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NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

FACTS COMING TO LIGHT.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF THE CENTRAL BANK'S COLLAPSE.

Liquidator Campbell Files a Petition in Answer to Mr. Howland and Mr. Goodeham—Where is D. Mitchell McDonald?—Mr. Roaf and the Wandering Jew.

The interest in Central Bank affairs continued to have the call all over the city yesterday. Even the opening of the Ontario Assembly by a new Lieutenant-Governor was not sufficient to keep the "street" from busily discussing the various rumors that were afloat.

Many anxious enquiries were made throughout the day concerning the whereabouts of D. Mitchell McDonald, one of the defunct bank's directors and a borrower to the extent of $120,000. Mr. McDonald's law office is in Room 6 of the Union Block in Toronto-street. The World called there yesterday afternoon and Wm. York, Mr. McDonald's student, said that he had not seen his "boss" since Monday. He did not know where he was. At Mr. McDonald's residence, No. 14 Bloor-street east, last evening the reporter was informed by a domestic that he had gone out of town for a few days. Mrs. McDonald and two children left the city yesterday morning on the train for Suspension Bridge. A well-known citizen saw Mr. McDonald on Monday last on the train between Hamilton and Niagara Falls. Mr. McDonald's mother lives at Los Angeles, Cal., and it is said he has gone to that salubrious clime to visit the lady, who is reported to own considerable real estate down in that country.

The World heard a good deal of comment about the remarks of the Master-in-Ordinary on Saturday last. It seems to have struck terror into the hearts of certain parties who are said to know a good deal about the affairs of the stranded bank. President David Blain is at Clifton Springs, N.Y., and was expected in the city last Saturday or Monday, but the David that the liquidators longed for never came. No one seems to know when he will return. Broker E. S. Cox views the situation from among the chilly winds of Buffalo, while Roland Gideon Israel Barnett is a fated citizen of New York for the present.

"Jim" Baxter of Montreal is said to be about the best loaded man in Canada with Central Bankore and he would make a highly desirable witness for Mr. Foster to have in hand. It is reported of Mr. Baxter that there is no danger of his getting cranky and crossing over into Uncle Sam's country to evade a trip in the witness-box. "Jim" is too much attached to Montreal to do such a thing.

The Globe asked yesterday why some of the gentlemen who are now absent were not put in such a position that they could be produced whenever wanted for the witness box. The Globe or any other interested party is at perfect liberty to lay any information against any one whom they suspect of having committed any criminal act in connection with the bank's affairs.

Great as has been the interest manifested in the proceedings, it is believed that the more serious revelations are only about to commence. Some most important statements are looked for when Mr. Howland and Mr. Goodenham are examined to-day to substantiate the charges made in their petition for the removal of Liquidator Campbell. The latter most unqualifiedly denies every allegation against him.

BEFORE THE CHANCELLOR.

The Petition for Mr. Campbell's Removal Presented in Court.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. W. A. Foster, Q.C., Mr. John Bain, Q.C., Mr. Howland and Mr. William Goodeham repaired to Chancellor Boyd's private room in reference to the petition of two of the liquidators against Mr. Archibald Campbell, their colleague.

Mr. Bain read the following affidavit:

Liquidator Campbell's Rejoinder.

I, Archibald Campbell, one of the liquidators appointed in this matter, make oath and say as follows:

That the petition was only served upon me yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

That I require further time to meet the charges made against me in the said petition, and that I am satisfied, if time is given me for that purpose, I can satisfactorily refute all the charges therein contained.

That the said petition contains charges against me which are wholly untrue, and which it is of the utmost importance to me should be fully and openly met and refuted, and this I am confident I can satisfactorily do if an opportunity is given me to do so.

With regard to the tenth paragraph of the said petition I say that I furnished security in the amount required by the order under which I was appointed, to the satisfaction of the Registrar of this court, and on Saturday last I was shown a letter by the Master, Mr. Hodgins, purporting to be from the Guarantee Company, whose bond had been accepted as my security, in which it was stated that the company withdrew the security which had been so furnished. I had also received a letter from the said agent on the previous day to the same effect, and this was the first notification that I received of any intention to withdraw the security.

That on Saturday night I proceeded to Montreal, and on Monday last made arrangements with the manager of the North American Guarantee Company to provide the necessary security to the satisfaction of the court. I only returned to Toronto yesterday morning, and I am ready as soon as the bonds can be prepared and executed to furnish security which will be satisfactory to the court.

Sworn before me at Toronto on Jan. 25, 1888. ALFRED HOSKIN.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

The Argument of Counsel.

