be no chance for discovering the powder. This, however, will be determined by Prof. Wood of Harvard.

Dr. Dow, who attended Mrs. Robinson's husband, said to-day that he now has no doubt that the death of the husband was caused by poison administered by the wife. He then referred to the death of an aged man by the name of Sleeper, who at one time lived with Mrs. Robinson during her residence in Brookline-street. Mr. Sleeper was the owner of the house occupied by her, and he died soon after the death of the husband. On account of his age, which was about 70, together with his feeble health, nothing unusual was thought of his sudden demise. Although the symptoms of poisoning were absent, he is of the belief now that the aged man succumbed to the woman's love of money. Sleeper was the possessor of considerable money, some of which Mrs. Robinson got possession of, as well as a number of important documents.

PATRONIZING THE COLONIALS.

Sir Chas. Tupper Presented With An Address in Appreciation.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Marquis of Lorne, on behalf of the Canadian exhibitors at the Colonial Exhibition, yesterday presented to Sir Charles Tupper an address expressing appreciation of his efforts to promote Canada's interests.

Lord Lorne, in presenting the address, spoke of the pleasant memories he and the Princess Louise had of their sojourn in Canada. He said he hoped soon to revisit Canada and see the progress which the Dominion had made since he was a resident.

The presentation was followed by a lunch, at which were present one hundred and fifty guests, including Lord Lorne, Sir A. P. Caron, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and the executive staff of the Exhibition.

The Colonial Secretary has given notice that he will be glad to receive, on the remaining Tuesdays in August, any Colonial visitors who desire to interview him.

A Spark of a Passing Engine.

COBOURG, Aug. 14.—Fire was discovered about noon to-day in the north portion of the horse and cattle sheds at the Agricultural Fair Grounds. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark of a passing engine on the Grand Trunk Railway. The north and east sides of the buildings which enclose the entire grounds were totally destroyed. They were insured for $250 each in the Liverpool, London & Globe and North British and Mercantile Insurance Companies.

An Import Duty on Cattle.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 14.—Conrad Khors, a ranchman from Montana, has had an interview with the Government here respecting the 20 per cent. import duty about to be imposed upon live cattle. He urges that this action will virtually prohibit the importation of cattle from the United States for stocking the Northwest grazing lands.

The Forest Fires Start Up Again.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—Forest fires have began burning again at Humboldt, Chocolay, Baraga and along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. A great area of fine timber is being burned over and much damage done.

A Lucky Number. (?).
—Strathern's for "Hammocks."
Strathern's for "Wringers."
Strathern's for "Preserve Jars."
Strathern's for "Preserving Kettles."
Strathern's for "House Furnishings."
Strathern's for "Low Prices."
Strathern's "For Ever."
179 Yonge-street. Toronto.

DIED FAR AWAY FROM HOME.

Sudden End of a New Jersey Colonel in the General Hospital.

On Aug. 11 last, Cecil Valentine, a respectable-looking old man of about 50, fell in a fit in the Rossin House billiard-room. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died late Saturday night. Deceased has been in the city ever since the Pythian demonstration, and to several parties he said he was commissioned by the United States Government to visit Canada to investigate the fisheries dispute. On Aug. 4 he went to board at the Richardson House and registered from Hackettstown, N.J. He was just there one week when he was stricken down. From documents found in his trunk, it would appear that in 1861 Valentine was a colonel in the New Jersey militia and that he was master of Independent Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M. He also held important government offices from time to time. No valuables or money were found among his effects. He had a gold watch when he first went to the Richardson House, but it suddenly disappeared. The cause of the old man's death is said to have resulted from the bursting of a blood vessel. He had been drinking heavily, however, during his stay in the city.

Mr. Richardson gave the police all the information he could yesterday about deceased and handed over his effects. Chief Draper then telegraphed the chief of police of Hackettstown of the affair.

Last night Chief of Police Draper received this telegram:

HACKETTSTOWN, N.J., Aug. 15.—Valentine's brother-in-law, George M. Rushing, leaves to-night for the body. Have it embalmed. JOHN MCCLALLEN, Chief Constable.

BEER ON THE ISLAND.

How the Club System Whipsaws the Workingman at Our Summer Resort.

The workingman always gets the worst of restrictions. Some philosophers will say that it is better for him that he should. He gets the worst of it on the Island, if he wants a glass of beer. He is not rich enough, or does not possess the influence, to join either of the clubs that flourish there, and consequently has to do without beer, if he indulges in the beverage, or bring it with him to the resort in bottles, or as slang parlance puts it, in "growlers." The young slims, and the old ones, too, who wear good clothes and possess influence enough to escape the black balls, join these clubs, and are thus enabled to buy all the beer they want for 5 cents a glass. They then laugh at the lawyer and the license commissioners, who hedge around the sale of liquor with so many stone fences. Truly has it been said that the workingman is whipsawed on all sides. Of course it goes without saying that the cottagers and the campers on the Island can have all the beer they want. There