Mr. Bain said the petition contained more hints than definite charges. It was served late Tuesday afternoon, and there had not been sufficient time to properly reply to the charges made. If time were given Mr. Campbell could satisfactorily refute the allegations against him. They should be openly made and fully discussed in court. The learned counsel then referred to the charge of insufficient security and recited the terms of Mr. Campbell's affidavit. On all the charges Messrs. Howland and Gooderham should be fully examined, but Monday would be the earliest day by which Mr. Campbell would be ready. Affidavits would have to be received from Montreal. "I should like," added Mr. Bain, "to see the papers referred to in the two liquidators' petition."

Mr. Foster—I object to the handing over of these papers to my learned friend. Mr. Bain had acted for Mr. E. S. Cox in the present case, and it would be improper to hand him the documents in question.

The Chancellor—At present I do not see how I can make any order as I am not in possession of sufficient facts. I must see the documents on which the charges are based. That is no evidence on oath; it's a statement to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Mr. Bain concurred, and urged that nothing should be done until they had evidence produced. Without this the charges could not be met. His client was entitled to an order for the production of evidence.

The Chancellor—If Mr. Foster says he will not produce these papers I cannot compel him to do so. Mr. Campbell must answer the petition as he best can. The liquidators are officers of the court, and will not produce more than is necessary for the purposes of justice and the interests of the parties concerned. If the production of these documents would prejudice this I do not see that they should be produced.

Mr. Bain—We have two liquidators charging a third, who ought to have the fullest opportunity of answering the charges.

The Chancellor—It is the same as three partners working together and one cannot agree with the others. The court must decide that the whole thing cannot remain in abeyance while the three liquidators are adjusting their differences. In the meantime the liquidation must go on. I think it would be very unfair for Mr. Campbell to interfere now that suspicion has been thrown upon him. The other two liquidators must proceed with the work.

Mr. Bain—The statements are not sworn to. To do as you suggest I admit would be a gross wrong to Mr. Campbell.

The Chancellor—There is no gross wrong involved. It is not more than an interneciue quarrel. There are no charges against Messrs. Howland and Goodeham. They are competent to proceed and should do so. On the other hand there are charges against their colleague and until these are cleared he should not proceed.

Mr. Bain urged that Mr. Campbell had hitherto done the chief work.

Mr. Foster demurred to this statement.

Mr. Bain, in the course of further discussion, maintained that there was not a word of truth in the charges in the petition. The petitioners from the very first had shown a determination to oust Mr. Campbell from his position.

The Chancellor—I do not see what their object could be.

Mr. Bain—I shall be prepared to show you before we are through with this business. Your Lordship must have evidence that there is sufficient cause for Mr. Campbell's removal. At the present time there is no opportunity for reply. What I ask is only reasonable—that we shall have the full production of the documents forming the basis of the charges.

The Chancellor—I have already stated that I do not think I can order that. The Master-in-Ordinary might examine these papers and decide whether they should be produced. He would be the proper person to pronounce on the advisability of this course. But the functions of Mr. Campbell must remain in abeyance until this matter is determined. There would then be no suspicion attaching to his proceedings. It is not in the interest of this bank that there should be any suspicion as to the way in which the court is managing this winding-up. This application will stand over till Monday, the Master in the meantime to examine the papers referred to in the petition as to their production as prayed; Mr. Campbell's functions to remain in abeyance during this investigation.

Mr. Foster said Messrs. Howland and Gooderham would not have the slightest objection to this ruling.

The Decision of the Chancellor Reported to the Master.

The counsel and liquidators then adjourned to the Master's room downstairs, and reported the result of the application to the Chancellor.

Mr. Bain repeated to the Master his arguments for an order to compel Messrs. Howland and Gooderham to show the correspondence and documents in connection with the petition for Mr. Campbell's removal from the liquidatorship.

The Master said he could give no such order until the case came properly before the court. In the meantime Mr. Bain could issue notice of search or inquiry into the documents in question, or writs of search.

Mr. Howland—We will substantiate all the charges and the perfect propriety of our petition.

Mr. Bain—When you have done this we will fully meet your charges.

Mr. Howland—You will have ample opportunity.

Mr. Bain—It is most extraordinary that we cannot see the documents on which the charges are founded.

The Master repeated his statement as to his inability to make such order.

Mr. Howland—I have given Mr. Foster instructions to produce every document at the proper time.

The Master—The examination in connection with the petition can take place to-morrow morning.

Mr. Foster endorsed the statement of Mr. Howland. The documents would be produced before the court.

The Master said no order would be made on Mr. Foster to submit correspondence or documents to Mr. Bain.

The examination will take place this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Roaf Once More on the Stand.

Later in the day Mr. James R. Roaf, solicitor, who gave evidence on Tuesday, entered the witness box and deposed to the removal of the package of letters to which special reference was made in the witness' examination on Tuesday. He deposed that when Magnus Davis left the letters he said they were papers connected with Mr. Barnett. Afterwards Davis called for the letters whilst witness was attending a meeting at the Walker House. Deponent had by referring to his diary ascertained that the date was either Oct. 12 or 13. Davis said the package was his, and it was given him from witness's safe.

The resumed examination of Mr. Roaf will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and that of Cashier Allen on Tuesday next.

Mr. Roaf stated in court on Tuesday that his physician had advised him to seek a change of air for the benefit of his health, and that he wanted to get through his examination as speedily as possible.

BARNETT AND ROAF.

"My Treasurer" Makes a Statement About the Relations Between the Two.

The following statement in regard to the relations of James R. Roaf, barrister, and R. I. G. Barnett, was supplied to The World last night by E. I. Darvell, "attorney for Barnett." These relations were most intimate and confidential. From Mr. Roaf's bill of account against Barnett it seems he lent him money on a fur coat, on diamonds, paid various sums to "Miss Tyler," and paid for cablegrams to England which were, it is supposed, in connection with the celebrated acceptances of the Central Bank. Mr. Roaf claims by this account that Barnett owes him $1400; Barnett, through papers in Darvell's possession, claims between $300 and $900. It would certainly appear that Mr. Roaf was a match for the Wandering Jew, or, as has been remarked, it was diamond cut diamond. Mr. Roaf dealt in "cognovits."

Attorney Darvell's Statement.

In view of the publicity of late given to the Central Bank and certain dealings therewith by others, amongst whom have appeared most prominently the names of James R. Roaf and Roland G. I. Barnett, some explanations should be forthcoming, and as those who should give them seem reticent at so doing, I, for and in behalf of Roland G. I. Barnett, do make the following statement which will be of interest to those concerned in Central Bank matters, and will explain the dealings between lawyer and client from the time of Mr. Barnett's departure and the cause thereof, as on the witness stand before the Master-in-Ordinary Mr. Roaf would not reveal certain facts as he claimed "privilege" as to confidences between solicitor and client.

Mr. Barnett having decided to live in Toronto early in the spring of 1887, got advanced him $2500 through Mr. Roaf's account in the Central Bank for the purpose of bringing his furniture on here, which was to pay off the mortgage on the furniture and defray expenses of storage, freight, etc., from New York; and upon its arrival here it was to be mortgaged to the bank as security against the $2500. But this was never carried out and instead Mr. Roaf took as security a "cognovit" on these chattels for the endorsation of a note of $2500, which was discounted in the Quebec Bank, where Mr. Roaf had introduced Mr. Barnett or acted as reference. Also to make the goods amply secure against any creditor, Mr. Barnett gave a second "cognovit" to his cousin, S. M. Davis, for $1200, which immediately after Mr. Roaf bought of S. M. Davis for $250, which $200 was furnished by Barnett for that purpose. About this time, viz. August, 1887, Barnett being short of money, and waiting for the answer from the Central Bank to his application for a new line of credit for $15,000, Barnett overdrew his account at the Quebec Bank about $250. The manager being absent at the time, he offered to leave two notes as security for the overdraft, which notes he had for the purpose of getting money advanced on them, although the makers of these two notes were wholly irresponsible for the amounts. Receiving an unfavorable reply to his application at the Central Bank, he was unable to pay the overdraft at the Quebec Bank, and these notes were taken up by some one whom I don't know the name of, but Barnett was told by Mr. Roaf that they had been taken up by A. A. Allen of the Central Bank, or through his agency, and they were held over his head in terror, and this is the criminal act which Mr. Roaf read the statutes to Mr. Barnetton. On Sept. 23 Mr. Barnett, after many requests, succeeded in getting an interview with Mr. Allen at the Central Bank in the afternoon, and found, upon entering Mr. Allen's room, that his (Allen's) lawyer was present. So Mr. Barnett would not discuss matters until his lawyer was present, so he waited until Mr. Roaf could come round, and Mr. Barnett told me that the substance of the interview was that a demand for $1000 odd dollars, which his pass book showed overdraft, should be paid immediately. So Mr. Roaf came up to Mr. Barnett's house in the evening, when the statutes were read and matters in general discussed.

There were four present: Mr. Barnett, Mr. Roaf, Mr. Davis and myself. Mr. Roaf did not advise Mr. Barnett to go away nor to stay, but his reading of the statutes and advice on them was more significant in my mind than actual advice to go away would have been. It was distinctly understood at this time, after Barnett had decided to leave that night, that Mr. Roaf should find an "accommodation" purchaser for the furniture at 17 Winchester-street, and when things had quieted down an auction sale should take place and Mr. Roaf should pay the note that he had endorsed for $2500, taking a little other indebtedness which was due him, including costs, etc., and that the balance should be handed to Barnett. Barnett being without the necessary funds to leave the city he asked Mr. Roaf to get him $100 and send it by Davis to the depot. Davis and Roaf left the house at about 10 p.m. and got the money, which was duly handed Barnett at the depot by Davis.

The next morning a bill of sale was made by Roaf, acting under deed of power of attorney, to a certain man for $4000. This power of attorney was given to Mr. Roaf some time previous to the departure of Mr. Barnett, which was only talked of and acted upon on Sept. 23, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of some kind with the Central Bank, the nature of which I am not aware of for the moment, and I went up to the house in company with the purchaser and his man, who took possession, and Mr. Roaf was also present when the transfer was made. A few days after I took all Mr. Barnett's clothes to him on my way to New York, where I remained some days longer, and before leaving I placed all Mr. Barnett's private papers, including his two pass-books of the Central Bank, and one of the Quebec Bank, besides a deal of correspondence from Mr. Allen, in a large tin box, and asked Mr. Davis to take care of them for me, as I should want them on my return to Toronto. Upon returning to Toronto I found Mr. Davis had taken the papers out of the box, and some were given to Mr. Roaf for safe keeping by Mr. Davis, and others, as I was told by Davis, were in the hands of James Baxter of Montreal.

I called and saw Mr. Roaf, from whom I could get no definite information, and after being here some days I determined to go and see Barnett, and tell him how unsatisfactory things were going, and upon my advice he wrote a letter to Roaf, cancelling his power of attorney and vesting me with one which now hold, and upon arriving here I demanded a statement of Barnett's account from Roaf which I duly received and submitted to Barnett, who pronounced it monstrous inasmuch as it brought him in debt to Roaf some $1500, when the balance should have been on the other side. Upon questioning Mr. Roaf he said he took this as his legal standpoint and that if I asked him for the balance he would make me put up security for costs, which he knew I was not in a position to do; so after several interviews it was agreed that I should go to Barnett and get the two receipts which I got with the statement signed and when this was accomplished I was to go to him and he gave me to understand that a balance would be coming to Mr. Barnett: I got the receipts signed but held them until final arrangements should be arrived at, when upon returning Mr. Roaf offered me $50 to hand over these two receipts to him, which I at once refused, and being unable to take action against him the matter rests here.

Mr. Roaf never furnished any account of the sale of the furniture, although requested to do so, and his bill of costs in his statement shows $600 from June 28 to Sept. 23, and he has not an itemized account of costs.

Under these circumstances Mr. Roaf should not be under delicate scruples as to confidences between himself and client, as it is Mr. Barnett's wish that as he is not able to attend the investigation now going on, Mr. Roaf should give all the information in his power, and which is considerably more than he has already done. E. I. DARVELL.

Attorney for Roland G. I. Barnett.

Toronto, Wednesday evening, Jan. 25.

AN IMPENDING CAMPAIGN.

Between Tenants and Bailiffs in County Donegal—M.P.'s to be Arrested.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—It is stated that Mr. Pyne, M.P. for Waterford, is in London. It is reported that Mr. Pyne and Dr. Tanner, M.P. for Cork, who is also in London, will be arrested.

Numerous new ejectment decrees have been issued at Gweedore, County Donegal, and another campaign between tenants and bailiffs is impending.

Lord Dufferin's Tenants.

DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—Lord Dufferin has replied to his Irish tenants, who asked a 40 per cent. reduction of rents, that he leaves the matter in the hands of his agent. The latter will only grant a 10 per cent. reduction, and there is great discontent among the tenants.

A Denial By the Marquis of Ripon.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Marquis of Ripon, in a speech at Ely this evening, denied that the proposed banquet at Dublin had been abandoned owing to difficulty in regard to the customary toast to the Queen.

Encyclical on The Working Classes.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Political Correspondence says that the encyclical on the social condition of the working classes, on which the Pope has been engaged for a year past, will advocate the principle of State intervention in favor of the artisans, and will exhort Catholics to support their Governments in efforts to bring about social reforms and to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Anniversary of the Crown Prince's Marriage

SAN REMO, Jan. 25.—The municipal authorities of San Remo waited upon the Crown Prince and Princess to-day and presented them with handsome bouquets, the occasion being the anniversary of the marriage of their Imperial Highnesses. The Crown Princess subsequently opened the charity bazar and was again presented with bouquets, the gift of the British and American residents of San Remo.

A Clerical Swindler.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A clerical impostor, giving his name as Joseph Eben and claiming to be a professor of theology of Chicago, has been arrested at Dantzic for illegally performing mass and drawing a priest's stipend. He is believed to be the man who, under the name of the Rev. Theodore Heating, victimized some of the leading clergymen of the Protestant Church in Dublin in the summer of 1886.

Is It The Lull Before The Storm?

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Times' London despatch says the lull in war alarms which began on Saturday has now become so marked that everybody is congratulating himself on the war scare having permanently ended. This it has by no means done. It may be a week, and it may be longer, but a grave recurrence of the panic is sure to come.

Northwest Immigration.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Applications from desirable emigrants are pouring in on Sir John Lister Kaye, who is actively promoting a Northwest settlement scheme. He intends to take out in the spring between 200 and 300 farm laborers. The church and children's emigration societies are showing marked activity.

Mr. Colling's Proposed Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Jesse Collings, in a speech at Birmingham to-night, announced his intention of introducing in Parliament a bill providing for the teaching of the principles of agriculture in rural schools and the establishment of school gardens for purposes of illustration.

French Surtax on Foreign Liquors Proposed.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—During the sitting of the Customs Committee the Minister of Agriculture declared in favor of placing a surtax of 40 francs on foreign alcohol and liquors.

The Daily Collision.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Jan. 25.—A freight train on the Bessemer Branch Railroad ran into a caboose of another freight train near Lawrence junction yesterday, badly wrecking the caboose and engine. About a dozen track men were in the car at the time and seven of them were severely injured but none killed.

Dynamite Explosion.

JENKINTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25.—A terrific explosion occurred this morning at the dynamite factory at Bethayer's Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four men were injured, one fatally.

HIS RECORD STILL CLEAR.

THE HALDIMAND DOMINION ELECTION TRIAL.

Three Charges Against Dr. Montague Heard and Dismissed Yesterday—A Foolish Witness—The Recount Will Probably Proceed To-day.

CAYUGA, Jan. 25.—The Haldimand Dominion controverted election trial has occupied the whole of to-day. All the charges so far investigated have been dismissed and Dr. Montague still stands with a clear record.

The charge upon which Samuel Tyler was examined last evening was resumed this morning. Tyler stated that Geo. Elliott, a resident of Seneca Township, had approached him in the interest of Dr. Montague and offered him a consideration if he would spoil his ballot. He afterwards found $10 upon his plough in the field where he was directed to search by Elliott.

George Elliott was called and denied the whole story and alleged that Tyler told him he would vote for the party that would pay him the most, and wanted to know if he (Elliott) could not do something for him. Elliott says he refused to pay him anything.

The charge was dismissed.

Charge No. 35 was then taken up. William Butcher, a laborer resident in Walpole, stated that one Henry Hall, a Conservative worker, offered and gave him $5 to stay away from the poll on election day. He reluctantly accepted the money, but asserted his intention of going to vote.

Henry Hall was called and contradicted the story.

His Lordship decided that the petitioner had failed to prove the bribery and establish the agency of Hall and dismissed the charge.

John Forsyth, an exceedingly meek young man, tripped into the box and requested His Lordship to grant him a clearance. His Lordship assumed that he desired protection and said that its being granted depended upon the demeanor of the witness. Forsyth then related the circumstance of selling two hens to a David Long for $5. Mr. Long told him he could not pay for them until after election. Witness replied he would sell the hens for $5 and would go to the poll on election day. Witness when telling his story seemed exceedingly tickled, and during to His Lordship said: "But mind, you, I didn't say which way I would vote." Before leaving the box he assumed an air of sincerity and endeavored to convince the court that the transaction was an honest one, that neither himself nor Long was to blame, that it was the hens that were purchased and not his vote. It was quite apparent the witness' stock of intelligence could not be measured by the same ratio in which he valued his hens, and the petitioner's counsel abandoned the charge, which was accordingly dismissed.

It is likely the charge of corrupt practices will be concluded to-morrow, when the recount will proceed.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

The New Rules to be Proposed by the British Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Tribune's London despatch says the the Local Government Bill will be brought in at the beginning of the session. It will be democratic in its character, and will be heartily supported by every member of the Government. Lord Hartington has seen the bill and approves it.

Following American precedents, closure by a bare majority will be proposed. Furthermore, a new and efficient means of checking obstruction will be called into existence under the name of automatic closure. At midnight debate will be suspended without a motion being made, and the Speaker will put either the main question, or if called upon will without debate take the sense of the house as to whether the main question shall or shall not be put.

A bill for the Government of London has been drafted, and will probably be brought in at once. The attempt to organize this huge city into a single municipality has been abandoned, and the present scheme provides for four separate municipalities.

IMPERIAL DEFENCES.

The Duke of Cambridge and Baron Brassey Think Them Inadequate.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Baron Brassey delivered a lecture before the Chamber of Commerce to-day on the inadequate defences of coaling stations.

When he had finished the Duke of Cambridge endorsed his views and said that the existence of the Empire depended upon its power to keep commerce free from alarm. He was unable to understand why the commercial community could not see that the preparation for contingencies was the truest economy. Lord Brassey explained that the resigned the office of a Junior Lord of the Admiralty because the interests of the military and naval services had been subordinated to political exigencies.

THE DINGLEY RESOLUTION.

A Report Sent to the United States House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In answer to the Dingley resolution the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House an extract from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation and several communications from customs officers and mercantile firms bearing upon the subject.

Collector Foucher of Oswego, N.Y., states that an enquiry made by him discloses the fact that a cargo of 24,000 bushels of corn passing through the Welland Canal destined for Oswego pays a toll of $134.40 more than the same cargo destined for Kingston. All of the correspondents agree, says the Collector, that there is no discrimination against United States vessels, that the toll and tax on each is 20 cents per ton of grain and 2½ cents per registered ton of vessels, but that United States ports and water routes are discriminated against.

Aid For Anarchists' Family.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Pioneer Aid and Support Association has fixed the weekly payment to the families of the executed Anarchists at $8 to each of the widows and $2 for each child where there are two children, and $1 for the third child in the case of Mrs. Fischer.

A Toronto Man Killed in a Collision.

STREATOR, Ill., Jan. 25.—Two freight engines of the Santa Fe road collided on the Vermillion River bridge last evening. Fireman James Anderson of Toronto jumped from his engine and struck on the ice, receiving injuries from which he died instantly.

Autocratic Brewers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—A circular has been issued by the brewers of this city to their 3000 employes notifying them that on Jan. 26 every member of the Brewers' Union, No. 9, in their employ will be discharged unless they consent to leave that organization.

Suicide of a Despondent Michigander.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 25.—John Hepner, aged 57, committed suicide here yesterday by hanging. When discovered his feet rested on the ground. Despondency, caused by ill health and domestic trouble, was the cause. He leaves a wife and four children.

Four Too Many.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—Mrs. John Wilkins yesterday filed suit for divorce against her husband, alleging that he has, until lately, had five wives, all living in St. Paul.

New U. S. Consuls for Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate in executive session confirmed J. C. Quiggle, Penn., as United States Consul at Port Stanley, Ont., and D. M. White, N.H., as United States Consul at Sherbrooke, Q.

—Send $2 to K. E. Sheppard for one year's subscription to his new paper, The Toronto Saturday Night, twelve pages, printed on fine paper, handsomely illustrated. The brightest paper in Canada. The Sheppard Publishing Company, proprietors, No. 9 Adelaide-street west Toronto. 246

The balance of Japanese, liberty, etc., silks, Madras muslins and other window such curtain materials to be sold at much under usual price. W. A. Murray & Co. are preparing to take stock. 624

MANITOBA'S CABINET.

Mayor Jones Sworn in as Treasurer—Dissolution Not Yet Decided Upon.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25.—Mayor Jones was sworn in as Treasurer this afternoon.

The Cabinet held a long session and discussed the question whether immediate dissolution should take place or not. No result was reached at a late hour.

A requisition signed by a number of influential Reformers was presented to W. W. Watson, the old war horse, asking him to oppose Mayor Jones in Winnipeg South should he run there. Mr. Watson placed himself in the hands of his friends, and it is probable the new Treasurer will seek a seat elsewhere and Winnipeg South not be opened.

Mr. Greenway's old opponent was unanimously nominated by the Conservatives to oppose the Premier at the convention to-day.

There Will Be No Dissolution.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25.—There will be no dissolution. Election for Ministers takes place Feb. 9 and 16.

WELLAND'S BIG FIRE.

Hotel and Several Buildings Burnt—The C.P.R. Fleshertcn Station Destroyed.

WELLAND, Jan. 25.—About 6 o'clock this morning a conflagration broke out in William Earley's Queen's Hotel, supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, burning the building and most of the contents. The building was insured in the Caledonia for $1600, and valued at $2500; contents insured in the Citizens' for $800, valued at $2000. Richard Hanna's building, especially the wooden part, was badly burned; no insurance. It was occupied by J. E. Whalley, tailor, loss $300; insured in the Gore for $300. Sautler's furniture shop and contents, loss $1200; insured for $1000 in the Waterloo Mutual. H. R. Lock's vacant store, loss $500, insured for $400 in the Northern.

A C.P.R. Station Burnt.

FLESHERTON, Jan. 25.—The station and freight house of the Canadian Pacific Railway here was burnt to the ground last night. The freight agent and family, who resided in the building, lost everything, barely escaping with their lives. The station agent's loss is also heavy. The fire is supposed to have originated in the office.

Incendiary Fire in London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, gutted the Salvation Army barracks this morning. The building, one of the oldest in the city, was a frame structure situated on King-street near Wellington. It was owned by the Salvation Army. Valued at about $1200 and partially insured.

THE NANAIMO EXPLOSION.

Ninety Lives Believed To Have Been Lost—Twenty Bodies Recovered.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 25.—It is now believed that nearly ninety lives were lost in the Wellington Colliery explosion. The bodies of twenty white miners were taken from the mines last night, and there are about seventy more men still in the mine and there is no reason for believing that any of them are alive. Three-fourths of the men still in the mine are Chinamen.

MONTREAL'S REVENUE.

An Increase Over the Previous Year—Decision in an Injunction Case.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—In the case of MacIver v. the Montreal Stock Exchange, in which the petitioner, MacIver, asked for an injunction restraining the sale of his seat at the board, which defendant proposed to make on account of his insolvency, Mr. Justice Davidson gave judgment yesterday against the petitioner.

The amount received by the city during the last year for water taxes was $506,933, making, with $35,168 arrears, a total of $542,101, against $520,110 the previous year. The amount of business taxes collected was $203,277, against $186,671 the previous year.

Blown Up With Powder.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 25.—Sheffield in Queen's County has been the scene of a number of outrageous acts during the last twelve months, stores broken open and robbed of their contents and two school houses have been burned to the ground. Last night before 8 o'clock a gallon oil-can containing powder was put into Temperance Hall and set fire to. The building as completely wrecked. A bad feeling about school matters is said to be the cause.

A Tree Fatality.

TRENTON, Ont., Jan. 24.—Yesterday morning Fournier and Leclaire were engaged felling trees in Gilmour's limits, Township of Methune, when the tree they were felling struck a dry one close by, which caused part of it to fall in an opposite direction, instantly killing Fournier and badly injuring Leclaire. Fournier's body was brought to Trenton this morning. Insure in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company, Toronto.

A Wedding at Orillia.

ORILLIA, Jan. 25.—Mr. William Thomson, President of the Longford Lumber Company, was married here this morning to Miss Eva, second daughter of Mr. James How, Vn. Rural Dean Stewart officiating.

East Northumberland Nominations.

WARKWORTH, Jan. 25.—At the Local House nomination for East Northumberland held here to-day Dr. W. A. Willoughby, Conservative, and Richard Clark, Liberal, were nominated.

Warden of Ontario County.

WHITBY, Jan. 25.—At the sitting of the County Council here to-day Mr. Timothy O'Leary, reeve of Mara, was elected warden of the County of Ontario, on the thirtieth ballot.

Among the Law Students.

These law students have passed their final intermediate examinations: A. W. Anglin, John Agnew, J. B. Holden, A. F. Armstrong, L. E. Marsh, D. W. Baxter, R. E. Gemmell, D. R. McLean, C. E. Lyons, A. T. Wilson, E. A. Cameron, W. Carnerd, H. Macdonald, A. E. Slater, A. H. O'Brien, J. J. O'Meara, F. Harding, J. R. Layton, F. L. Webb, J. A. McIntosh, J. Parker, A. Craw, F. W. Maclean, O. D. Crooks, A. Elliott, R. Barris, W. H. Cawthra, W. Mackay, W. York, J. F. Hare, without an oral.

D. Holmes, H. Jamieson and W. Kennedy took an oral yesterday.

The second intermediate examination begins at 9 o'clock this morning at Osgoode Hall.

Arraigning Mr. Balfour.

At the meeting of the Toronto branch of the Irish National League last night Mr. C. Buckly occupied the chair. Messrs. Tracy, Ryan and Sullivan arraigned Mr. Balfour for his campaign of imprisonment of Nationalists in Ireland. Mr. Richard Wanless, a young Scotch Canadian, made a long speech on the wrongs of the Highland Crofters, in which he denounced landlordism in strong terms. At the next meeting preparations will be inaugurated for the banquet to be held on the evening of March 17.

Police Court Offenders.

In the Police Court yesterday: Wm. Harper and Herbert Stone, charged with stealing 500 copies of Saturday Night, were discharged. George Davis was fined $8 and costs for destroying a hive of bees belonging to Jas. Cuthbertson. Walter Gains for disorderly conduct was fined $20 and costs or thirty days. For assaulting his brother Wm. R. Lee was sent by the Police Magistrate to prison for twenty days. On the charge of carrying a revolver Elmira E. Burton, a married woman, was yesterday fined $20 and costs.

TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY $13,000,000 IN THE PAST YEAR.

The Total Amount of Exports $89,515,811 and of Imports $112,892,236—Statement of Canada's Trade by Countries—Percentage of Duty Collected.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The trade and navigation returns for the fiscal year ended June 30 last will be distributed to-morrow, and will show a most satisfactory increase in the volume of trade of the Dominion, the total amount of exports being $89,515,811 and imports $112,892,236, showing an increase over last year of $4,324,497 in the former and $8,467,675 in the latter, a total increase of $12,742,162, the largest increase in one year since 1882.

The aggregate trade of the Dominion by countries on the basis of goods entered for consumption and exported was as follows:

Great Britain	$3 9,534,019
United States	32,767,255
France	2,405,001
Germany	3,072,985
Spain	481,289
Portugal	204,671
Italy	245,170
Holland	359,920
Belgium	027,580
Newfoundland	2,072,946
West Indies	4,036,595
South America	2,625,086
China and Japan	2,819,581
Switzerland	219,777
Other countries	2,341,913
Total	$195,155,239

Amongst the most noticeable increases are: Great Britain $7,390,191, United States $1,340,457, Germany $164,164 (an increase of 50 per cent.), Belgium $410,108 (an increase of nearly 80 per cent.), South America $514,057 (an increase of nearly 25 per cent), China and Japan $323,881 (an increase of 13 per cent.), other countries $473,899 (an increase of 20 per cent.) The only decreases of any account are: France $104,580, Portugal $97,256 (32 per cent), West Indies $486,943 (about 9 per cent.)

The value of goods entered for consumption and duty collected by countries was:

Countries.	Consumption.	Duty.	Per Cent.
Great Britain	$44,962,233	$9,313,920	20
United States	45,107,166	7,290,502	16
France	2,073,479	699,849	34
Germany	3,235,449	1,190,287	37
Spain	409,269	176,449	43
Portugal	68,143	33,130	67
Italy	119,889	31,405	26
Holland	235,031	523,891	212
Belgium	703,851	166,445	23
Newfoundland	334,349	1,625	5
West Indies	1,942,182	968,496	50
South America	1,178,405	848,563	72
China and Japan	2,730,788	222,800	8
Switzerland	219,777	30,302	27
Other Countries	2,236,902	826,687	33
Totals	$105,629,428	$22,469,706	

The average percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption dutiable and free was 21.64, which is 1.74 per cent. more than last year and the highest average ever reached. The amount of duty per head of population, taking the population at 4,856,226, was $4.63, which is 14 cents more than last year and the highest ever reached with the exception of 1881 and 1882.

MRS. FELLOWES IS INSANE.

She Murdered Her Child While of Unsound Mind—Acquitted in Court.

Before Mr. Justice Falconbridge in the Criminal Assizes yesterday Mrs. Elizabeth Fellowes was placed on trial for the murder of her infant child on Dec. 7, by cutting off its head and arm. The particulars of the horrible crime will be remembered. She was defended by Mr. W. G. Murdoch. The witnesses who testified at the inquest repeated the evidence then given. There was no doubt that the poor woman was and is insane, and His Lordship directed them to acquit her, which they did. Mrs. Fellowes was returned to custody as a lunatic.

Emerson Dollery, Robert Kirk, Thomas Drynan, Alexander Romain, Henry Jackson and Adam Scholes were tried for feloniously wounding James Richards, street-car conductor, and Thomas Bailey, driver, in Parkdale on the night of Jan. 6 last. The evidence of the driver and conductor was taken, and it took the jury 3½ hours to find out that they could not agree. Drynan and Kirk were acquitted by the jury, and the others were put under obligations to bond to appear for trial when called upon.

James Middleton, criminal assault, and Wm. McGuire, burglary, housebreaking and receiving, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty and were remanded. A bench warrant was issued against David J. Mann, larceny and receiving, who did not appear when called. Alfred J. Wylie, forgery, was discharged.

Besides bills in the above cases the Grand Jury returned true bills against Frank O'Connor, assaulting a police officer; Mrs. Coolican, alias Ryan, forgery; Arthur S. Jenkins, forgery; Thos. V. Skelly, uttering counterfeit coin; E. Delaney, larceny. No bill was returned in the case of James Slater, alias Marr, obtaining money under false pretences.

Other Matters of The Assizes.

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